
oPDF API reference

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OPDF MODULE

Python interface to the C code for oPDF modelling.

It wraps the C functions into python classes with ctypes.

1.1 Variables and Constants

`oPDF.Globals`

Collection of global variables of the module, of class `globals_t`. It controls numerical precision, internal units, and cosmology.

`oPDF.VirTypes`

Collection of virial definitions. It contains

- `VirTH`: the spherical collapse prediction (i.e, Bryan & Norman 98 fitting).
- `VirB200`: the 200 times mean density definition.
- `VirC200`: the 200 times critical density definition.

`oPDF.HaloTypes`

Collection of halo types. It contains

- `NFWMC`: NFW halo parametrized by (M, c)
- `NFWRhosRs`: NFW, (ρ_s, r_s)
- `NFWPotsRs`: NFW, $(|\psi_s|, r_s)$, with $|\psi_s| = 4\pi G \rho_s r_s^2$.
- `CorePotsRs`: Cored Generalized NFW Potential (inner density slope=0), parametrized by $(|\psi_s|, r_s)$
- `CoreRhosRs`: Cored GFW, (ρ_s, r_s)
- `TMPMC`: Template profile, (M, c) parametrization
- `TMPPotScaleRScale`: Template, $\psi_s/\psi_{s0}, r_s/r_{s0}$

`oPDF.Estimators`

Collection of dynamical estimators. It contains

- `RBinLike`: binned radial likelihood.

Use `RBinLike.nbin(integer)` and `RBinLike.logscale(True or False)` to control the number and scale of bins. Since the purpose of the binning is purely to suppress shot noise, a larger number of bins is generally better, as long as it is not too noisy. On the other hand, when the likelihood contours appear too irregular, one should try reducing the number of radial bins to ensure the irregularities are not caused by shot noise. In our analysis, we have adopted 30 bins

for an ideal sample of 1000 particles, and 50 bins for 10^6 particles in a realistic halo, although a bin number as low as 5 could still work.

- AD: Anderson-Darling distance.
- MeanPhaseRaw: Normalized mean phase deviation $\bar{\Theta} = (\bar{\theta} - 0.5)/\sigma_{\theta}$, to be compared to a standard normal variable.
- MeanPhase: $\bar{\Theta}^2$, to be compared to a chi-square variable.

1.2 Classes

1.2.1 Global Parameters

class oPDF.**globals_t**

global variables of the module. It controls numerical precision, internal units, and cosmology.

get_units()
query the units

set_defaults()
set default global parameters, including precision, cosmology and units

set_units (*MassInMsunh=10000000000.0, LengthInKpch=1.0, VelInKms=1.0*)
set system of units. specify Mass in Msun/h, Length in kpc/h, Velocity in km/s.

Example If you want to use (1e10Msun, kpc, km/s) as units, and you adopt $h = 0.73$ in your model, then you can set the units like below

```
>>> h=0.73
>>> Globals.set_units(1e10*h,h,1)
```

That is, to set them to (1e10h Msun/h, h kpc/h, km/s).

Note:

- The user should only use Globals.set_units() to change the units, which automatically updates several internal constants related to units. Never try to change the internal unit variables (e.g., Globals.units.MassInMsunh) manually.
 - To avoid inconsistency with units of previously loaded tracers, you must do it immediately after importing the **module:‘oPDF’** module if you need to call `set_units()`.
-

1.2.2 Halo

class oPDF.**Halo** (*halotype=NFWMC, virtype=C200, redshift=0.0, scales=None, TMPid=-1*)

a general halo describing the potential. It has the following properties

Variables

- **pars** – raw parameter values. do not change them manually, use `set_param()` to set them.
- **scales** – parameter scales. use `set_type()` to set them.
- **virtype** – virial definition. One of :const:‘VirTypes’.

- **type** – parametrization type. One of `HaloTypes`.

Depending on the type of the halo, some of the following properties may be calculated during `set_param()`:

Variables

- **M** – mass
- **c** – concentration
- **Rv** – virial radius
- **Pots** – $\psi_s = 4\pi G \rho_s r_s^2$.
- **Rhos** – scale density for NFW
- **Rs** – scale radius
- **RScale** – r_s/r_{s0} for TMP profile
- **PotScale** – ψ_s/ψ_{s0} for TMP profile

Initializer

define a halo by specifying the parametrization, virial definition and redshift of halo

Parameters

- **halotype** – halo parametrization, one of the `HaloTypes` members
- **virtype** – virial definition, one of the `VirTypes` members
- **redshift** – redshift of halo
- **scales** – scales of halo parameters, array-like, of the same shape as parameters. default to all-ones if None. physical parameters will be `params*scales`
- **TMPid** – template id. only required when halotype is of template type

`get_current_TMPid()`

get the id of the template currently loaded in the system.

this func can be used to check whether the loaded template is the template of the current halo, just in case the template does not match

`isNFW()`

return True if halo is NFW, False if not

`mass(r)`

cumulative mass profile :param r: array-like or float, the radius

`pot(r)`

potential :param r: array-like or float, the radius

`set_param(pars=[1.0, 1.0])`

set the parameters of the halo

pars: parameters describing the halo

`set_type(halotype=NFWMC, virtype=C200, redshift=0.0, scales=None, TMPid=-1)`

set the parametrization, virial definition and redshift of halo

halotype: halo parametrization, one of the `HaloTypes` members

virtype: virial definition, one of the `VirTypes` members

redshift: redshift of halo

scales: scales of halo parameters, array-like, of the same shape as parameters. default to ones if not specified. physical parameters will be $\text{params} \times \text{scales}$

vr_inv (*r*, *E*, *L*)

inverse of radial velocity, $1/v_r$, for a particle at *r* with binding energy *E* and angular momentum *L*

1.2.3 Tracer

class oPDF.**Tracer** (*datafile=None*, *rmin=None*, *rmax=None*, *shuffle=True*)

Tracer: a population of tracer particles.

Variables

- **halo** – the halo (potential, type [Halo](#)) for the tracer.
- **lnL** – likelihood or distance for the sample from the previous likelihood calculation, depending on estimator.
- **nP** – number of particles.
- **mP** – average particle mass.
- **data** – particle data, numpy record array format. It includes the following fields: ('haloid', 'subid', 'flag', 'w', 'r', 'K', 'L2', 'L', 'x', 'v', 'E', 'T', 'vr', 'theta', 'rlim')

Note:

- The *w* field is the particle mass in units of the average particle mass. These are all ones if no particle mass is given in the datafile.
- the *haloid* and *subid* fields are only filled if you have *SubID* and *HaloID* datasets in the datafile when loading.
- The *E*, 'theta' and *rlim* fields are the energy, phase-angle, and radial limits (peri and apo-center distances) of the orbits. These depend on the potential, and are only filled when you have done some calculation in a halo, or have filled them explicitly with `set_phase()`.

Note: The following members are provided for information, but do not manually assign to them. use `radial_count()` and `radial_cut()` to set them.

Variables

- **nbin_r** – number of radial bins.
- **FlagRLogBin** – whether radial binning is in logspace.
- **RadialCount** – counts in radial bins.
- **rmin** – lower radial cut.
- **rmax** – upper radial cut.

Initializer

loading a tracer from a datafile.

optionally, can apply radial cut given by *rmin* and *rmax*

Note: by default, the tracer particles will be shuffled after loading, for easy creation of subsamples by copying later. to keep the original ordering of particles, set `shuffle=False`

NFW_fit ($x0=[1, 1]$, $minuittol=1$)
to fit an NFW density PDF with maximum likelihood.

Note: You need the `iminuit` python package before you can use this function. If you don't have that, you need to comment out the `iminuit` related imports in the header of `oPDF.py`.

Parameters

- **x0** – initial value of halo parameters. the interpretation of them depends on the halotype and scales of the tracer's halo. see `Tracer.halo` of `Tracer` and `halo.type`, `halo.scales` of `halo`.
- **minuittol** – tolerance of minuit to consider convergence. Convergence is defined when the estimated distance to minimum $edm < 1e-4 * minuittol * 0.5$

Returns

results will be printed on screen. also return minuit result and the minuit minimizer. Please consult the `iminuit` documentation for the `iminuit` outputs.

Note: This is only intended for fitting the Dark Matter density profile to get the NFW parameters. The tracer particle mass should have been properly assigned or adjusted, so that $mP * number_density = physical_density$. If you have sampled n particles from the full sample of $n0$ particles, remember to adjust the mP of the sample to be $mP0 * n0/n$, so that total mass is conserved.

NFW_like ($pars=[1, 1]$)
NFW log-likelihood. the halo should have been set to one of the NFW types before calling this.

pars are the parameters to be passed to the halo.

return $\log(\text{likelihood})$

TSprof ($pars$, $proxy='L'$, $nbin=100$, $estimator=MeanPhaseRaw$)
calculate the likelihood inside equal-count bins of proxy.

return the loglike or f.o.m. for the estimator in each bin, and the bin edges.

proxy and nbin can also be of $len > 1$; in that case, use `self.Views[i].Views[j].lnL` and `self.Views[i].Views[j].proxybin` to get the likelihood and bins in each node

TSprofCum ($pars$, $proxy='r'$, $bins=100$, $estimator=AD$)
cumulative TS profile. reuturn bin edges, ts, counts

clean ()
release the C-allocated memory for the tracer

copy ($offset=0$, $n=0$)
create a subsample by copying n particles starting from offset. if $n==0$, then copy all the particles starting from offset.

Only particles and their radial limits are copied. The halo, RadialCounts and Views are not copied into the new sample.

return the subsample

create_nested_views ($viewtypes='EL'$, $nbins=[10, 10]$)
create nested views, i.e., create views according to first proxy, then create sub-views for each view according to the second proxy and so on.

viewtypes can be one, two or more proxies, e.g, 'E', 'EL', 'LEr'.

len(nbins) must match len(viewtypes).

the energy need to be set before calling if creating E views

create_views (*n=10, proxy='L'*)

sort the particles according to proxy, and divide into n equal-size subsamples sequentially. these subsamples does not copy the particle data, but only points to the corresponding segments of data in the parent sample, so they are called views, and can be accessed through `Tracer.Views[i]` from the parent sample. the energy need to have been set before calling if proxy is E

destroy_views ()

erase any views from a tracer

dyn_fit (*estimator=RBinLike, x0=[1, 1], xtol=0.001, ftol_abs=0.01, maxiter=500, verbose=0*)

dynamical fit with the given estimator

Parameters *estimator*(*Estimator*): estimator to use. select one from [Estimators](#).

x0(array-like): initial parameter values

xtol: tolerance in x to consider convergence

ftol_abs: tolerance in function values to consider convergence.

convergence is reached when both $dx < xtol$ and $df < ftol_abs$ between subsequent steps in the search.

maxiter: maximum number of iterations

verbose: whether to print during each step.

Returns

[*x*, *fval*, *status_success*] *x*(array): the best fit parameter

fval(float): log-likelihood or fig of merit, depending on estimator

status_success(bool): whether the search converged successfully, 1 if yes, 0 if no.

gen_bin (*bintype, nbins=30, logscale=True, equalcount=False*)

return bin edges. divide into nbins bins, with nbins+1 edges.

like_eval (*estimator*)

evaluate likelihood or TS with the given estimator.

This is a low-level function. One has to call `set_phase()` before calling this. Use `likelihood()` which combines `like_eval()` and `set_phase()` automatically, unless you do want to call them separately.

Parameters *estimator* – estimator to use for the likelihood or TS calculation.

Returns the likelihood (if *estimator*= [Estimators](#).RBin) or TS value ($\bar{\Theta}$ for [Estimators](#).MeanPhaseRaw, $\bar{\Theta}^2$ for [Estimators](#).MeanPhase, or AD distance for [Estimators](#).AD).

likelihood (*pars=[1, 1], estimator=MeanPhaseRaw, auto_rbin=True*)

calculate likelihood or test-statistic. it automatically prepares orbits and then calculates the likelihood or TS (i.e., it combines `set_phase()` and `like_eval()`).

Parameters

- **pars** – parameter values
- **estimator** – estimator to use for the likelihood or TS calculation.

- **auto_rbin** – whether to prepare radial bins automatically. Only relevant if you are using `Estimators.RBin`. default to True. set to false if you have prepared the bins manually (by calling `radial_count()`).

Returns the likelihood (if estimator= `Estimators.RBin`) or TS value ($\bar{\Theta}$ for `Estimators.MeanPhaseRaw`, $\bar{\Theta}^2$ for `Estimators.MeanPhase`, or AD distance for `Estimators.AD`).

load(datafile)

load particles from datafile

nested_views_like(estimator=AD)

evaluate likelihood in at the deepest views, and return the sum of them. The likelihood for each view is also available in `Views[i].lnL`

phase_density(proxy='E', bins=100, method='hist', logscale=False, weight=False, return_data=False)

estimate density in proxy-theta space

phase_image(pars, proxy, bins=30, logscale=True)

plot an image of the particle distribution in proxy-theta space :param pars: parameters specifying the potential :param proxy: proxy to use for the proxy-theta plot, 'E' or 'L'. :param bins: binning in proxy. if an integer, create the input number of bins. If an array, use the array as the bins. :param logscale: True or False, whether to bin in logscale or not when bins is an integer.

plot_TSprof(pars, proxy='L', nbin=100, estimator=MeanPhaseRaw, xtype='percent-phys', linestyle='r-')

plot the TS profile in equal-count bins of proxy.

xtype: can be one of 'percent', 'physical', and 'percent-phys'.

when xtype='percent', plot the x-axis with percents.

if xtype='phys', plot x-axis with physical values.

if xtype='percent-phys', plot xaxis in percent scale but label with physical values.

predict_radial_count(nbin=100, logscale=True)

predict radial counts according to oPDF.

`set_phase()` must have been called prior to calling this.

return predicted counts.

print_data(i=0)

print information of particle i

radial_count(nbin=10, logscale=True)

bin the particles radially, to be used for radial likelihood calculation. The histogram will be recorded in `Tracer.RadialCount[]`.

Note: This function is automatically called by the relevant likelihood functions such as `likelihood()`, `dyn_fit()`, `scan_confidence()` when the estimator is `Estimators.RBinLike`. In these cases, `nbin` and `logscale` will be determined according to `Estimators.RBinLike.nbin` and `Estimators.RBinLike.logscale`. So usually you do not need to call this function explicitly.

radial_cut(rmin=None, rmax=None)

cut the tracer with bounds [rmin, rmax]. if only rmin or rmax is given, the other bound is not changed.

Note: This function not only selects particles within (rmin,rmax), but also sets the radial boundary for the dynamical model, so that only dynamical consistency inside the selected radial range is checked. So

always use this function if you want to change radial cuts. This function is automatically called when initializing a `Tracer` with `rmin/rmax`.

resample (*seed=100*)

create a bootstrap sample (sampling with replacement) of the same size from tracer return the new sample

scan_confidence (*estimator, x0, ngrids=[10, 10], dx=[0.5, 0.5], logscale=False, maxlike=None*)

scan significance levels around parameter value `x0`.

it scans `ngrids` linear bins from `x0-dx` to `x0+dx` if `logscale=False`, or `ngrids` log bins from `log10(x0)-dx` to `log10(x0)+dx` if `logscale=True`.

If `maxlike` is given, it is interpreted as the global maximum log-likelihood, and is used to determine significance for `RBinLike` estimator; otherwise the maximum likelihood is automatically scanned for `RBinLike`.

Returns

`[x,y,sig,like]`

`x,y`: the scanned grid points, vectors.

`sig`: the significance on the grids, of shape `[len(x),len(y)]`

`like`: the likelihood or figure of merits on the grids. same shape as `sig`.

scan_like (*estimator, x, y*)

scan a likelihood surface.

`x,y` are the vectors specifying the binning along `x` and `y` dimensions

return the likelihood value `z` on grids, to be used for contour plots as

```
>>> contour(x, y, z)
```

select (*flags*)

select particles according to `flags` array, into a new sample.

Note:

- Same as `copy()`, only particles and their radial limits are copied. The halo, `RadialCounts` and `Views` are not copied into the new sample.
 - When doing dynamical tests, one should avoid distorting the radial distribution with any radial selection. One can still apply radial cuts, but should only do this with the `radial_cut()` function. So never use `select()` on `data['r']`.
-

set_energy ()

determine particle energy in the attached halo

set_orbits (*set_phase=True*)

prepare particle orbits inside the attached halo

set_phase: whether to calculate the phase-angle of each particle. phase angle is needed by AD and MeanPhase estimators, but not by `RBinLike` see `estimator.need_phase` for each estimator.

set_phase (*pars, need_theta=True*)

prepare the phases for phase-related calculations such as `like_eval` or `phase_density`

shuffle (*seed=100*)

shuffle particles randomly.

`seed`: optional, seeds the random number generator for the shuffle

sort (*proxy*, *offset=0*, *n=0*)

sort the particles according to proxy

proxy can be 'E','L','r' or 'flag'.

offset, n: optional, sort n particles starting from offset. n=0 means sort all particles starting from offset.

squeeze ()

remove P.flag==0 (data['flag']==0) particles

UTILITY FUNCTIONS

These utility functions may or may not be related to the oPDF method. Some of them are just general-purpose plotting or monitoring functions.

`myutils.AD2Sig (AD)`
convert AndersonDarling TS to sigma

`myutils.ADSurvFunc (AD)`
survival function for AD test on uniform distributions

`myutils.Chi2Sig (x, dof)`
convert chi-square value to significance level, for dof degrees of freedom

`myutils.P2Sig (pval)`
convert pval to sigma

class `myutils.ProgressMonitor (total_steps, total_show=100, init_show=0)`
monitor progress of your loops

init_show: initial value progress percentage, set to 0 if no reason total_steps: maximum iteration steps to monitor
total_show: number of revealing times

monitor_progress (*current_step*)
put this inside loop to monitor progress, to print the percent of job finished.

`myutils.Sig2TS (sig, dof=1)`
convert a sigma value to the 2*likelihood ratio

`myutils.contour_handle (color, linestyle='solid')`
return a patch object to be used for labelling patch objects in legends

`myutils.create31fig (sharex=True, sharey=False, figsize=(8, 8))`
create a figure with 3 tightly packed subplots

`myutils.density_of_points (data, bins=100, method='kde', weights=None)`
estimate density of points with kde or histogram2d

data: should be shape [2,n] array

bins: can be an integer or [nx,ny] for number of bins, an ndarray or a list of two arrays for bin edges

method: 'kde' or 'hist', kernel-density-estimate or 2d-histogram estimate

weights: whether to use weights or not. currently only supports hist method.

return: (X,Y,Z) ready to be used for contour plots as contour(X, Y, Z). X and Y are mid points of the bins on which Z is calculated.

`myutils.get_extent (X, Y)`
get extent for X,Y vectors or meshgrids.

the output is (xmin,xmax,ymin,ymax), the edge-padded boudaries, assuming X,Y specifies the mid points of bins and uniformly spaced.

can be used to specify extent for imshow()

`myutils.percent2level (p, z)`
convert percentiles to levels

`myutils.percentile_contour (X, Y, Z, percents=0.683, colors=None, fill=False, linestyle='solid',
**kwargs)`
plot contour at specific percentile levels

X,Y can be both 2-d arrays as Z, or 1-d array specifying the column(horizontally varying) and row coordinates for Z.

percents can be a list, specify the contour percentile levels

colors should be a tuple, e.g, (r,)

fill: bool, whether to plot filled contours

kwargs specify linestyles

return: a handle artist of the same linestyle (but not the contour object) to be used in legends

`myutils.plot_circle (cen=[0, 0], r=1, **kwargs)`
plot a circle

`myutils.plot_cov_ellipse (cov, pos, nstd=1, fill=False, ax=None, **kwargs)`

Plots an *nstd* sigma error ellipse based on the specified covariance matrix (*cov*). Additional keyword arguments are passed on to the ellipse patch artist.

Parameters

cov : The 2x2 covariance matrix to base the ellipse on

pos [The location of the center of the ellipse. Expects a 2-element] sequence of [x0, y0].

nstd [The radius of the ellipse in numbers of standard deviations.] Defaults to 1 standard deviations.

ax : The axis that the ellipse will be plotted on. Defaults to the current axis.

Additional keyword arguments are pass on to the ellipse patch.

Returns A matplotlib ellipse artist

`myutils.shiftedColorMap (cmap, start=0, midpoint=0.5, stop=1.0, name='shiftedcmap')`

Function to offset the “center” of a colormap. Useful for data with a negative min and positive max and you want the middle of the colormap’s dynamic range to be at zero

Input

cmap : The matplotlib colormap to be altered

start [Offset from lowest point in the colormap’s range.] Defaults to 0.0 (no lower ofset). Should be between 0.0 and *midpoint*.

midpoint [The new center of the colormap. Defaults to] 0.5 (no shift). Should be between 0.0 and 1.0. In general, this should be $1 - \text{vmax}/(\text{vmax} + \text{abs}(\text{vmin}))$ For example if your data range from -15.0 to +5.0 and you want the center of the colormap at 0.0, *midpoint* should be set to $1 - 5/(5 + 15)$ or 0.75

stop [Offset from highets point in the colormap’s range.] Defaults to 1.0 (no upper ofset). Should be between *midpoint* and 1.0.

Credit: <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/7404116/defining-the-midpoint-of-a-colormap-in-matplotlib>

`myutils.skeleton(x, y, nbin=10, alpha=0.683, weights=None)`

to divide x into bins and give estimation of center and variance of y inside each bin

input: x,y: column vectors to extract skeleton from

nbin: number of bins or bin edges for x

alpha: confidence level for boundary estimation

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