

Auswertung mit Python

February 6, 2026

1 Auswertung

Auswertung mit vergleich von TBBB TCBC und LNO

1.1 Präambel

```
[16]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import cm
from scipy.optimize import curve_fit

import glob
import re

def dat2array(file_path):
    data = []
    with open(file_path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
        for i, line in enumerate(file):
            line = line.replace(',', '.').replace('\t', ';').replace('\n', '')
            if i >= 39: # Skip header lines
                data.append(line.split(';'))

    freqs = [float(row[0]) for row in data]
    intensities = [float(row[1]) for row in data]
    return freqs, intensities

def extract_info(filename):
    match = re.search(r'0(\d+)_(\d+)K.asc', filename)
    if match:
        return int(match.group(1)), int(match.group(2))
    return None, None

def gaussian(x, a, mean, sigma):
    return a * np.exp(-(x - mean) ** 2 / (2 * sigma ** 2))

[17]: # Hilfsfunktion: FWHM aus diskreten Daten via linearer Interpolation bestimmen
def _compute_fwhm_from_discrete(x, y, ymax=None):
    if x is None or y is None or len(x) == 0 or len(y) == 0:
```

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        return None
    if ymax is None:
        ymax = max(y)
    half = ymax / 2.0
    idx_max = int(np.argmax(y))
    # Linke Halbwertsstelle
    left = None
    for i in range(idx_max, 0, -1):
        y1, y2 = y[i-1], y[i]
        if (y1 - half) * (y2 - half) <= 0: # Vorzeichenwechsel bzw. Schnitt
            x1, x2 = x[i-1], x[i]
            if y2 != y1:
                left = x1 + (half - y1) * (x2 - x1) / (y2 - y1)
            else:
                left = x[i]
            break
    # Rechte Halbwertsstelle
    right = None
    for i in range(idx_max, len(y) - 1):
        y1, y2 = y[i], y[i+1]
        if (y1 - half) * (y2 - half) <= 0:
            x1, x2 = x[i], x[i+1]
            if y2 != y1:
                right = x1 + (half - y1) * (x2 - x1) / (y2 - y1)
            else:
                right = x[i]
            break
    if left is None or right is None:
        return None
    return abs(right - left)

```

```

[18]: def NLO_plot(middle_value, difference, filepath, suptitle, filename_prefix,
    ↪reference=False, compare=True, power="333µW", slit_width="210µm",
    ↪plotting="energy", normalisationfactor=3.7490887328811729e+12,
    ↪norm_intensitaet=6.6181976473128055e+13, refmeas="LNO-SHG",
    ↪show_errorbars=True):
    # Suffix für Dateiname wenn wavelength gepottet wird
    if plotting.lower() != "energy":
        filename_prefix += "_wavelength"

    # x_range: Filterung immer noch in nm (basiert auf Input-Parametern)
    x_range = (middle_value - difference, middle_value + difference)
    file_list = glob.glob(filepath)

    sorted_files = []
    for f in file_list:
        meas_no, temperature = extract_info(f)

```

```

        if meas_no is not None:
            sorted_files.append((f, meas_no, temperature))

sorted_files.sort(key=lambda x: x[1])

# Automatische Erkennung des Umkehrpunkts (Peak-Temperatur)
if sorted_files:
    temps = [x[2] for x in sorted_files]
    max_idx = temps.index(max(temps))
else:
    max_idx = -1

extended_files = []
for i, (f, meas_no, temperature) in enumerate(sorted_files):
    # Bis zum Maximum (inklusive) ist heating=True, danach False
    heating = (i <= max_idx)
    extended_files.append((f, meas_no, temperature, heating))

temperatures = [x[2] for x in sorted_files]
if len(temperatures) == 0:
    print("Keine Dateien gefunden, die dem Pfad entsprechen.")
    return

norm = plt.Normalize(min(temperatures), max(temperatures))
colors = cm.plasma(norm(temperatures))

fig, (ax0, ax1) = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15, 5))
peak_list = []
temps_for_line = []
peaks_for_line = []

# Sammle Peak-Parameter je Messung für spätere Zusammenfassung
peak_metrics = [] # Einträge: dict(...)

for idx, (f, meas_no, temperature, heating) in enumerate(extended_files):
    freqs, intensities = dat2array(f) # nm, arb. u.

    # 1. Referenzkorrektur der Intensität (falls nötig, z.B. ND Filter, ↵
↵Zeit)
    if reference:
        intensities = [val * 32.88 * (10/7) for val in intensities]

    # 2. Daten filtern (im Wellenlängenbereich)
    # Wir filtern zuerst in nm, da middle_value/difference in nm sind.
    filtered_data = [(fr, i) for fr, i in zip(freqs, intensities) if ↵
    ↵x_range[0] <= fr <= x_range[1]]

    if not filtered_data:

```

```

        continue

    freqs_vec, ints_vec = zip(*filtered_data)
    freqs_vec = np.array(freqs_vec)
    ints_vec = np.array(ints_vec)

    # 3. Transformation (Wellenlänge vs. Energie)
    if plotting.lower() == "energy":
        # Umrechnung nm -> eV
        #  $E = hc / \lambda$ .  $hc \approx 1239.84 \text{ eV nm}$ 
        x_vals = 1239.84 / freqs_vec

        # Jacobian Transformation für Intensität:  $I(E) = I(\lambda) * \frac{d\lambda}{dE}$ 
        #  $\frac{d\lambda}{dE} = \frac{hc}{E^2}$ 
        # Konstante hc ignorieren wir bei arb. u. ->  $I(E) \sim I(\lambda) * \frac{1}{E^2}$ 
        # Intensität skaliert mit Quadrat der Wellenlänge
        y_vals = ints_vec * (freqs_vec ** 2)

        # Sortieren, da 1/x die Reihenfolge umkehrt
        sort_idx = np.argsort(x_vals)
        x_vals = x_vals[sort_idx]
        y_vals = y_vals[sort_idx]

    else:
        # Wavelength plotting
        x_vals = freqs_vec
        y_vals = ints_vec

    # 4. Normierung für den linken Plot (Intensität)
    # Wenn norm_intensitaet=1, wird nichts geändert.
    y_vals_plot = y_vals / norm_intensitaet

    # Plotten der Messdaten
    ax0.plot(x_vals, y_vals_plot, color='lightgray', alpha=0.5, linewidth=0.5)

    # --- Temperaturwert für rechten Plot ---
    temp_for_plot = temperature

    # 5. Gaussian Fit & Fläche
    try:
        # Startwerte schätzen
        # Amplitude, Mean, Sigma
        p0 = [np.max(y_vals), np.mean(x_vals), (np.max(x_vals)-np.
        min(x_vals))/10]

```

```

popt, pcov = curve_fit(gaussian, x_vals, y_vals, p0=p0, maxfev=5000)

fitted_curve = gaussian(x_vals, *popt)

# Plot Fit (normiert auf Höhe im linken Plot)
ax0.plot(x_vals, fitted_curve / norm_intensitaet, color=colors[idx])

# Fläche unter der Kurve (Trapez) oder Integral des Fits
area = np.trapezoid(fitted_curve, x_vals)
if area < 0: area = abs(area)

# Peak-Parameter
a_fit = popt[0]
mean_fit = popt[1]
sigma_fit = abs(popt[2])
fwhm_fit = 2.0 * np.sqrt(2.0 * np.log(2.0)) * sigma_fit # ~2.355 *  $\sigma$ 
↪sigma

# Fehlerberechnung aus Kovarianzmatrix
# Fläche S = A * sigma * sqrt(2*pi)
if pcov is not None and np.isfinite(pcov).all():
    # Gradientenvektor [dS/dA, dS/dMean, dS/dSigma]
    # dS/dA = sigma * sqrt(2*pi)
    # dS/dSigma = A * sqrt(2*pi)
    grad = np.array([sigma_fit * np.sqrt(2 * np.pi), 0, a_fit * np.
↪sqrt(2 * np.pi)])
    var_area = grad.T @ pcov @ grad
    area_err = np.sqrt(var_area)
else:
    area_err = 0.0

peak_metrics.append({
    'height': a_fit,
    'area': area,
    'area_err': area_err,
    'mean': mean_fit,
    'fwhm': fwhm_fit,
    'temperature': temperature,
    'fit_success': True,
})

except (RuntimeError, ValueError):
    # Fallback ohne Fit
    ax0.plot(x_vals, y_vals_plot, color=colors[idx]) # Linienplot der  $y$ 
↪Daten

    area = np.trapezoid(y_vals, x_vals)
    if area < 0: area = abs(area)

```

```

    # Rechte Seite Marker (kein Errorbar möglich)
    ax1.scatter(temp_for_plot, area / normalisationfactor,
↳color='black', marker='x')

    # Metriken (einfache Schätzung)
    peak_metrics.append({
        'height': np.max(y_vals),
        'area': area,
        'area_err': 0.0,
        'mean': x_vals[np.argmax(y_vals)],
        'fwhm': None,
        'temperature': temperature,
        'fit_success': False,
    })

    if peak_metrics[-1]['fit_success']:
        pm = peak_metrics[-1]
        # Errorbar Plotting
        yerr_val = (pm['area_err'] / normalisationfactor) if
↳show_errorbars else None
        ax1.errorbar(temp_for_plot, pm['area'] / normalisationfactor,
                      yerr=yerr_val,
                      color='black', fmt='o', ecolor='black', capsize=3,
↳elinewidth=1)

        temps_for_line.append(temp_for_plot)
        peaks_for_line.append(area / normalisationfactor)

    # Indikator-Balken für Temperatur
    sm = plt.cm.ScalarMappable(cmap=cm.plasma, norm=norm)
    sm.set_array([])
    cbar = plt.colorbar(sm, ax=ax0, orientation='vertical', pad=0.02)
    cbar.set_label('Temperatur in K')

    # Heat/Cool Linien im rechten Plot
    heating_flags = [ht for (_, _, _, ht) in extended_files]
    if True in heating_flags and False in heating_flags:
        split_idx = heating_flags.index(False)
        ax1.plot(temps_for_line[:split_idx], peaks_for_line[:split_idx],
                  color='red', linewidth=1.2, alpha=0.5, zorder=0)
        ax1.plot(temps_for_line[split_idx-1:], peaks_for_line[split_idx-1:],
                  color='blue', linewidth=1.2, alpha=0.5, zorder=0)
    else:
        color = 'red' if all(heating_flags) else 'blue'
        ax1.plot(temps_for_line, peaks_for_line, color=color, linewidth=2,
↳alpha=0.7, zorder=0)

```

```

# Achsenbeschriftungen / Limits
if plotting.lower() == "energy":
    ax0.set_xlabel('Energie in eV')
    e_min = 1239.84 / x_range[1]
    e_max = 1239.84 / x_range[0]
    ax0.set_xlim(e_min, e_max)
else:
    ax0.set_xlabel('Wellenlänge in nm')
    ax0.set_xlim(x_range)

ax0.set_ylim(bottom=0)
ax1.set_xlabel('Temperatur in K')

# Y-Labels mit dynamischer Anpassung
# Linker Plot: Intensität
if compare and not reference:
    ylabel_0_base = f'Intensität rel. {refmeas}'
elif reference:
    # Falls es sich selbst um die Referenz handelt
    ylabel_0_base = 'Intensität (arb. u.)'
else:
    ylabel_0_base = 'Intensität (arb. u.)'

ax0.set_ylabel(ylabel_0_base)

# Rechter Plot: Fläche
if compare and not reference:
    ylabel_1_base = f'Helligkeit (Fläche Gauß Fit) rel. {refmeas}'
else:
    ylabel_1_base = 'Helligkeit (Fläche Gauß Fit) (arb. u.)'

ax1.set_ylabel(ylabel_1_base)

fig.suptitle(suptitle, fontsize=16)
fig.text(0.5, 0.92, f"Messparameter: Leistung: {power},  

↳ Spaltbreite={slit_width}", ha="center")

# Info-Box (Zusammenfassung des besten/höchsten Peaks)
if len(peak_metrics) > 0:
    best = max(peak_metrics, key=lambda d: d.get('area', float('-inf'))))

    # Ausgabe der maximalen unnormierten Fläche
    print(f"Maximale Fläche (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: {best.  

↳ get('area'):.16e}")

```

```

    print(f"Maximale Intensität (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: {best.
↳get('height'):.16e}")
    # print(f"FWHM der hellsten Messung: {best.get('fwhm'):.4e} (Einheit_
↳abhängig von Plotting)")

    lam0 = best.get('mean', None)
    fwhm = best.get('fwhm', None)
    hoehe = best.get('height', None)
    flaeche = best.get('area', None)
    flaeche_err = best.get('area_err', None)

    parts = []
    if lam0 is not None:
        if plotting.lower() == "energy":
            parts.append(f"Zentralenergie: {lam0:.3f} eV")
        else:
            parts.append(f"Zentralwellenlänge: {lam0:.2f} nm")

    if fwhm is not None:
        unit = "eV" if plotting.lower() == "energy" else "nm"
        parts.append(f"FWHM: {fwhm:.3e} {unit}")

    if hoehe is not None:
        val_show = hoehe / norm_intensitaet
        parts.append(f"Int.: {val_show:.3e}")

    if flaeche is not None:
        val_show_area = flaeche / normalisationfactor
        area_str = f"Fläche: {val_show_area:.3e}"
        if flaeche_err is not None and flaeche_err > 0:
            val_show_err = flaeche_err / normalisationfactor
            area_str += f" ± {val_show_err:.1e}"
        parts.append(area_str)

    info_text = "    |    ".join(parts) if parts else ""
    if info_text:
        fig.subplots_adjust(bottom=0.18)
        fig.text(0.5, 0.01, info_text, ha='center', va='bottom',
                fontsize=10,
                bbox=dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor='white', alpha=0.9,
↳edgecolor='lightgray'))

    plt.show()

    # Speichern
    fig.savefig(f'./{filename_prefix}.png', dpi=600, bbox_inches='tight')
    fig.savefig(f'./{filename_prefix}.pdf', dpi=600, bbox_inches='tight')

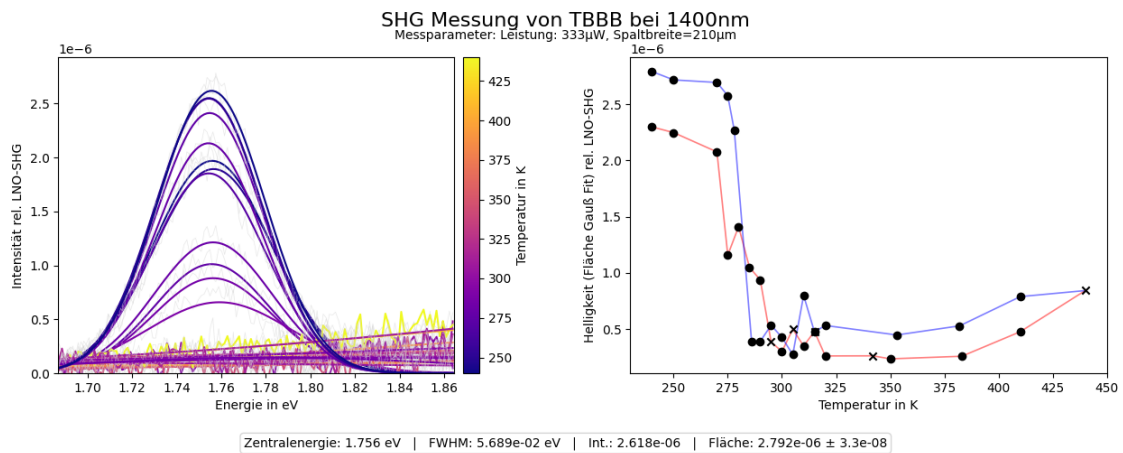
```


1.2 TBBB

```
[19]: NLO_plot(  
    middle_value=700,  
    difference=35,  
    filepath='2025-05-22 TBBB/1400nm/0.333mW_Spalt210um/*.asc',  
    suptitle='SHG Messung von TBBB bei 1400nm',  
    filename_prefix='TBBB_SHG_noErrorbar',  
    show_errorbars=False  
)
```

Maximale Fläche (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 1.0467164796660785e+07

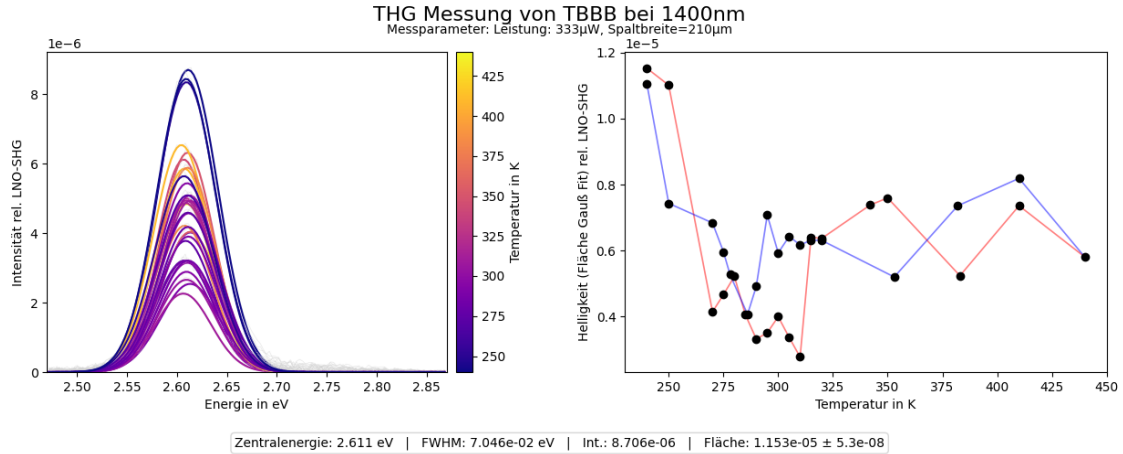
Maximale Intensität (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 1.7326693296109611e+08



```
[20]: NLO_plot(  
    middle_value=467,  
    difference=35,  
    filepath='2025-05-22 TBBB/1400nm/0.333mW_Spalt210um/*.asc',  
    suptitle='THG Messung von TBBB bei 1400nm',  
    filename_prefix='TBBB_THG',  
)
```

Maximale Fläche (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 4.3211775145533629e+07

Maximale Intensität (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 5.7614813716172898e+08

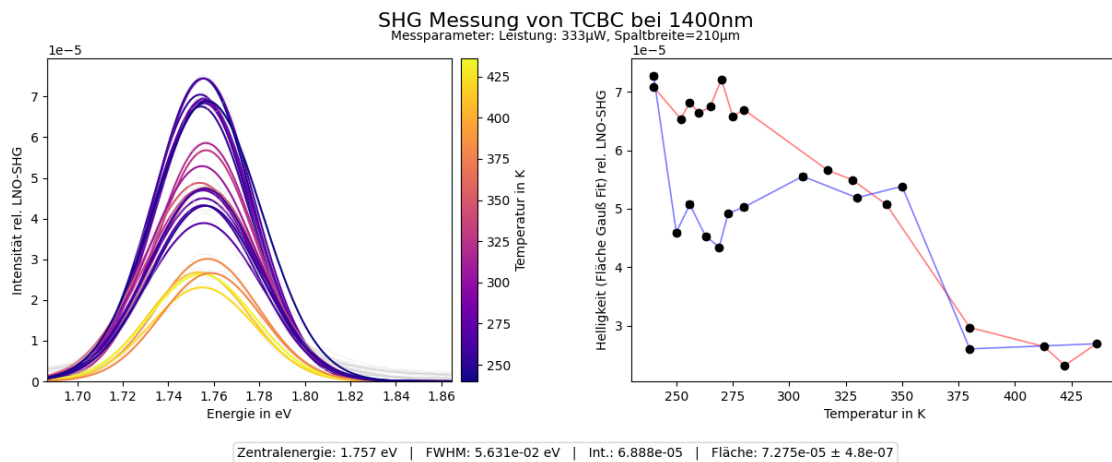


1.3 TCBC

```
[21]: NLO_plot(
    middle_value=700,
    difference=35,
    filepath='2025-05-23 TCBC/1400nm/0.333mW_Spalt210um/*.asc',
    supitle='SHG Messung von TCBC bei 1400nm',
    filename_prefix='TCBC_SHG'
)
```

Maximale Fläche (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 2.7275524847579718e+08

Maximale Intensität (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 4.5588114873347025e+09



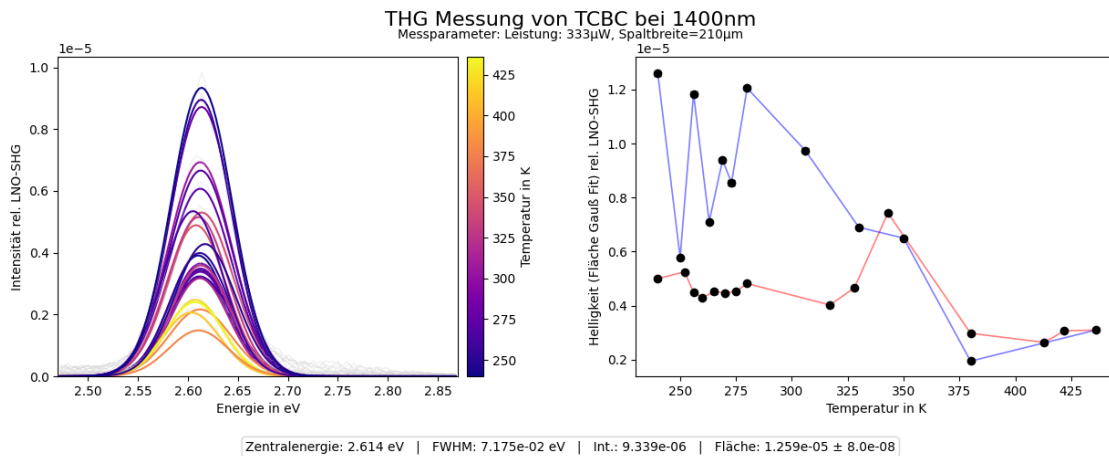
```
[22]: NLO_plot(
    middle_value=467,
```

```

difference=35,
filepath='2025-05-23 TCBC/1400nm/0.333mW_Spalt210um/*.asc',
suptitle='THG Messung von TCBC bei 1400nm',
filename_prefix='TCBC_THG'
)

```

Maximale Fläche (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 4.7203218376096152e+07
 Maximale Intensität (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 6.1807786897993028e+08



1.4 LNO

Vergleichsmessung

```

[23]: # Definiere den Wellenlängenbereich wie bei LNO SHG
x_range = (700 - 35, 700 + 35) # anpassen falls verändert!

# Lade die Vergleichsmessungen "mit" und "ohne" ND2.0:
files_ohne = glob.glob('2025-05-23 LNO/1400nm/0.333mW_Spalt210um/
↳Vergleichsmessung ND2.0/ohne*.asc')
files_mit = glob.glob('2025-05-23 LNO/1400nm/0.333mW_Spalt210um/
↳Vergleichsmessung ND2.0/mit*.asc')

# Wähle jeweils die erste Datei (ggf. anpassen, falls mehrere vorhanden)
file_ohne = files_ohne[0]
file_mit = files_mit[0]

# Lade die Daten
freqs_ohne, intensities_ohne = dat2array(file_ohne)
freqs_mit, intensities_mit = dat2array(file_mit)

# Filtere den Bereich wie bei x_range

```

```

filtered_data_ohne = [(fr, i) for fr, i in zip(freqs_ohne, intensities_ohne) if
    ↳x_range[0] <= fr <= x_range[1]]
filtered_data_mit = [(fr, i) for fr, i in zip(freqs_mit, intensities_mit) if
    ↳x_range[0] <= fr <= x_range[1]]

filtered_freqs_ohne, filtered_intensities_ohne = zip(*filtered_data_ohne) if
    ↳filtered_data_ohne else ([], [])
filtered_freqs_mit, filtered_intensities_mit = zip(*filtered_data_mit) if
    ↳filtered_data_mit else ([], [])

# Plotten
fig, ax0 = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 5))
ax0.plot(filtered_freqs_ohne, filtered_intensities_ohne, label='ohne ND2.0
    ↳Filter', color='blue')
ax0.plot(filtered_freqs_mit, filtered_intensities_mit, label='mit ND2.0
    ↳Filter', color='orange')

ax0.set_title('Vergleich: LNO Messung ohne vs. mit ND2.0 Filter', fontsize=14)
ax0.set_xlabel('Wellenlänge in nm', fontsize=12)
ax0.set_ylabel('Intensität (log) in arb. u.', fontsize=12)
ax0.set_yscale('log')
ax0.legend(fontsize=12)
ax0.grid(True, which="both", ls="--", alpha=0.5)

peak_ohne = max(filtered_intensities_ohne)
peak_mit = max(filtered_intensities_mit)
peak_ohne_x = filtered_freqs_ohne[filtered_intensities_ohne.index(peak_ohne)]
peak_mit_x = filtered_freqs_mit[filtered_intensities_mit.index(peak_mit)]

# Berechne den Skalierungsfaktor
skalierungsfaktor = peak_ohne / peak_mit

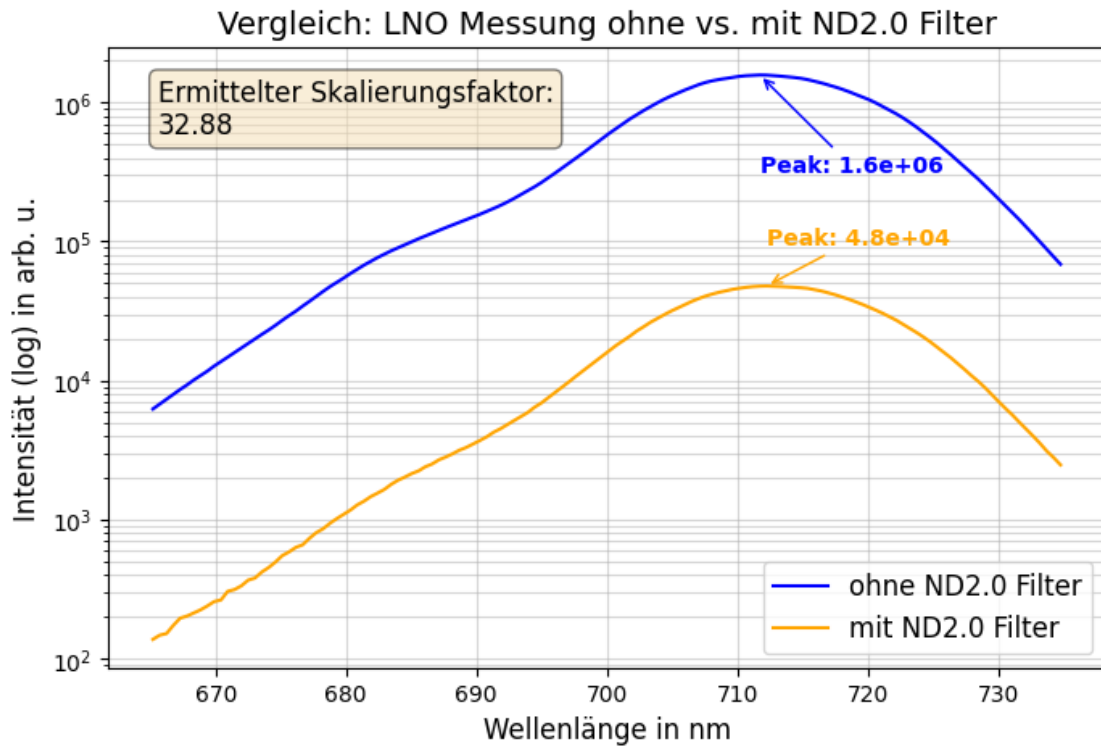
ax0.annotate(f'Peak: {peak_ohne:.1e}', xy=(peak_ohne_x, peak_ohne),
    ↳xytext=(peak_ohne_x, peak_ohne*0.2),
    ↳arrowprops=dict(arrowstyle='->', color='blue'), color='blue',
    ↳fontsize=10, fontweight='bold')
ax0.annotate(f'Peak: {peak_mit:.1e}', xy=(peak_mit_x, peak_mit),
    ↳xytext=(peak_mit_x, peak_mit*2),
    ↳arrowprops=dict(arrowstyle='->', color='orange'), color='orange',
    ↳fontsize=10, fontweight='bold')

# Faktor deutlich im Plot anzeigen
textstr = f'Ermittelter Skalierungsfaktor:\n{skalierungsfaktor:.2f}'
props = dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor='wheat', alpha=0.5)
ax0.text(0.05, 0.95, textstr, transform=ax0.transAxes, fontsize=12,
    ↳verticalalignment='top', bbox=props)

```

```
# plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
fig.savefig('ND2-Skalierung.pdf', dpi=600, bbox_inches='tight')

print(f"Skalierungsfaktor (ohne ND2.0 / mit ND2.0): {skalierungsfaktor:.2f}")
```



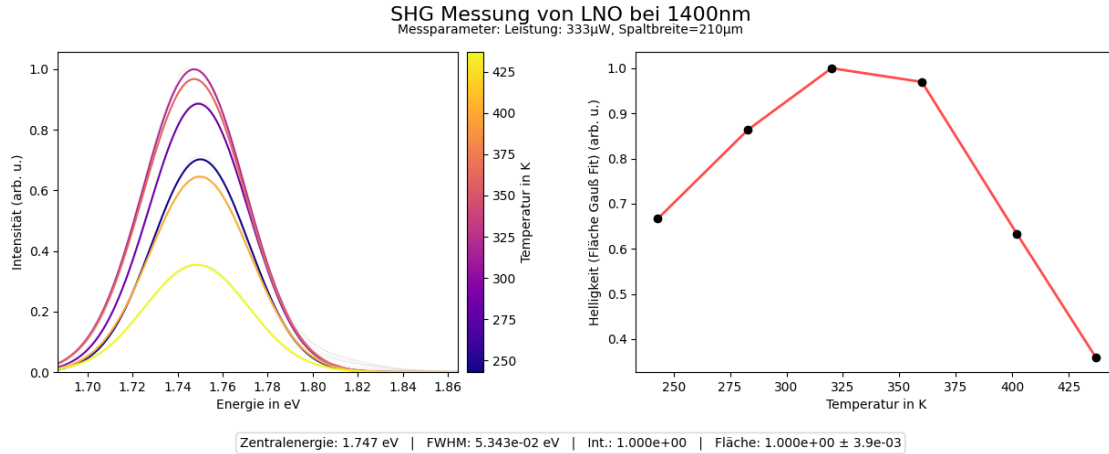
Skalierungsfaktor (ohne ND2.0 / mit ND2.0): 32.88

1.4.1 SHG

```
[24]: NLO_plot(
    middle_value=700,
    difference=35,
    filepath='2025-05-23 LNO/1400nm/0.333mW_Spalt210um/*.asc',
    suptitle='SHG Messung von LNO bei 1400nm',
    filename_prefix='LNO_SHG',
    reference=True
)
```

Maximale Fläche (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 3.7490887329303589e+12

Maximale Intensität (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 6.6181976472945719e+13

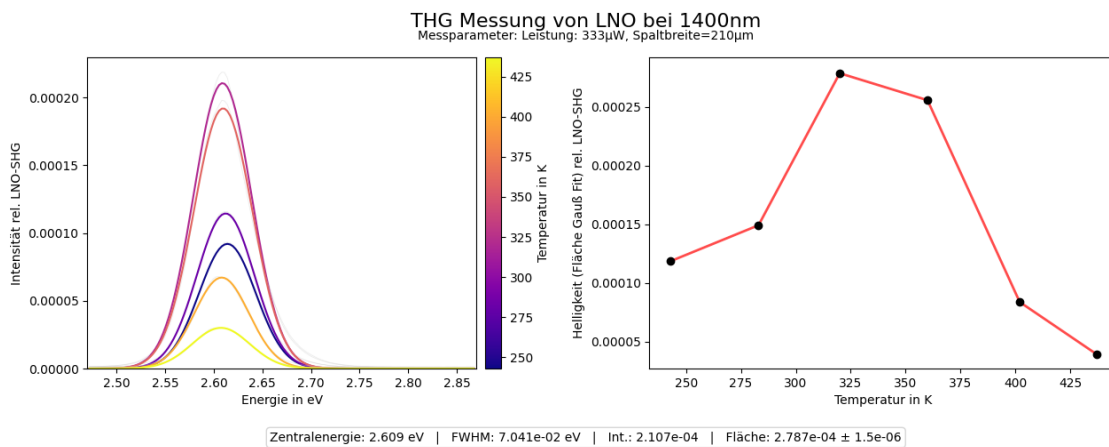


1.4.2 THG

```
[25]: NLO_plot(
    middle_value=467,
    difference=35,
    filepath='2025-05-23 LNO/1400nm/0.333mW_Spalt210um/*.asc',
    subtitle='THG Messung von LNO bei 1400nm',
    filename_prefix='LNO_THG'
)
```

Maximale Fläche (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 1.0449557816307251e+09

Maximale Intensität (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 1.3942079736818483e+10



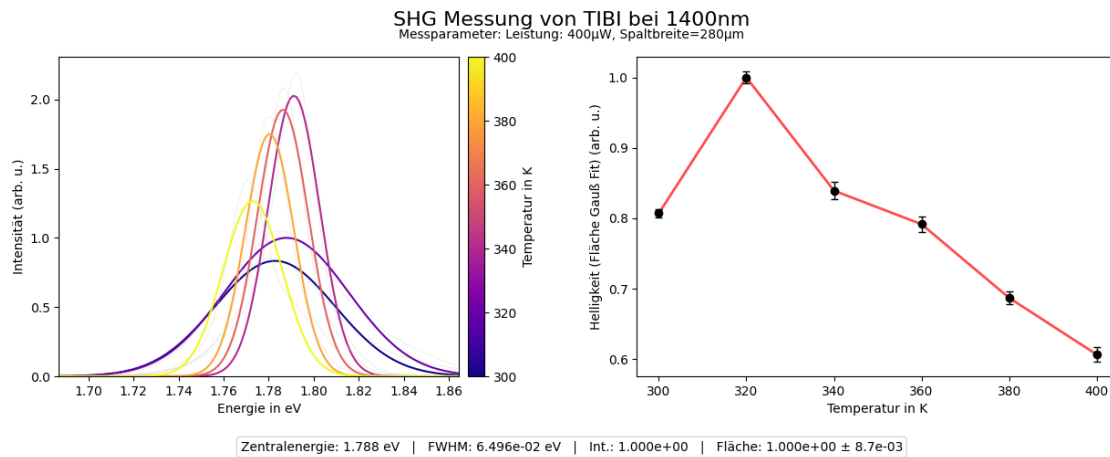
1.5 TIBI

1.5.1 SHG

```
[26]: NLO_plot(  
    middle_value=700,  
    difference=35,  
    filepath='TIBI_400uW_1400nm/*.asc',  
    suptitle='SHG Messung von TIBI bei 1400nm',  
    filename_prefix='TIBI_SHG',  
    power="400µW",  
    slit_width="280µm",  
    compare=False,  
    reference=False,  
    normalisationfactor=6.7143405909607100e+08,  
    norm_intensitaet=9.7393162943605690e+09,  
)
```

Maximale Fläche (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 6.7143405909607100e+08

Maximale Intensität (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 9.7393162943605690e+09



1.5.2 THG

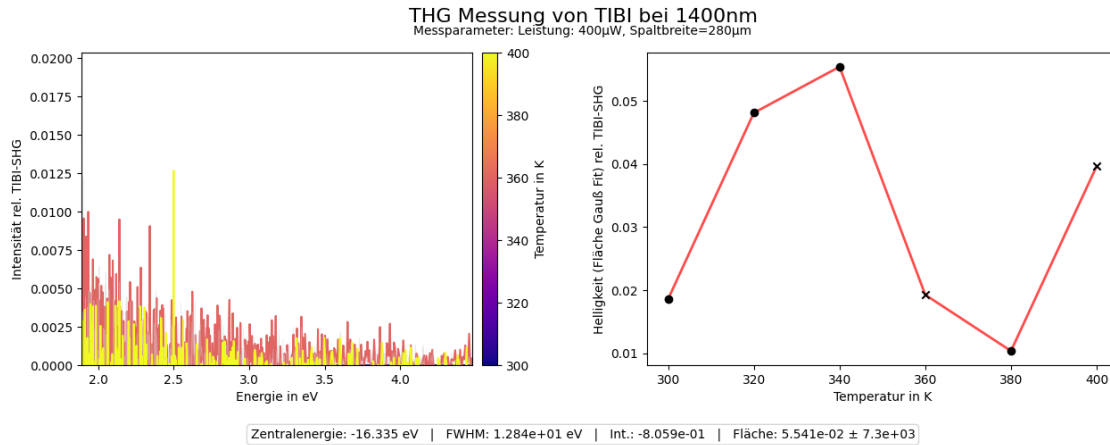
```
[27]: NLO_plot(  
    middle_value=467,  
    difference=190,  
    filepath='TIBI_400uW_1400nm/*.asc',  
    suptitle='THG Messung von TIBI bei 1400nm',  
    filename_prefix='TIBI_THG_noErrorbar',  
    power="400µW",  
    slit_width="280µm",  
    compare=True,  
    normalisationfactor=6.7143405906491041e+08,
```

```

norm_intensitaet=9.7393162937730503e+09,
refmeas="TIBI-SHG",
show_errorbars=False
)

```

Maximale Fläche (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: $3.7206097359220743e+07$
 Maximale Intensität (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: $-7.8485786621733122e+09$



1.6 TISI

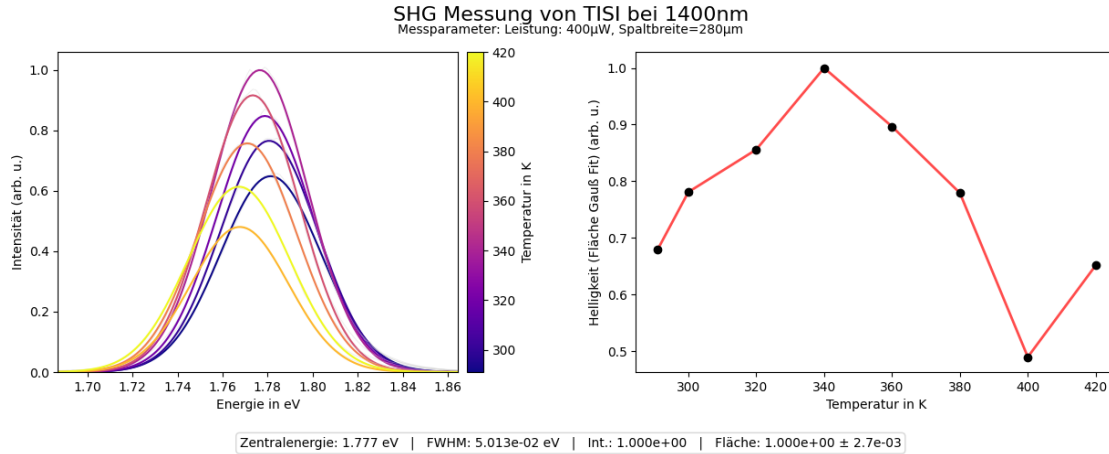
1.6.1 SHG

```

[28]: NLO_plot(
    middle_value=700,
    difference=35,
    filepath='TISI_400uW_1400nm/*.asc',
    supitle='SHG Messung von TISI bei 1400nm',
    filename_prefix='TISI_SHG',
    power="400µW",
    slit_width="280µm",
    compare=False,
    reference=False,
    normalisationfactor=4.1730454417941847e+09,
    norm_intensitaet=7.8205974137625458e+10
)

```

Maximale Fläche (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: $4.1730454417941847e+09$
 Maximale Intensität (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: $7.8205974137625458e+10$

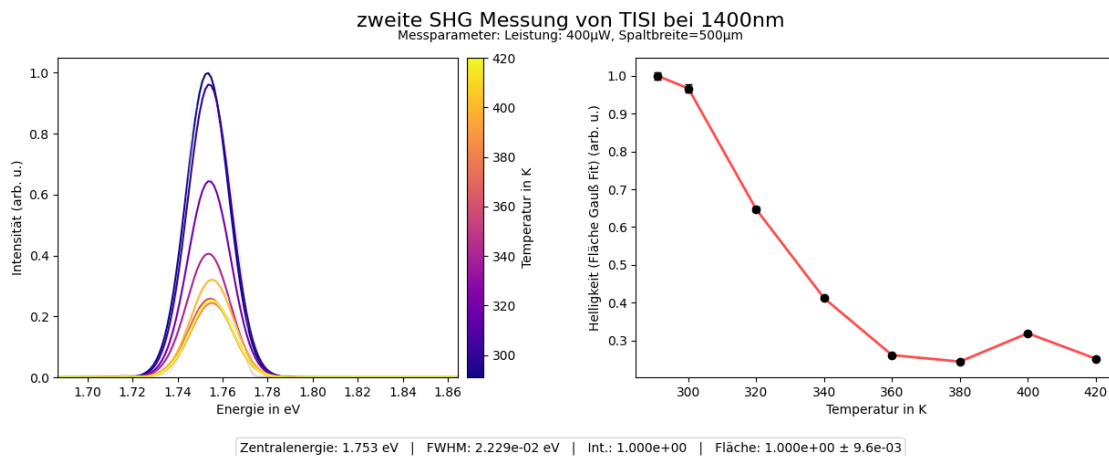


Vergleichsmessung (reproduktivität:)

```
[29]: NLO_plot(
    middle_value=700,
    difference=35,
    filepath='TISI_400uW_1400nm/*.asc',
    subtitle='zweite SHG Messung von TISI bei 1400nm',
    filename_prefix='TISI_SHG_reproduction',
    power="400µW",
    slit_width="500µm",
    compare=False,
    reference=False,
    normalisationfactor=2.3234362914695725e+09,
    norm_intensitaet=9.7906818154833618e+10
)
```

Maximale Fläche (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 2.3234362914695725e+09

Maximale Intensität (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 9.7906818154833618e+10



1.6.2 THG

```
[30]: NLO_plot(  
    middle_value=467,  
    difference=190,  
    filepath='TISI_400uW_1400nm/*.asc',  
    suptitle='THG Messung von TISI bei 1400nm',  
    filename_prefix='TISI_THG',  
    power="400µW",  
    slit_width="280µm",  
    compare=True,  
    normalisationfactor=4.1730454418659124e+09,  
    norm_intensitaet=7.8205974134100433e+10,  
    refmeas="TISI-SHG"  
)
```

Maximale Fläche (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 3.2116164198759556e+07

Maximale Intensität (unnormiert) der hellsten Messung: 1.6168114967745182e+08

