

# The analysis and application of *TracePro*<sup>®</sup>

*Tainan – December 13, 2001*

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# OUTLINE

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- Introduction
- Basic Application
- Advanced Application

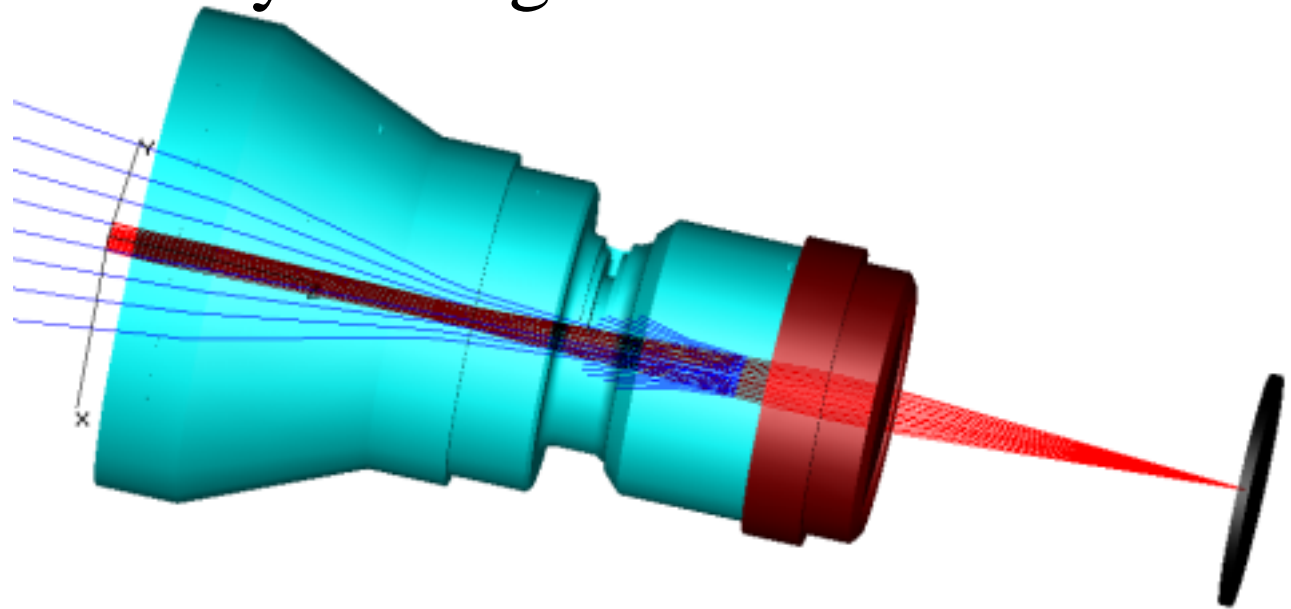
# Introduction

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- Graphical Interface
- Model Building
- Light Sources
- System Analysis
- Macros
- Advantages and Limitations

# Graphical Interface

- Graphical user interface (GUI)
- ACIS solid modeling engine
- Non-sequential ray tracing



# What is ACIS ?

- A powerful technology for surface and solid modeling
- Develop by *Spatial Technology Inc.*
- Over 2,000 applications based on it
- <http://www.spatial.com/>

**ACIS**  
7.0  
NOW AVAILABLE



3D image of prototype car created in ACIS-enabled Vertex Mechanical Engineering. Car exterior was imported to Vertex from Alias. Provided courtesy of Vertex Systems Oy.

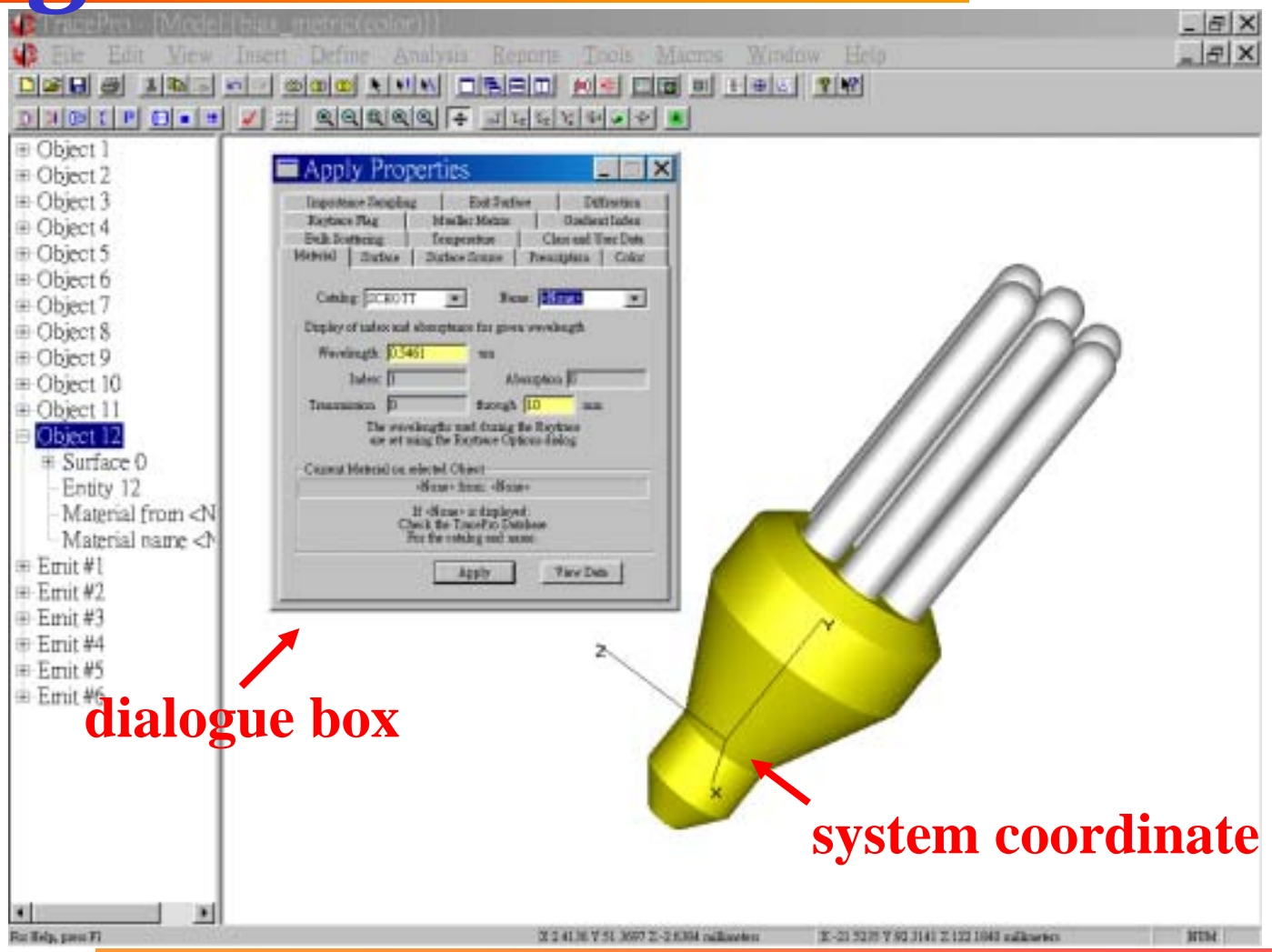
# Operating window

quick icon →

system tree ↗

↗  
dialogue box

↘  
system coordinate



# Model Building

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- Create on TracePro
- Import from CAD program
- Import from Lens Design program

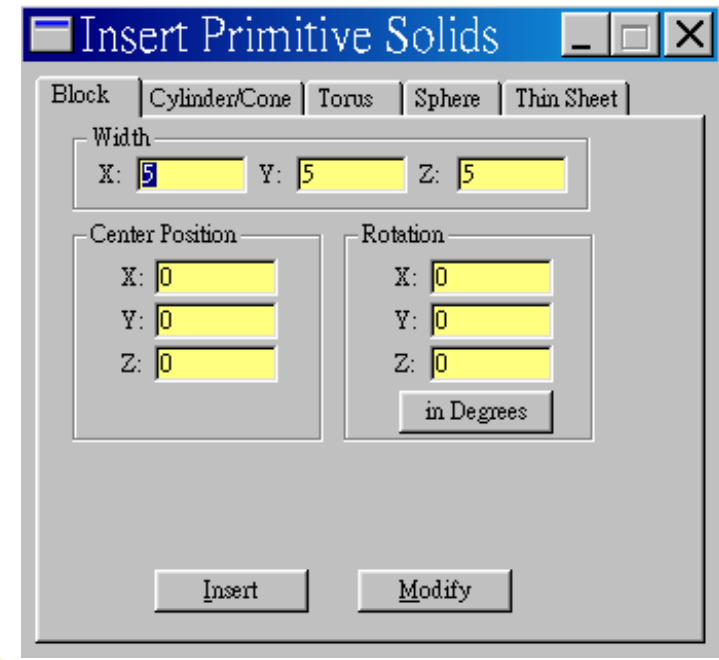
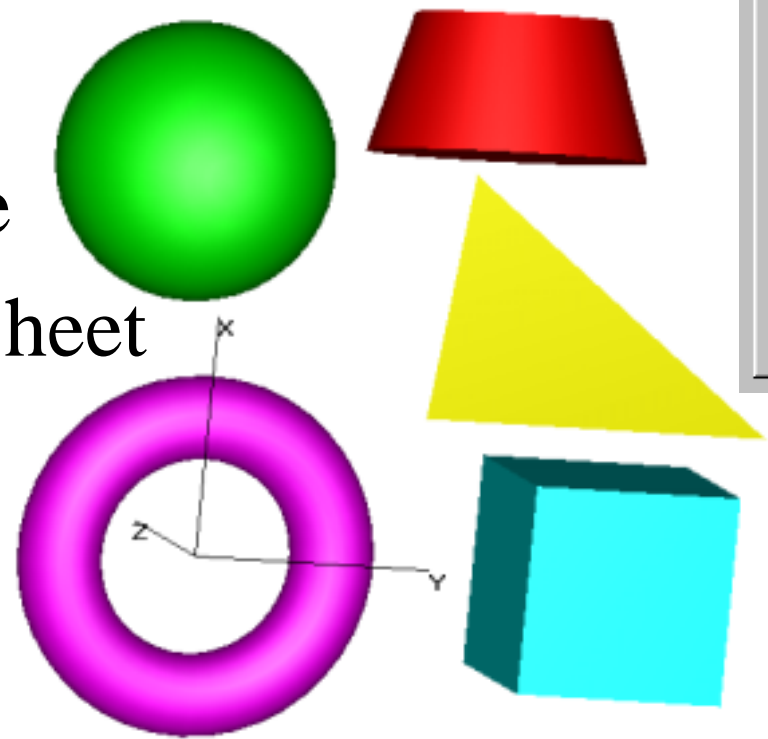
# Create on TracePro

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- Primitive Solids
- TracePro Solids
- Boolean Operators

# Primitive Solids

- Block
- Cylinder/Cone
- torus
- Sphere
- Thin Sheet



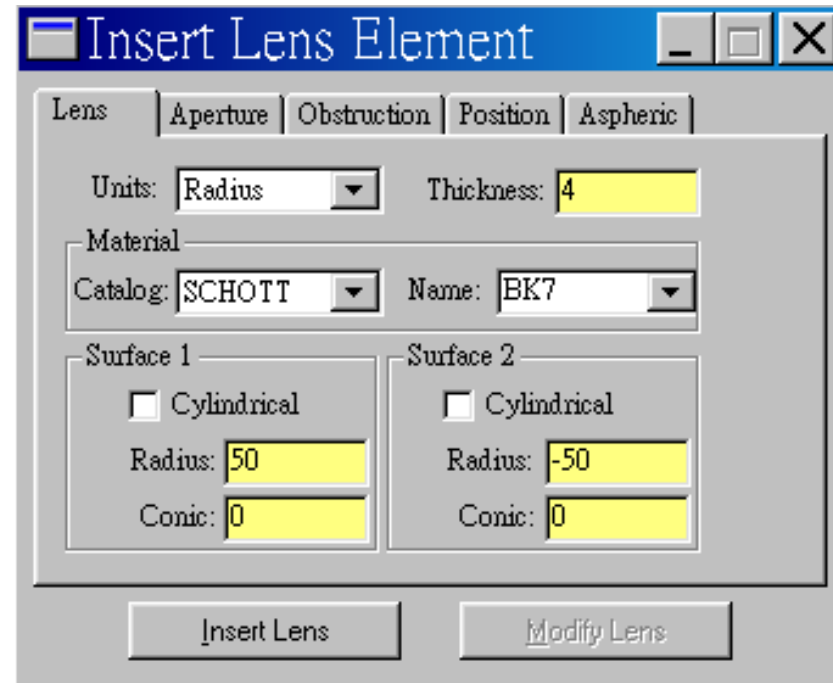
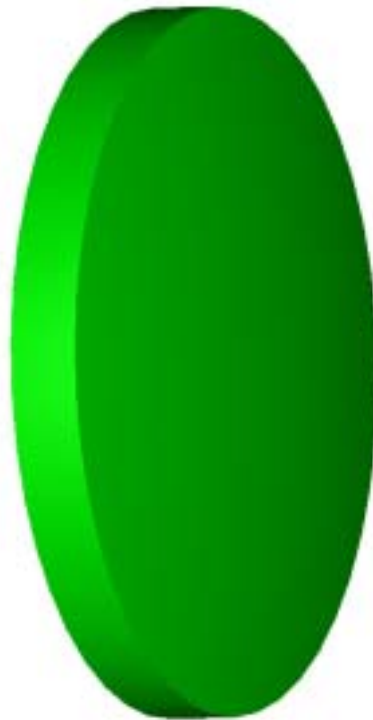
# TracePro Solids

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- Lens Element
- Fresnel Lens
- Reflector
- Tube
- Baffle Vane

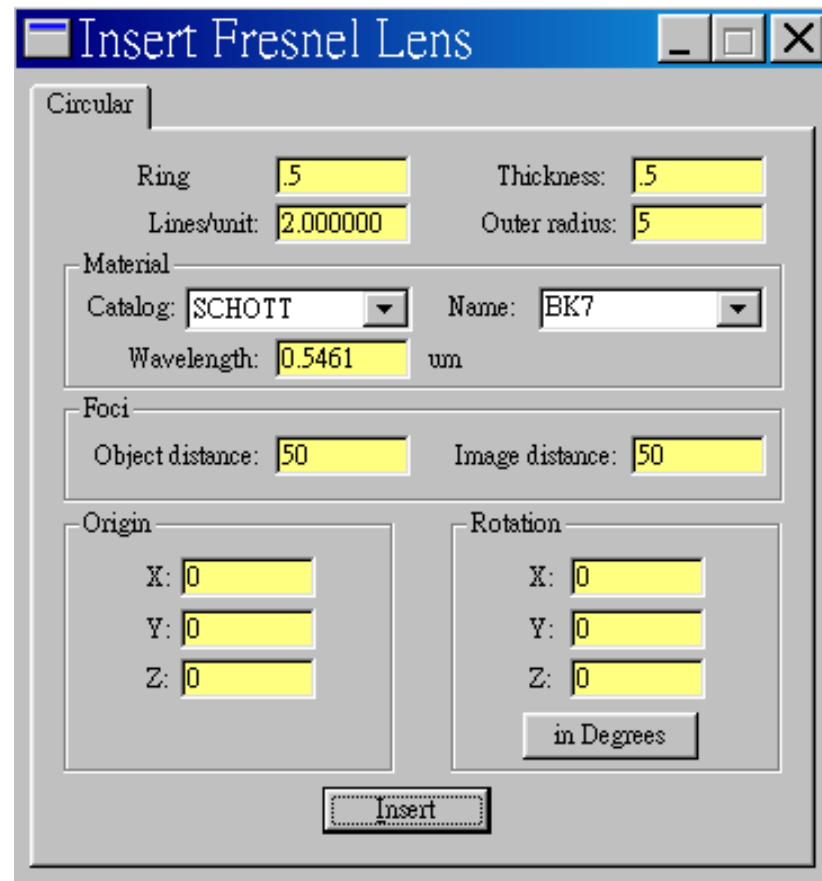
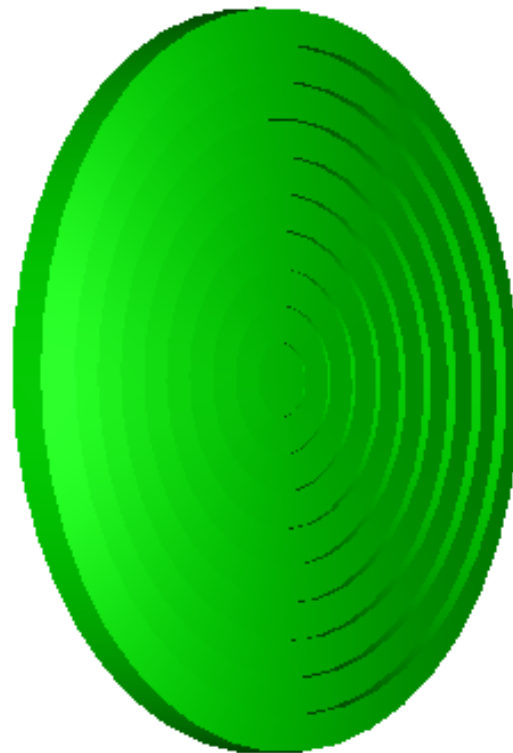
# Lens Element

- Lens
- Aperture
- Obstruction
- Position
- Aspheric



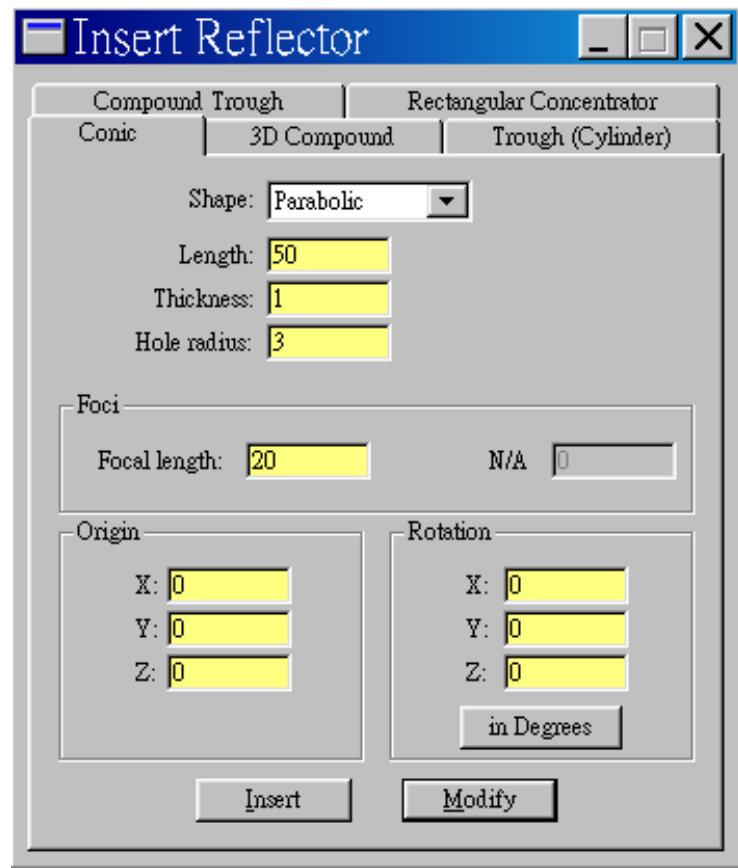
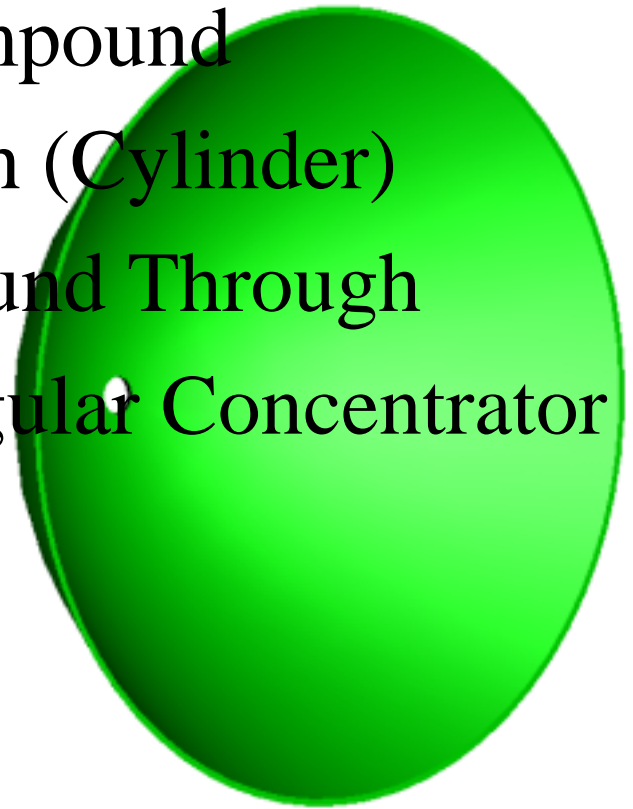
# Fresnel Lens

- Material
- Rings
- Foci



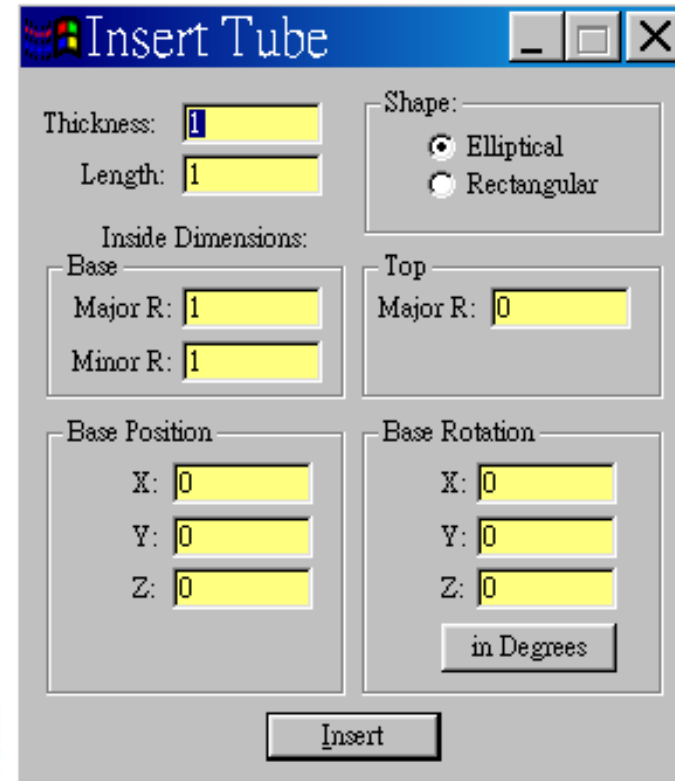
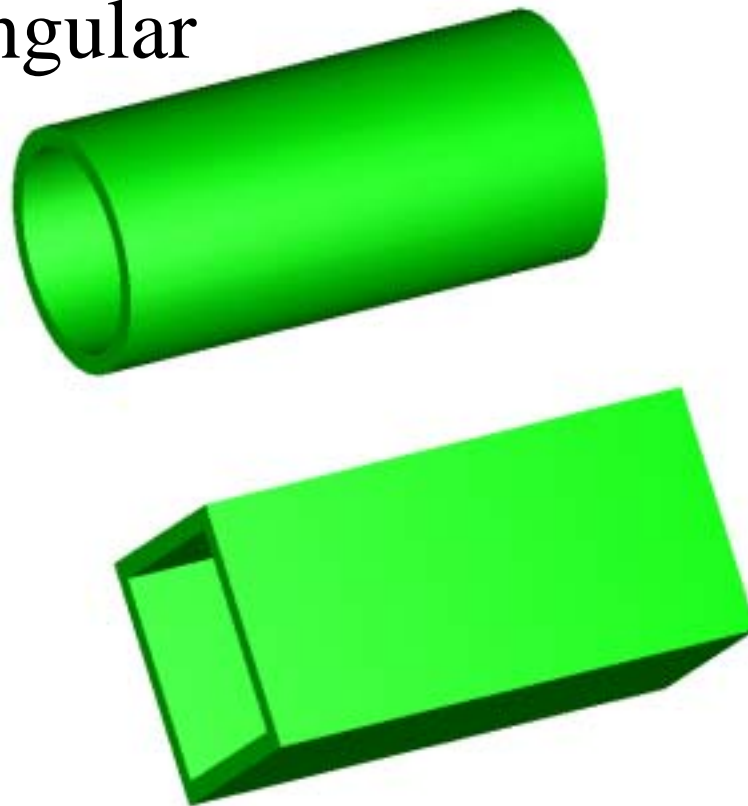
# Reflector

- Conic
- 3D Compound
- Through (Cylinder)
- Compound Trough
- Rectangular Concentrator



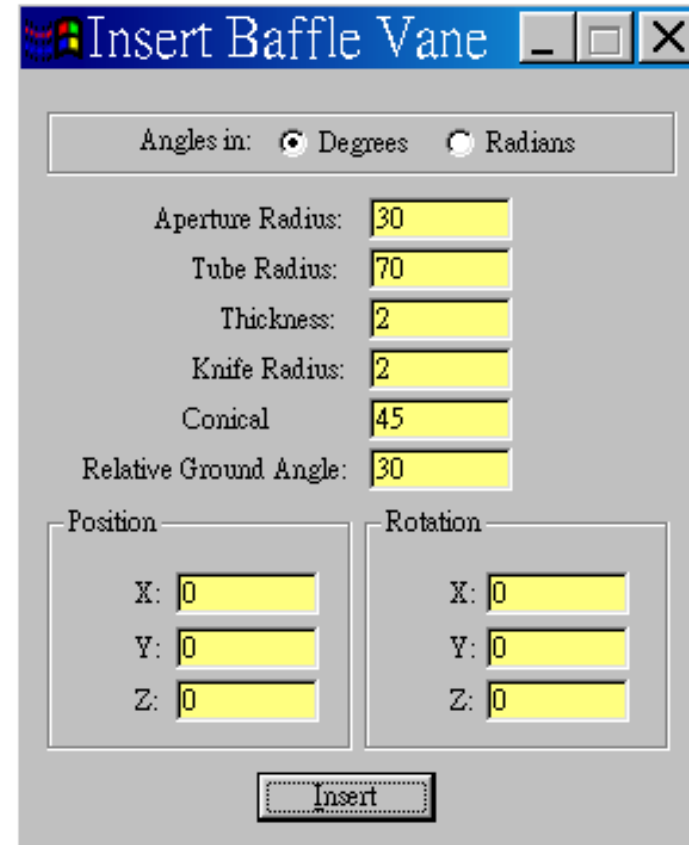
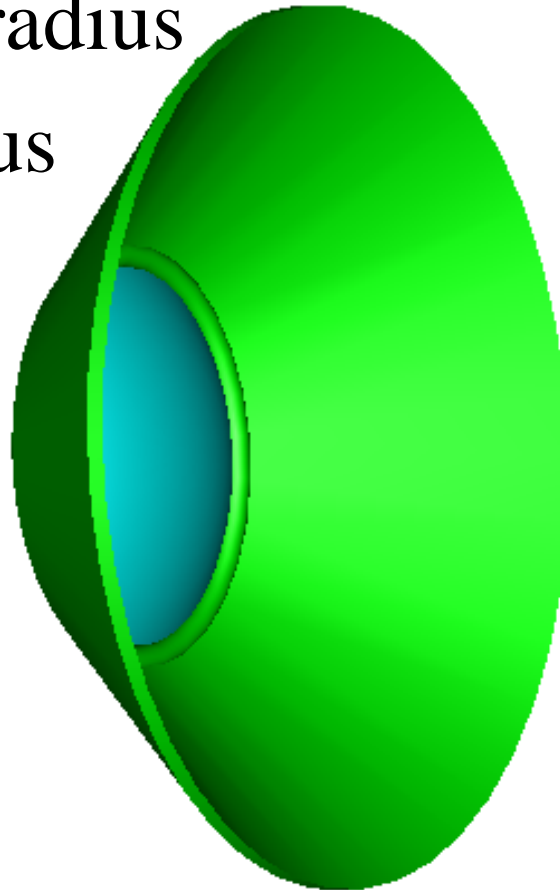
# Tube

- Elliptical
- Rectangular



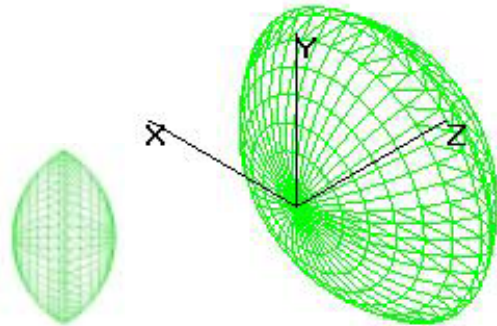
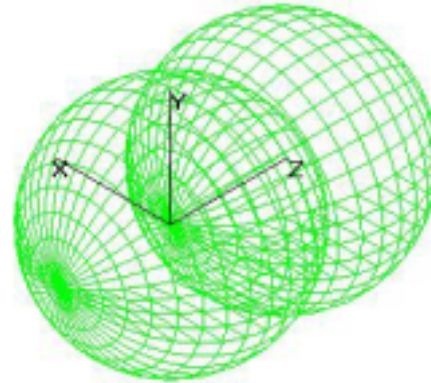
# Baffle Vane

- Aperture radius
- Tube radius

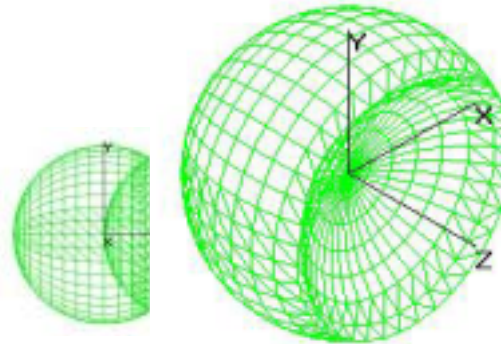


# Boolean Operators

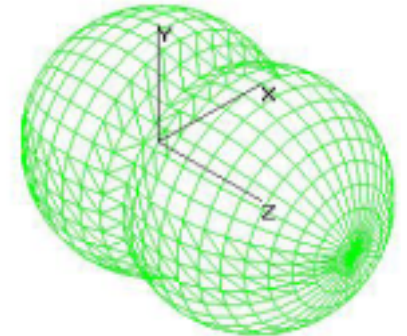
- Intersect
- Subtract
- Unite



**Intersect**



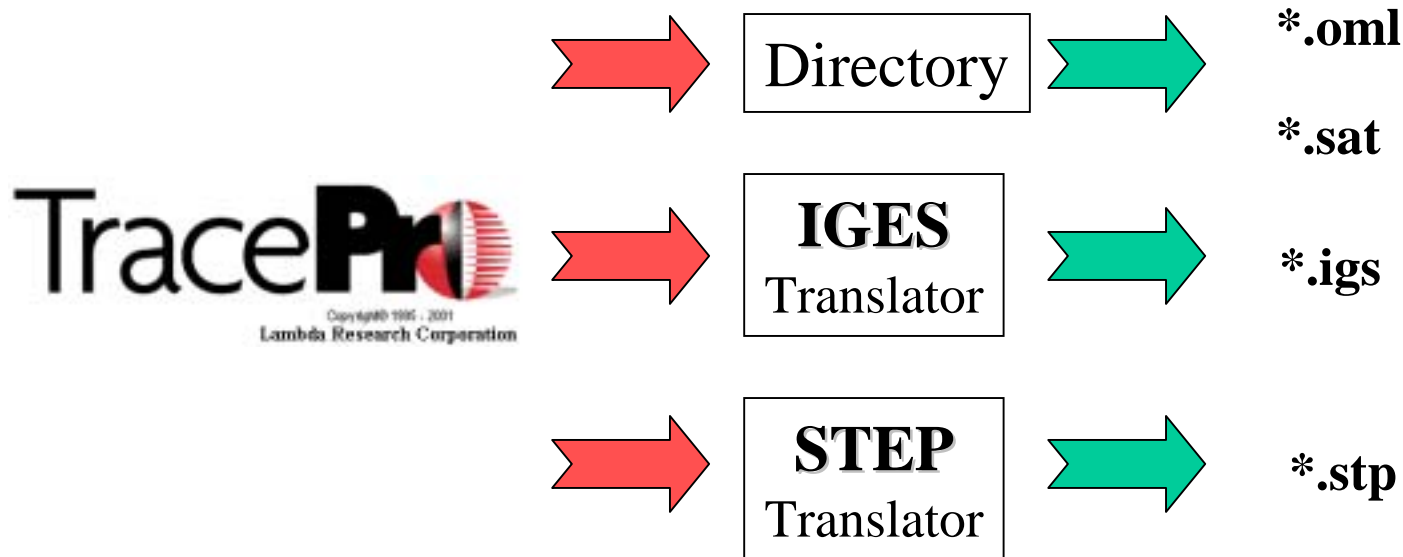
**Subtract**



**Unite**

# Import from CAD program

- ACIS-based CAD program
- STEP translation
- IGES translation

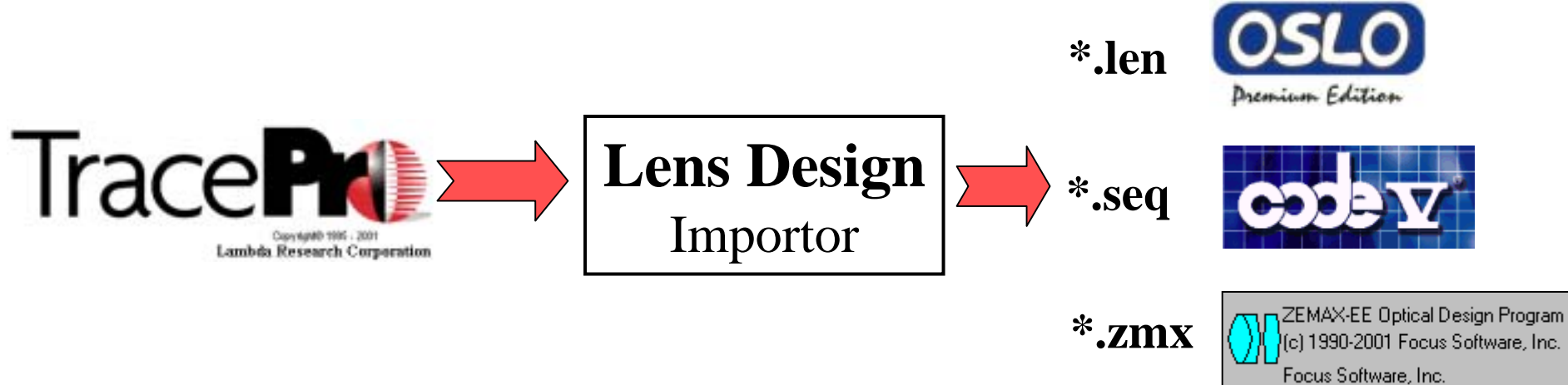


# Import from Lens Design program

- **ACCOS V**
- **CODE V**
- **OSLO**
- **SIGMA**
- **ZEMAX**

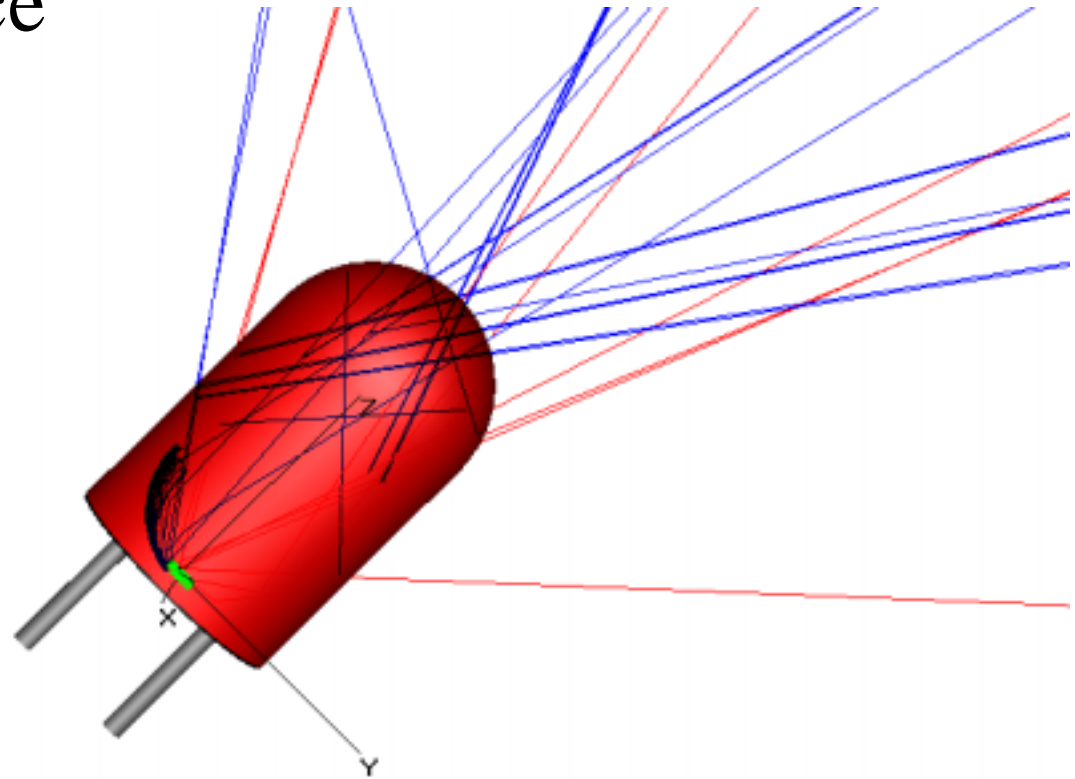
# Import from Lens Design program

- Should set Clear Aperture
- Double pass surface may need to be removed
- Prisms and NSS structure are not supported



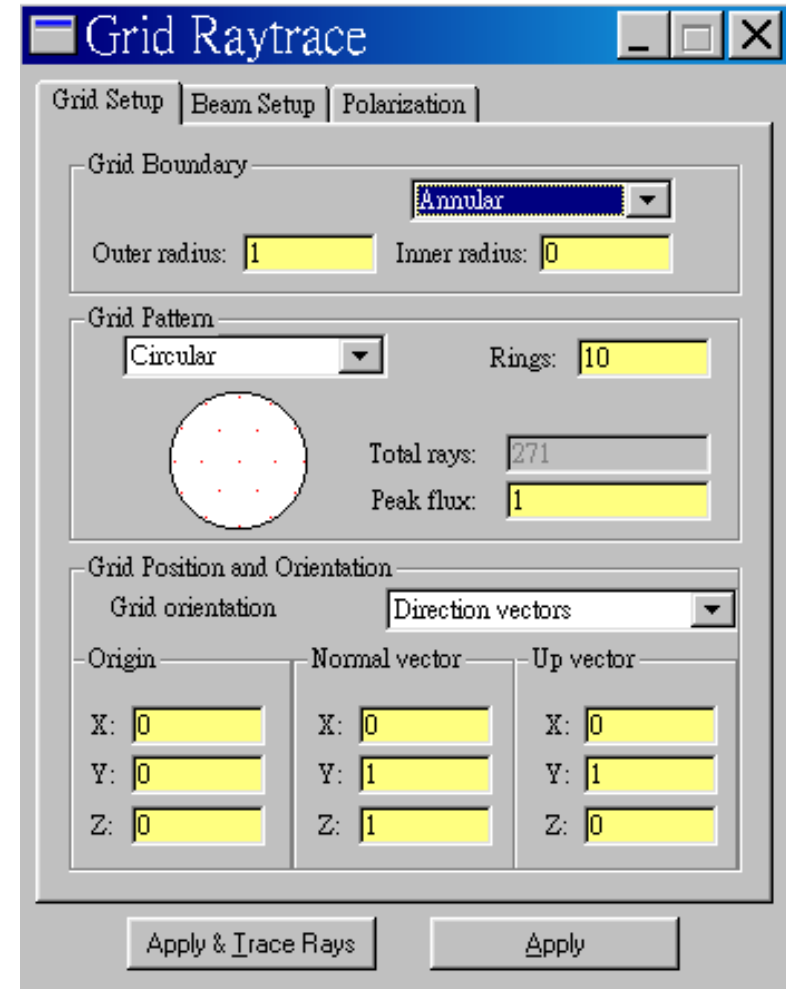
# Light Sources

- Grid Source
- Surface Source
- File Source



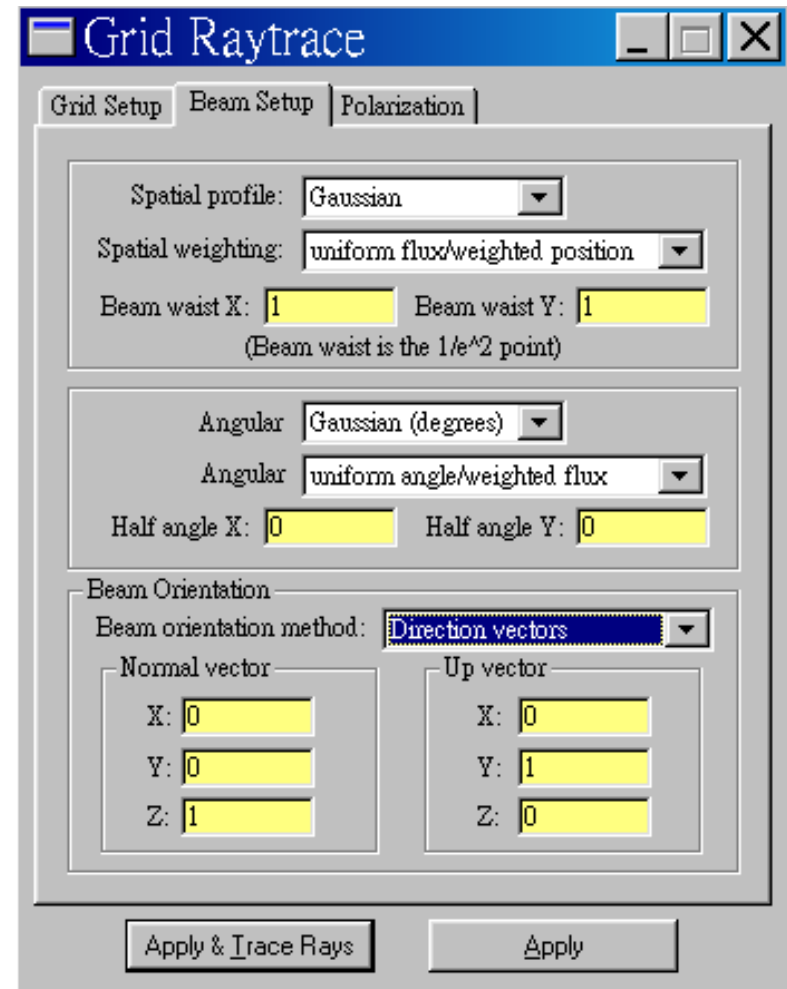
# Grid Source

- Grid Setup
  - Grid Boundary
  - Grid Pattern
  - Position and Orientation
    - Normal and Up vector
    - Euler Angle



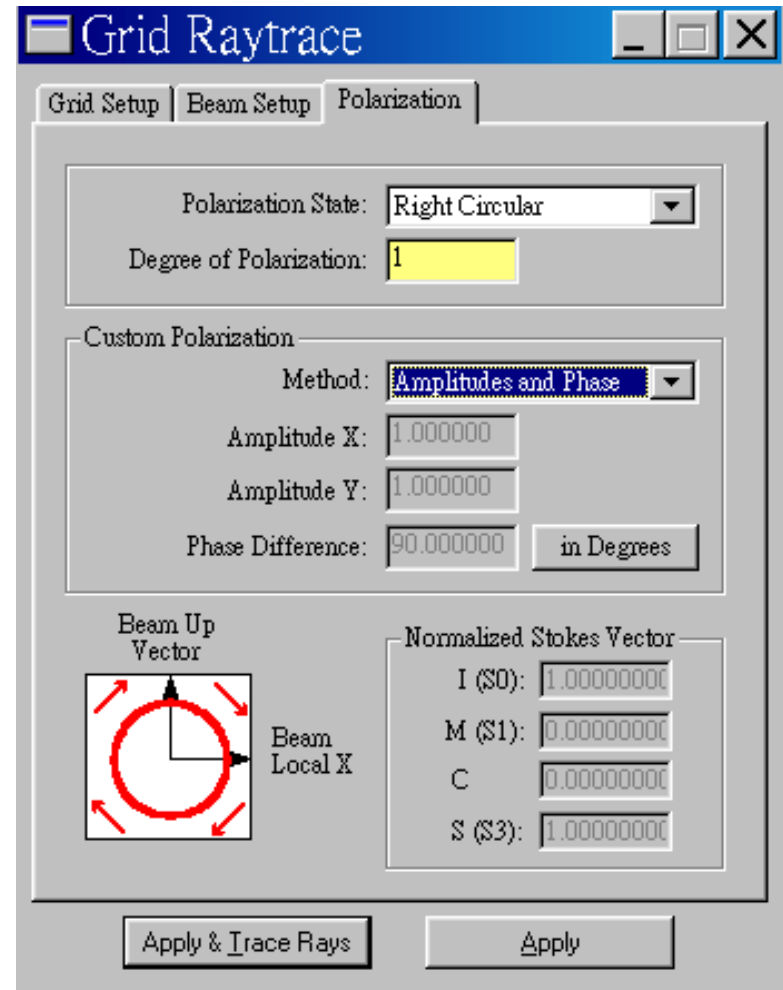
# Grid Source

- Beam Setup
  - Spatial profile
  - Angular profile
  - Beam Orientation



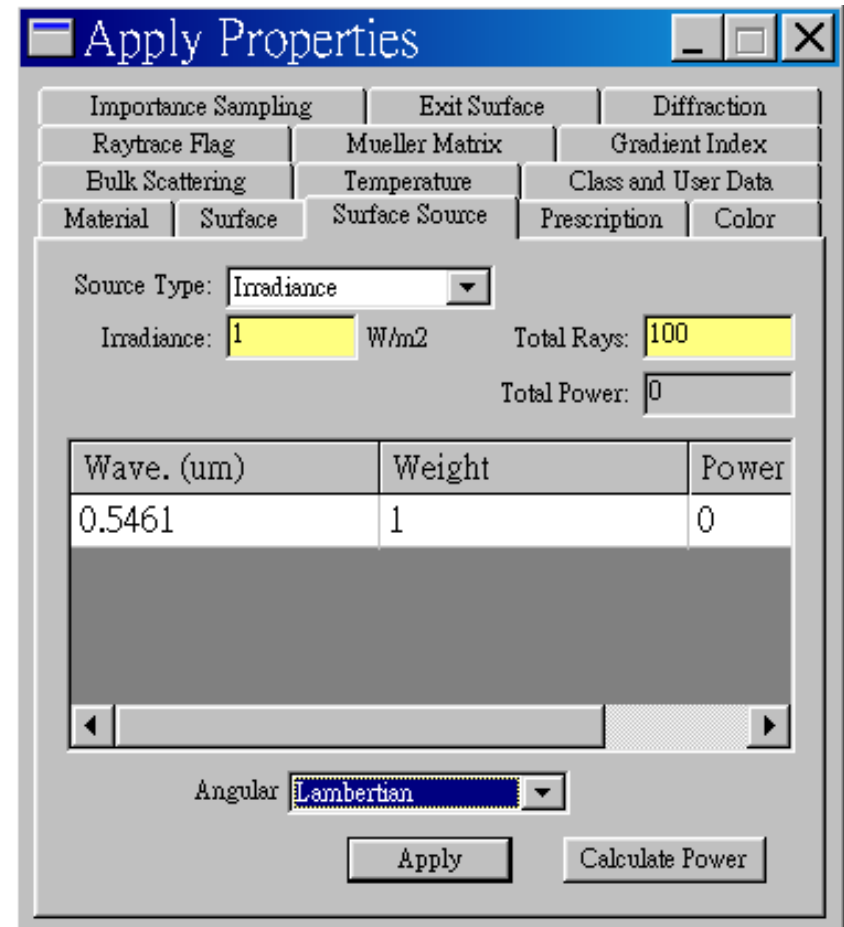
# Grid Source

- Polarization
  - Linear or Circular
  - Polarization degree
  - Custom polarization



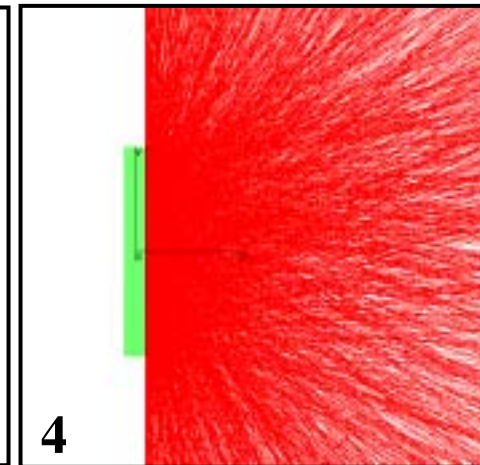
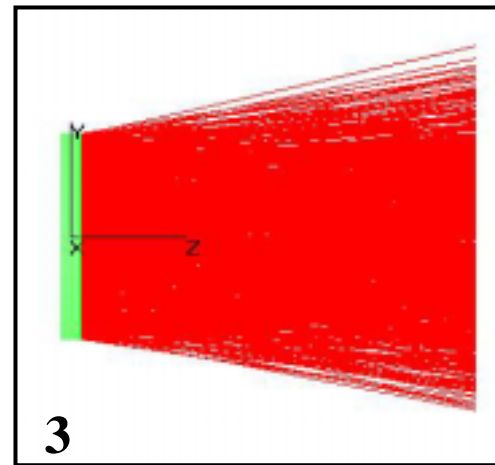
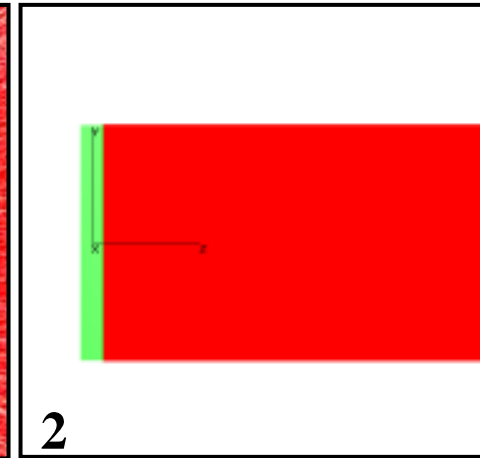
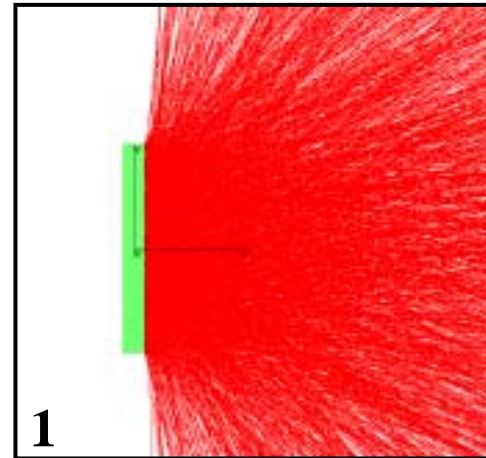
# Surface Source

- Source Type
  - Flux, Irradiance,
  - Blackbody, Graybody
- Angular
  - Lambertian
  - Normal to surface
  - Surface absorptance
  - Uniform



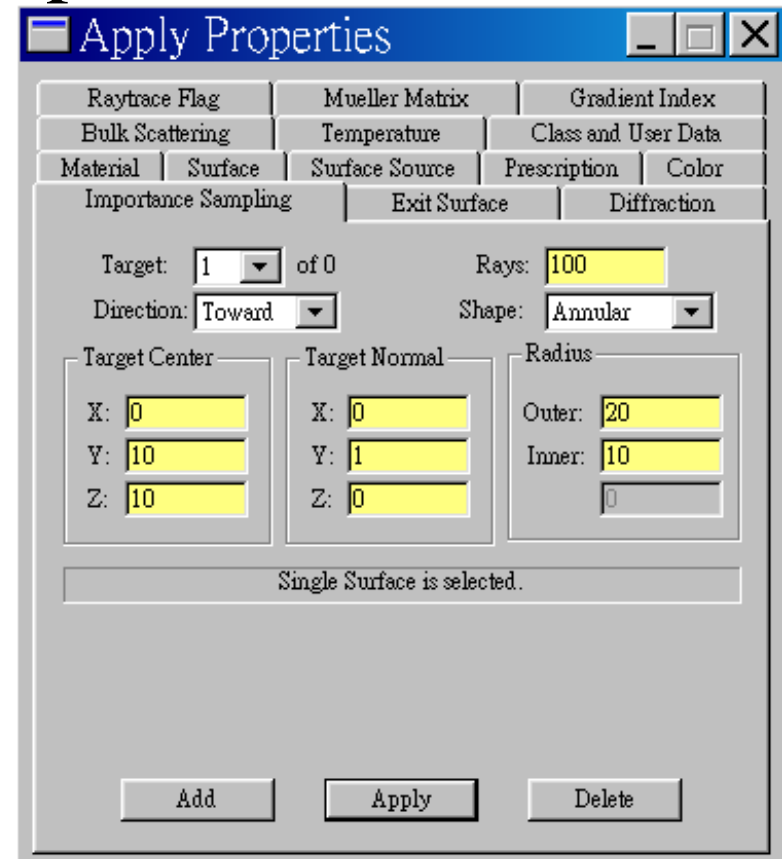
# Surface Source

- Lambertian
- Normal to surface
- Surface absorptance
- Uniform

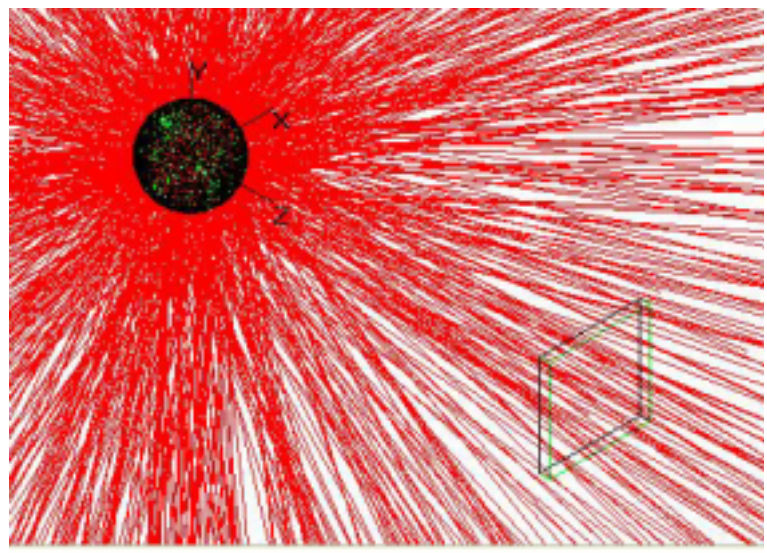


# Importance Sampling

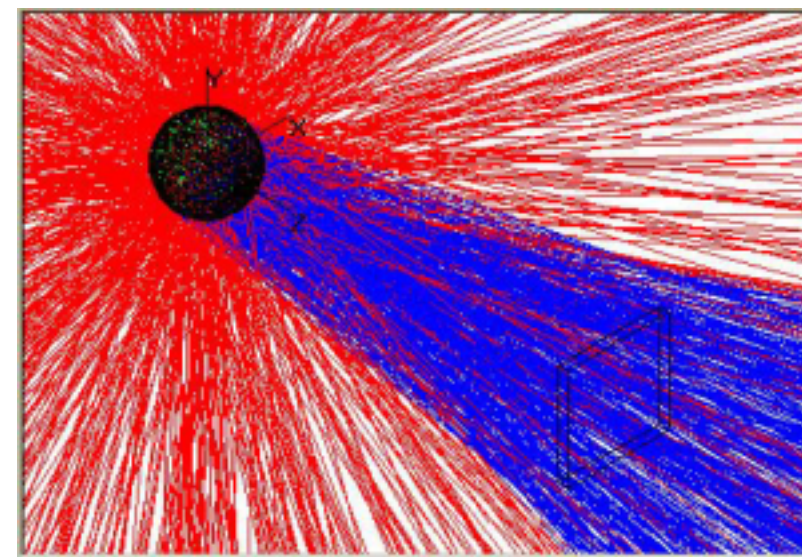
- To increase sampling in a particular direction
  - Target shape
  - Target center
  - Target normal



# Importance Sampling



Without importance Sampling



With importance Sampling

# File Source

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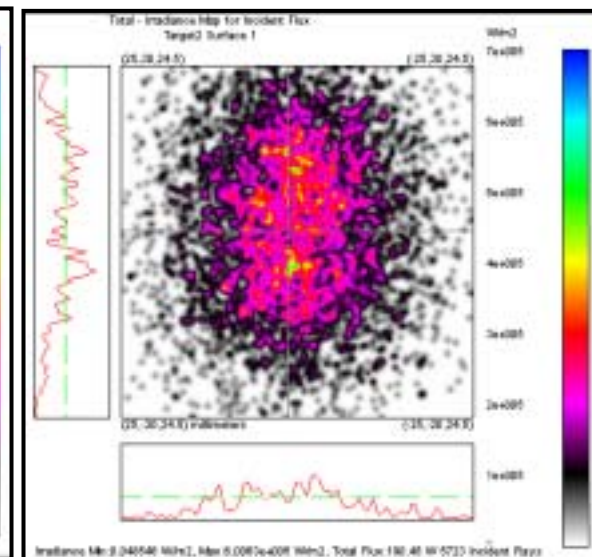
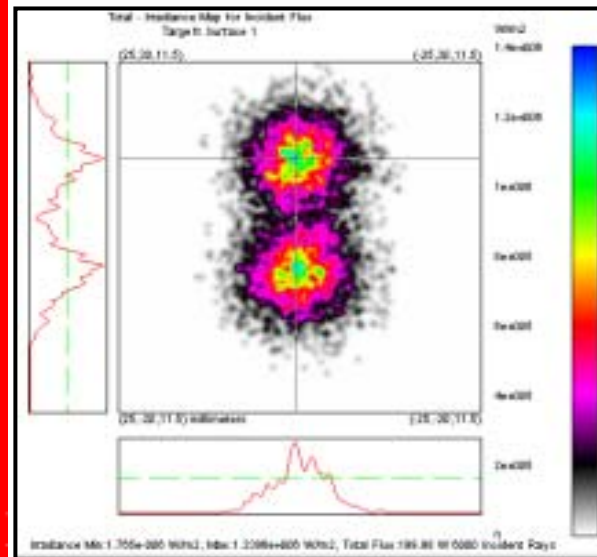
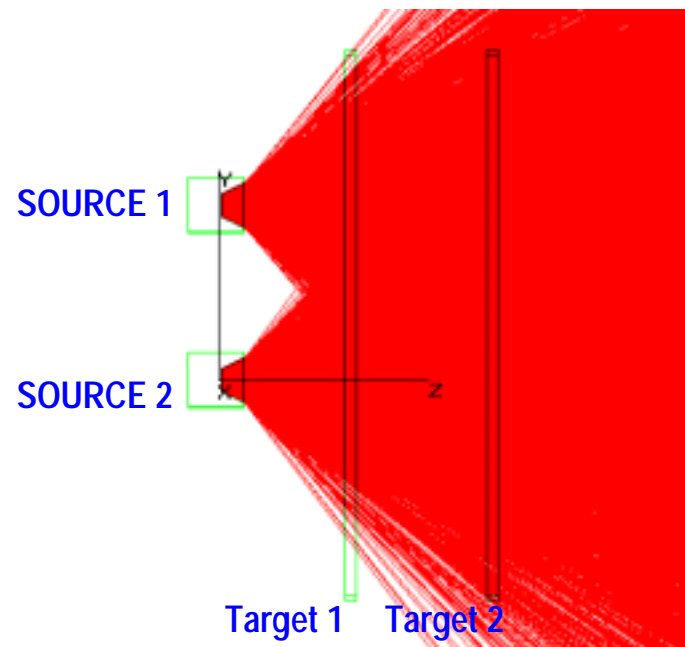
- ASCII file with position, direction and flux
- May be generated by hand, **Excel** and **ProSource**
- Incident Ray Table may be saved in Source Format

# System Analysis

- Irradiance/ Illuminance Maps
- Candela Plots
- Polarization Maps
- Incident Ray Tables
- Ray Histories

# Irradiance/Illuminance Maps

- Display the energy distribution for selected surface

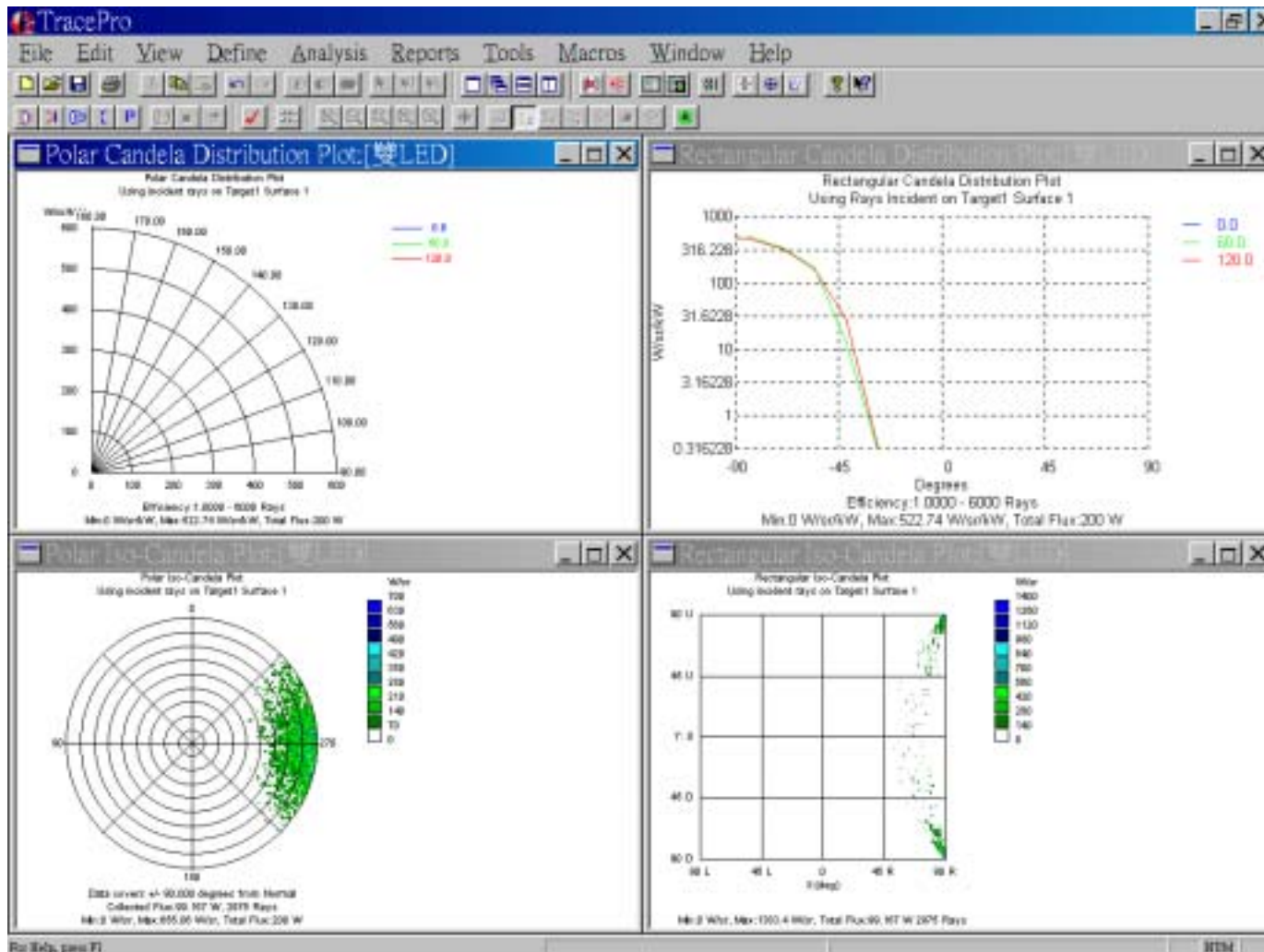


# Candela Plots

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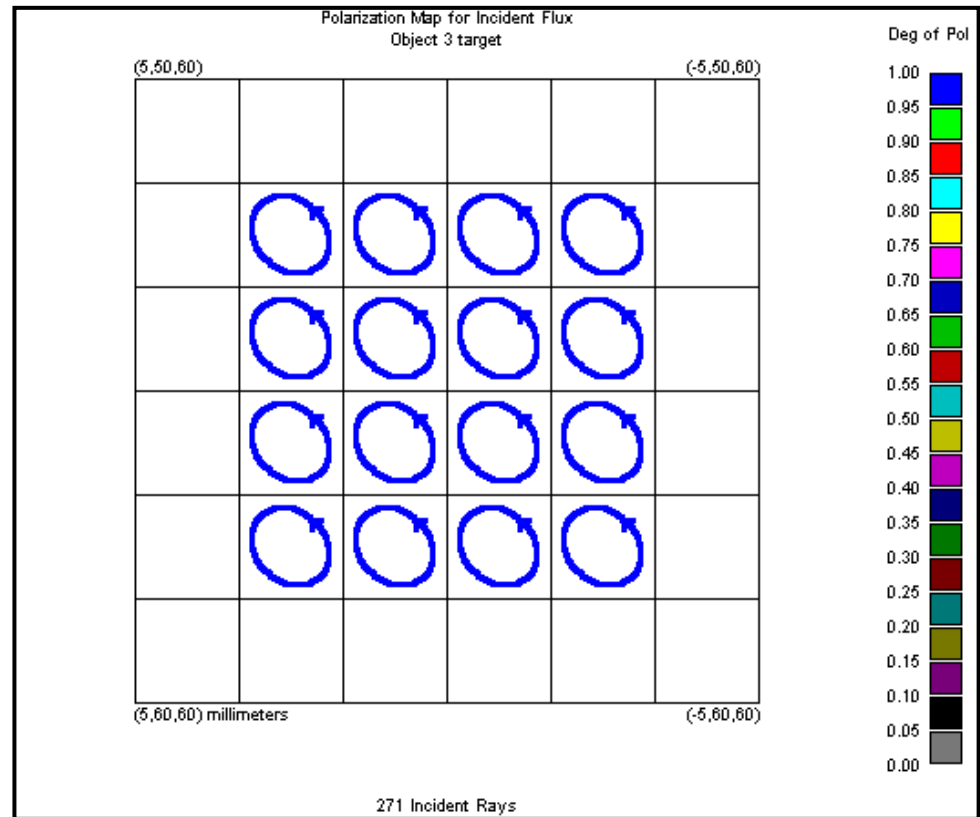
- Polar Iso Candela
- Rectangular Iso Candela
- Polar Candela Distribution
- Rectangular Candela Distribution

# Candela Plots



# Polarization Maps

- See the polarization direction of the selected surface



# Incident Ray Tables

- Display rays for a selected surface

Incident Ray Table:[Triplet]

Object 4 Surface 1

| Ray Number | Wavelength | Start Ray | Ray Node | Type     | History | Flux    | X Pos.      | Y Pos.       | Z Pos.  | X Vec.      | Y Vec. |
|------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|-------------|--------------|---------|-------------|--------|
| 1          | 0.5461     | 1         | 7        | SpecTran |         | 3.7291  | 0           | 0            | 60.1767 | 0           | 0      |
| 2          | 0.5461     | 2         | 8        | SpecTran |         | 3.51881 | 0.00220207  | 0            | 60.1767 | -0.0109355  | 0      |
| 3          | 0.5461     | 3         | 8        | SpecTran |         | 3.51881 | 0.00110103  | 0.00190705   | 60.1767 | -0.00546773 | -0.009 |
| 4          | 0.5461     | 4         | 8        | SpecTran |         | 3.51881 | -0.00110103 | 0.00190705   | 60.1767 | 0.00546773  | -0.009 |
| 5          | 0.5461     | 5         | 8        | SpecTran |         | 3.51881 | -0.00220207 | 2.69667e-... | 60.1767 | 0.0109355   | -1.339 |
| 6          | 0.5461     | 6         | 8        | SpecTran |         | 3.51881 | -0.00110103 | -0.00190705  | 60.1767 | 0.00546773  | 0.009  |
| 7          | 0.5461     | 7         | 8        | SpecTran |         | 3.51881 | 0.00110103  | -0.00190705  | 60.1767 | -0.00546773 | 0.009  |
| 8          | 0.5461     | 8         | 8        | SpecTran |         | 3.51884 | 0.00378923  | 0            | 60.1767 | -0.0197176  | 0      |
| 9          | 0.5461     | 9         | 8        | SpecTran |         | 3.51884 | 0.00328157  | 0.00189462   | 60.1767 | -0.0170759  | -0.009 |

# Ray Histories

- Display ray path from source to selected surface

Ray History Table:[Triplet]

Object 4 Surface 1

| Wavelength | Ray Node | Start Ray | X Pos. | Y Pos. | Z Pos.  | Flux    | OPL     | X Vec. | Y Vec. | Z Vec. | Type     | History    | Object   | Surface   |
|------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 0.5461     | 1        | 1         | 0      | 0      | 0       | 5       | 0       | 0      | 0      | 1      |          | Emitted    |          |           |
| 0.5461     | 2        | 1         | 0      | 0      | 3.25896 | 4.99349 | 5.28883 | 0      | 0      | 1      | SpecTran |            | Object 1 | Surface 0 |
| 0.5461     | 3        | 1         | 0      | 0      | 9.26651 | 4.71189 | 11.2964 | 0      | 0      | 1      | SpecTran |            | Object 2 | Surface 1 |
| 0.5461     | 4        | 1         | 0      | 0      | 10.2665 | 4.44448 | 12.9204 | 0      | 0      | 1      | SpecTran |            | Object 2 | Surface 0 |
| 0.5461     | 5        | 1         | 0      | 0      | 15.0169 | 4.1931  | 17.6708 | 0      | 0      | 1      | SpecTran |            | Object 3 | Surface 2 |
| 0.5461     | 6        | 1         | 0      | 0      | 17.969  | 3.95196 | 22.4616 | 0      | 0      | 1      | SpecTran |            | Object 3 | Surface 0 |
| 0.5461     | 7        | 1         | 0      | 0      | 60.1767 | 3.7291  | 64.6694 | 0      | 0      | 0      |          | At Surface | Object 4 | Surface 1 |

# Macros

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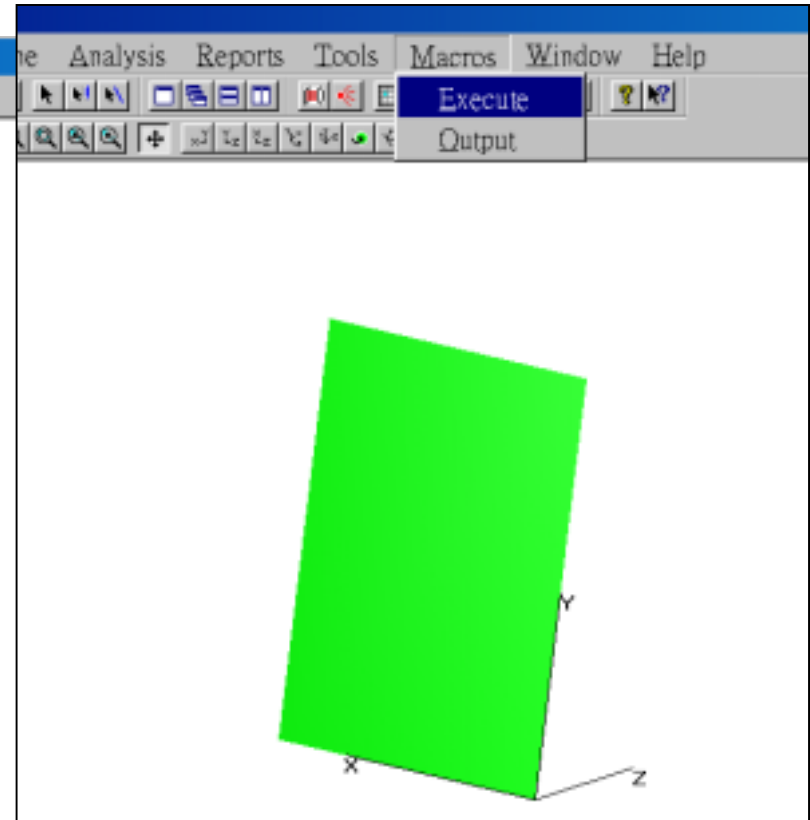
- TracePro uses a macro language based on **Scheme**
- Each command is a collection of statements which is enclosed in parentheses
- Using online Macro reference

# Macros

- Create a thin sheet

```
Macro - 記事本
檔案(E) 編輯(E) 搜尋(S) 說明(H)

(define X 2)
(define Y 3)
: Construct a list of the edges
:
(define edge-list
  (list
    (edge:linear (position 0 0 0) (position X 0 0))
    (edge:linear (position X 0 0) (position X Y 0))
    (edge:linear (position X Y 0) (position 0 Y 0))
    (edge:linear (position 0 Y 0) (position 0 0 0))
  )
)
: The boundary is enclosed so we can create the wire body
(define the-wire-body (wire-body edge-list))
: Create a sheet body from the wire-body.
(define the-sheet-body (sheet:cover-wires the-wire-body))
: Change the sheet body into a double-sided sheet body
(sheet:2d the-sheet-body)
: Change the view to X-Y to display the surface of the thin sheet
(view:profiles "xy")
```



# Advantages and Limitations

- Advantages
  - Easily learning and operating
  - Widely compatibility
  - Fast analyzing
- Limitations
  - Can deal with only geometric optics
  - No image analysis