

A misalignment of the absorber with respect to the optical axis defined by circular apertures may give rise to a deformation of the baseline of a Mossbauer spectrum. An idealized situation with a point source and an extended circular source and circular absorber is treated numerically. The directions of misalignments of source and absorber and the optical axis are assumed to be in a common plane.

## 1 Misalignment

### 1.1 Absorber out of source-detector axis

The vector  $\mathbf{a}$  to the center of the misaligned absorber in the coordinate system fixed at  $z_0$  with unit vectors  $\mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_z$  is (see Fig. 1)

$$\mathbf{a} = H \cdot \mathbf{e}_z + d \cdot \mathbf{e}_y \quad (1)$$

and the vectors  $\mathbf{c}_A(\varphi)$  of the limiting circle

$$\mathbf{c}_A = A/2 \cdot (\sin\varphi \mathbf{e}_x + \cos\varphi \mathbf{e}_y) \quad (2)$$

are the sum  $\mathbf{r}_A = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{c}_A(\varphi)$ . The projection of the circle of the absorber onto the surface of the second aperture at distance  $F$  from the position of the source at  $\mathbf{p}_S = s\mathbf{e}_z$  is needed. The vector  $\mathbf{k}_A$  from  $\mathbf{p}_S$  to the circle of the absorber is the difference  $\mathbf{k}_A = \mathbf{r}_A - \mathbf{p}_S$ . The projection is obtained by the equation  $\mathbf{p}_S + \tau \cdot \mathbf{k}_A = \mathbf{c}_B$  where

$$\mathbf{c}_B = F \cdot \mathbf{e}_z + c_x \cdot \mathbf{e}_x + c_y \cdot \mathbf{e}_y \quad (3)$$

is a point on the surface and  $\tau$  a length. Comparing the coefficients of the 3 unit vectors

$$\begin{aligned} \tau \cdot A/2 \sin\varphi &= c_x \\ \tau \cdot (d + A/2 \cos\varphi) &= c_y \\ \tau(H - s) &= F - s \end{aligned}$$

$c_x$  and  $c_y$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned} c_x &= R_B \sin\varphi \\ c_y &= D + R_B \cos\varphi \\ R_B(s) &= \frac{A}{2}\tau \quad D = d\tau \quad \tau = \frac{F - s}{H - s} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$c_B$  is again a circle with radius  $R_B(s)$ . The circle may not be inside of the aperture at  $F$  (see Fig. 1).

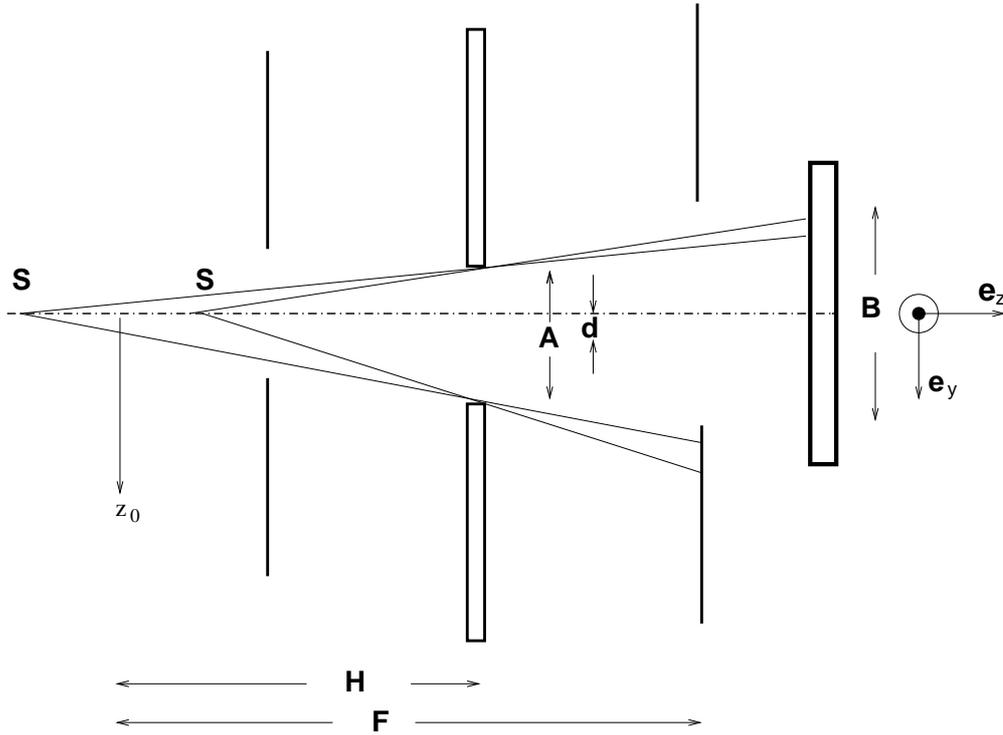


Figure 1: Misaligned absorber of circular shape by a displacement  $d$  from the axis (-----). The circular aperture in front and behind the absorber are aligned. The solid angles of idealized point sources  $S$  on the axis are shown at two positions. All photons passing the second aperture are counted by the detector with equal probability.  $A$  is the diameter of the absorber,  $w$  the width of the second aperture. The first aperture in front shall not limit the solid angle.  $H$  and  $F$  are distances of the Absorber and second aperture from the source position  $z_0$  at maximum velocity.

## 1.2 Misaligned source

The vector  $\mathbf{a}$  to the center of the aligned absorber in the coordinate system fixed at  $z_0$  with unit vectors  $\mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_z$  is (see Fig. 2)

$$\mathbf{a} = H \cdot \mathbf{e}_z \quad (5)$$

and the vectors  $\mathbf{c}_A(\varphi)$  of the limiting circle

$$\mathbf{c}_A = A/2 \cdot (\sin\varphi \mathbf{e}_x + \cos\varphi \mathbf{e}_y) \quad (6)$$

are the sum  $\mathbf{r}_A = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{c}_A(\varphi)$ . The projection of the circle of the absorber onto the surface of the second aperture at distance  $F$  from the position of the source at  $\mathbf{p}_S = s\mathbf{e}_z + d\mathbf{e}_y$  is needed. The vector  $\mathbf{k}_A$  from  $\mathbf{p}_S$  to the circle of the absorber is the difference  $\mathbf{k}_A = \mathbf{r}_A - \mathbf{p}_S$ . The projection is obtained by the equation  $\mathbf{p}_S + \tau \cdot \mathbf{k}_A = \mathbf{c}_B$  where

$$\mathbf{c}_B = F \cdot \mathbf{e}_z + c_x \cdot \mathbf{e}_x + c_y \cdot \mathbf{e}_y \quad (7)$$

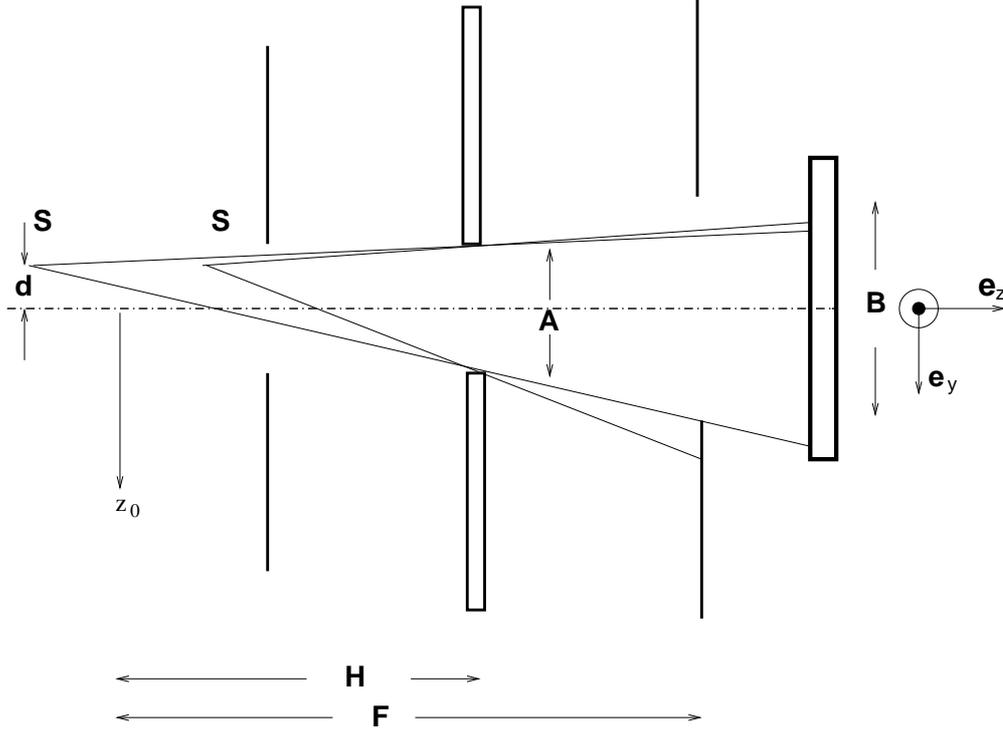


Figure 2: Misaligned absorber of circular shape by a displacement  $d$  from the axis (-----). The circular aperture in front and behind the absorber are aligned. The solid angles of idealized point sources  $S$  on the axis are shown at two positions. All photons passing the second aperture are counted by the detector with equal probability.  $A$  is the diameter of the absorber,  $w$  the width of the second aperture. The first aperture in front shall not limit the solid angle.  $H$  and  $F$  are distances of the Absorber and second aperture from the source position  $z_0$  at maximum velocity.

is a point on the surface and  $\tau$  a length. Comparing the coefficients of the 3 unit vectors

$$\begin{aligned}\tau \cdot A/2 \sin\varphi &= c_x \\ \tau \cdot (-d + A/2 \cos\varphi) &= c_y - d \\ \tau(H - s) &= F - s\end{aligned}$$

$c_x$  and  $c_y$  is given by

$$c_x = R_B \sin\varphi \quad (8)$$

$$c_y = D + R_B \cos\varphi \quad (9)$$

$$R_B(s) = \frac{A}{2}\tau \quad D = d(1 - \tau) \quad \tau = \frac{F - s}{H - s} \quad (10)$$

### 1.3 Absorber and point source out of axis

#### 1.3.1 Absorber, source and axis are in plane

The vectors  $\mathbf{a}/\mathbf{p}_S$  to the center of the misaligned absorber/source in the coordinate system fixed at  $z_0$  with unit vectors  $\mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_z$  are (see Fig. 1)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a} &= H \cdot \mathbf{e}_z + d_A \cdot \mathbf{e}_y \\ \mathbf{p}_S &= s \cdot \mathbf{e}_z + d_S \cdot \mathbf{e}_y.\end{aligned}$$

The vectors  $\mathbf{r}_A$  of limiting circle of the absorber are the sum  $\mathbf{r}_A = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{c}_A(\varphi)$  with  $\mathbf{c}_A(\varphi)$

$$\mathbf{c}_A = A/2 \cdot (\sin\varphi \mathbf{e}_x + \cos\varphi \mathbf{e}_y). \quad (11)$$

The projection of the circle of the absorber onto the surface of the second aperture at distance  $F$  from the position of the source at  $\mathbf{p}_S$  is needed. The difference  $\mathbf{k}_A = \mathbf{r}_A - \mathbf{p}_S$  is the vector from  $\mathbf{p}_S$  to a point  $\mathbf{r}_A(\varphi)$  on the circle of the absorber. The projection is obtained by the equation  $\mathbf{p}_S + \tau \cdot \mathbf{k}_A = \mathbf{c}_B$  where

$$\mathbf{c}_B = F \cdot \mathbf{e}_z + c_x \cdot \mathbf{e}_x + c_y \cdot \mathbf{e}_y \quad (12)$$

is a point on the surface of the aperture and  $\tau$  a length. Comparing the coefficients of the 3 unit vectors

$$\begin{aligned}\tau \cdot A/2 \sin\varphi &= c_x \\ d_S + \tau \cdot (d_A - d_S + A/2 \cos\varphi) &= c_y \\ \tau(H - s) &= F - s\end{aligned}$$

$c_x$  and  $c_y$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned}c_x &= R_B \sin\varphi \\ c_y &= D + R_B \cos\varphi \\ R_B(s) &= \frac{A}{2}\tau \quad D = d_S + (d_A - d_S)\tau \quad \tau = \frac{F - s}{H - s}\end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

#### 1.3.2 Source out of plane

The vector  $\mathbf{p}_S$  to the center of the misaligned source is extended to

$$\mathbf{p}_S = s \cdot \mathbf{e}_z + dx_S \cdot \mathbf{e}_x + dy_S \cdot \mathbf{e}_y$$

The comparison of the coefficients of the 3 unit vectors now leads to

$$\begin{aligned} dx_S + \tau \cdot (-dx_S + A/2 \sin\varphi) &= c_x \\ dy_S + \tau \cdot (d_A - dy_S + A/2 \cos\varphi) &= c_y \\ \tau(H - s) &= F - s \end{aligned}$$

with  $c_x$ ,  $c_y$  and  $\tau$

$$\begin{aligned} c_x &= Dx + R_B \sin\varphi \\ c_y &= Dy + R_B \cos\varphi \\ R_B(s) &= \frac{A}{2}\tau \quad Dx = dx_S(1 - \tau) \quad Dy = dy_S + (d_A - dy_S)\tau \\ \tau &= \frac{F - s}{H - s} \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

Replacing  $R_B(s) = \frac{A}{2}\tau$  by  $R = r\tau$  ( $r \leq A/2$ ) gives a general image of the absorber point  $r, \varphi$  for any position  $(dx_S, dy_S)$  of the point source.

#### 1.4 Integration over the aperture/detector

The intensity of the radiation from the source  $S$  on the surface of the second aperture is proportional to the solid angle element  $d\omega$  and to  $1/\delta^2$  with the distance  $\delta$  from  $\mathbf{p}_S$  to a point on the surface. When integrating

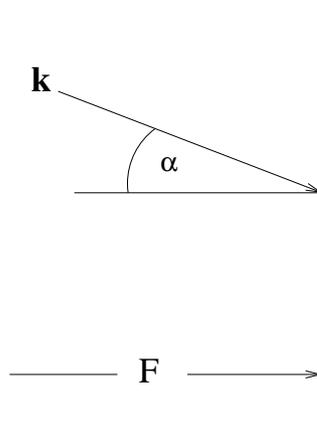


Figure 3: A surface element of the aperture  $F$  is larger by  $1/\cos\alpha$  as seen from the direction  $\mathbf{k}$ .

over the surface element  $dB$  of the aperture the related solid angle  $d\omega$  is smaller by the factor  $\cos\alpha$  (see Fig. 3).

The vector from the source position  $\mathbf{p}_S$  through a point  $r, \varphi$  of the absorber ending at  $\mathbf{c}_B$  on the plane of the aperture has the direction  $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{c}_B - \mathbf{p}_S$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{K} &= (F - s)\mathbf{e}_z + (Dx - dx_S + R\sin\varphi)\mathbf{e}_x + (Dy - dy_S + R\cos\varphi)\mathbf{e}_y \\
&= (F - s)\mathbf{e}_z + K_x\mathbf{e}_x + K_y\mathbf{e}_y
\end{aligned}$$

Defining  $R = r\tau$  ( $r \leq A/2$ ) and the vector  $\mathbf{k} = (-dx_S + r\sin\varphi, d_A - dy_S + r\cos\varphi)$  the distance  $\delta = K$  can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta^2 &= (F - s)^2 + K_x^2 + K_y^2 \\
&= (F - s)^2 \left( 1 + g^2\tau^2 \left( \frac{k}{F} \right)^2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

The relations  $Dx - dx_S = -dx_S\tau$  and  $Dy - dy_S = (d_A - dy_S)\tau$  from Eq.14 have been used.  $\cos\alpha = \mathbf{K}\mathbf{e}_z/K$  is given by

$$\cos\alpha = (F - s)/\sqrt{\delta} \quad (15)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + g^2\tau^2 \left( \frac{k}{F} \right)^2}} \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{\cos\alpha}{\delta^2} = \frac{g^2}{F^2} \left( 1 + g^2\tau^2 \left( \frac{k}{F} \right)^2 \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

The abbreviation  $g = F/(F - s)$  is related to the geometry effect ( $g^2$ , see chapter 3). The intensity at  $s = 0$  which corresponds to the background at  $v_{max}$  is proportional to

$$\frac{\cos\alpha}{\delta^2} = \frac{1}{F^2} \left( 1 + \left( \frac{k(r, \varphi)}{H} \right)^2 \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad (17)$$

Defining  $i_0$  the intensity with the source at position  $z_0$  ( $s = 0$ ) Eq.17 has to be integrated over the aperture.

$$i_0 = \int r dr d\varphi \frac{1}{F^2} \left( 1 + \left( \frac{k(r, \varphi)}{H} \right)^2 \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad (18)$$

The integration runs over those  $r, \varphi$  values of the absorber the images of which are inside the aperture.

Be  $i(s, R, \varphi)$  the intensity per unit area at any position of the detector and  $I_0 = F^2 i_0$  then the ratio  $i/I_0$  is written as

$$\frac{i}{I_0} = g^2 \left( 1 + g^2 \tau^2 \left( \frac{k}{F} \right)^2 \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad (19)$$

The total intensity  $I$  is obtained by integration over the detector area (accessible by the aperture)  $\int i R dR d\varphi$ .

### Intersection with the aperture

A point  $\mathbf{p}_B$  inside the aperture with radius  $B/2$  is given by an equation like Eq. 12:

$$\mathbf{p}_B = F \cdot \mathbf{e}_z + p_x \cdot \mathbf{e}_x + p_y \cdot \mathbf{e}_y \quad (20)$$

and  $p_x = r_B \sin\psi$ ,  $p_y = r_B \cos\psi$  and  $r_B \leq B/2$ . The image of an absorber point  $(r_A, \varphi)$  is according to Eq.14

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{c}_B &= F \cdot \mathbf{e}_z + c_x \cdot \mathbf{e}_x + c_y \cdot \mathbf{e}_y \quad (21) \\ c_x &= dx_S(1 - \tau) + r_A \tau \sin\varphi \\ c_y &= dy_S + (d_A - dy_S)\tau + r_A \tau \cos\varphi \\ r_A(s) &\leq \frac{A}{2} \end{aligned}$$

At  $r_A = 0$  the center  $\mathbf{c}_i$  of the absorber image is obtained:

$$\mathbf{c}_i = F \cdot \mathbf{e}_z + (dx_S(1 - \tau)) \cdot \mathbf{e}_x + (dy_S + (d_A - dy_S)\tau) \cdot \mathbf{e}_y \quad (22)$$

The difference  $\mathbf{\Delta} = \mathbf{p}_B - \mathbf{c}_i$

$$\mathbf{\Delta} = (r_B \sin\psi - (dx_S(1 - \tau))) \cdot \mathbf{e}_x + (r_B \cos\psi - (dy_S + (d_A - dy_S)\tau)) \cdot \mathbf{e}_y \quad (23)$$

is the vector from the image of center of the absorber to the point  $\mathbf{p}_B$  inside the aperture, so that the condition to be inside the image of the absorber is  $|\mathbf{\Delta}| \leq A/2\tau$ . For any point  $\mathbf{p}_B$  the vector  $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{p}_B - \mathbf{p}_S$  defines the  $\cos\alpha$  and  $\delta = K$  (see previous chapter 1.4).

$$\begin{aligned} K^2 &= (F - s)^2 + (p_x - dx_S)^2 + (p_y - dy_S)^2 \\ \frac{\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{e}_z}{K} &= \sqrt{1 + g^2 \frac{(p_x - dx_S)^2 + (p_y - dy_S)^2}{F^2}}^{-1} \\ \frac{\cos\alpha}{\delta^2} &= \frac{g^2}{F^2} \left( 1 + g^2 \frac{(p_x - dx_S)^2 + (p_y - dy_S)^2}{F^2} \right)^{-3/2} \end{aligned}$$

The other way round is the condition of an image point  $\mathbf{c}_B(r_A, \varphi)$  inside the aperture. In the plane of the aperture the image points are the vectors  $\mathbf{\Delta} = \mathbf{c}_B - F\mathbf{e}_z$

$$\mathbf{\Delta} = (dx_S(1-\tau) + r_A\tau \sin\varphi) \cdot \mathbf{e}_x + (dy_S + (d_A - dy_S)\tau + r_A\tau \cos\varphi) \cdot \mathbf{e}_y \quad (24)$$

such that  $|\mathbf{\Delta}| \leq B/2$  defines the condition.

The case of a well **aligned situation** ( $d_A, d_S = 0$ ) simplifies to

$$\frac{i}{I_0} = g^2 \left( 1 + g^2 \left( \frac{R}{F} \right)^2 \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad (25)$$

Two cases have to be considered depending on the size of the detector defined by the second aperture of diameter  $B$  as shown in Fig. 4.  $B$  may be larger than  $2R_B(s)$  for all positions ( $z_S = z_0 + s$ ) of the source  $S$ . Then the integration over the aperture ( $RdRd\varphi$ ) can be replaced by an integration over the absorber area ( $rdrd\varphi$ ).  $dI = iRdRd\varphi$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dI}{I_0} &= g^2 \left( 1 + g^2 \tau \left( \frac{r}{F} \right)^2 \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} rdrd\varphi \\ I_0 &= \int rdrd\varphi \left( 1 + \left( \frac{r}{H} \right)^2 \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

The geometry effect as realized in the Mossbauer programs does not consider the integration. The geometry effect is taken in the limit  $R \ll F$  ( $r \ll H$ ) and the spectrum is not calculated for cos smearing effect. In that case the intensity is only a function of  $s$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{I}{I_0} &= g^2 \\ \frac{I}{I_0} &= \left( 1 - \frac{s}{F} \right)^{-2} \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

The dependence of this ratio on  $s$  which in turn depends on the velocity of the source is called the geometry effect. For constant acceleration mode with acceleration  $b$  and maximum velocity  $v_{max}$  the position  $s(v)$

$$\frac{s(v)}{F} = \pm \frac{v_{max}^2}{2bF} \left( \left( \frac{v}{v_{max}} \right)^2 - 1 \right) \quad (28)$$

contains the pre-factor  $geo = v_{max}^2/2bF$  which is the parameter "geometry" fitted to the baseline of the Mossbauer absorption spectrum. The ratio  $I/I_0$  of Eq.27 is calculated for each channel. As  $geo$  is a fit constant it can be referred to both situations above taking the distance F or H for the denominator.

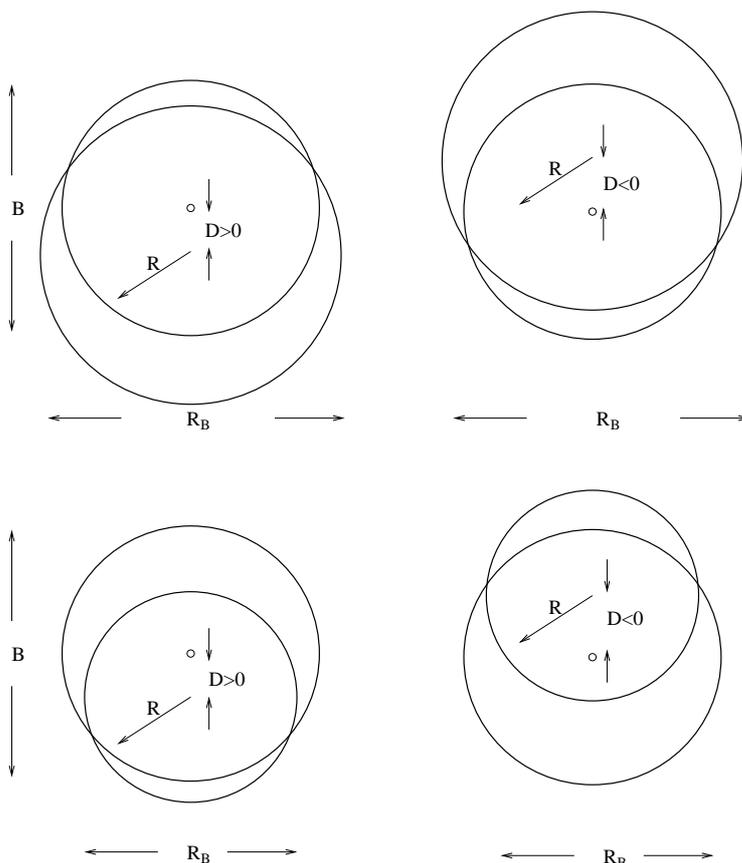


Figure 4: Four situations for the image of the absorber on the plane containing the aperture of diameter  $B$ .  $D$  is the shift of the center of the circular image of diameter  $R_B$  from the center of the aperture. At the top  $R_B > B/2$  and at the bottom the opposite case  $R_B < B/2$ .

The parameters of the **general situation** ( $d_{A,S} \neq 0$ ) of Eq.18 are  $d_A, d_S, A, B, H, F$ . All distances enter the equations in units of  $F$ .  $\tau = (F - s)/(H - s)$  may be expressed by  $g = F/(F - s)$  and  $H/F$ .

$$\tau = \left( 1 - g \left( 1 - \frac{H}{F} \right) \right)^{-1} \quad (29)$$

$A, B, H, F$  shall be known from the experimental set up. The unknown misalignments  $d_A/F, d_S/F$  will be fit parameters.

The integration runs over the intersection  $A_I$  of the aperture with the image of the absorber area such that  $\int \int R dR d\varphi = A_I$ . For situations

of relative sizes and positions of the aperture and absorber image are shown in Fig. 4. The position of the image of the absorber on the plane of the aperture is characterized by the lowest point of the circle  $\mathbf{c}_B$  in ( $\varphi = 0$ ) y-direction  $c_y(+)$  =  $dy_S + (d_A - dy_S + A/2)\tau$  and the highest point  $c_y(-)$  =  $dy_S + (d_A - dy_S - A/2)\tau$  at ( $\varphi = \pi$ ). The decision whether the integration runs only over a circular intersection (simple case) requires the knowledge whether the image is inside the aperture or vice versa the aperture inside the image. Since the answer depends on  $\tau(s(v))$  the minimum and maximum of the image of the absorber from all points of the source has to be considered. In order to make such a decision to be valid for all  $\tau$  the maximum or minimum of  $\tau$  has to be inserted dependent on the sign of the pre-factor  $(d_A - dy_S + A/2)$  and of  $\tau_{min}, \tau_{max} > 0$ .

The lowest (at  $\varphi = 0$ ) and highest (at  $\varphi = \pi$ ) y-values ( $c_y(+)$ <sub>max</sub> and  $c_y(-)$ <sub>max</sub>) are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} (d_A - dy_S + A/2) > 0 &\Rightarrow c_y(+)= dy_S + (d_A - dy_S + A/2)\tau_{max} \\ (d_A - dy_S + A/2) < 0 &\Rightarrow c_y(+)= dy_S + (d_A - dy_S + A/2)\tau_{min} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (d_A - dy_S - A/2) > 0 &\Rightarrow c_y(-)= dy_S + (d_A - dy_S - A/2)\tau_{min} \\ (d_A - dy_S - A/2) < 0 &\Rightarrow c_y(-)= dy_S + (d_A - dy_S - A/2)\tau_{max} \end{aligned}$$

The highest (at  $\varphi = 0$ ) and lowest (at  $\varphi = \pi$ ) y-values ( $c_y(+)$ <sub>min</sub> and  $c_y(-)$ <sub>min</sub>) are given by replacing  $\tau_{max}$  by  $\tau_{min}$  and vice versa:

$$\begin{aligned} (d_A - dy_S + A/2) > 0 &\Rightarrow c_y(+)= dy_S + (d_A - dy_S + A/2)\tau_{min} \\ (d_A - dy_S + A/2) < 0 &\Rightarrow c_y(+)= dy_S + (d_A - dy_S + A/2)\tau_{max} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (d_A - dy_S - A/2) > 0 &\Rightarrow c_y(-)= dy_S + (d_A - dy_S - A/2)\tau_{max} \\ (d_A - dy_S - A/2) < 0 &\Rightarrow c_y(-)= dy_S + (d_A - dy_S - A/2)\tau_{min} \end{aligned}$$

$\tau_{max}$  and  $\tau_{min}$  are reached for the points of return at zero velocity where  $|s(v = 0)/F| = geo$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{max} &= \frac{1 - geo}{H/F - geo} \\ \tau_{min} &= \frac{1 + geo}{H/F + geo} \end{aligned}$$

The following relations are obvious:

$$\begin{aligned}
c_y(+)_{\min} > \frac{1}{2}B \text{ and } c_y(-)_{\min} < -\frac{1}{2}B &\Rightarrow A_I := B \text{ (aperture)} \\
c_y(+)_{\max} < \frac{1}{2}B \text{ and } c_y(-)_{\max} > -\frac{1}{2}B &\Rightarrow A_I := R_B \text{ (full image)}
\end{aligned}$$

If the intersection changes at some  $\tau$ -value from full aperture to full absorber image then the intersection has to be calculated. In case of full alignment, however, the decision can be done at any  $\tau$ -value without a large decision tree. The following cases correspond to Fig 4.

$$\begin{aligned}
c_y(+)> \frac{1}{2}B \text{ and } c_y(-)> -\frac{1}{2}B &\Rightarrow A_I : \text{Fig 4 left} \\
c_y(+)< \frac{1}{2}B \text{ and } c_y(-)< -\frac{1}{2}B &\Rightarrow A_I : \text{Fig 4 right}
\end{aligned}$$

If  $c_y(+)< -\frac{1}{2}B$  or  $c_y(-)> \frac{1}{2}B$  the image of the absorber has no intersection with the aperture. That means there are velocity regions without any count rate. In the case of complete alignment the conditions above restrict to  $c_y(+)=A/2\tau_{\max}$  and  $c_y(-)=-A/2\tau_{\max}$ , such that the conditions for complete overlap are simply met.

## 2 Numerical integration

### 2.1 Point source

Eq. 25 and 15 depend on  $s(v)$  and have to be integrated over the aperture in front of the detector for each channel of the spectrum. It is of course assumed that  $\gamma$ -quanta passing the aperture are detected with the same probability. That means that the efficiency of the detector is independent of the position inside the detector window, a property which typically is not very well fulfilled.

There are several cases defined by the relative sizes of  $B, D, r_B$  which are treated separately:

$R_B < B/2$  :The image of absorber is inside the aperture

**alignment** ( $D(d_A, d_S) = 0$ ); integration  $0 \leq R \leq R_B$

over image of the absorber by surface elements  $2\pi R dR$

**misalignment** ( $D(d_A, d_{y_S}) > 0$ )

image  $R_B$  is filled with small circles.

Intersection  $A_I$  with aperture  $B/2$ .

mirror y,z-plane  $\Rightarrow$  mirror circles are counted twice

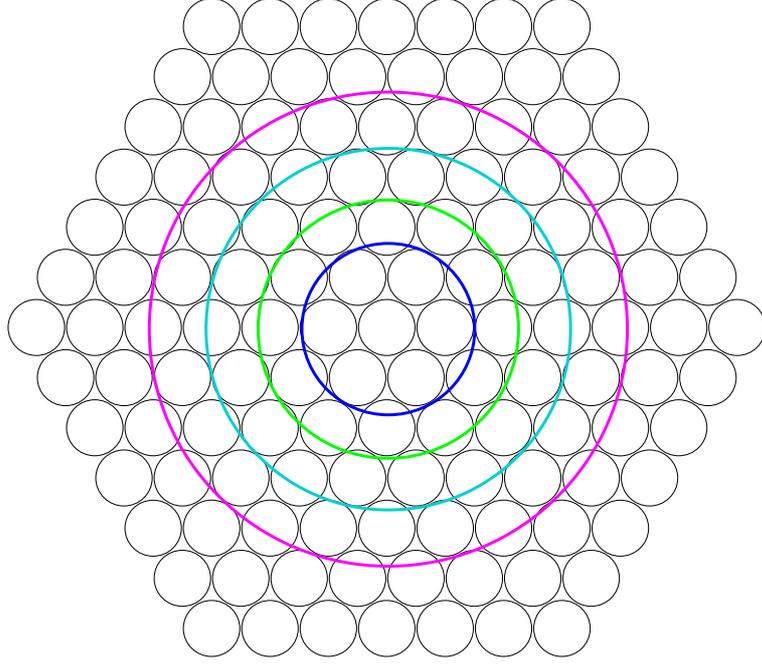


Figure 5: The integration area is covered with small circles of radius  $\rho$  which define a  $R, \varphi$  value at the center. The integration area of the large circle of radii  $3\rho, (2\sqrt{3}+1)\rho, (2\sqrt{7}+1)\rho, (2\sqrt{13}+1)\rho, \dots$  contain 7, 19, 37, 61, ... small circles. If the integration runs over the intersection of the aperture and the image the common small circle positions are taken.

$R_B > B/2$ : The image of absorber larger than aperture,  
aperture inside the image of the absorber

**alignment** ; integration  $0 \leq R \leq B/2$

over full aperture by surface elements  $2\pi R dR$

**misalignment** ( $D(d_A, dy_S) > 0$ )

aperture  $B/2$  is filled with small circles.

Intersection  $A_I$  with the image of the absorber  $R_B$

mirror y,z-plane  $\Rightarrow$  mirror circles are counted twice

The integration runs over two variables:  $R$  and  $\varphi$  which are the centers of the small circles (see Fig. 5) belonging to the intersection  $A_I$  decided by the position of the center of the small circle. The circles related by the mirror plane are counted twice. The general position of the source  $dx_S, dy_S > 0$  and an aligned absorber  $d_A = 0$  is equivalent by an appropriate rotation around the z-axis such that the mirror symmetry with respect to the y,z-plane is preserved. The case that also  $d_A > 0, dy_S > 0$  requires the integration over all image points inside the aperture (this case is not implemented -  $dx_S$  is not an input parameter).

## 2.2 Extended source

Two cases are considered, the fully aligned situation and the source displaced by  $dy_S$ , but absorber and aperture aligned. There are several cases defined by the relative sizes of  $B, D, r_B$  which are treated separately:

$R_B < B/2$ : aperture larger than image of absorber for any point  
 (center of the circle) of the source  $R_S = D_{source}/2 < B/2$   
 $D = 0$  aligned ; rotational symmetry  $\Rightarrow$  integration  $0 \leq R \leq R_B$   
 by surface elements  $2\pi R dR$  over the absorber image  
 from each point  $(R, \varphi = 0)$  to all circles of the source area.  
 mirror y,z-plane  $\Rightarrow$  mirror circles are counted twice

$D > 0$  misalignment: y,z-plane is a mirror plane  
 Source  $R_S$  and absorber image  $R_B$  are filled with circles.  
 The y,z-mirror plane is accounted for by counting mirror  
 circles of the absorber image twice (more effective than  
 counting circles inside the source)

$R_B < B/2$ : aperture larger than image of absorber  
 not for all points (center of the circle) of the source  
 mirror y,z-plane is preserved  
 $D = 0$  aligned ; integration  $0 \leq r_S \leq R_S$   
 by surface elements  $2\pi r_s dr_s$  over the source  
 from each point  $(r_S, \varphi_S = 0)$  to all circles  
 of the intersection  $A_I$  of absorber image and aperture  
 mirror y,z-plane  $\Rightarrow$  mirror circles are counted twice

$D > 0$  misalignment: y,z-plane is a mirror plane  
 Source  $R_S$  and absorber image  $R_B$  are filled with circles.  
 Integration (summation) is restricted to  $A_I$  for points of the  
 source with part of the absorber image outside  $B/2$   
 The y,z-mirror plane is accounted for by counting mirror  
 circles of the absorber image twice (more effective than  
 counting circles inside the source)

$R_B > B/2$  : image of absorber larger than aperture  
 $D = 0$  aligned ; rotational symmetry  $\Rightarrow$  integration  $0 \leq R \leq B/2$

by surface elements  $2\pi R dR$  over the aperture  
from each point  $(R, \varphi = 0)$  to all circles of the source area.  
mirror y,z-plane  $\Rightarrow$  mirror circles are counted twice

$D > 0$  misalignment

Source  $R_S$  and aperture areas are filled with circles.

Summation from each point of the aperture area ( $A_I$ ) to all  
circles of the source area.

mirror circles of the aperture are counted twice

The integration runs over two variables for the image/aperture intersection:  $R$  and  $\varphi$  and the for the source  $r_S$  and  $\varphi_S$  which in the case of no rotational symmetry are the centers of the small circles (see Fig. 5). The y,z-plane is a mirror plane which simplifies again the summation but only for one of the surfaces: aperture or source. In order to minimize the sum the symmetry of the surface with the larger number of circles is used. The larger number is in the aperture plane for source diameters  $D_{source} < B = D_{aperture}, R_B$ .

### 3 Velocity scale

Starting at  $t = 0$  and  $v = -v_{max}$  the acceleration  $b$  in the opposite direction decreases the velocity to zero in a quarter of a period  $T/4$ .

$$v(t) = -v_{max} + bt \quad (30)$$

Integration of  $v(t)$  gives

$$\begin{aligned} s(t) &= -v_{max}t + \frac{1}{2}bt^2 & s(t=0) &= 0 \\ s\left(\frac{T}{4}\right) &= -v_{max}\frac{T}{4} + \frac{1}{32}bT^2 & s\left(\frac{T}{2}\right) &= -v_{max}\frac{T}{2} + \frac{1}{8}bT^2 \end{aligned}$$

At  $t = T/4$  the velocity is zero, so that  $v_{max} = bT/4$ . Inserting  $T$  into the equations for  $s(t)$  the maximal deviation of  $s = -\frac{1}{2}v_{max}^2/b$  is obtained (see Fig. 6).

The dependency of  $s$  on the velocity  $v$  is obtained inserting  $t$  from Eq. 30 into  $s(t)$ .

$$s(v) = -v_{max}\frac{v + v_{max}}{b} + \frac{1}{2}b\left(\frac{v + v_{max}}{b}\right)^2$$

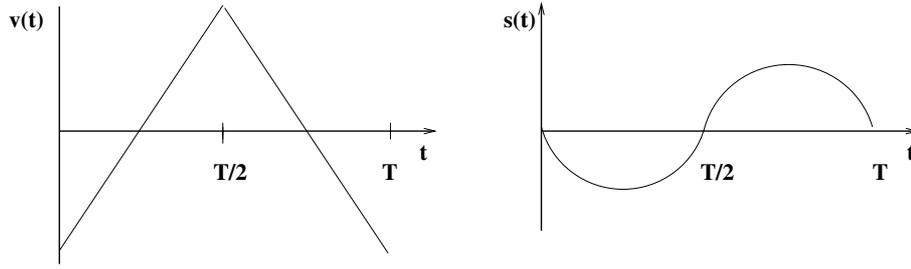


Figure 6: Time dependence of  $v(t)$  and  $s(t)$  in the range of a full period  $T$  for the constant acceleration mode. The  $s(t) = \int v(t)dt$  within the two half periods are parabola (here indicated by a segment of a circle).

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2b}(v^2 - v_{max}^2) \\
 \frac{s}{F} &= \pm \frac{v_{max}^2}{2bF} \left( \left( \frac{v}{v_{max}} \right)^2 - 1 \right) \\
 geo &= \frac{v_{max}^2}{2bF}
 \end{aligned}$$

The constant  $geo$  is the maximal deviation from the zero position of the source divided by the distance source detector (aperture). The  $\pm$  sign is introduced in order to cover both halves of the period.