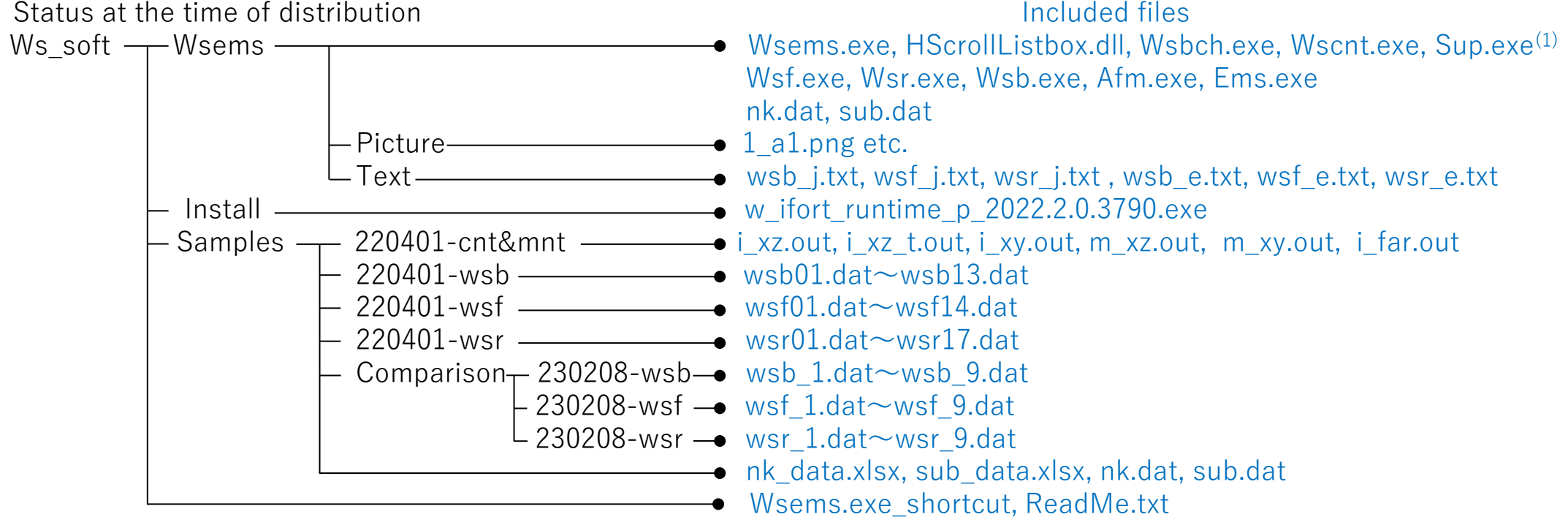


How to use Wsb : Electromagnetic field simulator by BPM

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1. Preparation before use and use conditions

1. Operating environment (supported OS): Windows 64bit 7,8,10,11 Edition
2. Status at the time of distribution



(note 1) Sup.exe is a file for determining registration, which should be stored in the same folder Wsems as other exe files.

3. Installation Procedure

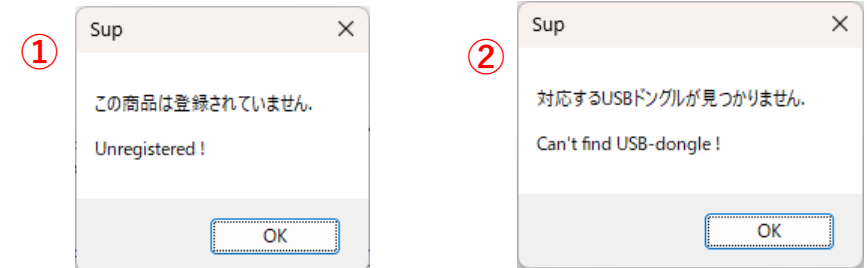
- 3.1 Copy the folder Ws_soft to a drive (e.g., drive D).
- 3.2 Click on w_ifort_runtime_p_2022.2.0.3790.exe to install the runtime.

4. Uninstallation procedure

Delete the folder Ws_soft.

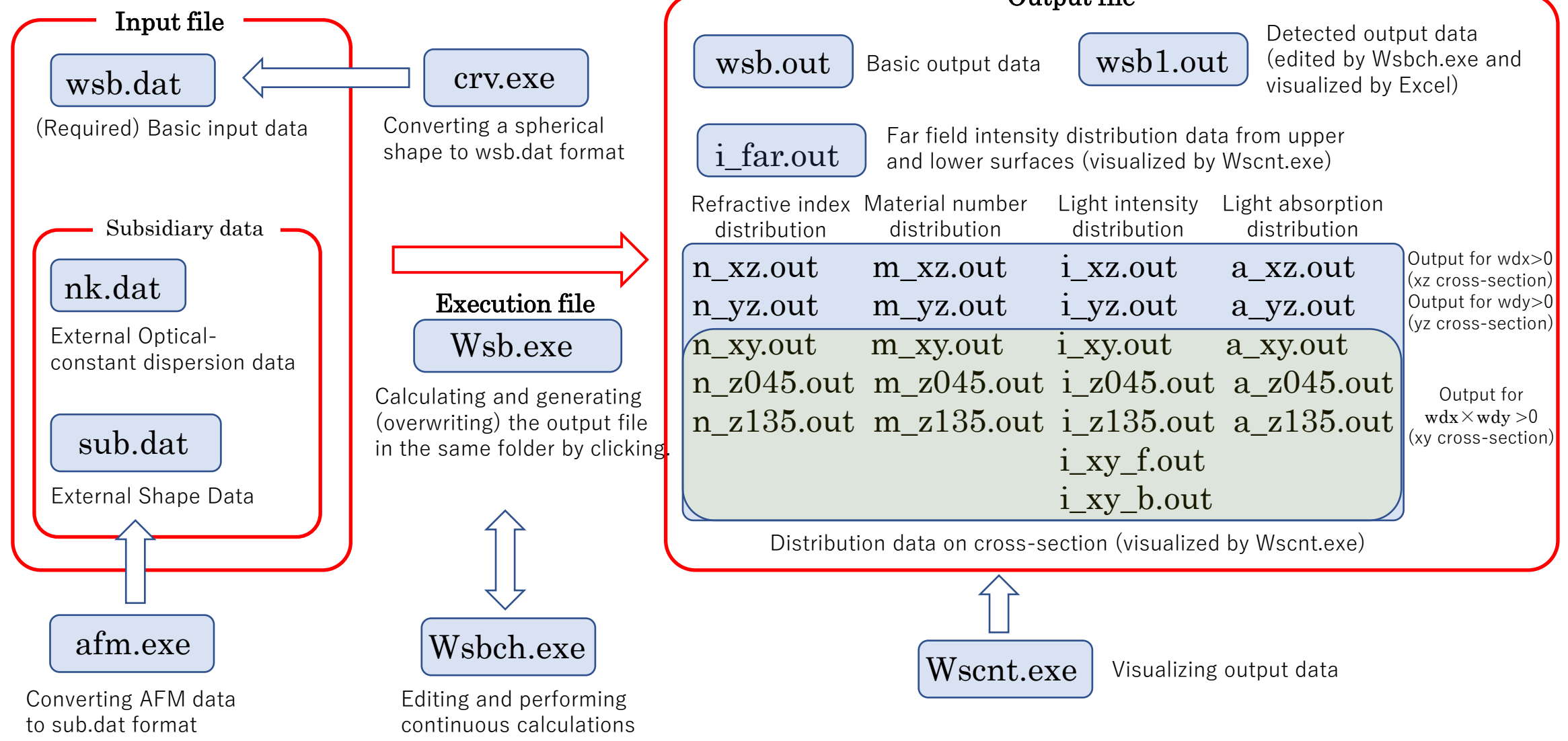
5. Restriction on use

- If a registered USB dongle is connected (or MAC address is registered) and the corresponding sup.exe is installed in the folder “Wsems”, calculation starts without any function restrictions.
- If the sup.exe included in the folder “Wsems” does not correspond to the registered USD dongle or registered MAC address, the message ① is displayed for 5 seconds. If the USB dongle is not connected, the message ② is displayed for 5 seconds. Air and two optical materials limit applies. However, to the extent that use is within the limit, the calculation continues.



2. Input/output and relationships between other software

Stored in the same folder as Wsb.exe



3. Contents of output files

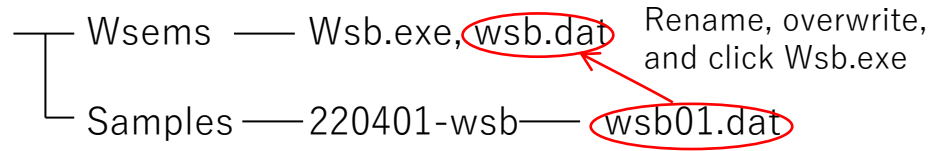
- wsb.out** : Main calculation results. Step (number of grid steps), Layer (component layer number), z (step position number), neff (effective refractive index of propagating light), pk/pk0 (maximum of intensity ratio), Transmitted (transmissive light amount), Reflected (reflective light amount), Absorbed (absorbed light amount), Scattered (scattered light amount), Total (sum of the previous four), Compens (compensating rate for energy conservation), Absorbed_M01(light amount flowing in from all boundaries of specified material 01, i.e., absorbed light amount), Inflow_M01_-x(light amount flowing in from -x boundary of specified material 01). Outflow_M01_+x(light amount flowing out from +x boundary of specified material 01). Inflow_M01_-z(light amount flowing in from -z boundary of specified material 01). Outflow_M01_+z(light amount flowing out from +z boundary of specified material 01).
- wsb1.out** : Extracted calculation results. Transmitted (light amount flowing out from +z boundary surface of the analysis area), Reflected (light amount flowing out from -z boundary surface), Absorbed (absorbed light amount of the analysis area), Total (sum of the previous three), Inflow_M01_-x(light amount flowing in from -x boundary of specified material 01). Outflow_M01_+x(light amount flowing out from +x boundary of specified material 01). Inflow_M01_-z(light amount flowing in from -z boundary of specified material 01). Outflow_M01_+z(light amount flowing out from +z boundary of specified material 01).
- m_xy.out** : xy cross-sectional distribution of material numbers. The results of the upper and lower boundary surfaces of each layer are overlaid from the -z side to the +z side.
m_xz.out : xz cross-sectional ($y = csy$) distribution of material numbers. **m_yz.out** : yz cross-sectional ($x = csx$) distribution of material numbers. **m_z045.out** : cross-sectional distribution with 45-degrees rotation around z-axis for material numbers. **m_z135.out** : cross-sectional distribution with 135-degrees rotation around z-axis for material numbers. These images can be displayed by Wscnt.
- n_xy.out** : xy cross-sectional distribution of refractive indexes. The results of the upper and lower boundary surfaces of each layer are overlaid from the -z side to the +z side.
n_xz.out : xz cross-sectional ($y = csy$) distribution of refractive indexes. **n_yz.out** : yz cross-sectional ($x = csx$) distribution of refractive indexes. **n_z045.out** : cross-sectional distribution with 45-degrees rotation around z-axis for refractive indexes. **n_z135.out** : cross-sectional distribution with 135-degrees rotation around z-axis for refractive indexes. These images can be displayed by Wscnt.
- k_xy.out** : xy cross-sectional distribution of extinction coefficients. The results of the upper and lower boundary surfaces of each layer are overlaid from the -z side to the +z side.
k_xz.out : xz cross-sectional ($y = csy$) distribution of extinction coefficients. **k_yz.out** : yz cross-sectional ($x = csx$) distribution of extinction coefficients. **k_z045.out** : cross-sectional distribution with 45-degrees rotation around z-axis for extinction coefficients. **k_z135.out** : cross-sectional distribution with 135-degrees rotation around z-axis for extinction coefficients. These images can be displayed by Wscnt.
- i_xy.out** : xy cross-sectional distributions of light intensity (i. e., electric & magnetic field intensity ※). The round-trip distributions are summed up at the upper and lower surfaces of each layer and superimposed from the -z side to the +z side. **i_xy_f.out** : xy cross-sectional distributions of total light intensity for forward path ($ncy \geq 3$). The distributions for forward-path light are summed up at the upper and lower surfaces of each layer and superimposed from the -z side to the +z side. **i_xy_b.out** : xy cross-sectional distributions of total light intensity for backward path ($ncy \geq 4$). The distributions for backward-path light are summed up at the upper and lower surfaces of each layer and superimposed from the -z side to the +z side. **i_xz.out** : xz cross-sectional ($y = csy$) distributions of light intensity. In case of $ity = 0$, the results for forward path, backward path, 2nd forward path, etc., and the last total are superimposed. In case of $ity > 0$, accumulated intensity distributions are output separately for forward or backward path, and the distribution for overall paths is added on to the end (the same applies hereafter). **i_yz.out** : yz cross-sectional ($x = csx$) distributions of light intensity. **i_z045.out** : cross-sectional distribution with 45-degrees rotation around z-axis for light intensity. **i_z135.out** : cross-sectional distribution with 135-degrees rotation around z-axis for light intensity. These images can be displayed by Wscnt.
- a_xy.out** : xy cross-sectional distributions of absorption. The round-trip distributions are summed up at the upper and lower surfaces of each layer and superimposed from the -z side to the +z side. **a_xz.out** : xz cross-sectional ($y = csy$) distributions of absorption. The results for forward path, backward path, 2nd forward path, . . . , and the last total are superimposed. **a_yz.out** : yz cross-sectional ($x = csx$) distributions of absorption. The results for forward path, backward path, 2nd forward path, . . . , and the last total are superimposed. **a_z045.out** : cross-sectional distribution with 45-degrees rotation around z-axis for absorption. The results for forward path, backward path, 2nd forward path, . . . , and the last total are superimposed. **a_z135.out** : cross-sectional distribution with 135-degrees rotation around z-axis for absorption. The results for forward path, backward path, 2nd forward path, . . . , and the last total are superimposed. These images can be displayed by Wscnt.
- i_far.out** : Far-field intensity distributions (-z side and +z side in the order). The image can be displayed by Wscnt.
- ※ $ity = 0$: For a round-trip calculation ($ncy > 1$), intensity distributions are defined by incoherent light. The interference between forward and backward light is neglected and overlapped light is treated as intensity sum of them. $ity = 1$: Intensity distributions are defined as the square of the sum of complex amplitude distributions for an electric and magnetic field. $ity = 2$: Intensity distributions are defined as the square of the sum of complex amplitude distributions for an electric field. $ity = 3$: Intensity distributions are defined as the square of the sum of complex amplitude distributions for a magnetic field.

4. Execution method

Among the three methods, we strongly recommend (1) because it allows setting numerical data without worrying about input rules.

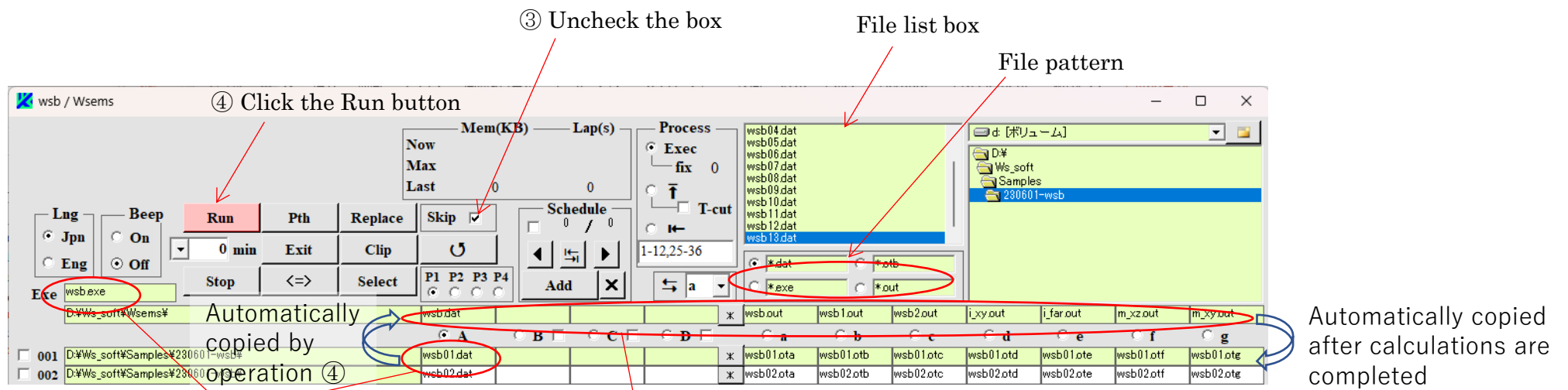
(1) Method by using wsems.exe (most recommended). In details, see “How to use Wsems”.

(2) Method by clicking wsb.exe directly



The vertical alignment of wsb.dat is easier to be edited if the font is set to Courier New in Notepad. However, note that it is not possible to distinguish between full-width and half-width spaces.

(3) Method using wsbch.exe (steps ① to ④ below)



① After clicking the box and selecting the file pattern, select the wsb.exe and wsb01.dat files from the file list.

② At first, write directly such like “wsb.dat” after clicking the boxes of A or a - g. After the second time, they are automatically listed.

Automatically copied after calculations are completed

5. Method of drawing calculation results

During the calculation, wscnt in the same folder start in linkage with the execution of wsb.exe, and the calculation results of i_xz.out or i_yz.out are displayed in real time.

Output data generated in ¥Ws_soft¥Wsems can be visualized by wscnt.exe in the steps ①~⑤. If registered, limitation of file patterns is removed and “ot?” files generated by wsbch can also be visualized.

- ④ Click Draw button to start drawing.
- ⑤ Click ► button to advance frame.

- ① After click the box, select a file pattern, and choose the file from the file list box.
- ② To add a structure line, check the checkbox and click the box on the right and select the file from the file list box.
- ③ Click on the box and type in directly.

The screenshot shows the Wsf_cnt software interface. The main window displays a 2D contour plot of calculation results. The plot is titled "z-axis" and shows a color gradient from blue to red, with a maximum value of 5.150e+3 and a minimum of 0.000e+0. The plot is overlaid on a coordinate system with x and y axes. The software interface includes a menu bar (Draw, Stop, Exit, Path, Replica), a toolbar (Stream, Bird's eye, Step, Eng, Jpn, Copy, Print), a file list box, a file pattern selection area, and a structure line configuration table.

The structure line configuration table is as follows:

Label	Numb	Meter	Structure line	Level	width	color
A	1		D:\OneAPI\WS_soft_source\Wsems\bin\Debug\i_xz.tou >	51		
			D:\OneAPI\WS_soft_source\Wsems\bin\Debug\m_xz.out >	1		
			Rect x x-axis			
			Rect y z-axis			
B	1		D:\OneAPI\WS_soft_source\Wsems\bin\Debug\i_xy.tou >	1		
			D:\OneAPI\WS_soft_source\Wsems\bin\Debug\m_xy.out >	1		
			Rect x x-axis		50.0	0
			Rect y y-axis		50.0	0
C	1		>	1		
			>	1		
			Rect x x-axis		50.0	0
			Rect y y-axis		50.0	0

6. Input rules for input file (wsb06.dat)

The following pages can be ignored when using Wsems.

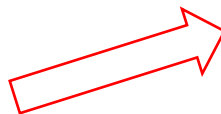
Numeric data input rules

- Input numbers must be one-byte numbers. A space is a half-width space, and Tab code is not acceptable.
- The right end of the input numerals should be aligned with the vertical line on the right end of the variable label (or the * mark) above.
- The number without a decimal point is an integer type, and that with a decimal point (5 or less digits) is a real number type.

```

Digit 1      10      20      30      40      50
** wsb.dat
① * ncy(>0)  wb(um)  kfl(0,1) kot      ms      ity
   2          0.500      0          0          0
② * wdx(um)  wdy(um)  dxy(um) dz(um)
   3.000      0.000      0.020  0.020
* Lam(um)   th(deg)  fi(deg)  kps
  0.940      0.00      0.00      0
* wx0(um)   wy0(um)  xrm(rim) yrm(rim) sx0(um) sy0(um) dfc(um) kap
  2.500      2.500      0.00      0.00      0.000      0.000      0.000      0
* stx(um)   sty(um)  csx(um)  csy(um)
  0.500      0.000      0.000      0.000
③ * km      * Name ko      an      ab
   1          Ta205  1      1.0000  0.00      0.0000
   2          -Al   1      2.0000  0.00      0.0000
* kr      * kd      kt      ps(deg) px(um)  py(um)  wx(um)  wy(um)  sx(um)  sy(um)  xp
  1#      0      4      0.0      1.50      1.50      0.500      0.50      0.00      0.00      0.0
* kf      km      kr      kd      kt      ps(deg) px(um)  py(um)  wx(um)  wy(um)  sx(um)  sy(um)  xp      xq
  1      1      0      0      2      0.0      0.00      0.00      0.50      0.50      0.000      0.00      0.0      0.0
  2      2      0      0      -2     0.0      0.00      0.00      0.60      0.60      0.000      0.00      1.0      0.0
④ * kb      kl      km      kp      tk      kf      *
   1      0      0      0      0.40      0      0
   2      0      0      0      0.50      1      0
   3      0      0      0      0.10      1      2
   4      0      0      0      0.50      1      0
  
```

Examples of incorrect input.



① `* ncy(>0) wb(um) kfl(0,1)`
`2 0.500 0`
 Full-width digit. A full-width space is contained.

② `* wdx(um) wdy(um) dxy(um)`
`1.500 1.500 0.020`
 The right edge of the input number deviates from the right of the variable label above.

③ `* km * Name ko an`
`1 Ta205 1.0 1`
 Beyond the 8-column range. Integer type is put into real number type. Real number type is put into integer type.

④ `* kb kl km kp tk kf *`
`1 0 0 0 0.40 0 0`
`2 0 0 0 0.50 1 0`
`3 0 0 0 0.10 1 2`
`4 0 0 0 0.50 1 0`
 The right edge of the input number deviates from position of the * mark above.



```

* kb kl km kp tk kf *
1 0 0 0 0.40 0 0
2 0 0 0 0.50 1 0
3 0 0 0 0.10 1 2
④ c 4 0 0 0 0.50 1 0
  
```

To interrupt a calculation in the middle of layers, insert a line leading "C" at the interruption position.

Compute time

7. Contents of wsb.dat (wsb01.dat), 2.0s

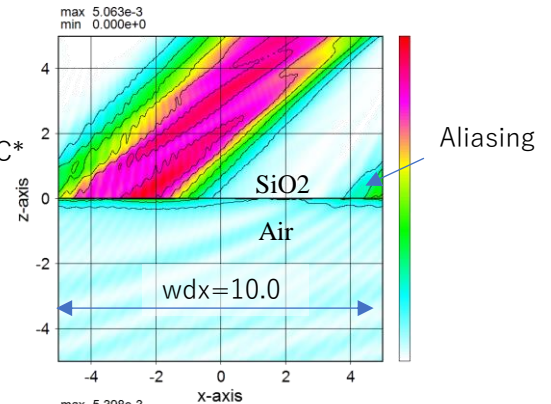
ncy Number of propagation iterations. |ncy|=1 : forward.
 =2 : forward + backward. >2 : forward + backward + 2nd forward...
 wb Absorbing boundary width (um).
 =0 is for no absorbing boundaries. The larger the value, the more non-reflective the boundaries are, but the amount of calculation increases.
 kfl =0: Drawing without absorbing boundaries.
 =1: Drawing with absorbing boundaries.
 kot Intensity distributions are represented in a maximum of (kot+4) digits.
 ms Drawing point number in x/y directions is compressed to 1/2^ms.
 ity Definition of intensity distribution for a round trip calculation.
 =0 : for incoherent light The interference between forward and backward light is neglected and overlapped light is treated as intensity sum of them. =1 : electric & magnetic field intensity, =2 : electric field intensity, =3 : magnetic field intensity.

```

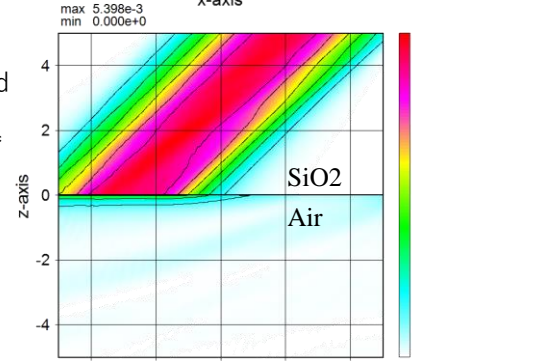
Digit 1      10      20      30      40      50
** wsb.dat
*   ncy(>0)  wb(um)  kfl(0,1)  kot      ms      ity
*   2        1.0    0          0        0        0
*   wdx(um)  wdy(um)  dxy(um)  dz(um)
*   10.0     0.0     0.02     0.02
*   Lam(um)  th(deg)   fi(deg)  kps
*   0.5      -45.0   0.0      0
*   wx0(um)  wy0(um)   xrm(rim) yrm(rim)  sx0(um)  sy0(um)  dfc(um)  kap
*   9.0      9.0    0.0      0.0      2.0      0.0      0.0      0
*   stx(um)  sty(um)   csx(um)  csy(um)
*   0.0      0.0    0.0      0.0
* km      *   Name  ko      an      ab      ak
* 1#      *   -SiO2  1      2.0000  0.00    0.0000
* 2#      *   -Al   1      2.0000  0.00    0.0000
* kr      *   kd      kt      ps(deg)  px(um)  py(um)  wx(um)  wy(um)  sx(um)  sy(um)  xp
* 1#      1#      0      4      0.0    1.50    1.50    0.500  0.50    0.00    0.00    0.0
* 2#      2#      0      4      0.0    2.00    2.00    1.000  1.00    0.500  0.50    0.0
* kb      kl      km      kp      tk      kf      *      *
* 1#      0      1      0      5.00   0      0
* 2#      0      0      0      5.00   0      0
Digit60     70      80      90      100     110
*   px(um)  py(um)  wx(um)  wy(um)  sx(um)  sy(um)  xp      xq
* 1#      1      0      0      1      0.0    1.00    1.000  0.50  0.50  -0.000  0.00    0.0    0.0
* 2#      2      0      0      4      0.0    2.00    2.00    1.00  1.00  0.000   0.00    0.0    0.0
* kb      kl      km      kp      tk      kf      *      *
* 1#      0      1      0      5.00   0      0
* 2#      0      0      0      5.00   0      0
    
```

Sequential numbers must be assigned from 1 (no more than 3 digits)

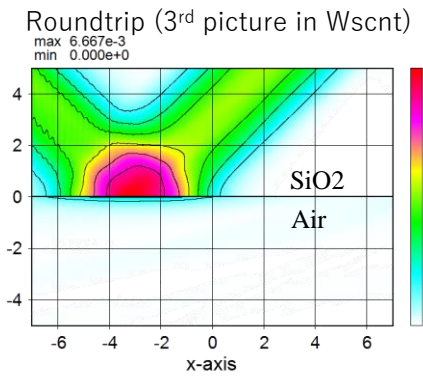
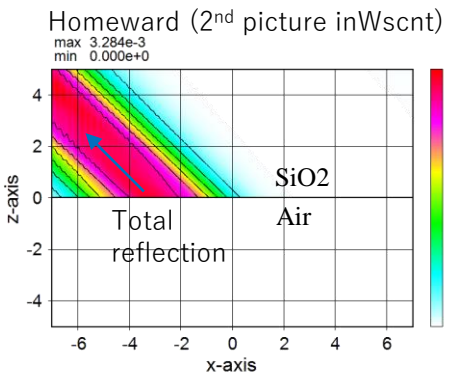
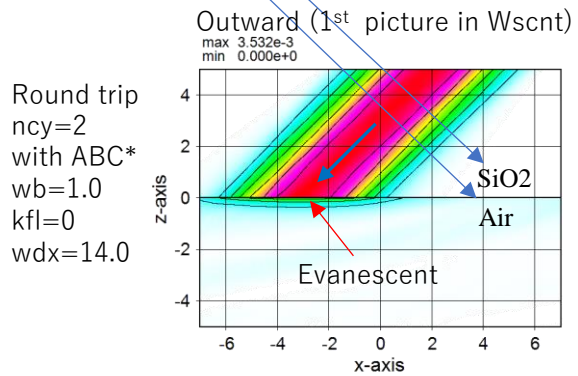
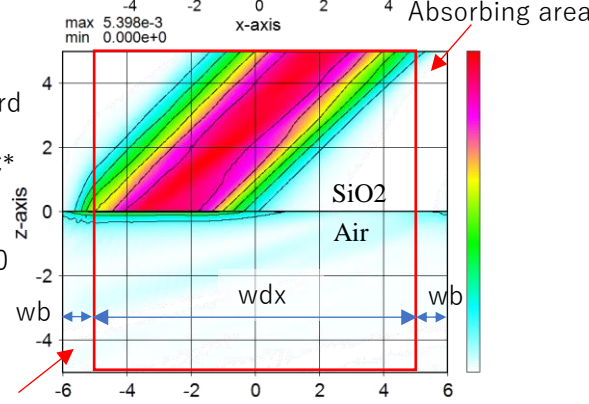
Homeward
 ncy=1
 without ABC*
 wb=0.0
 kfl=0
 wdx=10.0



Homeward
 ncy=1
 with ABC*
 wb=1.0
 kfl=0
 wdx=10.0



Homeward
 ncy=1
 with ABC*
 wb=1.0
 kfl=1
 wdx=10.0



i xz.out

(*) ABC=Absorbing Boundary Condition

i xz.out

8. Contents of wsb.dat (wsb02.dat), 0.9s

```

Digit 1      10      20      30      40      50
** wsb. dat
*   ncy(>0)   wb(um)   kfl(0,1)   kot      ms      ity
   1          0.500    0          0          0          0
*   wdx(um)   wdy(um)   dxy(um)   dz(um)
   2.000     2.000     0.020     0.020
*   Lam(um)   th(deg)   fi(deg)   kps
   0.500     0.00     0.00     0
*   wx0(um)   wy0(um)   xrm(rim)  yrm(rim)  sx0(um)   sy0(um)   dfc(um)   kap
   1.000     1.000     1.00     1.00     0.000     0.000     0.000     0
*   stx(um)   sty(um)   csx(um)   csy(um)
   0.000     0.000     0.000     0.000
* km *   Name   ko   an   ab   ak
   1     -SiO2  1   2.0000  0.00  0.0000
   2#    -Al   1   2.0000  0.00  0.0000
* kr *   kd   kt   ps(deg)  px(um)  py(um)  wx(um)  wy(um)  sx(um)  sy(um)  xp
   1#    0   4   0.0     1.50   1.50   0.500   0.50   0.00   0.00   0.0
* kf km  kr kd kt ps(deg) px(um) py(um) wx(um) wy(um) sx(um) sy(um) xp xq
   1#  1  0  0  1  0.0     1.00   1.000   0.50   0.50   -0.000  0.00   0.0  0.0
   2#  2  0  0  4  0.0     2.00   2.00   1.00   1.00   0.000  0.00   0.0  0.0
* kb  kl  km  kp      tk  kf  *
   1  0  0  0      0.60  0  0
   2  0  0  0      0.60  0  0
   3  0  0  0      0.60  0  0
Digit60      70      80      90      100      110

```

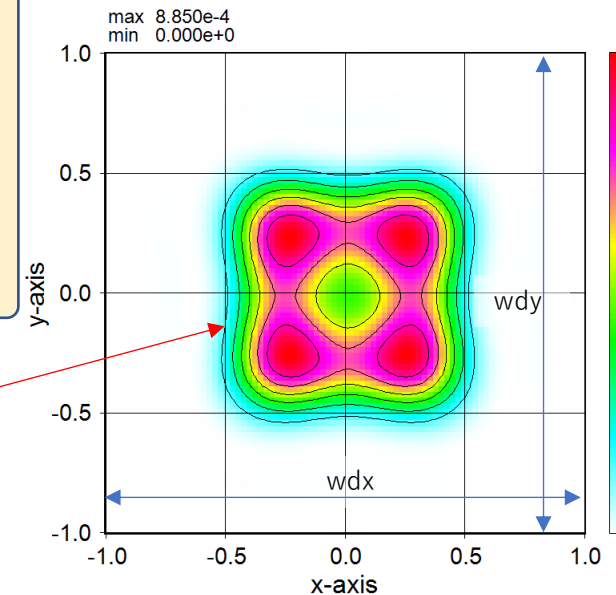
wdx Analysis width in the x direction (um).
 wdx=0 becomes a 2-dimensional problem. The center of the width is the positional basis for the light source and structures.

wdy Analysis width in the y direction (um).
 wdy=0 becomes a 2-dimensional problem. The center of the width is the positional basis for the light source and structures.

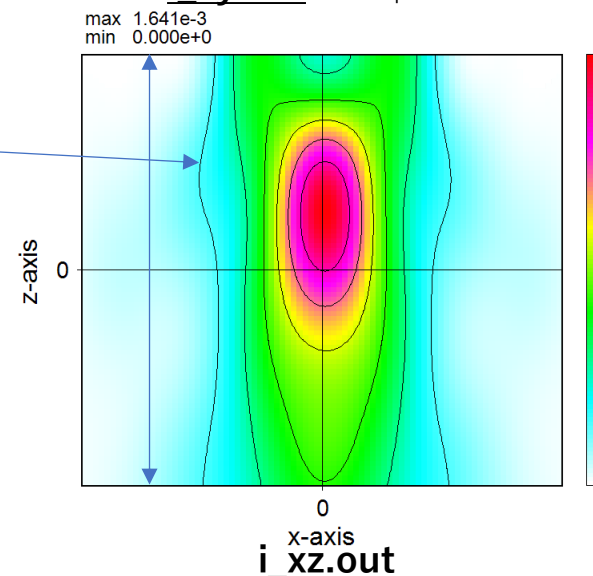
dxy Rough grid interval in x/y-direction (um). The actual interval is optimized to be close to that and displayed in wsb.out. The actual value should be less than 1/10 of the wavelength.

dz Grid interval in z-direction (um). For layers where the layer thickness tk divided by dz is not an integer, the grid interval becomes tk divided by an integer obtained by rounding up tk/dz.

Intensity distribution at the light-source position. Since high-frequency components are cut off, the distribution deviates from the uniform one defined in the light-source.



i_xy.out 1st picture in Wscnt



i_xz.out

Base layers

Up to 10000 lines can be input as far as the last line or the line starting from "c" appears. Optical constants above the top layer or below the bottom layer is the same ones as the top or the bottom layer, respectively, and then no boundary reflections from there.

- kl Not operated (operated in wsf and wsr).
- km Construction material number referred in km designation field. km=0 means vacuum (n=1.0).
- kp =0: Automatic setting by definition of dz
 >0: The layer thickness tk is divided by kp. In case of homogeneous configuration, setting of kp=1 enables skip calculation.
- tk Layer thickness (um)
- kf =0: No reference
 >0: Structure shape number referred in kf designation field. The referred shape structures are overwritten on the layer.
 These numbers are represented by four digits, up to 100 set per line.

9. Contents of wsb.dat (wsb03.dat), 4.3s

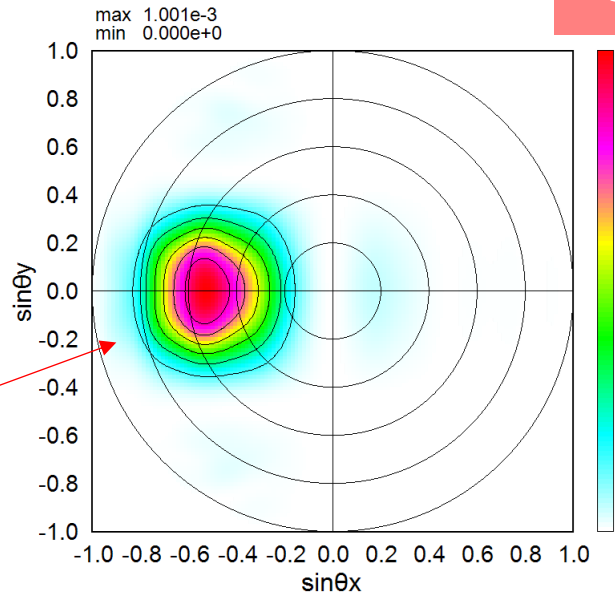
```

Digit 1      10      20      30      40      50
** wsb.dat
* ncy(>0)  wb(um)  kfl(0,1) kot      ms      ity
* 2      0.500      0      0      0
* wdx(um)  wdy(um)  dxy(um)  dz(um)
* 3.000    3.000    0.020    0.020
* Lam(um)  th(deg)  fi(deg)  kps
* 0.500    -20.00    0.00    0
* wx0(um)  wy0(um)  xrm(rim)  yrm(rim)  sx0(um)  sy0(um)  dfc(um)  kap
* 1.000    1.000    1.00    1.00    0.500    0.000    0.000    0
* stx(um)  sty(um)  csx(um)  csy(um)
* 0.000    0.000    0.000    0.000
* km      * Name  ko      an      ab      ak
* 1      -SiO2  1      2.0000  0.00    0.0000
* 2#     -Al   1      2.0000  0.00    0.0000
* kr      * kd  kt      ps(deg)  px(um)  py(um)  wx(um)  wy(um)  sx(um)  sy(um)  xp
* 1#     0      4      0.0      1.50    1.50    0.500    0.50    0.00    0.00    0.0
* kf      km  kr  kd  kt      ps(deg)  px(um)  py(um)  wx(um)  wy(um)  sx(um)  sy(um)  xp      xq
* 1#     1      0      0      1      0.0      1.00    1.000    0.50    0.50    -0.000    0.00    0.0      0.0
* 2#     2      0      0      4      0.0      2.00    2.00    1.00    1.00    0.000    0.00    0.0      0.0
* kb      kl  km  kp      tk  kf      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
* 1      0      1      0      0.60  0      0
* 2      0      1      0      0.60  0      0
* 3      0      0      0      0.60  0      0
Digit60      70      80      90      100      110
* 70      * 80      * 90      * 100      * 110
* 70      * 80      * 90      * 100      * 110
* 70      * 80      * 90      * 100      * 110

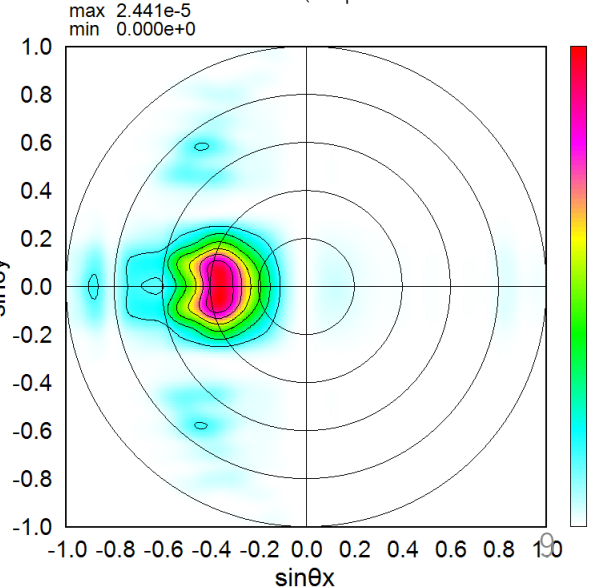
```

Lam Wavelength (um).
th Azimuth angle of incident light with z-axis (deg).
fi Argument angle of incident light with x-axis in xy-plane (deg).
kps Source polarization.
= 0 : random polarization. = 1 : p-polarization.
= 2 : s-polarization. = 3 : 45-degree polarization. = 4 : 135-degree polarization.

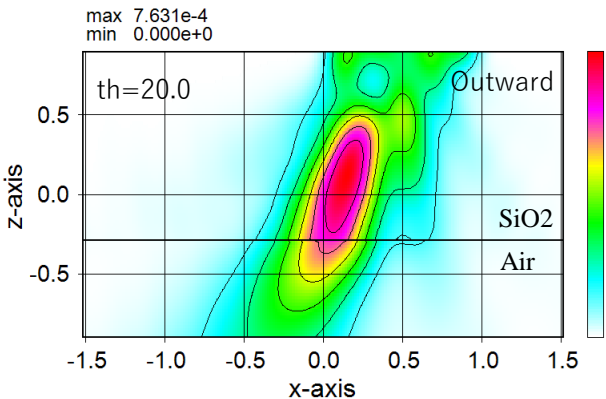
Since high-frequency components are cut off at the light-source position, the intensity distribution is broadened in the far-field.



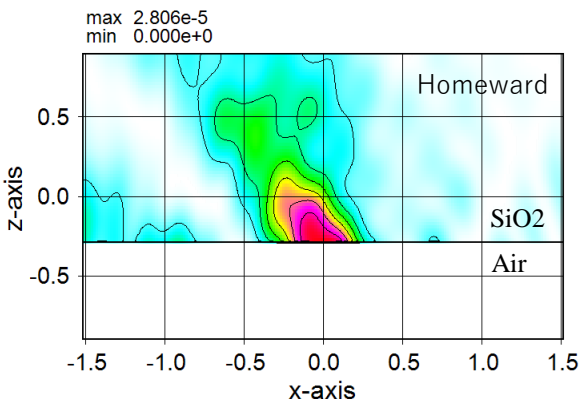
i far.out Far-field distribution from the Air side (1st picture shown in Wscnt)



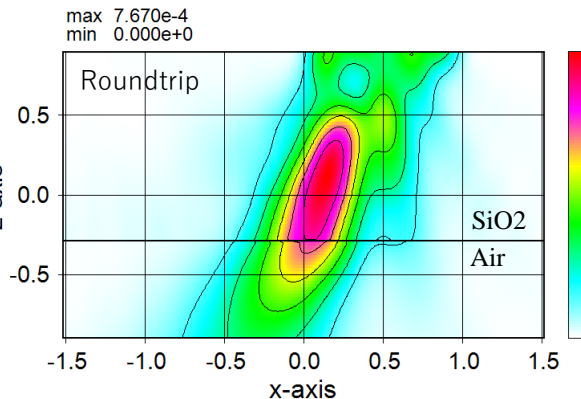
i far.out Far-field distribution from the SiO₂ side (2nd picture shown in Wscnt)



i xz.out 1st picture in Wscnt



i xz.out 2nd picture in Wscnt



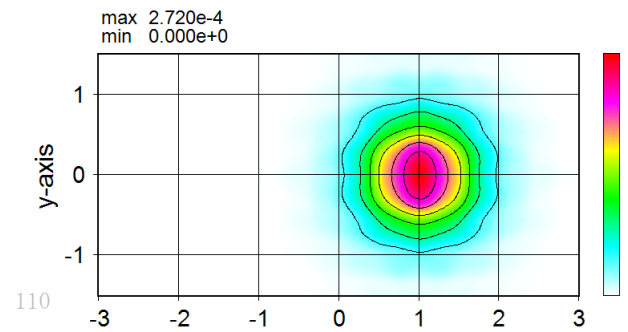
i xz.out 3rd picture in Wscnt

10. Contents of wsb.dat (wsb04.dat), 4.6s

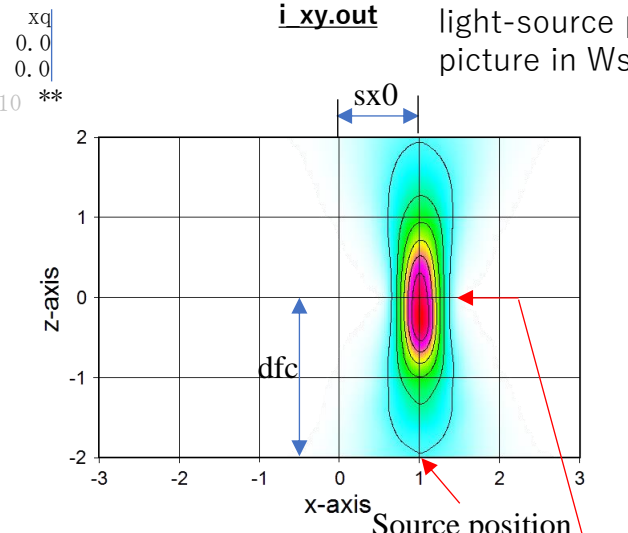
```

Digit 1 10 20 30 40 50
** wsb. dat
* ncy(>0) wb(um) kfl(0,1) kot ms ity
1 0.500 0 0 0
* wdx(um) wdy(um) dxy(um) dz(um)
6.000 3.000 0.020 0.020
* Lam(um) th(deg) fi(deg) kps
0.500 0.00 0.00 0
* wx0(um) wy0(um) xrm(rim) yrm(rim) sx0(um) sy0(um) dfc(um) kap
1.000 1.000 0.00 0.00 1.000 0.000 2.000 0
* stx(um) sty(um) csx(um) csy(um)
0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
* km * Name ko an ab ak
1# -SiO2 1 2.0000 0.00 0.0000
2# -Al 1 2.0000 0.00 0.0000
* kr * kd kt ps(deg) px(um) py(um) wx(um) wy(um) sx(um) sy(um) xp
1# 0 4 0.0 1.50 1.50 0.500 0.50 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
* kf km kr kd kt ps(deg) px(um) py(um) wx(um) wy(um) sx(um) sy(um) xp
1# 1 0 0 1 0.0 1.00 1.000 0.50 0.50 -0.000 0.00 0.0
2# 2 0 0 4 0.0 2.00 2.00 1.00 1.00 0.000 0.00 0.0
* kb kl km kp tk kf * * * * * * * * * *
1 0 0 0 2.00 0 0
2 0 0 0 2.00 0 0
Digit60 70 80 90 100
* kr * kd kt ps(deg) px(um) py(um) wx(um) wy(um) sx(um) sy(um) xp
1# 0 4 0.0 1.50 1.50 0.500 0.50 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
* kf km kr kd kt ps(deg) px(um) py(um) wx(um) wy(um) sx(um) sy(um) xp
1# 1 0 0 1 0.0 1.00 1.000 0.50 0.50 -0.000 0.00 0.0
2# 2 0 0 4 0.0 2.00 2.00 1.00 1.00 0.000 0.00 0.0
* kb kl km kp tk kf * * * * * * * * * *
1 0 0 0 2.00 0 0
2 0 0 0 2.00 0 0

```



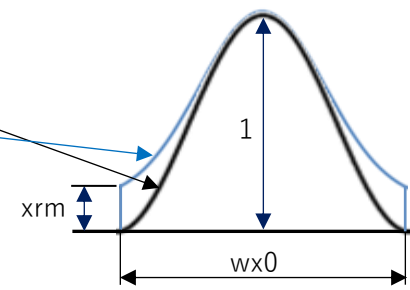
Intensity distribution at light-source position (1st picture in Wscnt)



Source position Focal plane

If dfc>0, the distribution defined in kap is reflected at this position

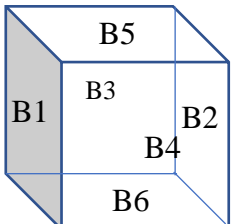
wx0 Light source spread in x-direction (um).
 wy0 Light source spread in y-direction (um).
 xrm =1 : uniform intensity in x-direction.
 =0 : cos-intensity distribution, full width half maximum = wx0/2
 =0~1 : rim intensity ratio of Gaussian distribution in x-direction.
 yrm =1 : uniform intensity in y-direction.
 =0 : cos-intensity distribution, full width half maximum = wy0/2.
 =0~1 : rim intensity ratio of Gaussian distribution in y-direction.
 sx0 Shift length of light source center in x-direction (um).
 sy0 Shift length of light source center in y-direction (um).
 dfc Defocus aberration of light source (um). If dfc>0, the focal point shifts to the lower side.
 kap Aperture shape of light source. =0 : rectangular, =1 : elliptic shape.



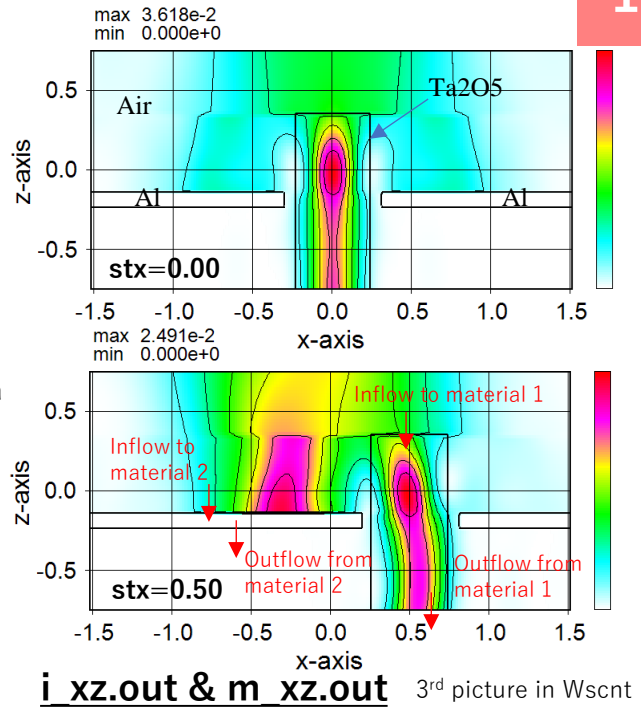
11. Contents of wsb.dat (wsb05.dat), 0.8s

```

Digit 1 10 20 30 40 50
** wsb.dat
* ncy(>0) wb(um) kfl(0,1) kot ms ity
  2 0.500 0 0 0 0
* wdx(um) wdy(um) dxy(um) dz(um)
  3.000 0.000 0.020 0.020
* Lam(um) th(deg) fi(deg) kps
  0.940 0.00 0.00 0
* wx0(um) wy0(um) xrm(rim) yrm(rim) sx0(um) sy0(um) dfc(um) kap
  2.500 2.500 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.000 0
* stx(um) sty(um) csx(um) csy(um)
  0.500 0.000 0.000 0.000
* km * Name ko an ab ak
  1 Ta205 1 1.0000 0.00 0.0000
  2 -Al 1 2.0000 0.00 0.0000
* kr * kd kt ps(deg) px(um) py(um) wx(um) wy(um) sx(um) sy(um) xp
  1# 0 4 0.0 1.50 1.50 0.500 0.50 0.00 0.00 0.0
* kf km kr kd kt ps(deg) px(um) py(um) wx(um) wy(um) sx(um) sy(um) xp xq
  1 1 0 0 2 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.50 0.50 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0 0.0
  2 2 0 0 -2 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.60 0.60 0.000 0.00 1.0 0.0
* kb kl km kp tk kf * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
  1 0 0 0 0.40 0 0
  2 0 0 0 0.50 1 0
  3 0 0 0 0.10 1 2
  4 0 0 0 0.50 1 0
  
```



When up/down is set to a reversal mode in Wscnt, "up" is correspond to -z side and "down" is to +z side.



i xz.out & m xz.out 3rd picture in Wscnt

stx Shift length of overall structure center in x-direction (um).
 Not applicable for light source position.
 sty Shift length of overall structure center in y-direction (um).
 Not applicable for light source position.
 csx Cross sectional position of graphics in x-direction (um).
 csy Cross sectional position of graphics in y-direction (um).

Base layers

12. Contents of wsb.dat (wsb06.dat), 1.0s

```

Digit 1      10      20      30      40      50
** wsb. dat
*   ncy(>0)  wb(um)  kfl(0,1) kot      ms      ity
      2      0.500      0      0      0
*   wdx(um)  wdy(um)  dxy(um)  dz(um)
      1.500  1.500  0.020  0.020
*   Lam(um)  th(deg)  fi(deg)  kps
      0.940  0.00  0.00  0
*   wx0(um)  wy0(um)  xrm(rim)  yrm(rim)  sx0(um)  sy0(um)  dfc(um)  kap
      2.000  2.000  0.00  0.00  0.000  0.000  0.000  0
*   stx(um)  sty(um)  csx(um)  csy(um)
      0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000
* km      * Name ko      an      ab      ak
  1      Ta2O5  1      1.0000  0.00  0.0000
  2      Al    1      2.0000  0.00  0.0000
* kr      * kd      kt      ps(deg)  px(um)  py(um)  wx(um)  wy(um)  sx(um)  sy(um)  xp      xq
  1#      0      4      0.0      1.50  1.50  0.500  0.50  0.00  0.00  0.0  0.0
* kf      km      kr      kd      kt      ps(deg)  px(um)  py(um)  wx(um)  wy(um)  sx(um)  sy(um)  xp      xq
  1      1      0      0      2      0.0  0.00  0.00  0.50  0.50  0.000  0.00  0.0  0.0
  2      2      0      0      -2     0.0  0.00  0.00  0.60  0.60  0.000  0.00  1.0  0.0
* kb      kl      km      kp      tk      kf      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
  1      0      0      0      0.40  0      0      0
  2      0      0      0      0.50  1      0
  3      0      0      0      0.10  1      2
  4      0      0      0      0.50  1      0
Digit60     70     80     90     100     110
  
```

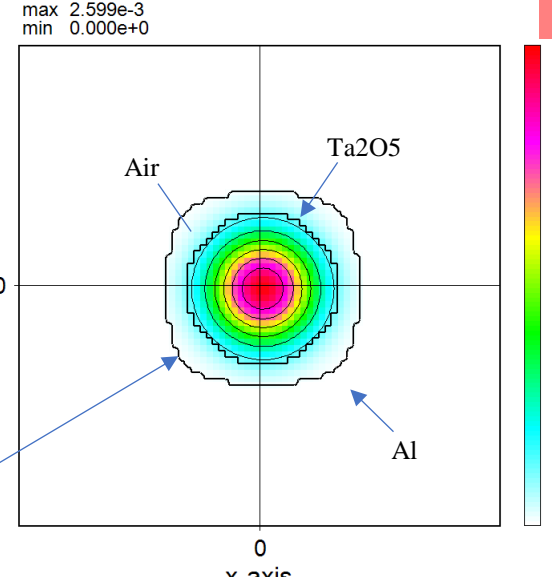
Calculated as external data

If unregistered, only up to two lines can be read.

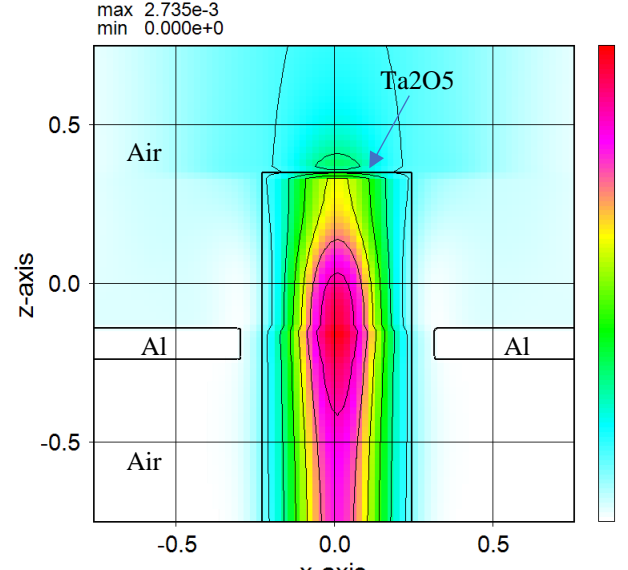
Calculated as internal data

km designation field (for optical materials)
 The first 3 digits are serial line numbers, up to 200 lines can be input. Name Material name (within 8 digits) SiO2, Ag, Al, Au, Be, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pd, Pt, Ti, W have internal data. For others, by entering the wavelength, refractive index, and extinction coefficient in the file of nk.dat as external data, the refractive index and extinction coefficient are automatically interpolated. If no data exists in nk.dat, the values defined by the right-side parameters of 'an' are given priority. nk.dat should be created by each user and stored in the same folder as wsb.exe.
 ko Whether to output detected light amount to wsb1.out or not.
 =0 : not output, =1 : output.
 an Refractive index.
 ab Abbe number, if =0, no dispersion (fixed to refractive index).
 ak Extinction coefficient.

Corner R is expressed by setting elliptic exponent index xp.



i xy.out & m xy.out (4th picture in Wscnt)



i xz.out & m xz.out (3rd picture in Wscnt)

13. Contents of nk.dat

Digit	10	20	30
**	Si	61	
	0.02	0.978	0.00393
	0.04	0.86894	0.013502
	0.06	0.61016	0.064932
	0.08	0.3229	0.45029
	0.10	0.2554	0.89234
	0.12	0.29201	1.3001
	0.14	0.37955	1.6999
	0.16	0.51722	2.1005
	0.18	0.71456	2.5072
	0.20	0.97629	2.8938
	.	.	.
	.	.	.
	.	.	.
	1.80	3.500	0.0001
	1.90	3.494	0.0001
	2.00	3.489	0.0001
	100.00	3.489	0.0001
**	Ta205	726	
	0.350	2.317048	0.000655
	0.352	2.313395	0.000637
	0.354	2.309832	0.000619
	0.356	2.306355	0.000602
	0.358	2.302962	0.000585
	0.360	2.299649	0.000569
	.	.	.
	.	.	.
	.	.	.

Material name

Line number of nk data

Line number of nk data

Wavelength (μm unit)

Refractive index

Extinction coefficient

Numerical Data Input Rule

- After entering the delimiter mark (**) on the first line of the numerical data, write the material name (8 columns) and the number of lines of nk.dat (10 columns).
- Input numbers are half-width (Spaces should be half-width and Tab codes are not allowed).
- The right edge of the input digit must be aligned with a vertical line in 10-digit increments.
- Input numbers should be spaced by at least one half-width space.

The material data can be created by overlaying the actual measured values or literature values, etc. in the format shown above. The file name should be "nk.dat" and must be stored in the folder where wsb.exe is located. However, the material name must be other than -SiO₂, -Ag, -Al, -Au, -Be, -Cr, -Cu, -Ni, -Pd, -Pt, -Ti, -W which are defined in internal materials. If there are duplicate material names, the first data takes priority.

References

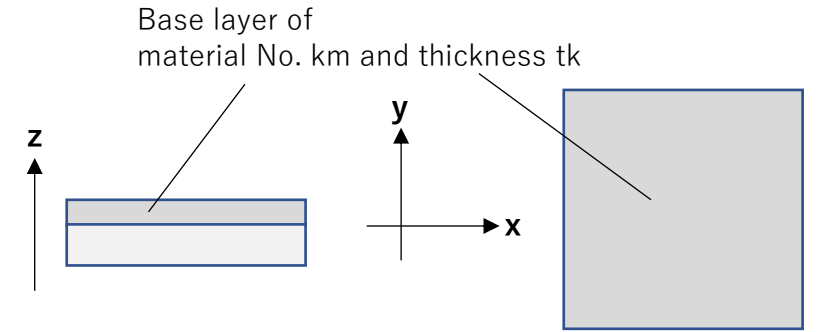
<https://refractiveindex.info/?shelf=main&book=Ta2O5&page=Bright-amorphous>

<https://www.filmetricsinc.jp/refractive-index-database/Ta2O5>

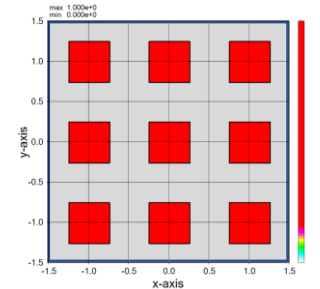
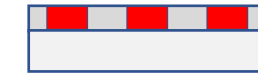
Excerpts from nk.dat

14. Procedure for defining optical structures

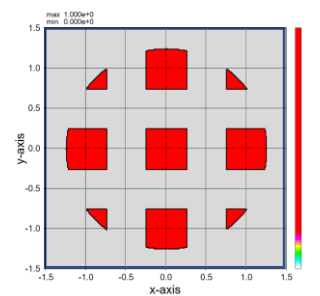
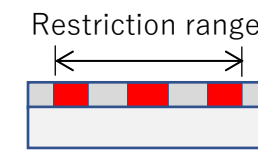
- ① Definition of a Base layer
1. setting km and tk
 2. entering kf for reference



- ② Definition of periodic structures on a Base layer at Kf specification field
1. setting km, kd, and kt
 2. definition of structures by setting parameters from ps to xq
 3. entering kr for reference



- ③ Restriction of periodic structures at Kr specified field
1. setting kd and kt
 2. definition of the restriction shape by setting parameters from ps to xp



```

** wsb.dat
* ncy(>0) wb(um) kfl(0,1) kot ms ity
* 1 0.500 0 0 0 0
* wdx(um) wdy(um) dxy(um) dz(um)
* 3.000 3.000 0.020 0.020
* Lam(um) th(deg) fi(deg) kps
* 0.940 0.00 0.00 0
* wx0(um) wy0(um) xrm(rim) yrm(rim) sx0(um) sy0(um) dfc(um) kap
* 2.000 2.000 1.00 1.00 0.000 0.000 0.000 0
* stx(um) sty(um) csx(um) csy(um)
* 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
* km * Name ko an ab ak
* 1 -SiO2 1 2.0000 0.00 0.0000
* 2# -Al 1 2.0000 0.00 0.0000
* kr * kd kt ps(deg) px(um) py(um) wx(um) wy(um) sx(um) sy(um) xp
* 1# 0 2 0.0 0.00 0.00 2.50 2.50 0.00 0.00 0.0
* kf km kr kd kt ps(deg) px(um) py(um) wx(um) wy(um) sx(um) sy(um) xp
* 1 1 0 2 0.0 1.00 1.000 0.50 0.50 -0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
* 2# 2 0 4 0.0 2.00 2.00 1.00 1.00 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
* kb kl km kp tk kf *
* 1 0 0 0 0.60 1 0
    
```



15. Contents of wsb.dat (wsb07.dat), 0.8s

```

Digit 1      10      20      30      40      50
** wsb.dat
* ncy(>0)   wb(um)   kfl(0,1)  kot      ms      ity
*          1         0.500      0         0         0         0
* wdx(um)   wdy(um)   dxy(um)   dz(um)
*          3.000     3.000     0.020     0.020
* Lam(um)   th(deg)   fi(deg)   kps
*          0.940     0.00      0.00      0
* wx0(um)   wy0(um)   xrm(rim)  yrm(rim)  sx0(um)  sy0(um)  dfc(um)   kap
*          2.000     2.000     1.00      1.00      0.000    0.000    0.000     0
* stx(um)   sty(um)   csx(um)   csy(um)
*          0.000     0.000    0.000     0.000
* km      * Name   ko      an      ab      ak
* 1#      -SiO2   1      2.0000  0.00    0.0000
* 2#      -Al    1      2.0000  0.00    0.0000
* kr      * kd   kt     ps(deg)  px(um)  py(um)  wx(um)  wy(um)  sx(um)  sy(um)  xp      xq
* 1#      0     2     0.0      0.00    0.00    2.50    2.50    0.00    0.00    0.0     0.0
* 2#      2     0     0.0      2.00    2.00    1.00    1.00    0.000   0.00    0.0     0.0
* kb   kl  km  kp   tk  kf  *
* 1    0   0   0   0.60  1  0
  
```

See the pages that follow for relationship with figures.

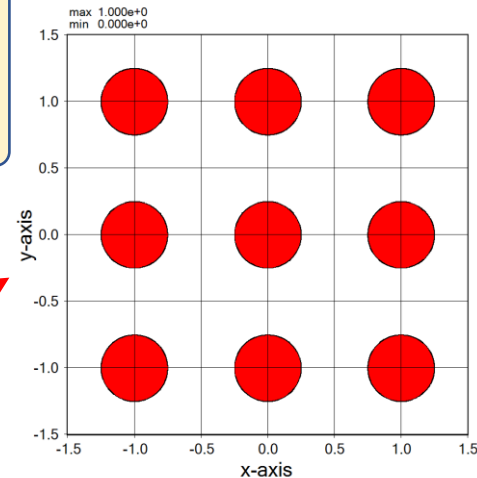
Referred

Defined inside periodic circles

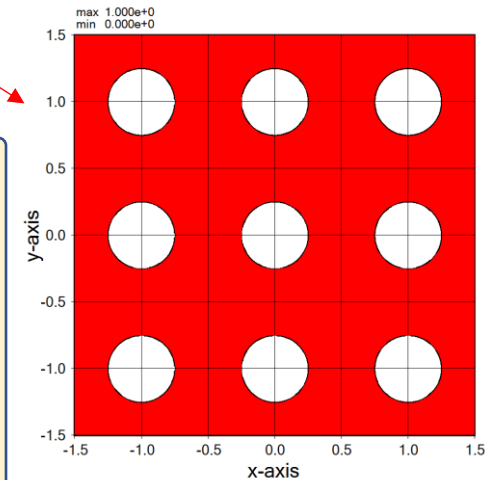
Defined outside periodic circles

ps Rotation angle of all structures around the region center (deg).
 px Structure period in x-direction (um). When =0, it is an isolated pattern.
 py Structure period in y-direction (um). When =0, it is an isolated pattern.
 wx Structure width in y-direction (um).
 wy Structure width in y-direction (um).
 sx Shift length of the structure center in x-direction (um).
 sy Shift length of the structure center in y-direction (um).
 xp Elliptic exponent index for kt=2. Lattice duty ratio for kt=10 to 17.
 xq Starting point of lattice for kt=10 to 17.

kt=2



kt=-2



m_xy.out

kf designation field (for foreground structures)

The first 4 digits are serial line numbers, up to 9999 lines can be input.

km Construction material number referred in km designation field. km=0 means vacuum (n=1.0).

kr Restriction shape number referred in kr designation field. kr=0 means restriction free.

kd How to input shape data of structures. =0: by internal definition. =1: by external data using sub.dat.

Applied to all except for wx and wy, sub.dat can be input up to 400 types (up to 1000 lines for each type).

kt Selection of shape type. (-kt shows an inverted shape for kt.)

When kd=1, kt=Pattern No. in sub.dat.

When kd=0,

kt=0 No area definition.

=1 Rectangular areas of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.

=2 Elliptic shape of width wx*wy and elliptic index xp centered on a square grid position of period px*py, where xp = -2.0 to -1.0 for star, = -1.0 for diamond, = 0.0 for ellipse, > 0.0 for square.

=3 Hexagons shape (top/bottom vertex angles) of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.

=4 Hexagon shape (left/right vertex angles) of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.

=5 Diamond shape of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.

=6 Right-angled triangular shape (diagonal 1st quadrant) of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.

=7 Right-angled triangular shape (diagonal 2nd quadrant) of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.

=8 Right-angled triangular shape (diagonal 3rd quadrant) of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.

=9 Right-angled triangular shape (diagonal 4th quadrant) of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.

=10 Linear lattice of period wx, angle wy, duty ratio xp, starting point xq included in each square grid of period px*py.

=11 Centrally elliptic lattice of period wx, angle wy, duty ratio xp, starting point xq included in each square px*py of period px*py.

=12 Centrally dodecagonal lattice of period wx, angle wy, duty ratio xp, starting point xq included in each square grid of period px*py.

=13 15-degrees-rotated lattice for kt=12.

=14 Centrally 18-corner polygonal lattice of period wx, angle wy, duty ratio xp, starting point xq included in each square grid of period px*py.

=15 10-degrees-rotated lattice for kt=14.

=16 Centrally hexagonal lattice of period wx, angle wy, duty ratio xp, starting point xq included in each square grid of period px*py.

=17 30-degrees-rotated lattice for kt=16.

16. Contents of wsb.dat (wsb08.dat), 0.7s

```

Digit 1      10      20      30      40      50
** wsb.dat
* ncy(>0)   wb(um)   kfl(0,1) kot      ms      ity
  1         0.500    0         0         0         0
* wdx(um)   wdy(um)   dxy(um) dz(um)
  3.000     3.000    0.020    0.020
* Lam(um)   th(deg)   fi(deg)  kps
  0.940     0.00     0.00     0
* wx0(um)   wy0(um)   xrm(rim) yrm(rim) sx0(um) sy0(um) dfc(um) kap
  2.000     2.000    1.00     1.00     0.000    0.000    0.000    0
* stx(um)   sty(um)   csx(um)  csy(um)
  0.000     0.000    0.000    0.000
* km      * Name   ko      an      ab      ak
  1      -SiO2    1      2.0000  0.00    0.0000
  2#     -Al     1      2.0000  0.00    0.0000
Digit60     70     80     90     100    110
* kr      * kd      kt      ps(deg) px(um) py(um) wx(um) wy(um) sx(um) sy(um) xp      xq
  1      1      2      0.0    0.00    0.00    2.50    2.50    0.00    0.00    0.00    0.0
* kf      km      kr      kd      kt      ps(deg) px(um) py(um) wx(um) wy(um) sx(um) sy(um) xp      xq
  1      1      1      0      1      0.0    1.00    1.000    0.50    0.50    -0.000    0.00    0.0    0.0
  2#     2      0      0      4      0.0    2.00    2.00    1.00    1.00    0.000    0.00    0.0    0.0
* kb      kl      km      kp      tk      kf      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
  1      0      0      0      0.60    1      0

```

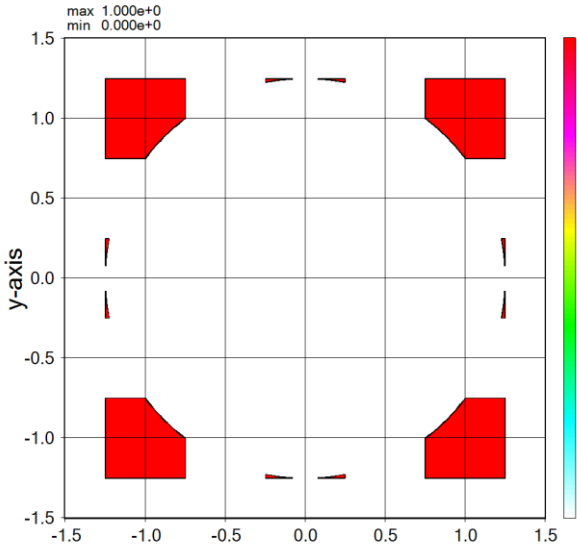
ps Rotation angle of all structures around the region center (deg).
 px Structure period in x-direction (um). When =0, it is an isolated pattern.
 py Structure period in y-direction (um). When =0, it is an isolated pattern.
 wx Structure width in y-direction (um).
 wy Structure width in x-direction (um).
 sx Shift length of the structure center in x-direction (um).
 sy Shift length of the structure center in y-direction (um).
 xp Elliptic exponent index for kt=2. Lattice duty ratio for kt=10 to 17.

Referred

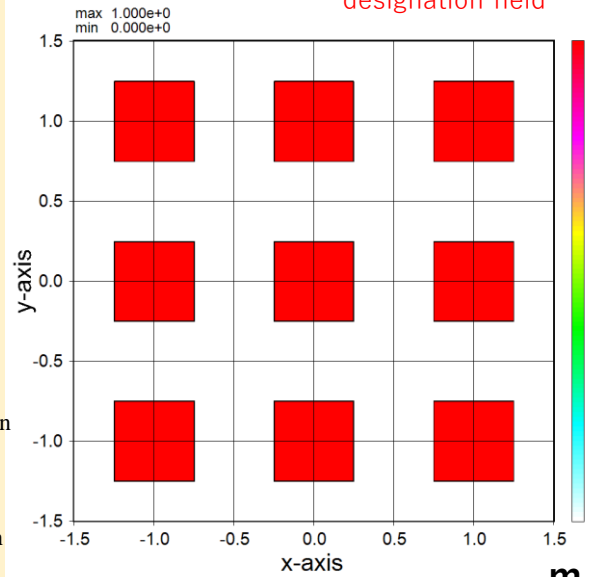
limited outside a circle by setting kr designation field

limited inside a circle by setting kr designation field

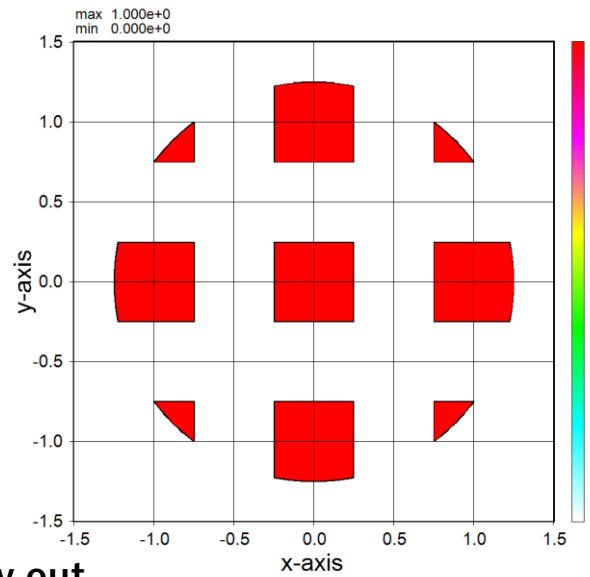
kr=1 kt=-2



kr=0



kr=1 kt=2



m_xy.out

kr designation field (for restricting shapes)
 The first 4 digits are serial line numbers, up to 1000 lines can be input.

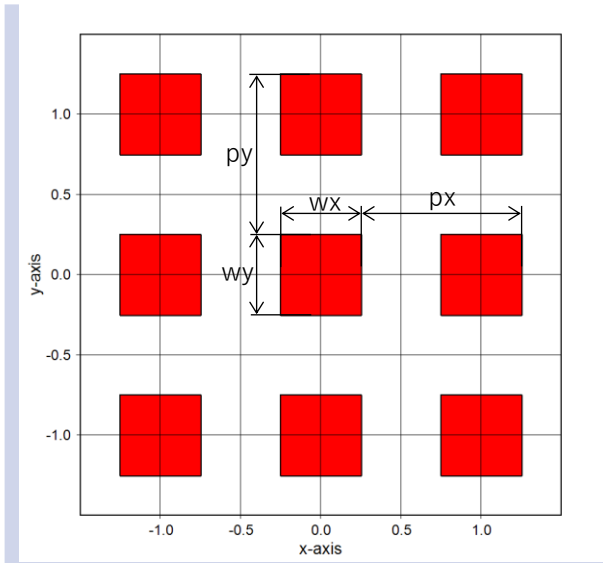
kd How to input shape data of structures. =0: by internal definition. =1: by external data using sub.dat.
 Applied to all except for wx and wy, sub.dat can be input up to 400 types (up to 1000 lines for each type).

kt Selection of shape type. (-kt shows an inverted shape for kt.)
 When kd=1, kt=Pattern No. in sub.dat. When kd=0, kt=0 No area restriction.

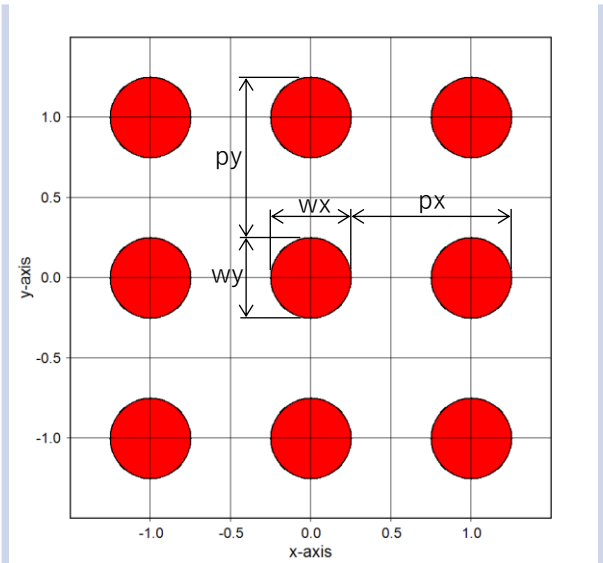
- =1 Restricted by rectangular areas of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.
- =2 Restricted by elliptic shape of width wx*wy and elliptic index xp centered on a square grid position of period px*py, where xp = -2.0 to -1.0 for star, = -1.0 for diamond, = 0.0 for ellipse, > 0.0 for square.
- =3 Restricted by hexagons shape (top/bottom vertex angles) of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.
- =4 Restricted by hexagon shape (left/right vertex angles) of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.
- =5 Restricted by diamond shape of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.
- =6 Restricted by a right-angled triangular shape (diagonal first quadrant) of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.
- =7 Restricted by a right-angled triangular shape (diagonal second quadrant) of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.
- =8 Restricted by a right-angled triangular shape (diagonal third quadrant) of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.
- =9 Restricted by a right-angled triangular shape (diagonal fourth quadrant) of width wx*wy centered on a square grid position of period px*py.

17. Relationships (1) between kt and structures for kd=0

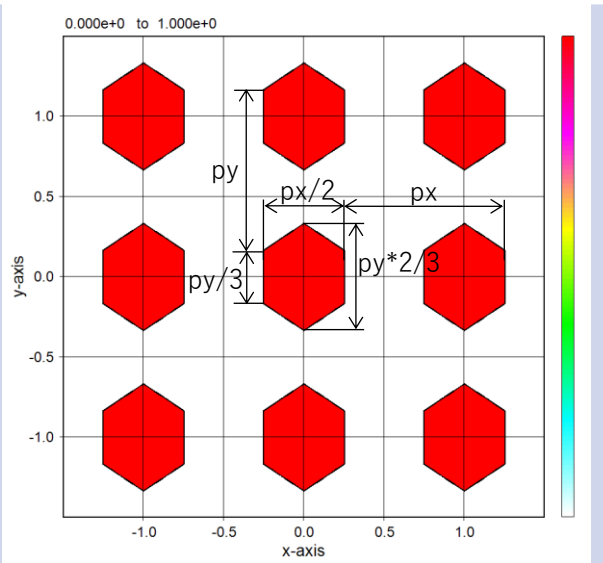
kt=1



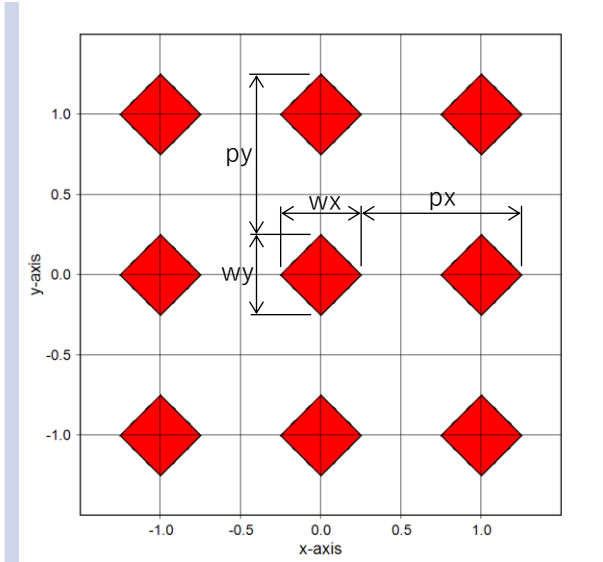
kt=2



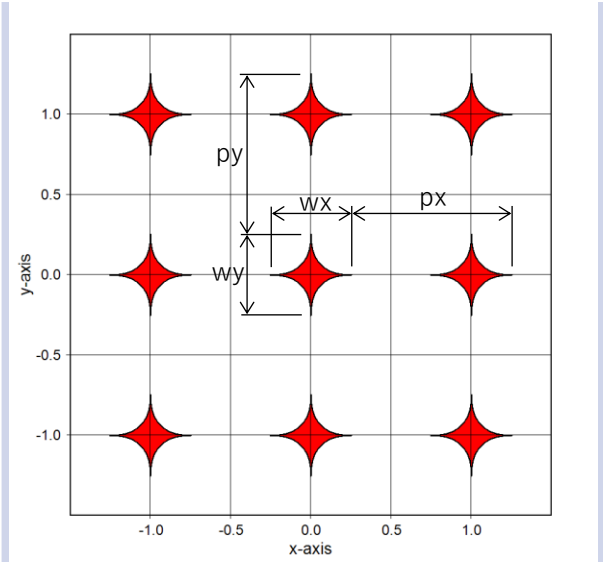
kt=3



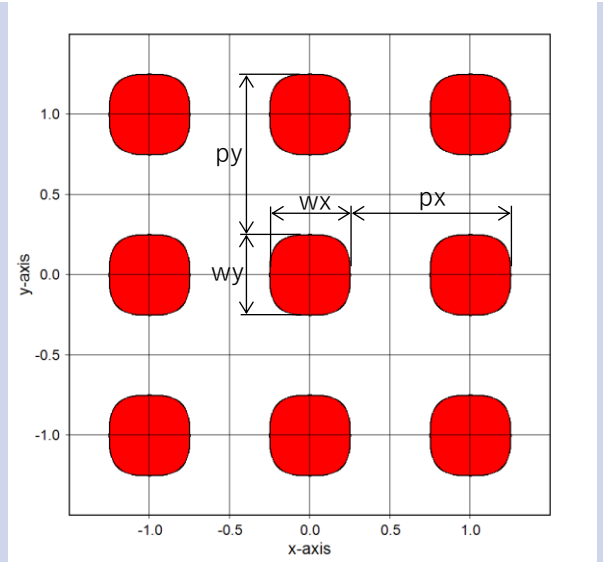
kt=2, xp=-1.0



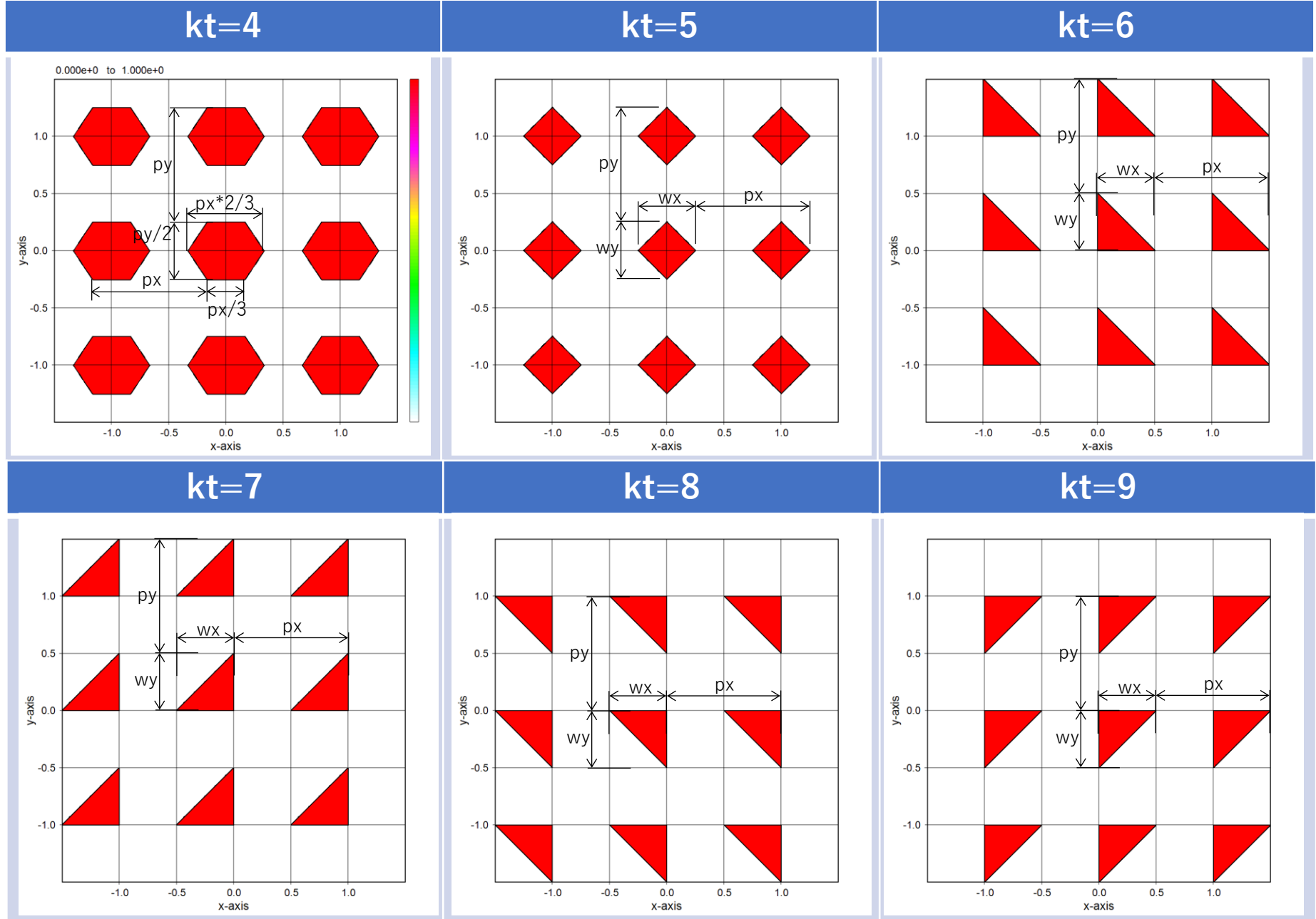
kt=2, xp=-1.5



kt=2, xp=1.0

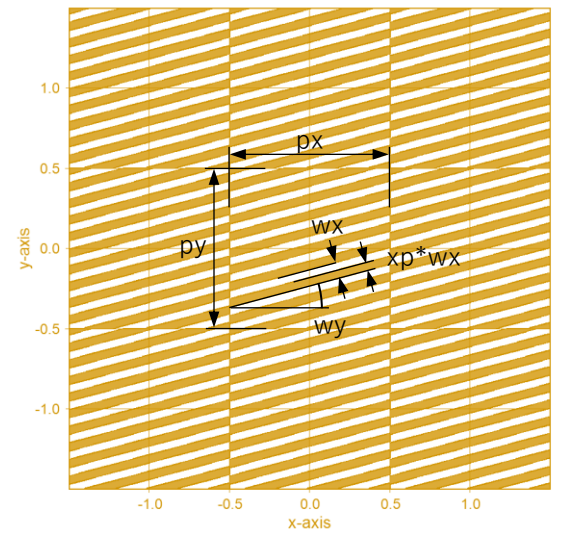


18. Relationships (2) between kt and structures for kd=0

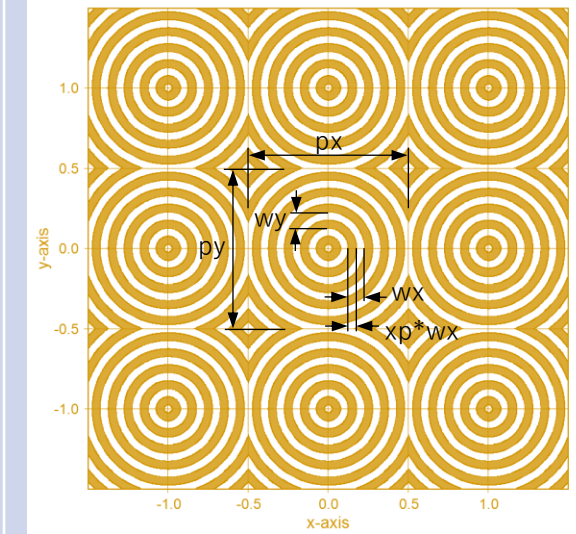


19. Relationships (3) between kt and structures for kd=0

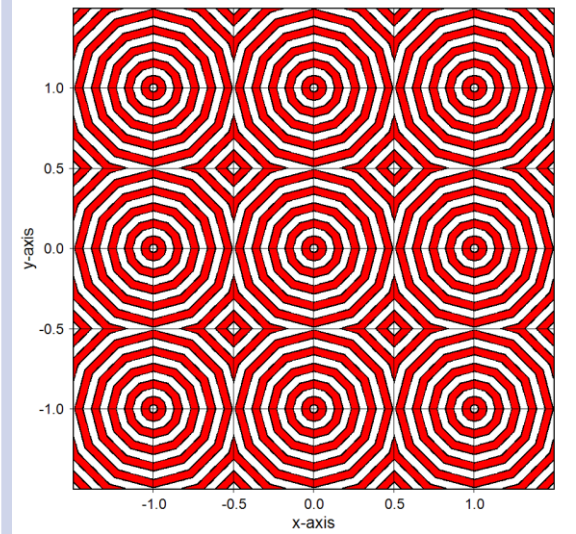
kt=10



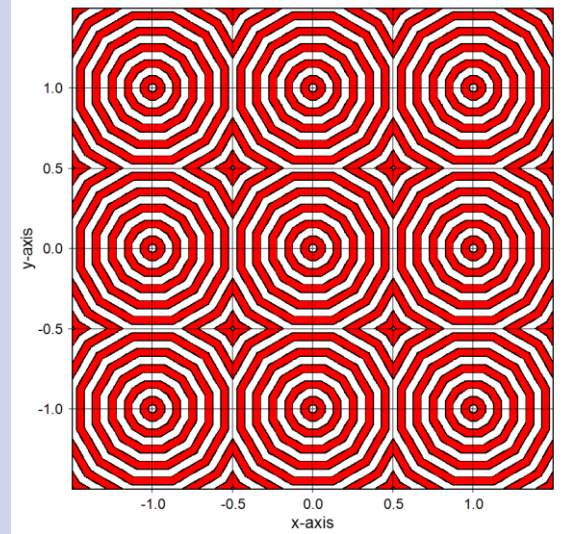
kt=11



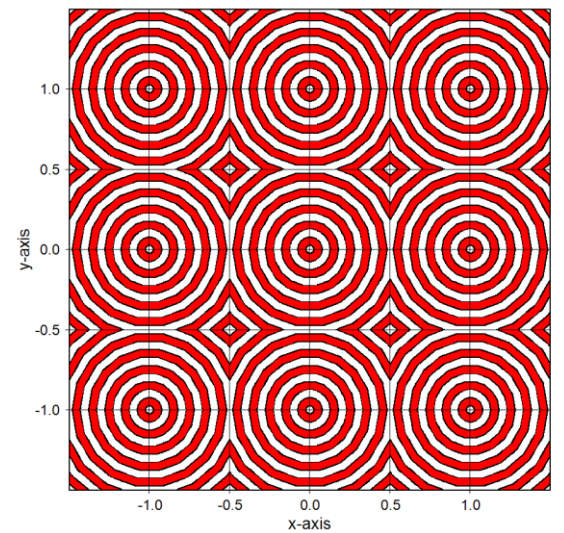
kt=12



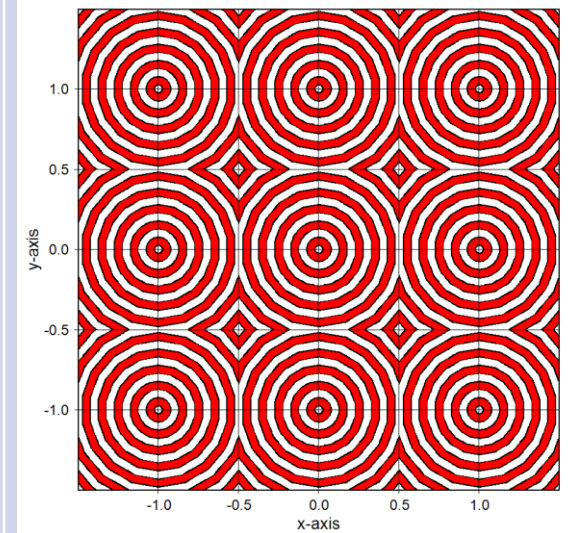
kt=13



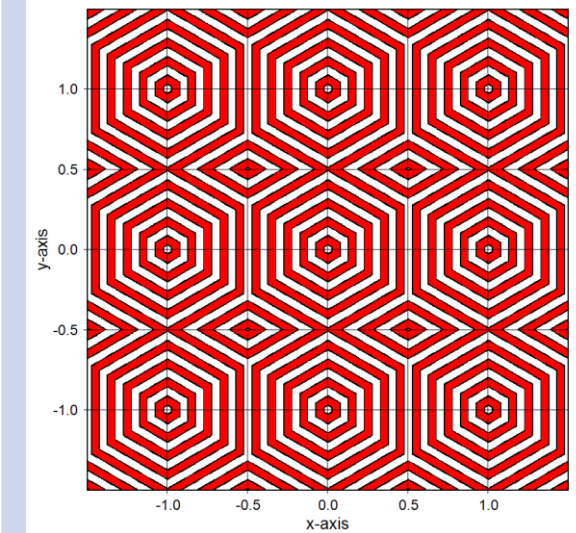
kt=14



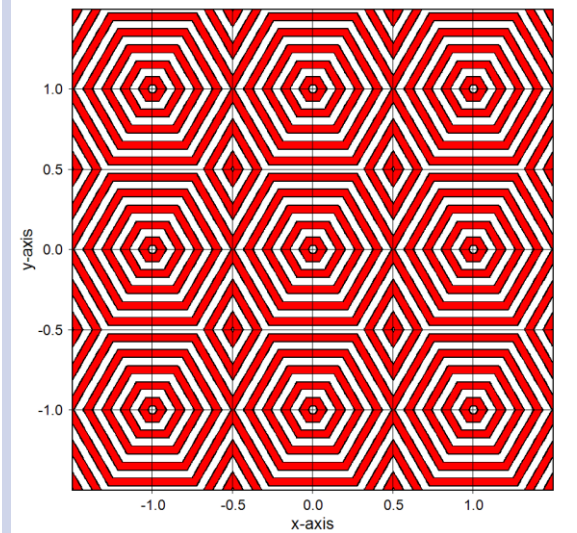
kt=15



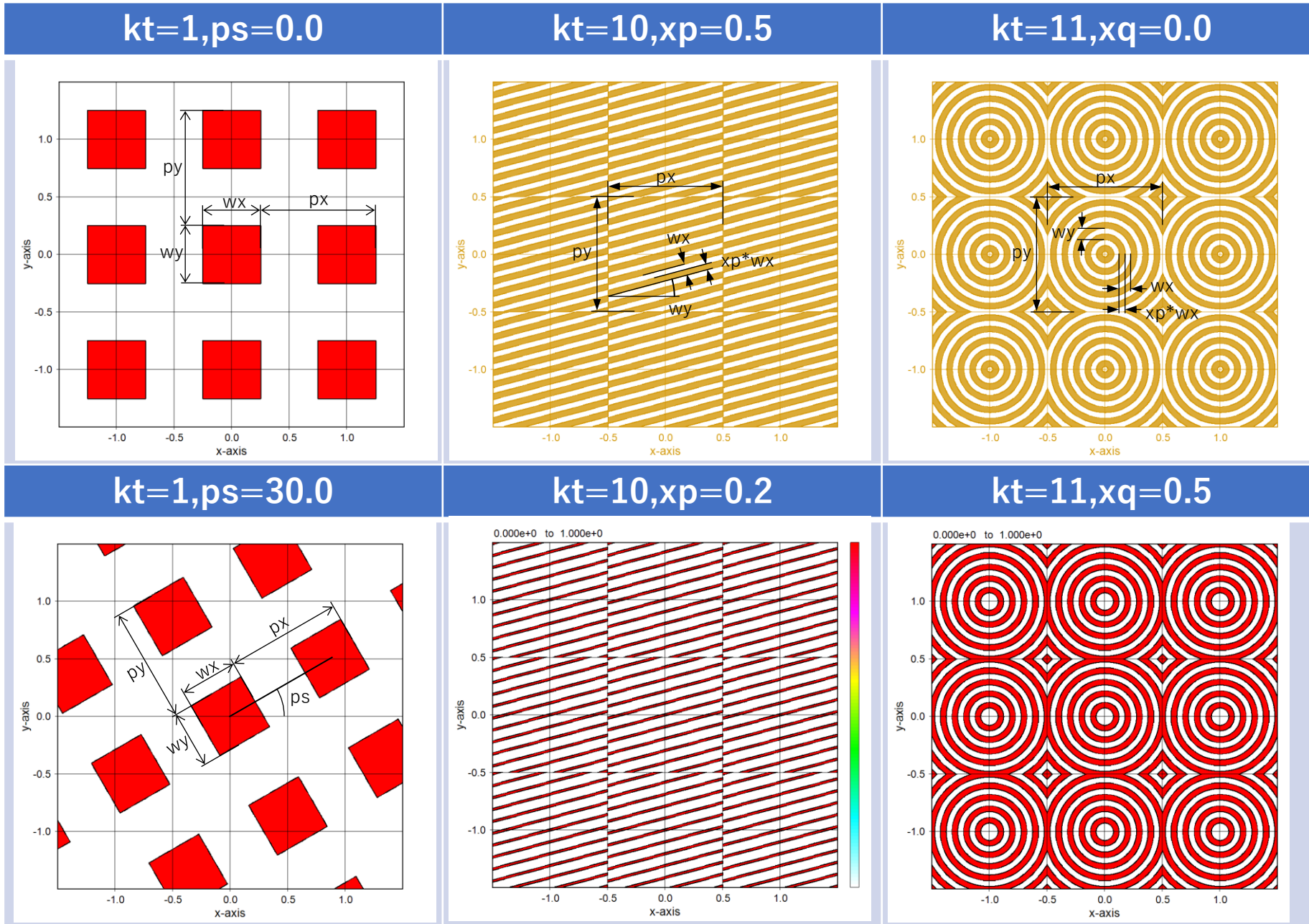
kt=16



kt=17



20. Relationships (4) between kt and structures for kd=0



21. Reference to sub.dat for kd=1 (sub.dat)

Copntents of sub.dat

Corresponding to the values kt of wsb.dat. Duplication is prohibited.

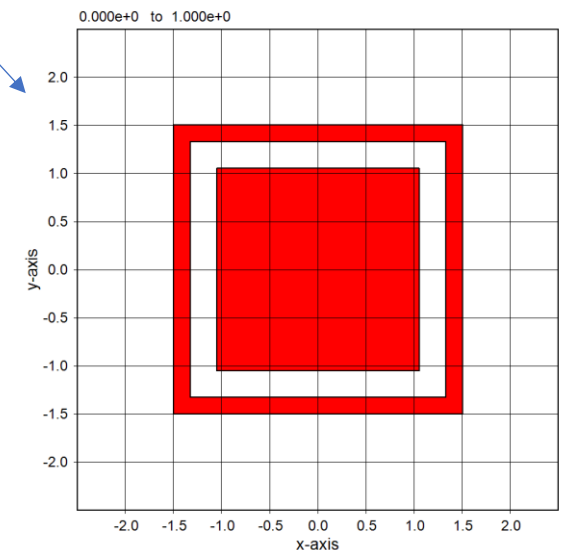
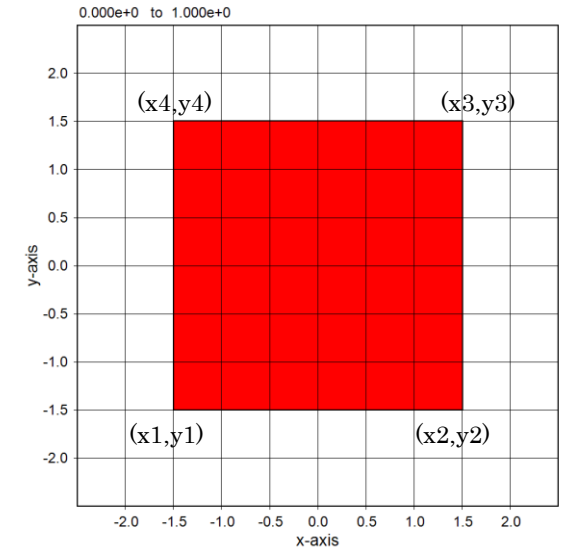
Digit1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85
	x1	y1	x2	y2	x3	y3	x4	y4	
1	-1.5000	-1.5000	1.5000	-1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	-1.5000	1.5000	
2	-1.0500	-1.0500	1.0500	-1.0500	1.0500	1.0500	-1.0500	1.0500	
	-1.5000	-1.5000	1.5000	-1.5000	1.5000	-1.3250	-1.5000	-1.3250	
	1.3250	-1.3250	1.5000	-1.3250	1.5000	1.3250	1.3250	1.3250	
	1.5000	1.3250	1.5000	1.5000	-1.5000	1.5000	-1.5000	1.3250	
	-1.5000	-1.3250	-1.3250	-1.3250	-1.3250	1.3250	-1.5000	1.3250	

Excerpt of sub.dat

The enclosing figures of four points (in μm) of (x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) , (x_3, y_3) , and (x_4, y_4) or their aggregate figures are lined up at a pitch of p_x , p_y and a shift amount of s_x , s_y .

Numeric data input rules

- Input numerals must be one-byte ones (full-width spaces are not allowed, nor are tab codes).
- The right end of the input numerals for each must be aligned with 10-digits increments after first 5-digits.
- Input numbers should be separated by at least one space.



22. Contents of wsb.dat (wsb09.dat), 4.9s⇒3.1s

```

** wsb.dat
* ncy(>0) 0.500 0 kfl(0,1) kot ms ity 0
* wdx(um) 6.000 0.020 0.020 wdy(um) dxy(um) dz(um)
* Lam(um) 0.940 0.00 0.00 th(deg) fi(deg) kps
* wx0(um) 2.000 2.000 xrm(rim) yrm(rim) sx0(um) sy0(um) dfc(um) kap
* stx(um) 0.000 sty(um) csx(um) csy(um)
* km * Name ko an ab ak
1# Ta205 1 1.0000 0.00 0.0000
2 -SiO2 1 1.4500 0.00 0.0000
* kr # kd kt ps(deg) px(um) py(um) wx(um) wy(um) sx(um) sy(um) xp
1# 0 2 0.0 0.00 0.00 2.50 2.50 0.00 0.00 0.00
* kf km kr kd kt ps(deg) px(um) py(um) wx(um) wy(um) sx(um) sy(um) xp
1 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 0.244 0.244 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
2 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 0.420 0.420 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
3 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 0.539 0.539 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
4 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 0.633 0.633 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
5 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 0.712 0.712 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
6 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 0.782 0.782 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
7 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 0.844 0.844 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
8 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 0.900 0.900 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
9 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 0.951 0.951 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
10 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 0.998 0.998 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
11 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 1.041 1.041 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
12 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 1.081 1.081 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
13 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 1.118 1.118 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
14 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 1.153 1.153 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
15 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 1.185 1.185 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
16 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 1.215 1.215 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
17 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 1.243 1.243 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
18 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 1.269 1.269 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
19 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 1.293 1.293 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
20 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 1.316 1.316 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
21 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 1.337 1.337 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
22 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 1.357 1.357 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
23 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 1.375 1.375 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
24 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 1.392 1.392 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
25 2 0 0 2 0.0 1.000 1.000 1.407 1.407 0.000 0.00 0.0 0.0
* kb kl km kp tk kf *
1 0 0 0 0 0.500 0 0
2 0 0 0 0 0.020 1 0
3 0 0 0 0 0.020 2 0
4 0 0 0 0 0.020 3 0
5 0 0 0 0 0.020 4 0
6 0 0 0 0 0.020 5 0
7 0 0 0 0 0.020 6 0
8 0 0 0 0 0.020 7 0
9 0 0 0 0 0.020 8 0
10 0 0 0 0 0.020 9 0
11 0 0 0 0 0.020 10 0
12 0 0 0 0 0.020 11 0
13 0 0 0 0 0.020 12 0
14 0 0 0 0 0.020 13 0
15 0 0 0 0 0.020 14 0
16 0 0 0 0 0.020 15 0
17 0 0 0 0 0.020 16 0

```

```

* kb kl km kp tk kf *
1 0 0 0 0 0.500 0 0
2 0 0 0 0 0.020 1 0
3 0 0 0 0 0.020 2 0
4 0 0 0 0 0.020 3 0
5 0 0 0 0 0.020 4 0
6 0 0 0 0 0.020 5 0
7 0 0 0 0 0.020 6 0
8 0 0 0 0 0.020 7 0
9 0 0 0 0 0.020 8 0
10 0 0 0 0 0.020 9 0
11 0 0 0 0 0.020 10 0
12 0 0 0 0 0.020 11 0
13 0 0 0 0 0.020 12 0
14 0 0 0 0 0.020 13 0
15 0 0 0 0 0.020 14 0
16 0 0 0 0 0.020 15 0
17 0 0 0 0 0.020 16 0

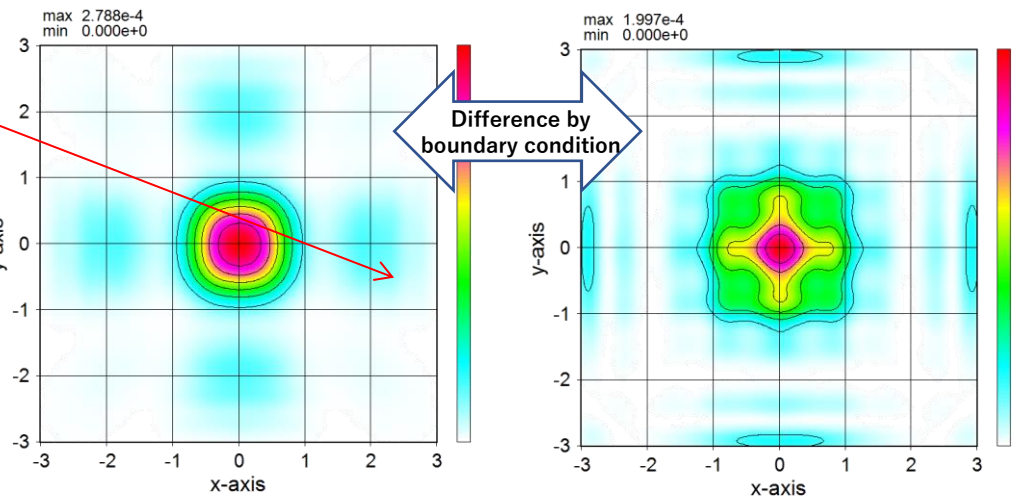
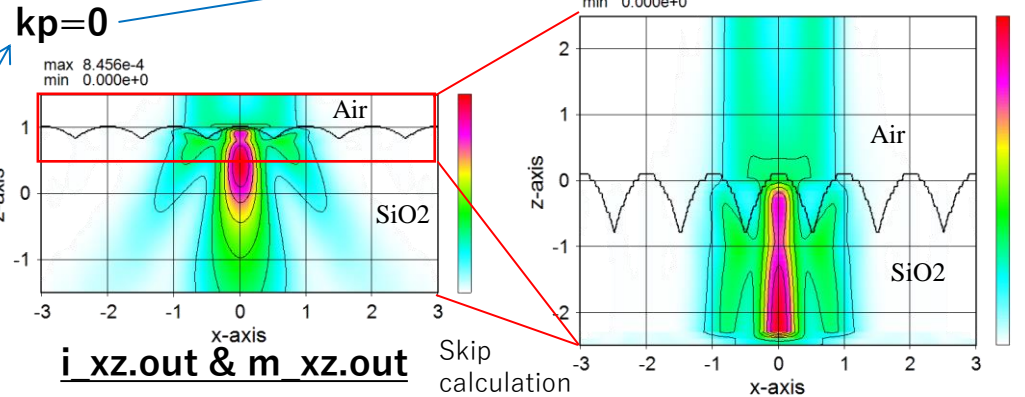
```

```

Continued
18 0 0 0 0 0.020 17 0
19 0 0 0 0 0.020 18 0
20 0 0 0 0 0.020 19 0
21 0 0 0 0 0.020 20 0
22 0 0 0 0 0.020 21 0
23 0 0 0 0 0.020 22 0
24 0 0 0 0 0.020 23 0
25 0 0 0 0 0.020 24 0
26 0 0 0 0 0.020 25 0
27 0 2 0 0 2.000 0 0

```

If $kp > 0$ in the homogeneous layer, the computation time can be reduced. However, the z-section is inaccurately displayed. If $wb > 0$, the calculation results include some errors.



Base layers
Up to 10000 lines can be input as far as the last line or the line starting from "c" appears. Optical constants above the top layer or below the bottom layer is the same ones as the top or the bottom layer, respectively, and then no boundary reflections from there.

- kl Not operated (operated in wsf and wsr).
- km Construction material number referred in km designation field. km=0 means vacuum (n=1.0).
- kp =0: Automatic setting by definition of dz. >0: The layer thickness tk is divided by kp.
In case of homogeneous configuration, setting of kp=1 enables skip calculation.
- tk Layer thickness (um)
- kf =0: No reference. >0: Structure shape number referred in kf designation field. The referred shape structures are overwritten on the layer. This numbers are represented by four digits, up to 100 set per line.

Insert a blank line starting with "c" at the breakpoint to abort reading

23. Method of forming a lens shape (wsb10.dat), 1.9s

```

** wsb.dat
* ncy(>0)   wb(um)   kfl(0,1)   kot       ms       ity
* 1         0.500    0           0         0         0
* wdx(um)   wdy(um)   dxy(um)   dz(um)
* 2.000     2.000    0.020     0.020
* Lam(um)   th(deg)   fi(deg)   kps
* 0.750     0.00     0.00     0
* wx0(um)   wy0(um)   xrm(rim)  yrm(rim)  sx0(um)   sy0(um)   dfc(um)   kap
* 1.800     1.800    0.00     0.00     0.000    0.000    0.000    0
* stx(um)   sty(um)   csx(um)   csy(um)
* 0.000     0.000    0.000    0.000
* km *      Name   ko      an      ab      ak
* 1#       Ta205  1      1.0000 0.00   0.0000
* 2       -SiO2  1      1.4500 0.00   0.0000
* kr *      kd      kt      ps(deg) px(um)  py(um)  wx(um)  wy(um)  sx(um)  sy(um)  xp
* 1#       0      2      0.0     0.0    0.0    2.50   2.50   0.00   0.00   0.0
* kf km    kr kd      kt      ps(deg) px(um)  py(um)  wx(um)  wy(um)  sx(um)  sy(um)  xp

```

1	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	0.244	0.244	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	0.420	0.420	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	0.539	0.539	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	0.633	0.633	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	0.712	0.712	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	0.782	0.782	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	0.844	0.844	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	0.900	0.900	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	0.951	0.951	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	0.998	0.998	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.041	1.041	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.081	1.081	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.118	1.118	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.153	1.153	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.185	1.185	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.215	1.215	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.243	1.243	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.269	1.269	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.293	1.293	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.316	1.316	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.337	1.337	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.357	1.357	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.375	1.375	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.392	1.392	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.000	1.000	1.407	1.407	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

```

* kb k1 km kp tk kf * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* 1 0 0 0 0.500 000 0 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

```

Rewritten

As it is

Rewritten

As it is

Rewritten

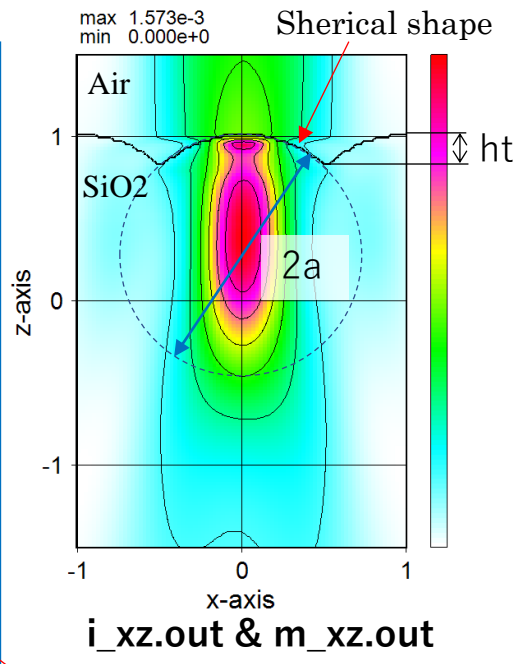
	A	B	C	D	E	
1						
2	a=radius	n=Layer No	y=a-n*dz	x=sqrt(a^2-y^2)	2x=Intercept width	
3		0.75	1	0.740	0.122	0.244
4	dz=Grid interval		2	0.720	0.210	0.420
5		0.02	3	0.700	0.269	0.539
6	ht=height		4	0.680	0.316	0.633
7		0.5	5	0.660	0.356	0.712
8			6	0.640	0.391	0.782
9			7	0.620	0.422	0.844
10			8	0.600	0.450	0.900
11			9	0.580	0.475	0.951
12			10	0.560	0.499	0.998
13			11	0.540	0.520	1.041
14			12	0.520	0.540	1.081

wsems data.xlsx

Continued

2	0	0	0	0.020	001	0
3	0	0	0	0.020	002	0
4	0	0	0	0.020	003	0
5	0	0	0	0.020	004	0
6	0	0	0	0.020	005	0
7	0	0	0	0.020	006	0
8	0	0	0	0.020	007	0
9	0	0	0	0.020	008	0
10	0	0	0	0.020	009	0
11	0	0	0	0.020	010	0
12	0	0	0	0.020	011	0
13	0	0	0	0.020	012	0
14	0	0	0	0.020	013	0
15	0	0	0	0.020	014	0
16	0	0	0	0.020	015	0
17	0	0	0	0.020	016	0
18	0	0	0	0.020	017	0
19	0	0	0	0.020	018	0
20	0	0	0	0.020	019	0
21	0	0	0	0.020	020	0
22	0	0	0	0.020	021	0
23	0	0	0	0.020	022	0
24	0	0	0	0.020	023	0
25	0	0	0	0.020	024	0
26	0	0	0	0.020	025	0
27	0	2	0	2.000	000	0

ht Structure height (μm)
a Radius for circular cross-section (μm)



24. Method of converting AFM data by afm.exe (afm01.dat)

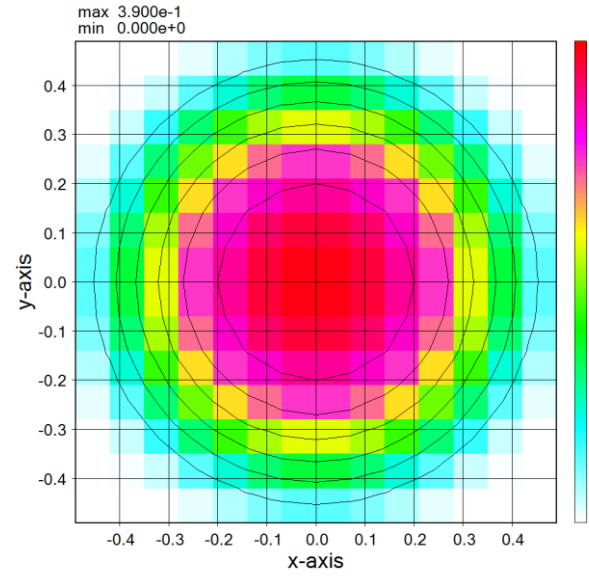
nx x-axis measurement point
 ny y-axis measurement point
 dx x-axis measurement increment (μm)
 dy y-axis measurement increment (μm)
 amp z-axis measurement amplification ratio
 theta Azimuth angle of the plane normal with the z-axis (deg)
 phi Angular angle of the plane normal around the z-axis (deg)
 psi Rotation angle of the measured image around the plane normal (deg)

AFM measurement data of nx · ny (for x and y-axis) points, each value in μm , displayed in 10 digits

Input file **afm.dat**

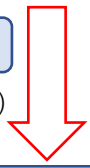
```

** AFM data
  nx      ny      dx(um)  dy(um)  amp  theta(deg)  phi(deg)  psi(deg)
  15      15      0.07    0.07    1.000  0.000      0.0000   0.0000
0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.007605 0.011817 0.007605 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.032162 0.064350 0.086619 0.094445 0.086619 0.064350 0.032162 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
0.000000 0.000000 0.007605 0.057395 0.110630 0.153556 0.180427 0.189501 0.180427 0.153556 0.110630 0.057395 0.007605 0.000000 0.000000
0.000000 0.000000 0.057395 0.127439 0.189501 0.235001 0.261937 0.270777 0.261937 0.235001 0.189501 0.127439 0.057395 0.000000 0.000000
0.000000 0.032162 0.110630 0.189501 0.253019 0.296660 0.321334 0.329225 0.321334 0.296660 0.253019 0.189501 0.110630 0.032162 0.000000
0.000000 0.064350 0.153556 0.235001 0.296660 0.336921 0.358735 0.365534 0.358735 0.336921 0.296660 0.235001 0.153556 0.064350 0.000000
0.007605 0.086619 0.180427 0.261937 0.321334 0.358735 0.378339 0.384319 0.378339 0.358735 0.321334 0.261937 0.180427 0.086619 0.007605
0.011817 0.094445 0.189501 0.270777 0.329225 0.365534 0.384319 0.390000 0.384319 0.365534 0.329225 0.270777 0.189501 0.094445 0.011817
0.007605 0.086619 0.180427 0.261937 0.321334 0.358735 0.378339 0.384319 0.378339 0.358735 0.321334 0.261937 0.180427 0.086619 0.007605
0.000000 0.064350 0.153556 0.235001 0.296660 0.336921 0.358735 0.365534 0.358735 0.336921 0.296660 0.235001 0.153556 0.064350 0.000000
0.000000 0.032162 0.110630 0.189501 0.253019 0.296660 0.321334 0.329225 0.321334 0.296660 0.253019 0.189501 0.110630 0.032162 0.000000
0.000000 0.000000 0.057395 0.127439 0.189501 0.235001 0.261937 0.270777 0.261937 0.235001 0.189501 0.127439 0.057395 0.000000 0.000000
0.000000 0.000000 0.007605 0.057395 0.110630 0.153556 0.180427 0.189501 0.180427 0.153556 0.110630 0.057395 0.007605 0.000000 0.000000
0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.032162 0.064350 0.086619 0.094445 0.086619 0.064350 0.032162 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.007605 0.011817 0.007605 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
  
```



Execution file **afm.exe**

Click to generate (overwrite) the output file in a folder



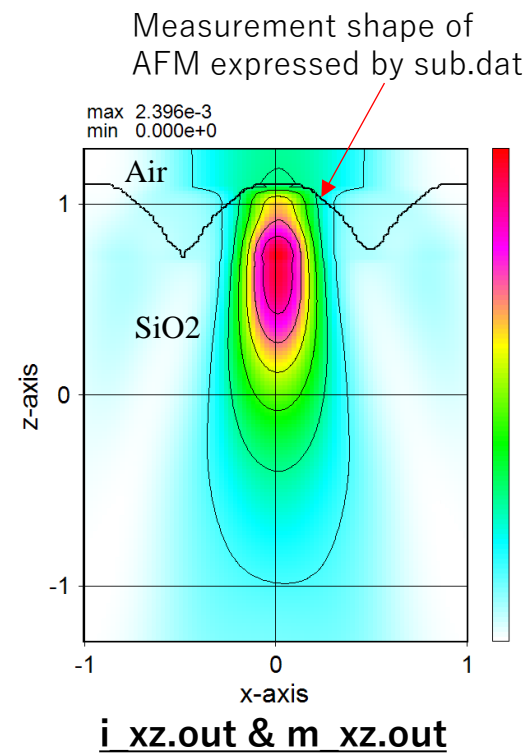
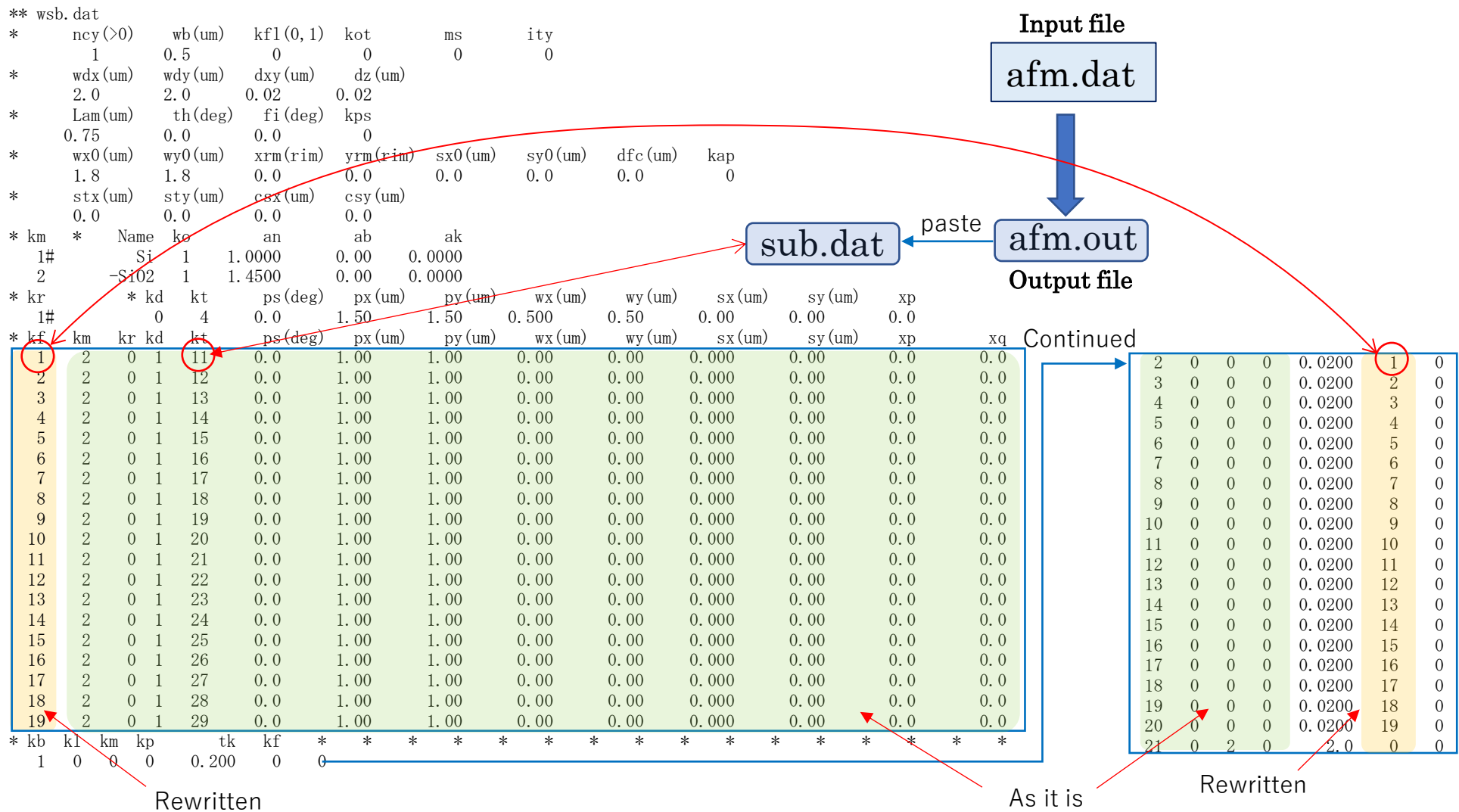
Output file

- afm.out** For being pasted into sub.dat.
- afm_xy.out** AFM data before and after correction which Wscnt visualizes as 1st and 2nd picture.

In case of theta=phi=psi=0, AFM data is the same before and after correction and one is selected.

afm_xy.out 2nd picture visualized by Wscnt

25. Pasting converted data of AFM (wsb11.dat), 1.8s



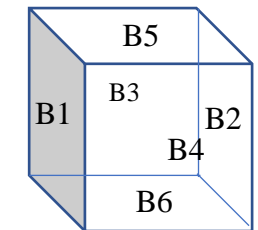
26. Calculation example (wsb12.dat), 2.6s × 40

The computation speed is more than 250 times faster than that for wsf (FDTD).

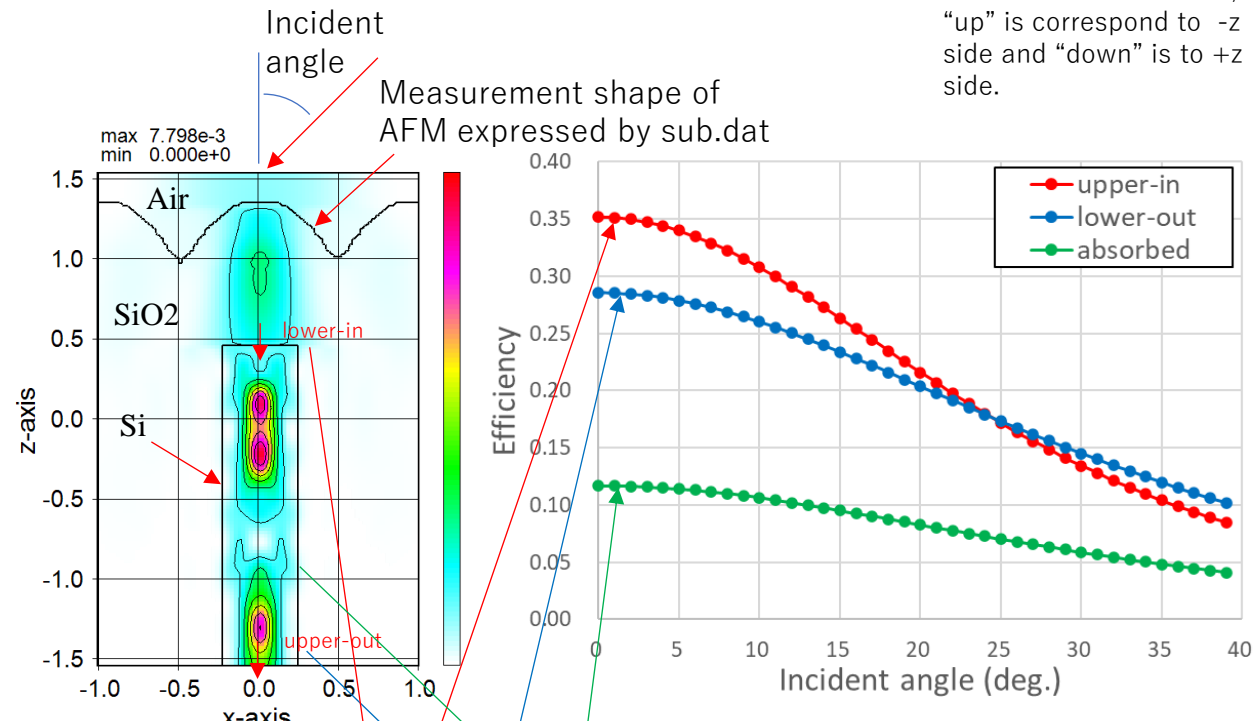
```

** wsb.dat
* ncy(>0) wb(um) kfl(0,1) kot ms ity
* 1 0.500 0 0 0
* wdx(um) wdy(um) dxy(um) dz(um)
* 2.000 2.000 0.020 0.020
* Lam(um) th(deg) fi(deg) kps
* 0.750 0.00 0.00 0
* wx0(um) wy0(um) xrm(rim) yrm(rim) sx0(um) sy0(um) dfc(um) kap
* 1.800 1.800 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.000 0.000 0
* stx(um) sty(um) csx(um) csy(um)
* 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
* km * Name ko an ab ak
* 1 Si 1 1.0000 0.00 0.0000
* 2 -SiO2 1 1.4500 0.00 0.0000
* kr * kd kt ps(deg) px(um) py(um) wx(um) wy(um) sx(um) sy(um) xp
* 1# 0 4 0.0 1.50 1.50 0.500 0.50 0.00 0.00 0.00
* kf km kr kd kt ps(deg) px(um) py(um) wx(um) wy(um) sx(um) sy(um) xp
* 1 2 0 1 11 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 2 2 0 1 12 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 3 2 0 1 13 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 4 2 0 1 14 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 5 2 0 1 15 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 6 2 0 1 16 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 7 2 0 1 17 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 8 2 0 1 18 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 9 2 0 1 19 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 10 2 0 1 20 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 11 2 0 1 21 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 12 2 0 1 22 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 13 2 0 1 23 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 14 2 0 1 24 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 15 2 0 1 25 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 16 2 0 1 26 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 17 2 0 1 27 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 18 2 0 1 28 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 19 2 0 1 29 0.0 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* 20 1 0 0 1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.50 0.50 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00
* kb kl km kp tk kf * * * * * * * * * *
* 1 0 0 0 0.200 0 0
* 2 0 0 0 0.0200 1 0
* 3 0 0 0 0.0200 2 0
* 4 0 0 0 0.0200 3 0
* 5 0 0 0 0.0200 4 0
* 6 0 0 0 0.0200 5 0
* 7 0 0 0 0.0200 6 0
* 8 0 0 0 0.0200 7 0
* 9 0 0 0 0.0200 8 0
* 10 0 0 0 0.0200 9 0
* 11 0 0 0 0.0200 10 0
* 12 0 0 0 0.0200 11 0
* 13 0 0 0 0.0200 12 0
* 14 0 0 0 0.0200 13 0
* 15 0 0 0 0.0200 14 0
* 16 0 0 0 0.0200 15 0
* 17 0 0 0 0.0200 16 0
* 18 0 0 0 0.0200 17 0
* 19 0 0 0 0.0200 18 0
* 20 0 0 0 0.0200 19 0
* 21 0 2 0 0.500 0 0
* 22 0 2 0 2.000 20

```



When up/down is set to a reversal mode in Wscnt, "up" is correspond to -z side and "down" is to +z side.



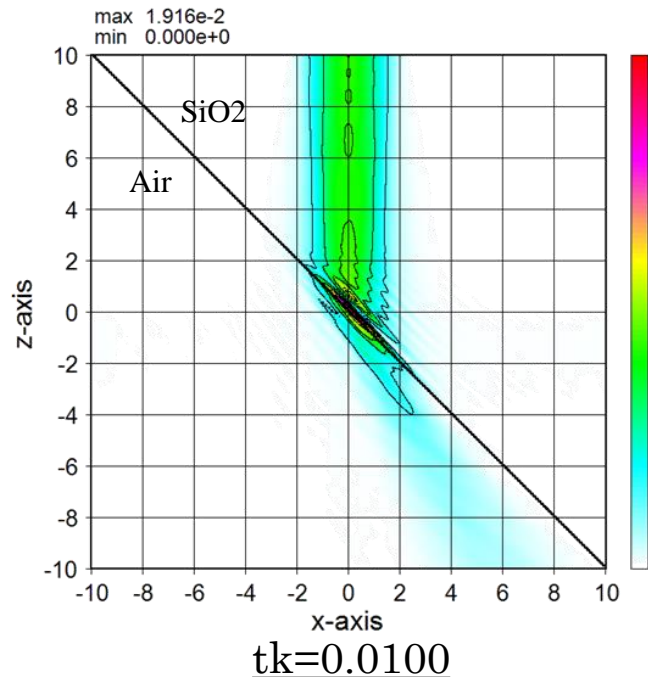
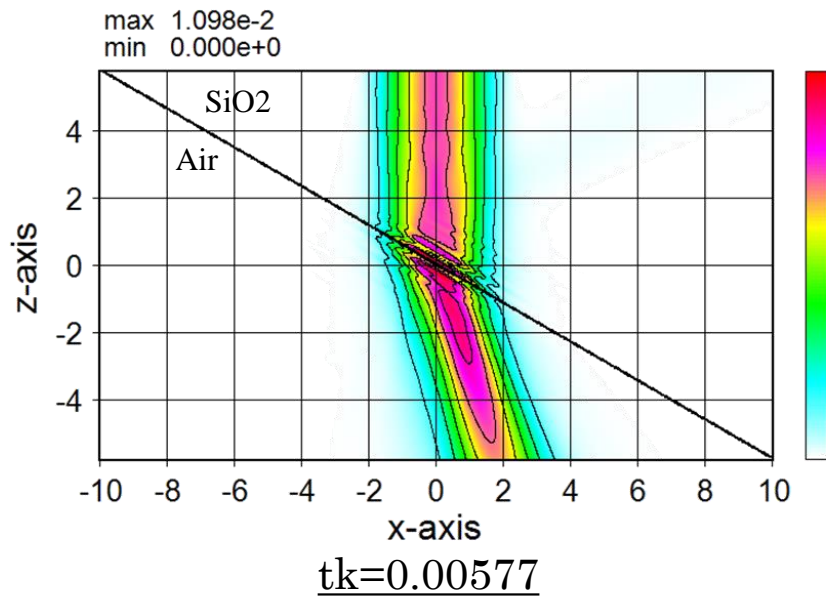
Transmitted	Reflected	Absorbed	Rest 01/lower-in	upper-out	absorbed 02/lower-in	upper-out	absorbed
3.5005E-01	0.0000E+00	1.1701E-01	5.3295E-01	3.5197E-01	2.8565E-01	1.1701E-01	6.5720E-01
							4.1471E-01
							0.0000E+00

wsb1.out

Output of wsb1.out (Detected light amount)

27. [Notes \(wsb13.dat\)](#), 6s

1. Internally defined materials (SiO₂, Ag, Al, Au, Be, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pd, Pt, Ti, W) are prefixed with -, like -Ag. This is done to distinguish from externally definitions.
2. Long slopes with a high gradient relative to the xy-plane, especially when the propagation direction of reflected light is aligned horizontally (in the xy-plane) (e.g., total reflection with a 45-degree gradient slope, like wsb13.dat), introduce errors in the reflection calculation.
3. If an execution error occurs, please check the following items.
 - a. Do input numbers contain half-width ones?
 - b. Is the right edge of an input number aligned with the right edge of the variable label (or the * mark) above?
 - c. Is the type of input digits (integer type or real number type) correct? An integer type is without a decimal point, and a real number type with a decimal point.
 - d. Are there any numbers not specified in km, kb, or kf specification fields?



i xz.out & m xz.out

3rd picture visualized
by Wscnt

