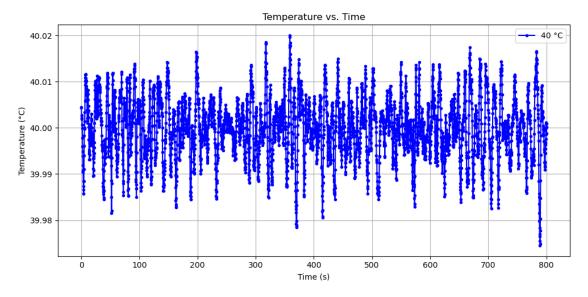
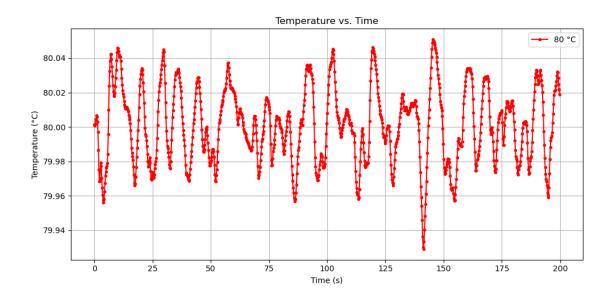
Plot 2) Set Points 40 and 80

August 24, 2025

```
[26]: import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     # -----
     # Helper to load a dataset
     # -----
     def load_data(filename, delimiter='\t',cut=None):
         data = np.loadtxt(filename, delimiter=delimiter)
         t = data[:, 0][:cut]
         T = data[:, 1][:cut]
         C_nF = data[:, 2][:cut]
         return t, T, C_nF
     # -----
     # Load both datasets
     file_40 = "Data/40_40T_1dT_4000N.lvm"
     file_80 = "Data/80_80T_1dT_1000N.lvm"
     t_40, T_40, C_40 = load_data(file_40,cut=9998)
     t_80, T_80, C_80 = load_data(file_80)
     # -----
     # Plot T vs t for both
     plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
     plt.plot(t_40, T_40, '.-',label='40 °C', color='blue')
     plt.xlabel("Time (s)")
     plt.ylabel("Temperature (°C)")
     plt.title("Temperature vs. Time")
     plt.grid(True)
     plt.legend()
     plt.tight_layout()
     plt.show()
     plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
```

```
plt.plot(t_80, T_80, '.-',label='80 °C', color='red')
plt.xlabel("Time (s)")
plt.ylabel("Temperature (°C)")
plt.title("Temperature vs. Time")
plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```





```
[2]: import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     # ------
     # 1. Define a helper function to find the longest stable region based on \square
     →max-min difference
     # -----
    def find_stable_region(time, temperature, tol=0.05):
        Identifies the longest contiquous time interval where the difference ⊔
      \hookrightarrow between
         the maximum and minimum temperature is less than tol.
        Parameters:
         _____
         time : array-like
            Array of time points.
         temperature : array-like
            Array of temperature readings corresponding to each time point.
         tol : float
            Tolerance for the max-min temperature difference to consider the region \Box
      \hookrightarrow stable.
        Returns:
        stable interval : tuple
             (start_time, end_time) of the longest contiguous stable interval.
         indices : tuple
             (start_index, end_index) corresponding to the stable interval.
         best\_length : int
            Number of points in the stable interval.
        best_start, best_end, best_length = 0, 0, 0
        n = len(temperature)
        for i in range(n):
            current_min = temperature[i]
            current_max = temperature[i]
            for j in range(i, n):
                current_min = min(current_min, temperature[j])
                current_max = max(current_max, temperature[j])
                if (current_max - current_min) > tol:
                    break # Temperature variation exceeded tolerance; end current∟
      \rightarrow window
                length = j - i + 1
                if length > best_length:
                    best_length = length
```

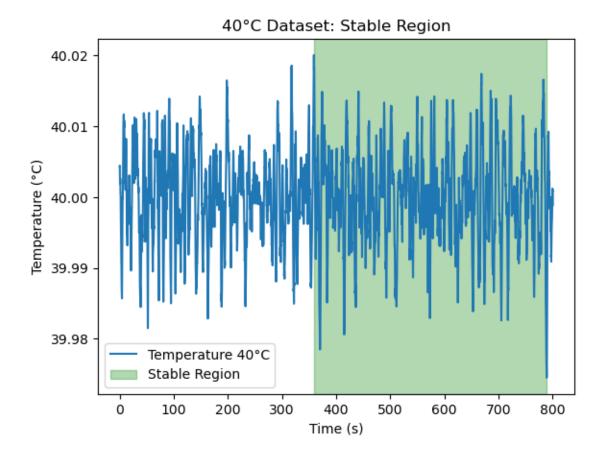
```
best_start, best_end = i, j
   return (time[best_start], time[best_end]), (best_start, best_end),__
 ⇒best_length
                    _____
# 2. Analyze the 40°C dataset using the modified logic
# Read the 40°C data file. Adjust the file path as needed.
df_40 = pd.read_csv(
   "Data/40_40T_1dT_4000N.lvm",
   sep=r'\s+',
   header=None,
   names=["Time", "Temperature", "Extra"]
)
stable_interval_40, indices_40, length_40 = find_stable_region(
   df 40["Time"].values,
   df_40["Temperature"].values,
   tol=0.04
)
print("Stable interval for the 40°C dataset:")
print("
          From t=\{:.3f\} s to t=\{:.3f\} s (indices \{\} to \{\}), with \{\} points".
 →format(
   stable_interval_40[0], stable_interval_40[1], indices_40[0], indices_40[1],
 →length_40))
# -----
# 3. Analyze the 80°C dataset using the modified logic
# Read the 80°C data file. Adjust the file path as needed.
df_80 = pd.read_csv(
   "Data/80_80T_1dT_1000N.lvm",
   sep=r'\s+',
   header=None,
   names=["Time", "Temperature", "Extra"]
)
stable_interval_80, indices_80, length_80 = find_stable_region(
   df_80["Time"].values,
   df_80["Temperature"].values,
   tol=0.05
)
print("Stable interval for the 80°C dataset:")
print("
          From t=\{:.3f\} s to t=\{:.3f\} s (indices \{\}), with \{\}) points".
 →format(
```

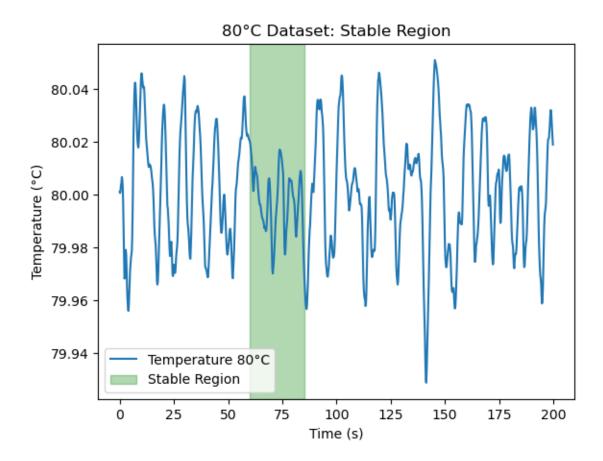
```
stable_interval_80[0], stable_interval_80[1], indices_80[0], indices_80[1],
 →length_80))
# 4. (Optional) Plot the datasets with the stable regions highlighted
# Plot for 40°C dataset
plt.figure()
plt.plot(df_40["Time"], df_40["Temperature"], label="Temperature 40°C")
plt.axvspan(stable_interval_40[0], stable_interval_40[1], color='green', __
 →alpha=0.3, label="Stable Region")
plt.xlabel("Time (s)")
plt.ylabel("Temperature (°C)")
plt.title("40°C Dataset: Stable Region")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
# Plot for 80°C dataset
plt.figure()
plt.plot(df 80["Time"], df 80["Temperature"], label="Temperature 80°C")
plt.axvspan(stable_interval_80[0], stable_interval_80[1], color='green', __
 →alpha=0.3, label="Stable Region")
plt.xlabel("Time (s)")
plt.ylabel("Temperature (°C)")
plt.title("80°C Dataset: Stable Region")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Stable interval for the 40°C dataset:

From t=359.003 s to t=788.009 s (indices 1792 to 3937), with 2146 points Stable interval for the 80°C dataset:

From t=60.001 s to t=85.003 s (indices 300 to 425), with 126 points





[]: