
pyMT

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GETTING STARTED

1	Installation	1
1.1	Dependencies	1
1.2	Installing pyMT	1
2	Testing Installation	3
3	API	5
3.1	data_structures	5
3.2	Input File Types	5
4	GUIs	9
4.1	Data Plot	9
4.2	Model Viewer	23
4.3	Mesh Designer	24
5	Examples	31
5.1	Recipes	31
6	Other Info	33
6.1	License	33
6.2	Help	40
6.3	Disclaimer	40
7	Indices and tables	43

INSTALLATION

1.1 Dependencies

Python 3.5 (or greater) Numpy SciPy matplotlib pyqt colorcet pysnp pyproj pyvista pyvtk naturalneighbor

1.2 Installing pyMT

Clone the repository:

```
git clone https://github.com/eroots/pyMT.git
```

Install by navigating to the cloned pyMT directory and entering:

```
python setup.py install
```

Or if you intend to modify the code:

```
python setup.py develop
```

All dependencies will be installed during this process, however if you are coming from a clean python installation, it may be best to manually install certain packages with potentially complicated dependencies. These include:

- pip
- numpy
- scipy
- matplotlib
- pyqt
- colorcet

The tested method of installation involves installing each of these with Anaconda prior to installing pyMT.

TESTING INSTALLATION

3.1 data_structures

3.1.1 Dataset

3.1.2 Data

3.1.3 Error Floors

Error floors may be set in a Data object by setting the corresponding value in the error_floors attribute. Data.error_floors initialized as:

```
Data.error_floors = {'Off-Diagonal Impedance': 0.05,  
                    'Diagonal Impedance': 0.075,  
                    'Tipper': 0.05,  
                    'Rho': 0.05,  
                    'Phase': 0.03}
```

The corresponding entries may be modified as any dictionary and then accessing the apply_error_floor method. For instance, to change the error floor of the ZXY and ZYX components to 7.5%, use:

```
data.error_floors['Off-Diagonal Impedance'] = 0.075  
data.apply_error_floor()
```

3.1.4 RawData

3.1.5 Response

3.1.6 Site

3.1.7 Model

3.2 Input File Types

3.2.1 Startup File

The startup file specifies the relevant paths and files, as well as the roles of those files. The startup file is broken into separate data sets, with a '%' denoting the beginning of a new data set specification, and the subsequent lines giving

the role and paths of the files to be used. Lines starting with a '#' will be ignored, which allows the insertion of comments. A data set can contain one *List File*, *Data File*, and *Response File*, or any permutation thereof (as long as only one of each is specified per data set). Additionally, you can specify a common path to each file, as well as a separate path which points to the location of the raw data files (EDI or j-format files), although this has not been fully tested, and so specifying relative or absolute paths is the safer option for now. An example startup file is as follows:

```
# This specification assumes allsites.lst, inv.dat, and the EDI/j-format files are_
↳all in the same folder as pystart
% data_set1
list allsites.lst
data inv.dat
# The list and EDI files are in a folder ./EDIs
% data_set2
list EDIs/broadband.lst
# The list file and EDIs are in ./EDIs and the data and response files are in ./
↳inversion2
% data_set3
list EDIs/broadband.lst
data inversion2/broadband.dat
resp inversion2/inv_response.dat
```

Assuming this file is called 'pystart' and the terminal is in the same folder, the GUI can be launched with (for example):

```
data_plot -n pystart -c data_set1:data_set2
```

3.2.2 Data File

The data files are those that are used as input to your inversions. Currently implemented formats are:

- ModEM (2-D)
- ModEM (3-D)
- WSINV3DMT
- Occam2D
- MARE2DEM

Thus far, only ModEM and WSINV3DMT file formats have been used extensively. Other formats, while implemented, have not been thoroughly tested.

Data file handling is implemented through the *Data* class.

3.2.3 Response File

The response file output from an inversion. If the format of data and response files is the same for your given inversion code (as is the case for ModEM), then data and response files may be used interchangeably.

Currently implemented formats are the same as for the *Data File*. Response file handling is implemented through the *Response* class, which is largely just a subclass of *Data*.

3.2.4 List File

A list file specifies the EDI or j-format files you would like to import. The first line specifies the number of stations contained in the file, and each subsequent line is the name of a station. The names can specify .EDI or .dat to

specifically read in EDI or j-format files. The file-reader will look for both if no format is specified, preferentially selecting j-format files if both formats are present.

List files can be used to assign station names to when read into a *Data* object (for instance, a normal WSINV3DMT data file does not contain station names), or to specify the files to be read into a *RawData* object.

3.2.5 Model File

The model files that are used as input to and output from the inversions. Currently implemented formats are:

- ModEM (2-D)
- ModEM (3-D)
- WSINV3DMT

Thus far, only ModEM and WSINV3DMT file formats have been used extensively. Other formats, while implemented, have not been thoroughly tested. Furthermore, 2-D ModEM model files have not been used much, and so may result in some unpredictable behavior.

Model file handling is implemented through the *Model* class.

4.1 Data Plot

4.1.1 Getting Started

Launching the GUI

The data plotting GUI is launched from the command line. A number of options exist on exactly how to specify which files you would like to use, which can be accessed using:

```
data_plot -h
```

which will output:

```
Options include:
-d : Use default startup file "pystart"
-b : Browse for start file or data files (Not yet implemented)
-n : Specify the start file you wish to use
-l : List the dataset names present in the start file you have chosen
-c : Choose a specific dataset(s) listed within the start file you have chosen
      For multiple datasets, separate names with a colon (:)

```

Options can (and generally should) be used in conjunction. For example, the most common method of launching the GUI is:

```
data_plot -n <startup_file> -c <dataset_name>
```

This will open the *Startup File* and initialize the GUI with the specified dataset. If no dataset is give (i.e., the -c flag is not used), all datasets within <startup_file> will be loaded.

Required Files

The data plotting GUI requires at minimum a *Startup File* containing at least one of the following:

- *List File*
- *Data File*
- *Response File*

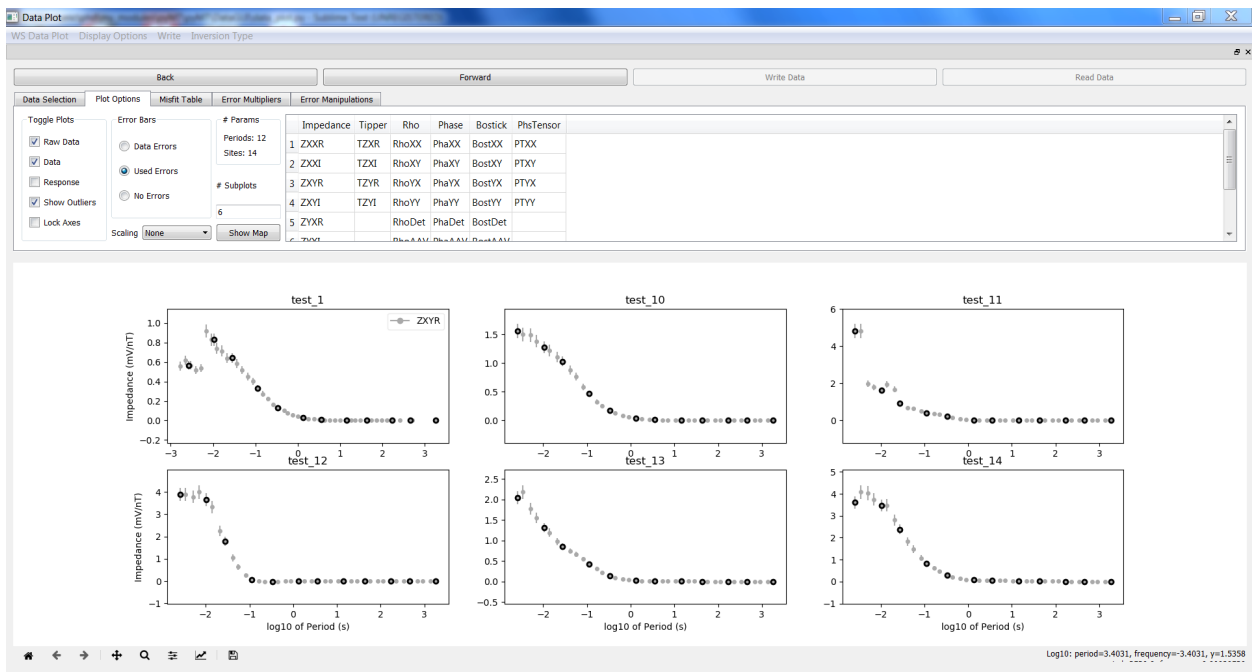
Default Behavior

A few things to note about the default behavior of `data_plot`:

- Raw data (data read in from EDI / j-format files indicated in a list file) are shown by filled circles
- Inversion data (data read in or created for use in inversion) are indicated by filled circles with a black outline
- Response data (data read in from an inversion response file) is indicated by a solid line
- By default, data is displayed as is. Particularly for impedance data, it is useful to view it multiplied the periods or square root of the periods to be able to visualize both short and long periods equally well. This can be done through the *Scaling* drop-down menu.
- Some of the features of the Data Plot GUI and the *Data Plot - Map Viewer* require raw data in order to operate (e.g., addition of periods). Therefore it is generally best to include a *List File* in all datasets to be plotted.
- The *Data Plot - Map Viewer* plot is updated any time a contained element is changed. In general this operation is fast. However, if a pseudosection is being plotted in the *Map Window*, any operation involving a new plot (including changing the viewed sites using the *Forward and Back Buttons*) may become quite slow.
- When only a *List File* is specified for the loaded dataset, a *Data* object will be initialized by taking logarithmically spaced periods.
 - In this instance, the *Data Plot - Map Viewer* is not initialized properly, and no site locations are shown. The workaround is to re-sort the station locations (e.g., sort by west-east then re-sort back to default) and click the forward or back button. These operations should get the stations plotting.
- When multiple datasets are loaded in, the misfit table may not be properly updated to reflect the currently selected dataset.

4.1.2 Data Plot - Main Window

When the Data Plot GUI is launched, you will see a screen that looks something like:



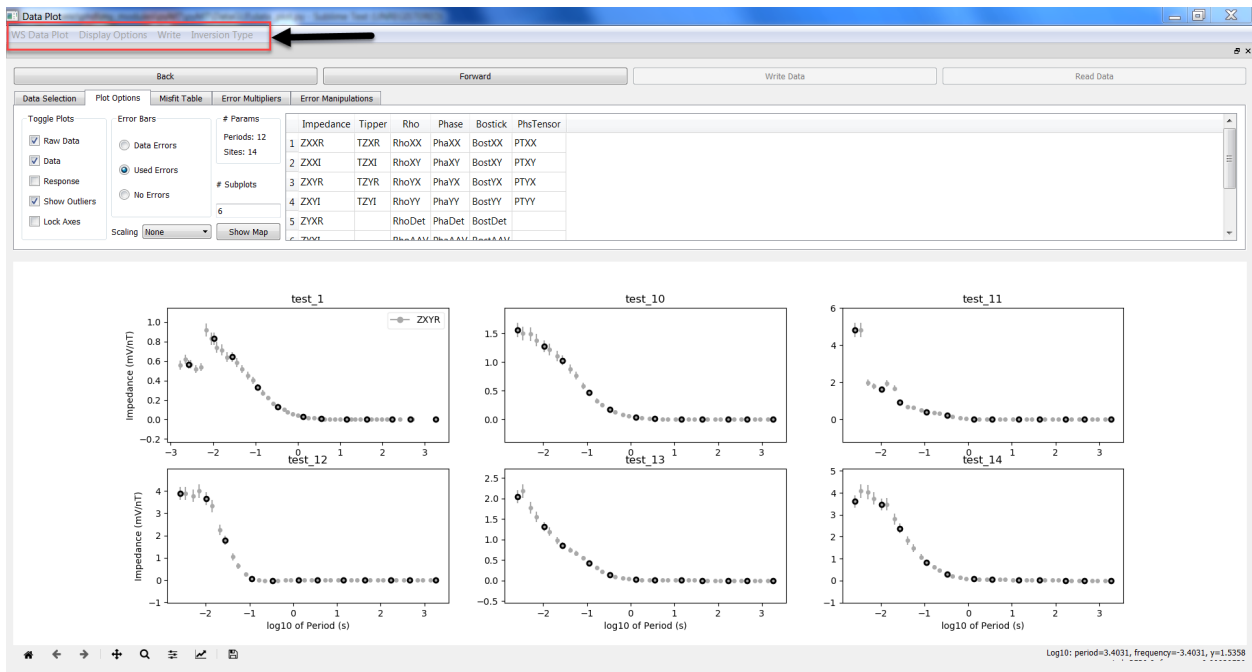
From here there are 5 main areas. From top to bottom:

- *Menu Bar*
- *Forward and Back Buttons*
- *Tabs Window*
- *Plot Window*
- *Toolbar*

The Forward and Back Buttons as well as the Tabs Window are contained within a dock that can be removed from the main window and moved to a different location if desired.

WARNING: Do not exit the docked window (i.e., do not click the 'x' contained in the gray bar of the dock), as there is no way to get it back and the Data Plot GUI will need to be closed and relaunched.

Menu Bar



The menu bar offers a number of options from various drop down menus.

The 'WS Data Plot' menu... does nothing. It is a legacy menu that was never used for anything other than testing.

The 'Display Options' menu, as the name implies, gives a few options for changing the display behavior of the main plots.

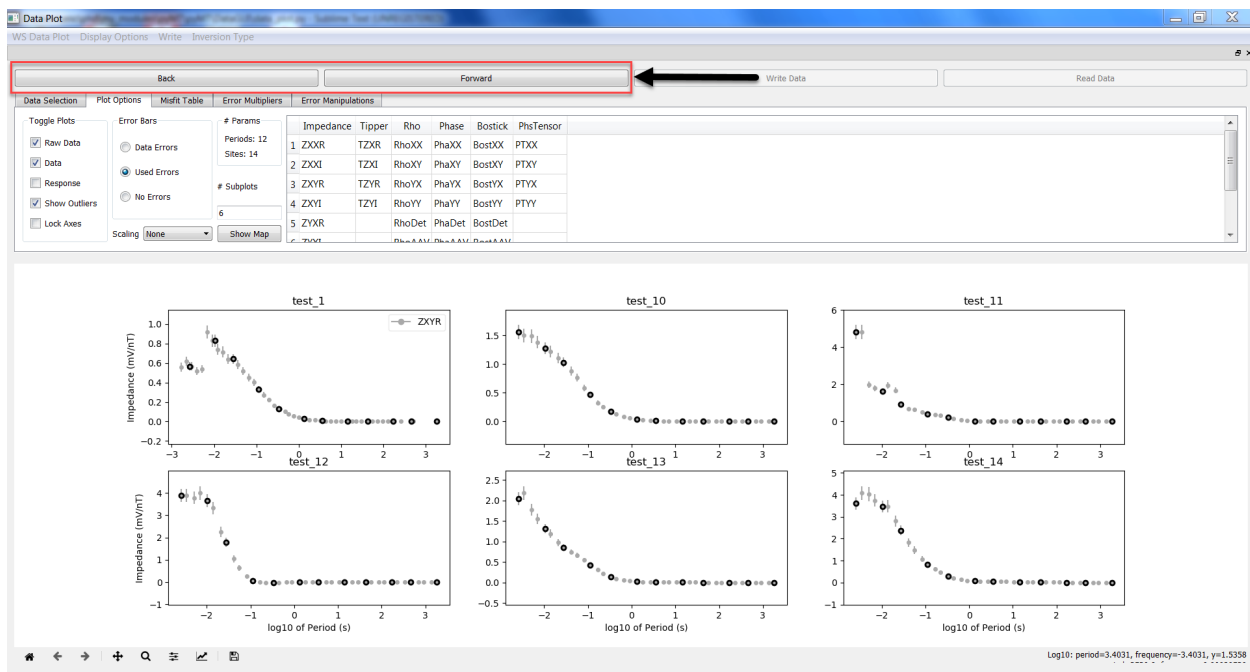
- **Phase Wrap:** The default behavior when plotting phase data is to have the XY mode in the 1st quadrant, and the YX mode in the 3rd quadrant. The 'Phase Wrap' button forces both to be plotted into the 1st quadrant.
- **Error Bars:** The errors from both the raw data and inversion data files are plotted by default (if both are available). When creating data files for inversion, you may want to turn one or the other off. Hovering this menu will drop out options to turn the Raw or Data error bars on or off
- **Write:** This menu gives various output options.
 - **List File:** Writes out a new list file corresponding to any changes you've made in the GUI (e.g., order changes, addition or removal of stations)

- Data File: Writes out a data file in the chosen format corresponding to the selected periods and inversion type
- Current Plot: Writes out the current plot window to a PDF file. Note that a PNG version can also be saved using the *Toolbar*, although the resolution may not be as good.
- All Plots: Iterates through all stations and writes them all to a single PDF file (using the number of subplots indicated in the *Plot Options* tab).
 - * This has not been fully debugged, and may crash the GUI. Known instances of this are when you attempt to overwrite an open PDF file.

• **Inversion Type:** Used to control which data components are written to a data file. If nothing is selected, it defaults to all components.

- Note that some inversion types only work with certain file formats. Inversion types 1-5 work for both WSINV3DMT and ModEM, while inversion types 6-10 only work with ModEM.

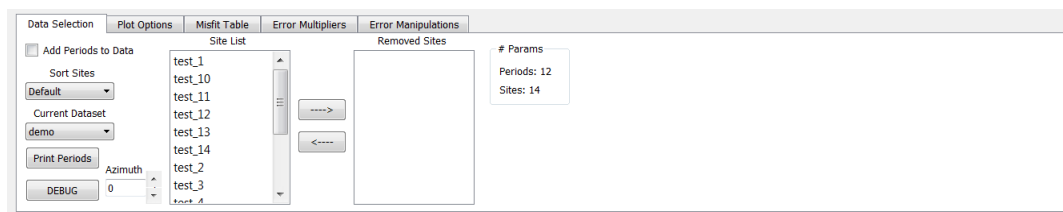
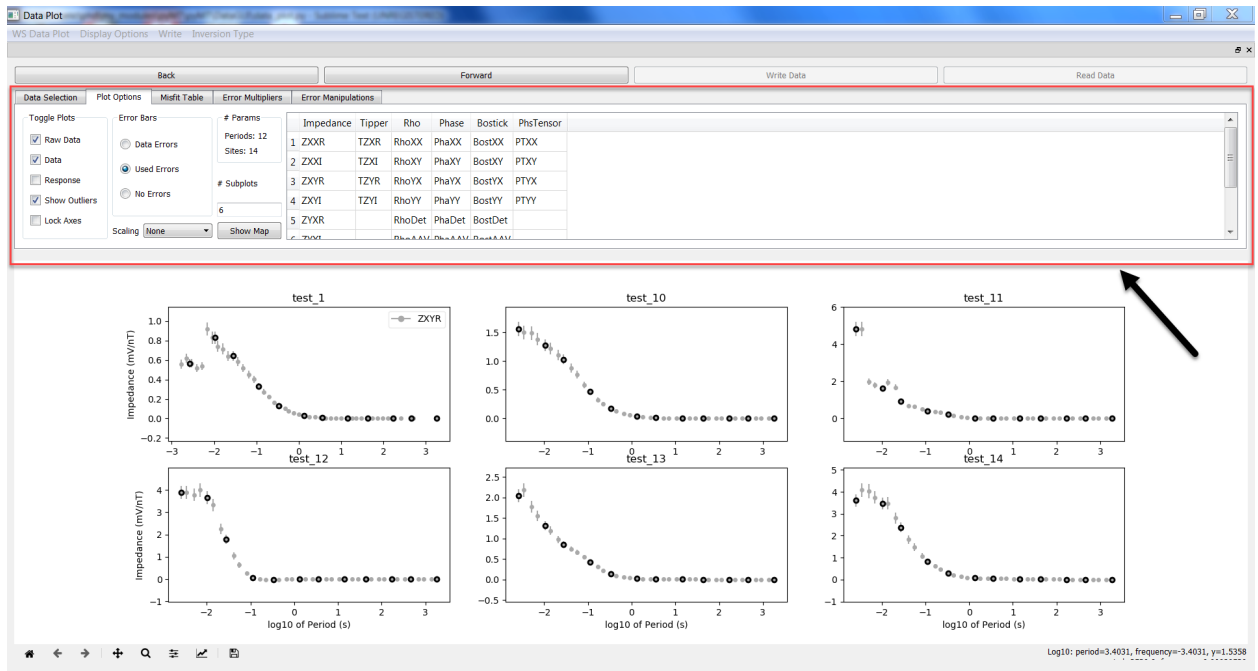
Forward and Back Buttons



These are used to iterate through the stations to be plotted. There is a known bug here where if more subplots are used than there are stations available, using these buttons will result in one station being re-plotted in the remaining subplots.

Tabs Window

The Tabs Window is the main control window for the Data Plot GUI. There are (currently) 5 tabs, with each giving different options for either the manipulation or plotting of the data.



Data Selection

The main controls within the Data Selection tab are the ‘Add Periods to Data’ checkbox, and the ‘Site List’ / ‘Removed Sites’ tables.

Adding and Removing Periods

By default, clicking on the plots within the *Plot Window* gives behavior similar to what you would expect from a normal plot window (e.g., you can use the *Toolbar* options to pan, zoom, etc.) To add and remove periods from the inversion, you must first override these controls by checking the ‘Add Periods to Data’ checkbox.

Once checked, you can add periods to the inversion by left clicking on a data point that is not already included in the inversion (i.e., a filled, non-outlined circle within a plot). Doing so will add the selected period to the stored data across all sites, and should result in the data point becoming highlighted across all plots.

Periods can be removed from the inversion data by right clicking on an active data point (i.e., one that is outlined in black). This will remove the selected point from the inversion data, resulting in the points outline being removed from all plots.

When you are done selecting periods, uncheck the ‘Add Periods to Data’ checkbox to resume normal plot behavior.

Note that if a period is selected that is not available at all stations, the data from the closest available period will be used instead at those stations. Be careful when adding periods that are not available at all stations. In extreme cases (e.g., when mixing AMT and broadband data), the closest available period at some sites may be too far from the selected period to be reliably substituted, and essentially becomes dummy data. The error bars on any dummy data must be increased (either within the Data Plot GUI, or programmatically), or the data point itself must be manually edited (either programmatically or within a data file).

Sorting Sites

By default, the order of the stations is the same as the order in which they were read in (i.e., the order in which they appear within a *List File* or *Data File*).

The ‘Sort Sites’ drop down menu can be used to reorder the stations by location. Available options are west-to-east, south-to-north, and ‘Clustering’. The ‘Clustering’ option attempts to sort the stations by proximity to each other, so nearby sites are listed next to each other.

At any time you can restore the original ordering by selecting ‘Default’.

Reordering the stations results in the order being changed within the ‘Site List’ table, which gives the order in which the stations will be displayed when iterating using the *Forward and Back Buttons*

Current Dataset

The Current Dataset drop-down menu controls which dataset is being displayed. If only one dataset was read in from the used *Startup File*, then only one option will be available.

Note: This feature has not been extensively tested, and at this point is mainly for comparing different inversion results within the same Data Plot window. A known bug exists where changing between different datasets does not update the *Misfit Table*.

Print Periods

This button will print diagnostic information about the periods contained in the dataset into the Debug Window (the far right window within the Data Selection tab).

The printed periods correspond to those periods that are available at least 50% of the stations. The first column gives the period values. Negative values indicate frequencies instead ($1 / \text{period}$). The second column gives $\log_{10}(\text{period})$.

The last column gives the fraction of stations at which the period is available. Stars indicate that the periods in that row are currently included in the inversion data.

Azimuth

The azimuth spinbox controls the rotation of the stations (both locations and data coordinate system). The azimuth is always set to a positive number between 0-359.

Data and station rotations are currently set up for 3-D inversion, in that a positive azimuth results in a clockwise rotation (from north) of the station locations, and a counter-clockwise rotation of the data. As a result, the rotating the data within the Data Plot GUI is not suitable to rotation and projection into 2-D.

This feature has been tested, but not used extensively. Therefore, always double check that the location and data rotations are correct. Inverting incorrectly rotated data leads to incorrect models.

Site List

The ‘Site List’ and ‘Remove Sites’ indicate which sites are currently included in the inversion data, and which have been removed, respectively.

Sites can be removed by selecting them within the Site List and clicking the right arrow (to the right of the list). Sites that have been removed can be added back in by selecting them within the Removed Sites table and clicking the left arrow.

Currently there is no way to add new sites to an existing *Data File* from within the Data Plot GUI. Such an operation can be done programatically through the API. See the *Recipes* section for more details.

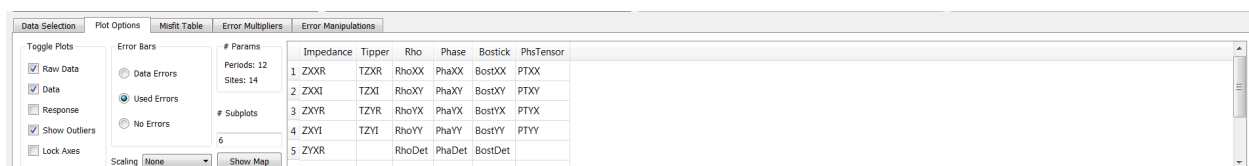
Diagnostic Windows

There are 2 additional widgets within the Data Selection tab that are non-interactive and only for display purposes.

The first is the ‘# Params’ box, which simply displays the number of periods and number of sites currently included in the inversion data.

The second is an empty white box that displays diagnostic information. Since the terminal used to launch the Data Plot GUI is inaccessible during operation of the GUI, information will be printed here instead (e.g., information printed out from the *Print Periods* button)

Plot Options



The Plot Options tab controls what is plotted within the *Plot Window*. Additionally, the *Data Plot - Map Viewer* is accessed from within this tab.

Toggle Plots

The Toggle Plots groupbox contains checkboxes for toggling elements to be plotted, as well as some aspects of the plots themselves.

The Raw Data, Data, and Response checkboxes toggle on and off the plotting of their respective components. If a particular data type is not available, the corresponding button *should* be inactive.

The Show Outliers checkbox adds or removes outliers from the *Plot Window*. This does not remove them from the inversion data or the raw data, but rather trims the axis limits to not include such data within the plots.

It is worth mentioning that the algorithm used to detect outliers is very basic and not particularly robust.

The Lock Axes checkbox is used to force all plots to have the same axis limits. Useful when flipping through the stations to check, e.g., data quality.

Error Bars

The Error Bars groupbox controls which error bars are plotted.

When 'Data Errors' is selected, the errors from the original data file are used.

When 'Used Errors' is selected, the errors that will be used in the inversion are shown, i.e., the original data errors multiplied by the error map.

The No Errors button removes all error bars from the plots.

Scaling

The Scaling drop-down menu controls how the plotted data is scaled when viewed. 'None' indicates that the unaltered data is shown. 'Periods' multiplies each data point by its period. Only useful when viewing short and long period data simultaneously.

'Sqrt(Periods)' multiplies each data point by the square root of its period. This is the most common option when viewing impedance data, as it allows both short and long period data to be viewed equally well.

The chosen scale factor is only applied to impedance and tipper data, and not for derived data types such as the apparent resistivity and phase.

Subplots

The # Subplots edit line controls how many subplots are shown in the *Plot Window*. The default value is 6. Any positive value works here, however larger values will increase the time it takes to change the plots as the program will have to iterate through more stations to generate each new set of plots.

Show Map

The Show Map button is used to launch the *Data Plot - Map Viewer*.

Data Component Table

The final and largest widget in the Tabs Window is the Data Component Table. This controls which components are plotted into the *Plot Window*.

Any number of components can be plotted at the same time by using CTRL+click, SHFT+click, or click+drag provided they are contained in the same column of the table. If components from different columns are selected (e.g., an ZXXR and RhoXY), a pop-up window will appear with a warning and the selected components will be reset.

There is a known bug where the blank items of the table are selectable. However, this results in the first available component being plotted instead, and so should not break the GUI.

Misfit Table

	Total	ZXXR	ZXXI	ZXYR	ZXYI	ZYXR	ZYXI	ZYYR	ZYYI	TZXR	TZXI	TZYR	TZYI
test_1	1.24	1.00	1.08	2.30	2.13	1.99	1.47	0.42	0.58	2.38	2.40	2.53	2.56
test_10	1.03	0.51	0.26	1.56	1.70	1.75	1.75	0.54	0.62	0.35	0.23	0.25	0.44
test_11	1.08	0.91	0.73	1.39	1.52	1.28	1.45	1.36	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
test_12	1.00	1.03	0.37	0.48	2.22	1.82	1.07	0.81	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total	ZXXR	ZXXI	ZXYR	ZXYI	ZYXR	ZYXI	ZYYR	ZYYI	TZXR	TZXI	TZYR	TZYI
Total	1.27	0.96	1.06	1.59	2.02	1.71	2.01	0.99	1.45	0.45	0.33	0.42	0.39
-384.0	1.23	1.20	0.38	2.01	1.10	2.95	0.88	0.87	0.29	0.61	0.11	0.45	0.59
-95.997	1.35	0.80	0.28	3.01	0.94	2.73	1.43	0.72	0.52	0.82	0.34	0.42	0.12
-36.0	1.26	0.81	0.44	2.59	1.08	2.36	1.47	1.04	0.88	0.69	0.30	0.35	0.08

The Misfit Table tab shows information regarding the misfits (calculated as the RMS differences) between the data and response. The tab is separated into two tables.

The left hand table shows the misfit on a per site basis, with each row representing a single site and each column representing a given data component.

The right hand table gives the misfits on a per period basis, again with each row representing a single period and each column representing a single data component.

Both tables have an additional column for the ‘total misfit’ across each row. For the left table, this means the total misfit per site (averaged across all components and periods), and in the right table it gives the total misfit per period (averaged across all sites and components).

The right hand table also contains an additional row at the top that gives the total misfit across all periods and sites for each column. As such, the top left entry of the right table gives the total misfit of the inversion.

Note, the RMS misfits in this table may differ slightly from what logged by ModEM as pyMT always applies an error floor to any data read in. As ModEM does not explicitly use (or store) an applied error floor, the hard-coded error floors of pyMT may differ from those used in the inversion. As a result, if you used a lower error floor than those coded into pyMT, the misfits shown in this table will be lower.

Error Multipliers

Site	Period	ZXXR	ZXXI	ZXYR	ZXYI	ZYXR	ZYXI	ZYYR	ZYYI	TZXR	TZXI	TZYR	TZYI
test_1													
test_10													
test_11													
	-384.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	-96.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	-36.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	-9.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The Error Multipliers tab is the main control window for setting the data errors. In order to be compatible with both WSINV3DMT and ModEM, the error control takes form of integer multiples. The multipliers shown in a Tree Widget. Site names are given in the left-most column with a small arrow beside them. Clicking on the arrow will collapse or expand the error multiplier tree for that site. Changing the errors is done by double clicking on the multiplier value

for the desired site, period, and component and changing it to the desired value. Assuming you edit the multiplier for a site and component that is currently being plotted, the new errors should be displayed immediately after the edit is completed.

As manually editing many sites, periods, and components is *incredibly* tedious, a few keyboard shortcuts have been made available.

- Holding SHFT while double clicking to edit a multiplier will result in all periods for the chosen site and component being changed.
- Holding CTRL while double clicking will edit the multiplier for all components for the chosen site and period
- Holding ALT while double clicking will edit the multiplier for all sites for the chosen component and period

The keyboard shortcuts may be used in conjunction with one another as well. For instance, holding SHFT+CTRL while double clicking to edit will change the multipliers for all periods and all components across a single station.

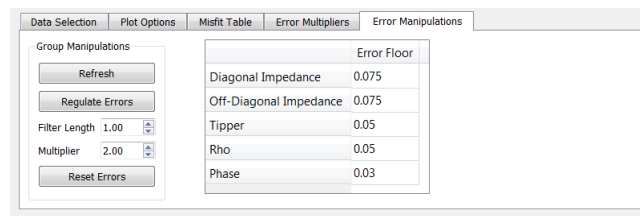
Note, double clicking to edit a multiplier and then entering the same value will result in no changes being made, regardless of any keyboard shortcuts being used.

Default behavior of the Error Multiplier tree widget is to have the stations automatically expand and scroll to the sites currently displayed in the *Plot Window*.

The Error Multiplier tree currently only accepts integer values. However, negative values may be used to decrease the applied errors. For example, setting a multiplier to 5 increases the error by, and subsequently setting the multiplier to -2 would divide the error by 2, resulting in a total error of 2.5 times the original error.

Entering a negative value does however result in the multiplier value being reset to 1, in order to ensure consistent use between ModEM and WSINV3DMT data formats.

Error Manipulations



The Error Manipulations tab allows for more broad-stroke error setting compared. Within the Group Manipulations box are 3 buttons. The ‘Refresh’ button is a debug button. All it does is force the *Error Multipliers* tree to reset. This button should not be needed, but does nothing to the data itself.

The ‘Regulate Errors’ button automatically sets errors for the entire dataset in the following manner. A smoothed version of the raw data is calculated using a smoothing filter.

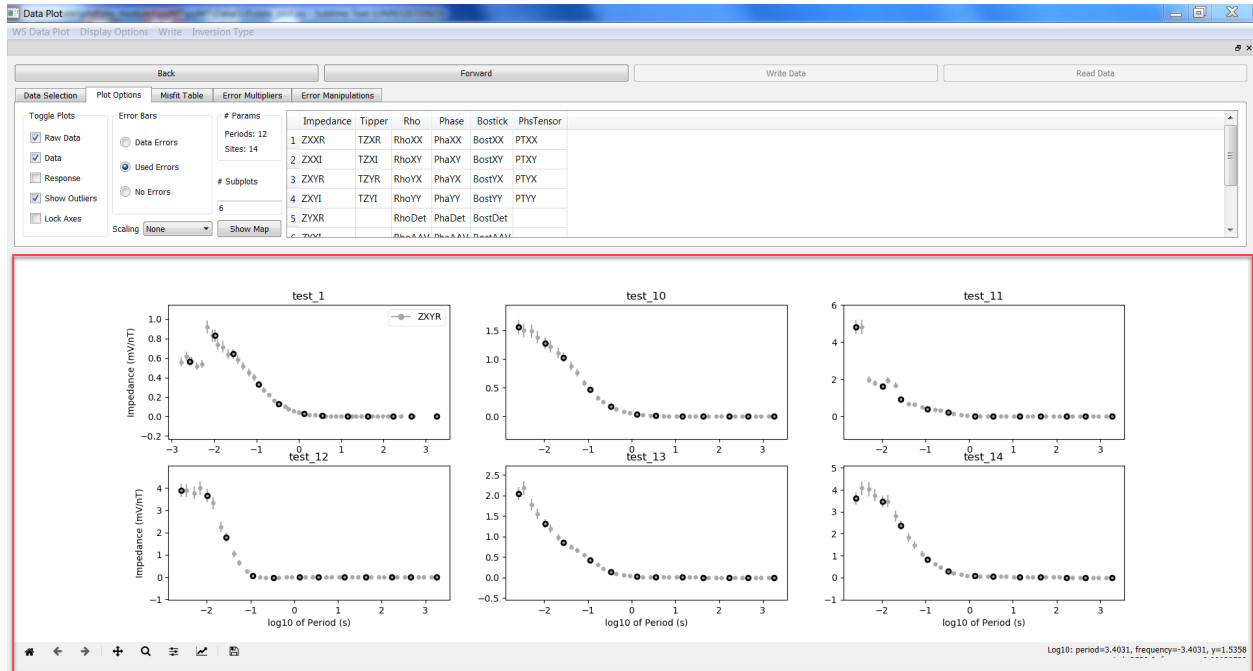
The filter length is given by the value in the ‘Filter Length’ spinbox. The higher the value, the more smoothing is applied (values between 0.7 and 1.2 have are generally good).

The distance between the data points and the smooth curve is then calculated, and multiplied by the value in the ‘Multiplier’ spinbox. This value is then set as the error.

The result of this process is that data that is already nearly smoothly varying have relatively low errors, while outliers jittery data will have higher error.

The ‘Reset Errors’ button simply resets all errors to the error floor. Floor values are given for each set of components in the table to the right of the ‘Group Manipulations’ groupbox.

Plot Window



The Plot Window contains all the plots of the data. Nearly all plotting options can be found either within the *Plot Options* tab, or the *Menu Bar*. The currently displayed data components will be given in a legend within the 1st (top left corner) plot.

Toolbar

The Toolbar is the basic Matplotlib toolbar. It contains buttons which may be activated to interact with the plots within the *Plot Window*.

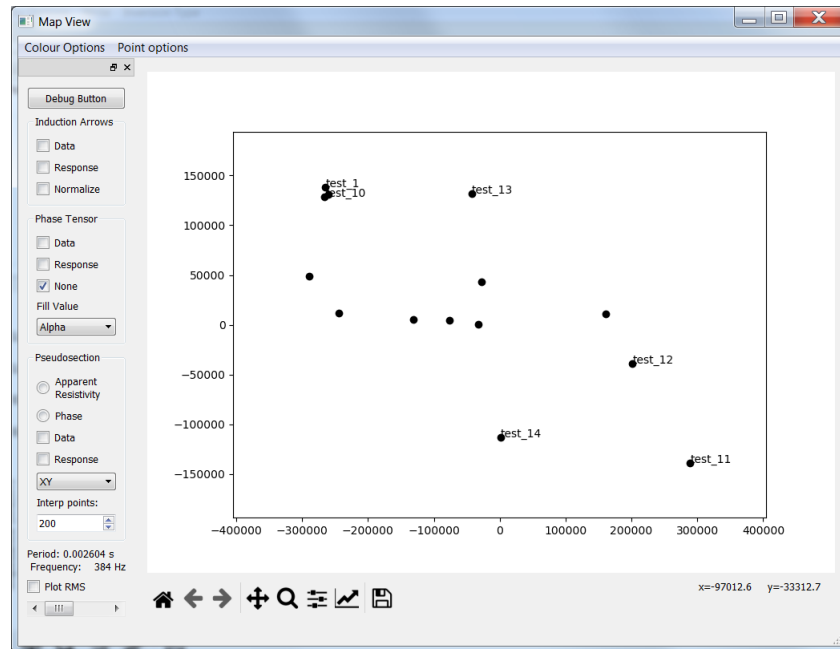
It contains, from left to right:

- Home: Resets the views for all plots
- Back: Returns to the previous view
- Forward: Goes to the next stored view
- Zoom: Activates a zoom cursor. Drawing a rectangle in any subplot will zoom to that locations within that plot
- Subplot Options: Offers options for customizing the margins and general layout of the subplots. The most useful option here is the 'tight layout' button, which will force the subplots to fill the Plot Window
- Axis Options: Contains options for customizing individual axes
- Save: Save the current Plot Window to a PNG file.

In addition to the Toolbar buttons, hovering over any of the plots will show the x-y coordinates of the cursor in terms of the frequency and period.

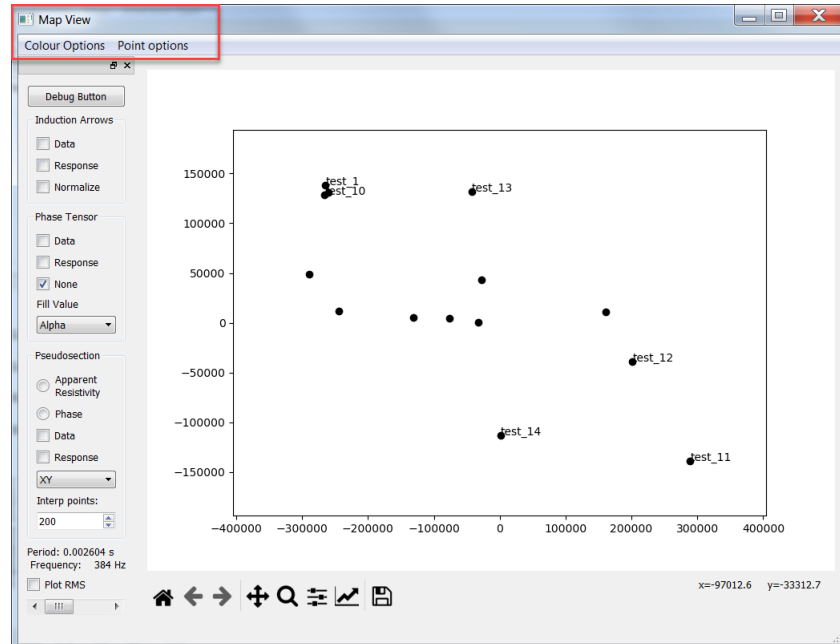
4.1.3 Data Plot - Map Viewer

The Map Viewer is launched by clicking the *Show Map* button within the *Plot Options* tab. This window is used to view the locations of the stations, as well as plot various data types in map view. The window is broken into a *Menu*



Bar, *Control Dock*, and the *Map Window*.

Menu Bar



The Menu Bar has a number of options to customize the plotting within the *Map Window*.

Colour Options

The Colour Options menu contains options for colour map and colour limit selection.

Use the Colour Map menu to select the colour map to be used within the Map Window.

The Color Limits menu is used to customize the lower and upper data limits to be plotted. Separate colour limits may be used for apparent resistivity, phase, and difference pseudosections.

The colour limits for fill values when plotting *Phase Tensor* data is currently hard-coded. This will likely be changed in a future release.

Point Options

The Point Options menu has options for customizing the appearance of the point related data.

The Annotate sub-menu has options for controlling how stations are annotated. By default, only the sites currently active within the *Plot Window* are annotated. Annotations can also be turned off completely, or set to have all sites labelled.

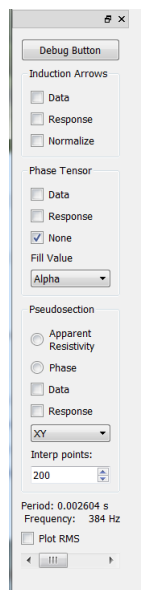
The Marker sub-menu contains further menus for controlling the appearance of the site markers.

The Phase Tensor sub-menu is used to control the size of the phase tensor ellipses.

The Induction Arrow sub-menu is used to change the relative length of the induction arrows.

Note that the scaling of the phase tensor ellipses and induction arrows has not been tested on all survey sizes, and so will likely need to be modified. The phase tensor ellipses are pre-normalized and so should generally plot well, however the induction arrows are plotted as is by default. In most cases, it is best to normalize their length (see the following section)

Control Dock



The Control Dock is the main control panel for the Map Viewer. The various group boxes give options for plotting induction arrows, phase tensor ellipses, and apparent resistivity and phase pseudosection.

The currently plotted period / frequency is seen near the bottom of the Control dock, and can be changed using the nearby horizontal slider bar.

Induction Arrows

The Induction Arrows group box allows for plotting of the induction arrows (in Parkinson convention) within the *Map Window*.

The Data and Response buttons plot the the induction arrows from the inversion data and response files in black and red, respectively.

The Normalize button scales the arrows so that they all have the same length. This is nearly always required in the current release, as a single noisy high amplitude induction arrow will tend to drown out all the others if the lengths are not normalized.

Phase Tensor

The Phase Tensor groupbox is used to plot phase tensor ellipses in the *Map Window*. The fill value of the ellipses is controlled by the contained drop-down menu.

The Data and Response checkboxes plot the phase tensor ellipses from the inversion data and response files, respectively. If both checkboxes are selected, the phase tensor misfit tensor is plotted, as defined in Heise et al. (2007):

$$\Delta = \mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{2}(\Phi^{-1}\Phi + \Phi\Phi^{-1})$$

In this case, the colour of the ellipses may also be filled by the δ value give as a percentage, defined by:

$$\delta = 100 * |\Delta/\Phi|$$

All other phase tensor fill values are defined as in Cadwell et al., 2004. This includes the skew value β , and so the recommended upper limit for approximate two-dimensionality is $\beta \leq |3^\circ|$

Pseudosection

The Pseudosection groupbox gives options for plotting map view sections of the apparent resistivity and phase. The sections are generated using the Natural Neighbor interpolation scheme of Sibson (1981), as implemented in the naturalneighbor python package (<https://pypi.org/project/naturalneighbor/>)

The first two radio buttons control whether the apparent resistivity or phase is plotted.

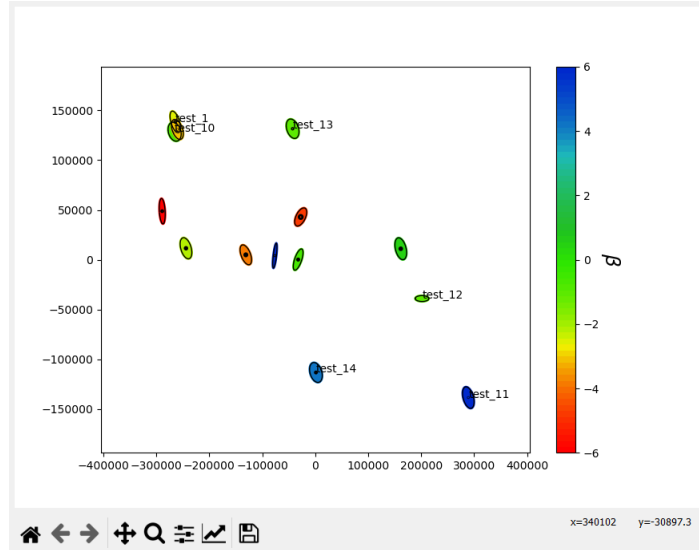
The Data and Response checkboxes plot the sections from the inversion data or response files, respectively, while checking both boxes will result in difference plots. The difference in apparent resistivities is expressed as a percent difference, while for phase it is given in degrees.

The XY, YX, and determinant resistivities and phases may be toggled through the drop-down menu.

The Interp points spinbox controls how many grid points are used in the section interpolation. The default is 200 points. Few points may be used to increase the responsiveness of the GUI, while more points may be used for a finer grid.

Plot RMS

The relative RMS misfit of each station can be overlaid by checking the Plot RMS checkbox. Unlike the other data plotting options in this window, the RMS misfit overlay does not change per period, but reflects instead the total RMS misfit across all periods and components for each site.



Map Window

The Map Window is the plot area of the Map Viewer. The site locations are plotted here, along with any data components that have been activated in the *Control Dock*.

By default, only the station locations are plotted along with the annotation style set in the *Point Options* menu. A colour bar will be added if necessary, e.g., when plotting phase tensor ellipses.

Note that the subplot used is set to fill the available space, and therefore does not have an equal aspect ratio.

The toolbar at the bottom of the Map Window may be used to pan, zoom, and customize the plot itself.

The Map Window is reset any time an element of the plot changes. As such, zoom and pans that are applied will not be remembered when the plot is changed. This may be changed in a future release.

4.2 Model Viewer

4.2.1 Getting Started

Launching the GUI

The model viewer GUI is launched from the command line via the command:

```
model_viewer <model_file> <data_file>
```

The order of the files does not matter.

It can take a while to load the GUI, particularly the first time you do so, due to the somewhat heavy dependencies required for 3-D viewing.

Required Files

The model plotting GUI requires at minimum a *Model File*, and an optional *Data File*, which is currently only used to plot station locations.

Default Behavior

Assuming valid files are used, the GUI should launch into the 2-D view, with the slice locations set to X=1, Y=1, Z=1 (bottom, left, and surface slices, respectively)

The 3-D view is initialized to a top-down (XY) view.

Default colour map is 'jet_plus', a modified version of the Matlab default 'jet' with lower and upper colour map limits of 1 and 5 (log10 scale).

Note that currently there is no colour bar shown for the 2-D views.

4.2.2 Model Viewer - Main Window

4.3 Mesh Designer

4.3.1 Getting Started

Launching the GUI

The mesh designer GUI is launched from the command line via the command:

```
mesh_designer <model_file> <data_file>
```

The order of the files does not matter.

Required Files

The model plotting GUI requires one or both of the following:

- *Model File*
- *Data File*

Default Behavior

The default behavior is different depending on what files are input. If only a model file is used, the GUI initialized using the given model, and no station locations are plotted. In this case, the 'Regenerate Mesh' button will not be functional.

If only a data file is used, an initial model will be created based on the bounds of the given stations. There is a known bug here where the initial view of the model cuts off the outer edges. Hitting the 'Add Pads' a few times will extend the model out a bit to cover the whole area covered by the stations.

If both model and data files are given, the mesh will be shown as it is in the given model, with the station locations overlaid.

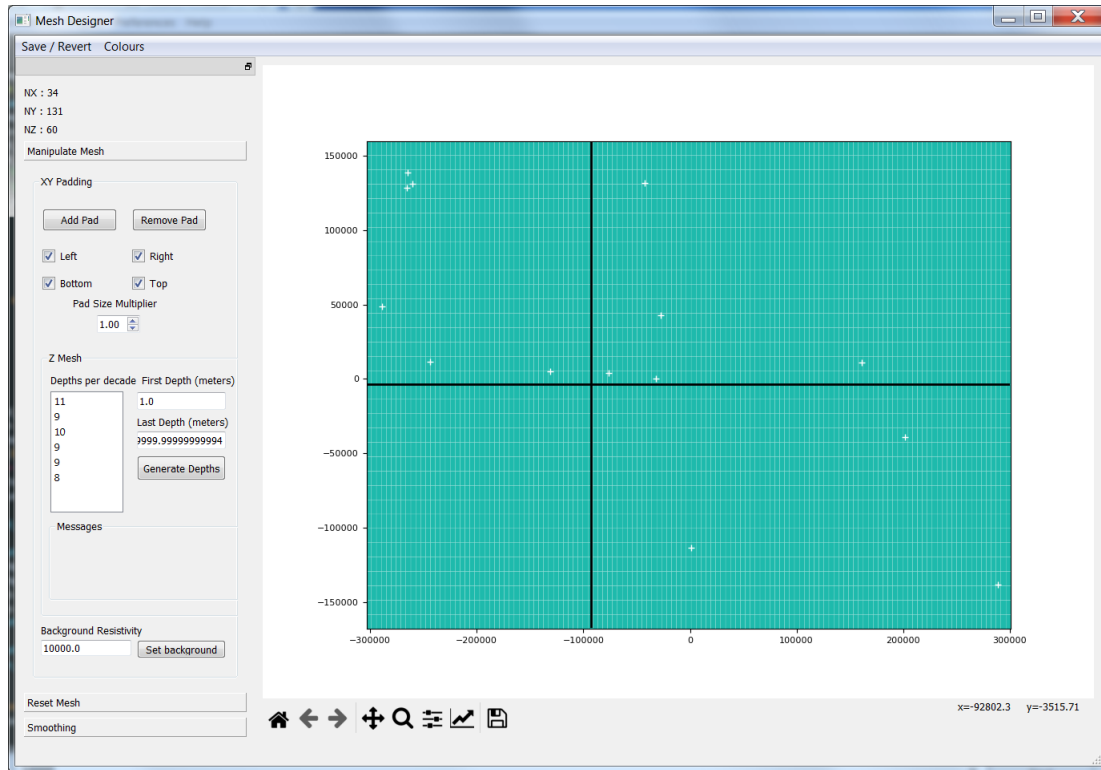
As this GUI is not meant for viewing the model, the slice shown is always the first depth slice.

The GUI works equally well for creating new meshes as it does for modifying existing ones.

- **Note:** As the definition of the mesh within the ModEM and WSINV3DMT file formats has no explicit origin, all models generated here will have their origins placed in the center of the mesh.
- **For this reason, it is important to ensure that the model is even on the left / right and top / bottom.**

- If it is not, the definition of the mesh relative to the station locations may not be the same as appears while using this GUI.
- Always double check the output mesh and data files with another tool afterwards (e.g., with *Model Viewer - Main Window*)

4.3.2 Mesh Designer - Main Window



The Mesh Designer has 3 areas: The *Menu Bar*, *Control Dock*, and *Plot Window*.

Menu Bar

The Save / Revert menu has options for writing the model to a file, as well as saving and reverting progress within the Mesh Designer.

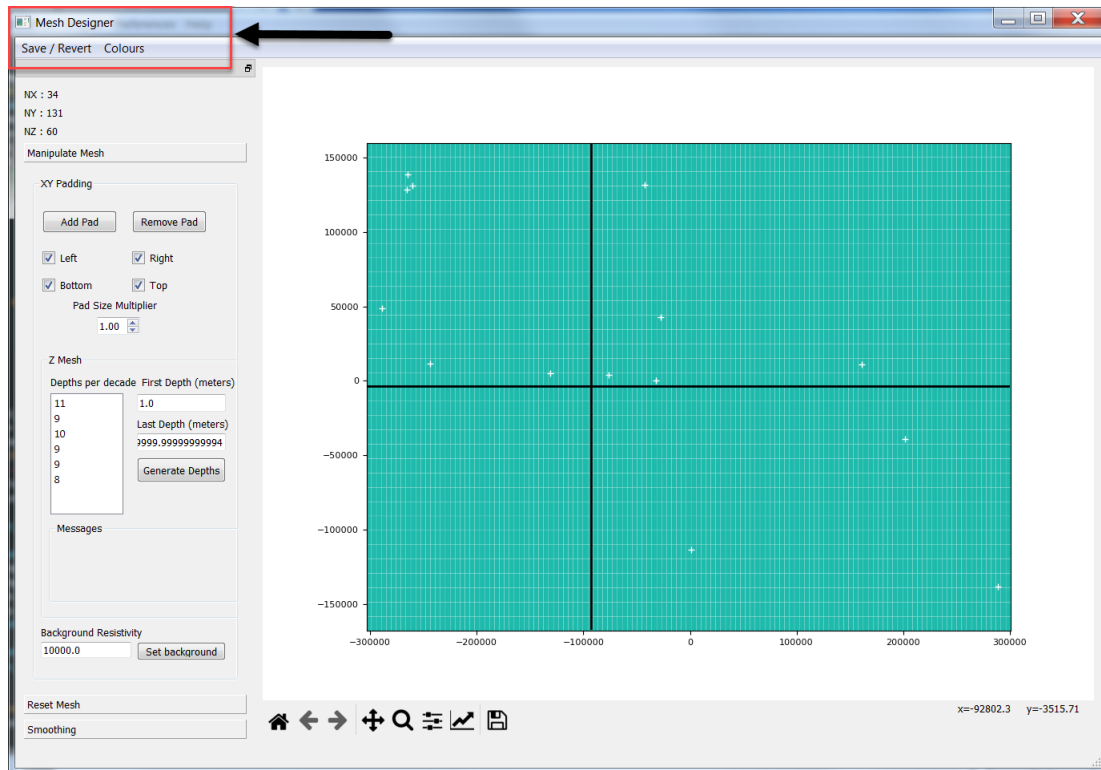
The Write Model sub-menu will open a dialog box that asks for the name of the file to be written to. You will be prompted again if this operation is going to overwrite an existing file.

- The only file format available from here is that of a ModEM 3-D file. This is the same as the WSINV3DMT file format, except that the resistivity values will be given as the natural logarithm.
- If you need the file in WSINV3DMT format, the workaround at present is to change the file format programmatically (see *Recipes*)

The Save Progress sub-menu internally saves any changes you've made to the mesh. This checkpoint can then be reverted to later by using the Revert Progress sub-menu.

The Colours menu is controls the colour map and colour limits used, as well as the colour of the mesh lines.

- As this GUI is meant mainly for editing the mesh, these options are mainly to ensure good visibility of the mesh lines regardless of the resistivity used



Control Dock

The Control Dock is the main control panel for manipulating the mesh and model. It is broken into 3 tabs:

- *Manipulate Mesh*
- *Reset Mesh*
- *Smoothing*

Manipulate Mesh

The Manipulate Mesh tab is used to, as the name suggests, to modify and manipulate the mesh used.

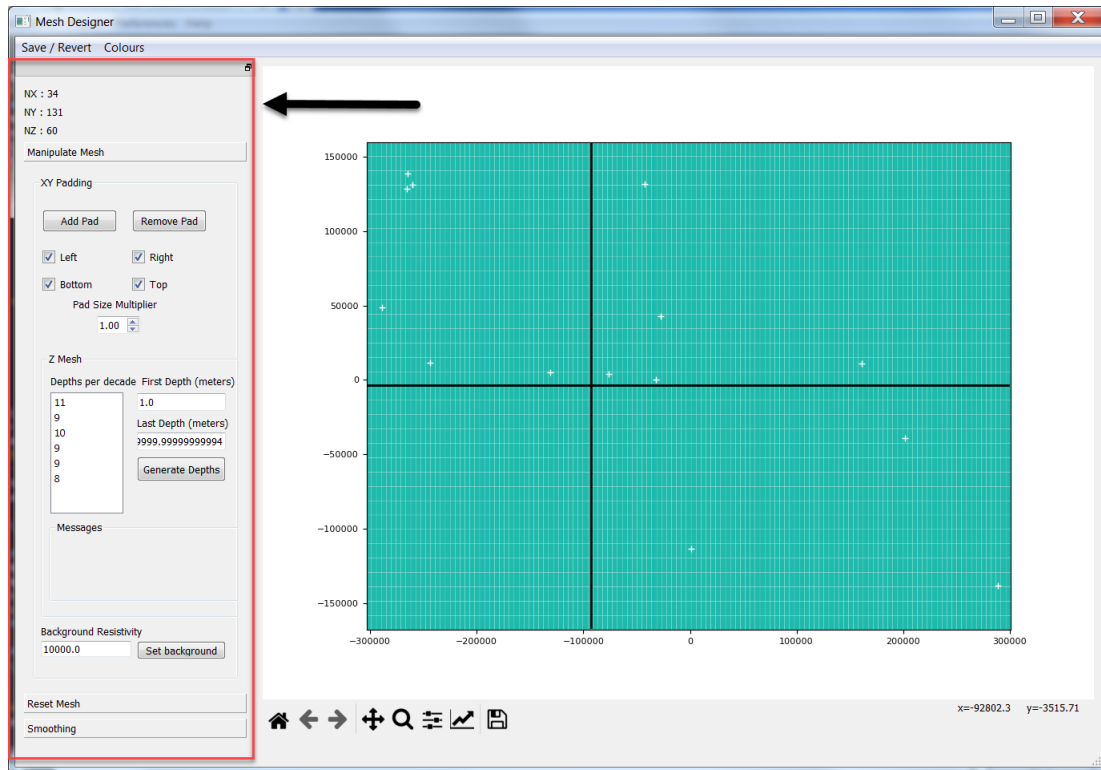
Specifically, there are 3 things that can be modified from this tab: The XY Padding, the Z mesh (or depth mesh), and the background resistivity.

The XY Padding groupbox is used to add and remove padding cells in the XY plane.

The Add Pad and Remove Pad buttons add and remove pads from the left / right / top bottom/ of the XY plane, depending on which of the corresponding checkboxes are selected.

When adding pads, the size of the new pad is determined by taking the size of the outer most cell and multiplying it by the value in the Pad Size Multiplier spinbox.

- Note: As the definition of the mesh within the ModEM and WSINV3DMT file formats has no explicit origin, all models generated here will have their origins placed in the center of the mesh.
- **For this reason, it is important to ensure that the model is even on the left / right and top / bottom.**
 - If it is not, the definition of the mesh relative to the station locations may not be the same as appears while using this GUI.



- Always double check the output mesh and data files with another tool afterwards (e.g., with *Model Viewer - Main Window*)

The depth mesh is controlled through the Z Mesh groupbox. The thickness of the first slice (in meters) is specified in the First Depth edit line. The final depth (i.e., the maximum depth to use in the mode) is specified in the Last Depth edit line.

Specification of the mesh between the first and last depth is controlled in the Depths per decade list. This list will be automatically populated with a list of values. The length of this list is such that there is one value per decade of depth.

Once each of these values has been specified, hit the Generate Depths button to generate the Z mesh.

For example, for a first depth of 1 m and a last depth of 500000 m, the Depths per will be populated with 6 values. From top to bottom, they correspond to the number of layers used between depths of:

- 1-10 m
- 10-100 m
- 100-1000 m
- 1000-10000 m
- 10000-100000 m
- 100000-500000 m

In this instance, each value corresponds to the number of logarithmically spaced layers to use within each decade.

As a general rule of thumb, it is best to ensure that the sizes of the layers are always increasing. In accordance with this, the program will check the 2nd derivative of the generated mesh. If the derivative is negative anywhere, a message will appear saying so.

The background resistivity of the model may be changed by editing the corresponding line and clicking the Set Background button.

Reset Mesh

The Reset Mesh tab is used to generate a new, uniformly spaced mesh from scratch.

Set the nominal cell spacing for the X and Y directions in the corresponding boxes, and hit Regenerate Mesh.

A new mesh will be generated using these spacings, extending to the bounds set by the station locations.

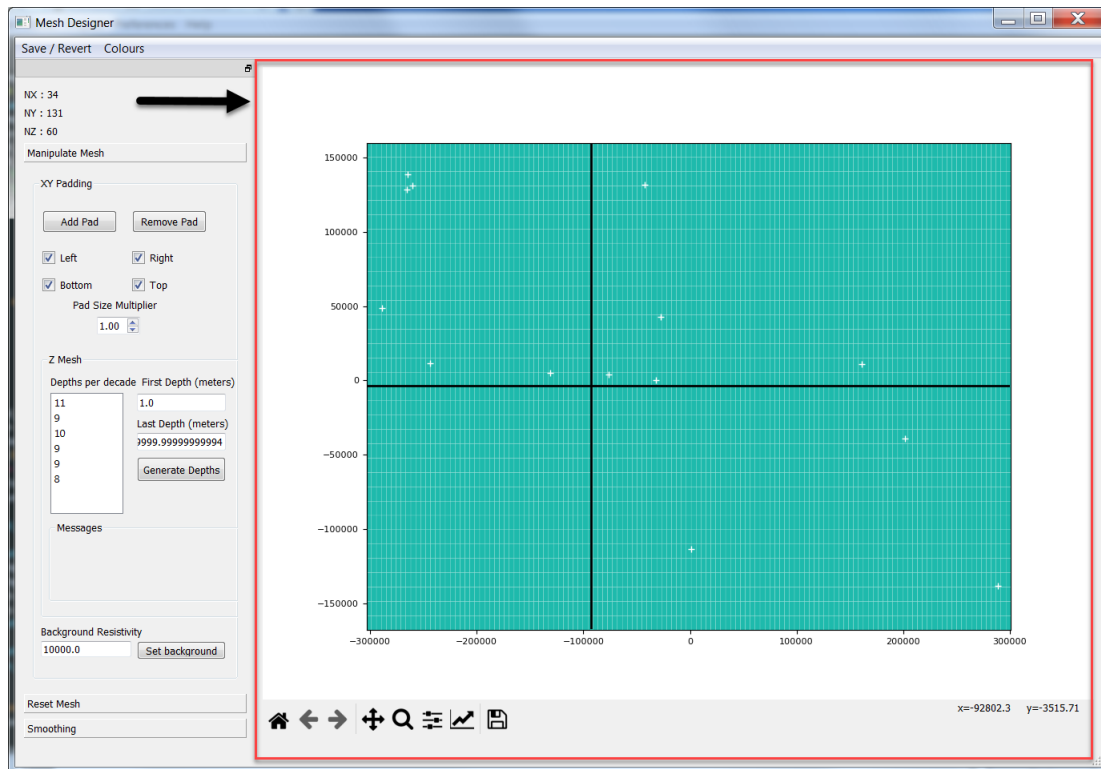
Smoothing

The Smoothing tab is used to smooth the resistivity values of an inverted model.

- This tab is somewhat experimental at the moment *

Set the smoothing length in the X, Y, and Z direction using the corresponding spinboxes, and hit Smooth Model to apply a Gaussian smoother with those parameters.

Plot Window



The Plot Window shows the current mesh, and if a data file was included, the station locations.

Fine grained modification of the mesh is done within this window.

Left click anywhere within the mesh to add a new vertical mesh line. Right click to add a horizontal mesh line.

Holding CTRL while left or right clicking will remove the nearest vertical / horizontal mesh line, respectively.

Refrain from double clicking within this window. Although some precautions have been implemented to avoid generated invalid meshes, double clicking can sometimes result in multiple mesh lines in the same location, i.e., a cell with 0 width, which will subsequently crash ModEM.

At the bottom of the Plot window is a toolbar. From here, you can pan and zoom into the plot, as well as return to the home view using the corresponding buttons.

Note that panning and zooming *is* stored within this window, which allows you to zoom into an area of high site density and add additional mesh:

- Click the zoom button and draw a rectangle around the area of interest.
- Unclick the zoom button to return the click functionality back to mesh modification.
- Modify the mesh as required.
- Hit the Home button in the toolbar to return to your original (un-zoomed) view.

EXAMPLES

5.1 Recipes

5.1.1 Adding Data to an Existing Data File

OTHER INFO

6.1 License

6.1.1 LICENSE

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6.2 Help

6.2.1 HELP

For feature requests, bug fixes, design suggestions, or anything else contact me at eroots087@gmail.com

6.3 Disclaimer

6.3.1 DISCLAIMER

This code base has been cobbled together over a few years. Parts of it were written to fulfill a specific need at a specific time and then promptly forgotten, while others were written when I was still figuring out the difference between a class and a method. While I have tried to address bugs as I come across them, this code is not unit tested (yet), and so is best used with an understanding of the the expected outcome is. There are some *known bugs*, but any further unexpected behavior can be reported.

6.3.2 KNOWN BUGS

General

- Text is occasionally printed to the terminal. This text is usually meant to convey some information about something unexpected, and the codes attempts to work around it. Occasionally text will be printed that was meant for debugging purposes, and has just not been removed. Generally, any text that is printed that isn't followed by a crash is fine.

Data Plot GUI

- When only a *List File* is specified for the loaded dataset, a *Data* object will be initialized by taking logarithmically spaced p
 - In this instance, the *Data Plot - Map Viewer* is not initialized properly, and no site locations are shown.
 - The workaround is to re-sort the station locations (e.g., sort by west-east then re-sort back to default) and click the forward or back button. These operations should get the stations plotting.
- When multiple datasets are loaded, the misfit table may not be properly updated to reflect the currently selected dataset.
- Rotating the data / stations using the ‘Azimuth’ box has a few associated bugs
 - The station locations and annotations in the *Data Plot - Map Viewer* may not be accurate
 - The Azimuth editor is meant to be used for 3-D data, and rotates the data accordingly: Station locations are rota

* A consequence of this setup is that the GUI is not suitable to rotation and projection into 2-D.
- The ‘Write All Plots’ action sometimes crashes the GUI.
 - Known instances of this are when you attempt to overwrite an open PDF file. A permission error is thrown and not caught, resulting in a crash
 - Occasionally, if the number of subplots in the final saved plot is different from that specified within the ‘Plot Options’ tab, the next action taken can result in a crash.
- If more subplots are used than there are stations available, one station will be re-plotted in order to fill the unused subplots.
- If more than one dataset is loaded into the GUI, switching between datasets may not update the misfit table.
- Blank items in the *Data Component Table* are selectable. However, this results in the first available component being plotted instead, and so should not break the GUI.
- The RMS misfits as shown in the *Misfit Table* may differ slightly from what logged by ModEM as pyMT always applies an error floor to any data read in. ModEM does not explicitly use (or store) an applied error floor, and so the hard-coded error floors of pyMT (see *Error Floors*) may differ from those used in the inversion. As a result, if you used a lower error floor than those coded into pyMT, the misfits shown in this table will be lower.

Model Viewer GUI

- Hovering over the plots within the 2-D will show location and resistivity information about the cursors position. This seem to generally be correct, however sometimes the resistivity shown does not match the plot itself. Likely an issue with matching the cursors location to model cells near the edges of the model.
- The 2-D transect plot shows left-right in the order that was clicked.
 - This means that if you select points from north to south, the figure will plot from north on the left to south on the right.
- The 2-D transect plot does not respond to changes in the model trim. The workaround currently is to trim the volume, and then re-select the desired points for the transect plot.

INDICES AND TABLES

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`