

**ecx**

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**NAME**

**ecx** - library for electrochemistry

**SYNOPSIS**

```
ecx (Fortran): use ecx
ecx (C): include "ecx.h"
ecx (python): import pyecx
```

**DESCRIPTION**

ecx a Fortran library for providing a collection of routines for electrochemistry. A C API allows usage from C, or can be used as a basis for other wrappers. A Python wrapper allows easy usage from Python.

It covers:

- o kinetics**

Nernst, Butler-Volmer

- o electrochemical**

Impedance, Admittance, Circuit Elements, Equivalent Circuits

- o photoelectrochemistry**

Photocurrent, Band-gap, space charge.

The C API is defined by adding a prefix to the functions from the Fortran API due to the lack of module/namespace feature in the C language. The functions are therefore following this template: (c\_prefix)fortran\_func.

- (ecx\_)get\_version
- (ecx\_core\_)kTe
- (ecx\_eis\_)z
- mm
- (ecx\_kinetics\_)nernst
- (ecx\_kinetics\_)sbv
- (ecx\_kinetics\_)bv
- (ecx\_eis\_)z

**NOTES**

To use ecx within your fpm <<https://github.com/fortran-lang/fpm>> project, add the following lines to your file:

```
[dependencies]
ecx = { git="https://github.com/MilanSkocic/ecx.git" }
```

**EXAMPLE**

Example in Fortran:

```
program example_in_f
  use iso_fortran_env
  use ecx
  implicit none

  real(real64) :: w(3) = [1.0d0, 1.0d0, 100.0d0]
  real(real64) :: r = 100.0d0
  real(real64) :: p(3) = 0.0d0
  character(len=1) :: e
  integer :: errstat
  complex(real64) :: zout(3)
```

```

character(len=:), pointer :: errmsg

p(1) = r
e = "R"
call z(p, w, zout, e, errstat, errmsg)
print *, zout
print *, errstat, errmsg
end program

```

#### Example in C:

```

int main(void){
    int errstat, i;
    double w[3] = {1.0, 1.0, 1.0};
    double p[3] = {100.00, 0.0, 0.0};
    ecx_cdouble z[3] = {ecx_cbuild(0.0,0.0),
                        ecx_cbuild(0.0, 0.0),
                        ecx_cbuild(0.0, 0.0)};

    char *errmsg;

    ecx_eis_z(p, w, z, 'R', 3, 3, &errstat, &errmsg);

    for(i=0; i<3;i++){
        printf("%f %f 0, creal(z[i]), cimag(z[i]));
    }
    printf("%d %s0, errstat, errmsg);
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}

```

#### Example in Python:

```

import numpy as np
import pyecx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

R = 100
C = 1e-6
w = np.logspace(6, -3, 100)

p = np.asarray([R, 0.0, 0.0])
zr = np.asarray(pyecx.z("R", w, p))
p = np.asarray([C, 0.0, 0.0])
zc = np.asarray(pyecx.z("C", w, p))
zrc = zr*zc / (zr+zc)
print("finish")

fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)

ax.set_aspect("equal")
ax.plot(zrc.real, zrc.imag, "g.", label="R/C")

ax.invert_yaxis()

plt.show()

```

**SEE ALSO****complex(7), gsl(3), catanh(3), gnuplot(1), ecx\_get\_version(3)**

**NAME**

**ecxcli(1)** - Command line for ecx

**SYNOPSIS**

**ecxcli** *SUBCOMMAND* [*OPTIONS* ...] *ARGS* ...

**DESCRIPTION**

**ecxcli** is command line interface for computing electro- chemical properties:

- o **EIS** Electrochemical Impedance  $Z=f(w)$
- o **Kinetics**  
 $j=f(U)$
- o **PEC**  $I_{ph}=f(h\nu, U)$

It can also provide the molar masses, isotope compositions and nuclide compositions.

**SUBCOMMANDS**

- o **all** Get the whole periodic table.
- o **saw** Get the standard atomic weight.

Enter **ecxcli** *SUBCOMMAND* **--help** for detailed descriptions.

**OPTIONS**

- o **--abridged, -a**  
Use the abridged value.
- o **--uncertainty, -u**  
Use the uncertainty.
- o **--pprint**  
Nice formatting.
- o **--mass, -z**  
Get the mass number.

**VALID FOR ALL SUBCOMMANDS**

- o **--help**  
Show help text and exit
- o **--verbose**  
Display additional information when available.
- o **--version**  
Show version information and exit.

**NAME**

**get\_version** - version getter for the library

**LIBRARY**

Electrochemistry library - (**-libecx**, **-lecx**)

**SYNOPSIS**

```
function get_version() result (fptr)
```

**DESCRIPTION**

This function returns the version of the ecx library.

**RETURN VALUE**

**character**(len=:), pointer :: *fptr*

**SEE ALSO**

**ecx**(3)

**NAME**

**kTe** - thermal voltage

**LIBRARY**

Electrochemistry library - (**-libecx**, **-lecx**)

**SYNOPSIS**

pure elemental function **kTe**(T) result(r)

**DESCRIPTION**

Compute the thermal voltage:  $kTe[V] = kB[eV] * (T[degC] + 273.15)$

Parameters:

**o** T      Temperature in degC

**RETURN VALUE**

**real(dp) :: r**

Thermal voltage in Volts.

**EXAMPLE**

Calling:

```
value = kTe(T)
```

**SEE ALSO**

**ecx(3)**

**NAME****z** - complex impedance**LIBRARY**Electrochemistry (**-libecx**, **-lecx**)**SYNOPSIS**

```
subroutine z(p, w, zout, e, errstat, errmsg)
```

**DESCRIPTION**

Compute the complex impedance for the element *e*.

Parameters:

- o real(dp), intent(in) :: p(:)**  
Parameters defining the element *e*
- o real(dp), intent(in) :: w(:)**  
Angular frequencies in rad.s<sup>-1</sup>
- o character(len=1), intent(in) :: e**  
Electrochemical element: R, C, L, Q, O, T, G
- o complex(dp), intent(out) :: zout(:)**  
Complex impedance in Ohms.
- o integer(int32), intent(out) :: errstat**  
Error status
- o character(len=:), intent(out), pointer :: errmsg**  
Error message

$$\mathbf{Z\_R}(w) = R = \mathbf{p}(1)$$

$$\mathbf{Z\_C}(w) = -\mathbf{j}/(Cw) = -\mathbf{j}/(\mathbf{p}(1)*w)$$

$$\mathbf{Z\_L}(w) = \mathbf{j}Lw = \mathbf{j}*\mathbf{j}*p(1)*w$$

**RETURN VALUE**

None

**EXAMPLE**

Calling:

```
call z(p, w, zout, e, errstat, errmsg)
```

**SEE ALSO**

**ecx**(3)