

科技论文绘图简明介绍-以 Matplotlib 为例

April 7, 2019

1 绘图类型简介

在这里介绍 XY 折线图，网格框图，曲面图和等高线图

```
In [11]: %matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.image as mpimg
img0=mpimg.imread('IMG/demo-line.png')
img1=mpimg.imread('IMG/demo-grid.png')
img2=mpimg.imread('IMG/demo-surface.png')
img3=mpimg.imread('IMG/demo-contour.png')
fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(16, 12))
axes[0,0].imshow(img0)
axes[0,1].imshow(img1)
axes[1,0].imshow(img2)
axes[1,1].imshow(img3)
plt.show()
```

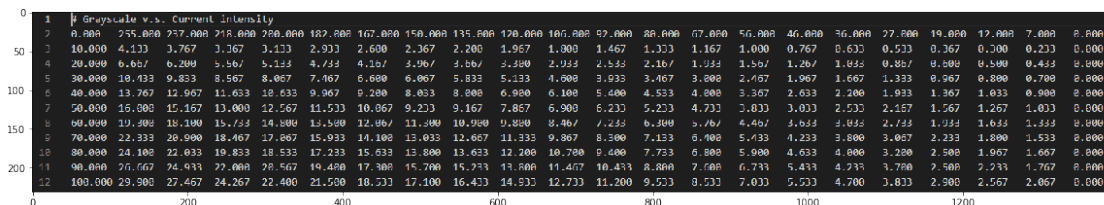

1.2 数据整理

```
In [20]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

fname = "HD0-250.xlsx"
dfSheet = pd.read_excel(fname, sheet_name="Sheet1", header = None)
dfData = dfSheet.iloc[88:113,3:24] # 提取试验数据
npData = dfData.values # 提取 Excel 数据, 转换成 numpy 类型数组
npCurrent = dfSheet.iloc[88:113,2].values # 提取 Excel 电流值数据
npGrayscale = dfSheet.iloc[87,3:24].values # 提取 Excel 灰度数据
npCurrent = np.reshape(npCurrent,(1,len(npCurrent)))
npGrayscale = np.reshape(npGrayscale,(1,len(npGrayscale)))
# 在数据最前方补零, 保证数据维度可以正确合并
npGrayscale_zeropadding = np.hstack(([0],npGrayscale))
# 将数据和电流值合并, 电流值是第一列
npOutput = np.hstack((npCurrent.T,npData))
# 将数据和灰度值合并, 合并后, 灰度值是第一行
npOutput = np.vstack((npGrayscale_zeropadding,npOutput))
np.savetxt("data2.txt",npOutput, delimiter = "\t",
          fmt = "%0.3f",
          header="Grayscale v.s. Current intensity")
```

data2 导出数据如下图所示

```
In [3]: %matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.image as mpimg
img=mpimg.imread('IMG/data2-screenshot.png')
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(20, 12))
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
```



1.3 绘制 XY 折线图

```
In [4]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei'] # 用来正常显示中文标签
```

```

plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus']=False # 用来正常显示负号

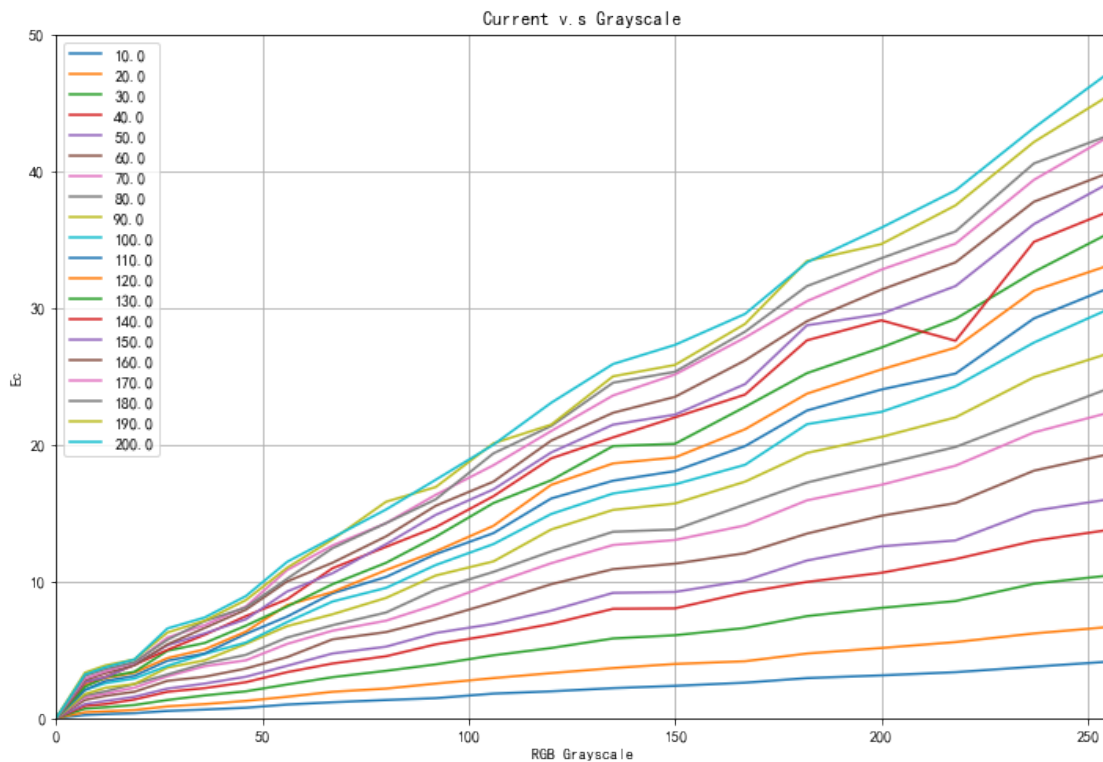
npData = np.loadtxt("data2.txt") # 载入所有数据

npCurrent = npData[1:,0]
npGrayscale = npData[0,1:]
npExpData = npData[1:,1:]

plt.subplots(figsize=(12,8))
i = 0
while (i<20):
    plt.plot(npGrayscale, npExpData[i], label=str(npCurrent[i]))
    i = i + 1

plt.legend()
plt.title('Current v.s Grayscale')
plt.xlabel('RGB Grayscale')
plt.ylabel('Ec')
plt.xlim([0,255])
plt.ylim([0,50])
plt.grid()
plt.show()

```



1.4 绘制网格图

```
In [22]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei'] # 用来正常显示中文标签
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus']=False # 用来正常显示负号

npData = np.loadtxt("data2.txt") # 载入所有数据

npCurrent = npData[1:,0]
npGrayscale = npData[0,1:]
npExpData = npData[1:,1:]

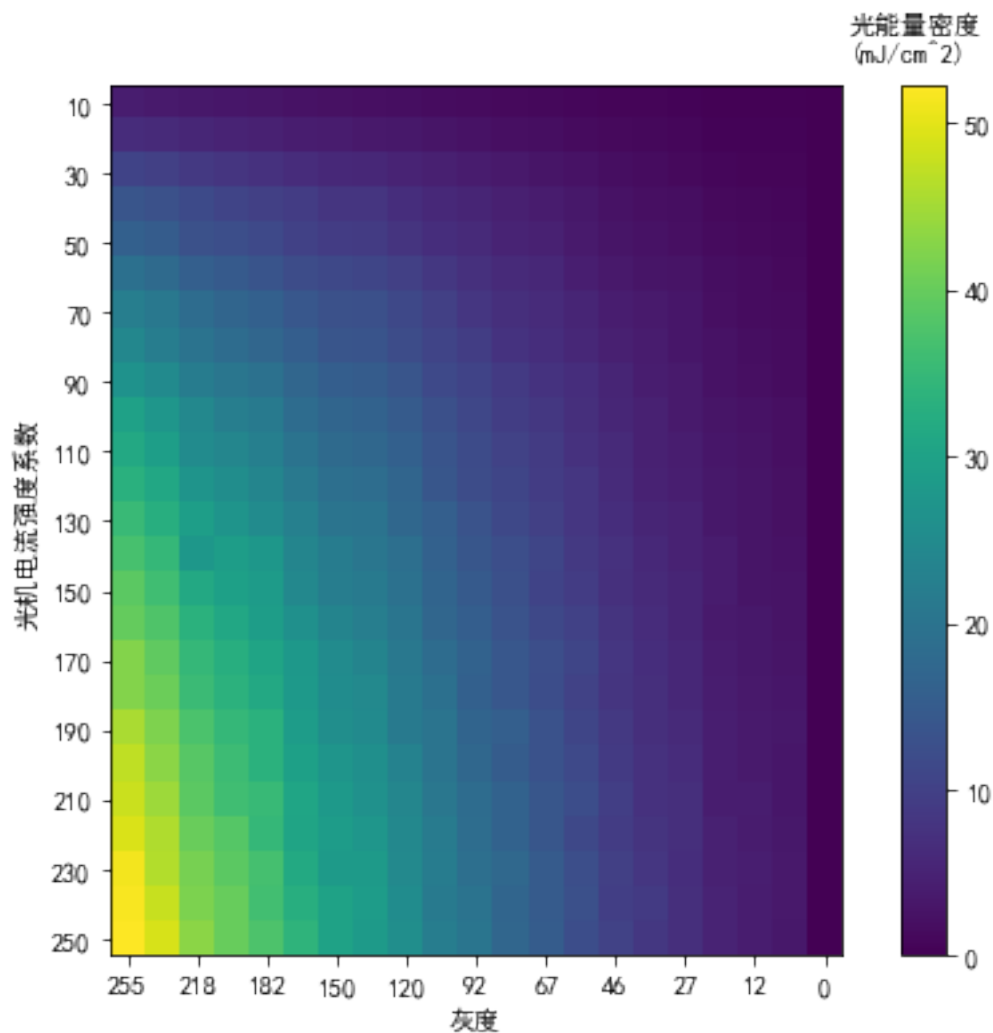
# 创建 X 轴序列数据
npX = np.linspace(0,len(npGrayscale),len(npGrayscale),endpoint = False)
npY = np.linspace(0,len(npCurrent),len(npCurrent),endpoint = False)
npX = npX[:,2]
npY = npY[:,2]

lstXTickLabel = []
for each in npX:
    lstXTickLabel.append(str(int(npGrayscale[int(each)])))

lstYTickLabel = []
for each in npY:
    lstYTickLabel.append(str(int(npCurrent[int(each)])))

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(8, 6))
im = ax.imshow(npExpData, cmap='viridis')
ax.set_xlabel("灰度")
ax.set_ylabel("光机电流强度系数")
ax.set_xticks(npX)
ax.set_yticks(npY)
ax.set_xticklabels(lstXTickLabel)
ax.set_yticklabels(lstYTickLabel)
fig.colorbar(im, ax=ax)
fig.text(0.75,0.9,"光能量密度\n(mJ/cm2)")
plt.show()

#plt.savefig(' 光机电流和灰度的关系-jupyter.png')
```



1.4.1 绘制 3D 视图-曲面图

```
In [5]: # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
        """
        Created on Sun Mar 31 22:32:44 2019

        @author: Ptero
        """

        from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D # noqa: F401 unused import
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

        plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei'] # 用来正常显示中文标签
        plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus']=False # 用来正常显示负号
```

```

npData = np.loadtxt("data2.txt") # 载入所有数据

npCurrent = npData[1:,0]
npGrayscale = npData[0,1:]
npExpData = npData[1:,1:]

fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.gca(projection='3d')

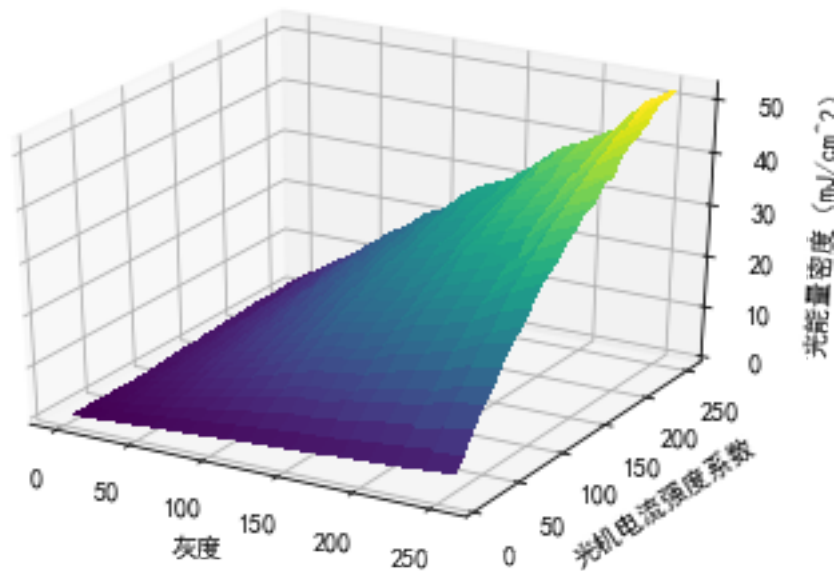
# Plot the surface.
X, Y = np.meshgrid(npGrayscale, npCurrent)
surf = ax.plot_surface(X, Y, npExpData,
                       linewidth=0,
                       antialiased=False,
                       cmap="viridis")

ax.set_xlabel("灰度")
ax.set_ylabel("光机电流强度系数")
ax.set_zlabel("光能量密度 (mJ/cm^2) ")

plt.show()

#plt.savefig(' 光机电流和灰度的关系.png')

```



3D 视图最好用交互式的办法绘制，以获得最佳视角。下面的例子将浮动图片。如下图所示

```
In [18]: %matplotlib auto
```

```

from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D # noqa: F401 unused import
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei'] # 用来正常显示中文标签
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus']=False # 用来正常显示负号

npData = np.loadtxt("data2.txt") # 载入所有数据

npCurrent = npData[1:,0]
npGrayscale = npData[0,1:]
npExpData = npData[1:,1:]

fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.gca(projection='3d')

# Plot the surface.
X, Y = np.meshgrid(npGrayscale, npCurrent)
surf = ax.plot_surface(X, Y, npExpData,
                      linewidth=0,
                      antialiased=False,
                      cmap="viridis")

ax.set_xlabel("灰度")
ax.set_ylabel("光机电流强度系数")
ax.set_zlabel("光能量密度 (mJ/cm^2) ")

plt.show()

```

Using matplotlib backend: Qt5Agg

运行下面的命令，切换回嵌入图片模式 (inline)

```
In [19]: %matplotlib inline
```

1.5 绘制等高线

matplotlib 有两种绘制等高线的函数 `contourf()` 和 `contour()`，前者可以着色，后者可以连线。具体请参考下文例子。

```

In [12]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei'] # 用来正常显示中文标签
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus']=False # 用来正常显示负号

npData = np.loadtxt("data2.txt") # 载入所有数据

npCurrent = npData[1:,0]

```



```

npGrayscale = npData[0,1:]
npExpData = npData[1:,1:]

fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.gca()

# 绘制等高线图
X, Y = np.meshgrid(npGrayscale, npCurrent)
# 这里, 20 是等高线的分层密度, 数字越小, 等高线越稀疏, 反之亦然
C0 = ax.contourf(X, Y, npExpData, 20, alpha=.68, cmap=plt.cm.hot)
# 这里, 20 是等高线的分层密度, 数字越小, 等高线越稀疏, 反之亦然
C = ax.contour(X, Y, npExpData, 20, colors='black', linewidths=0.5)

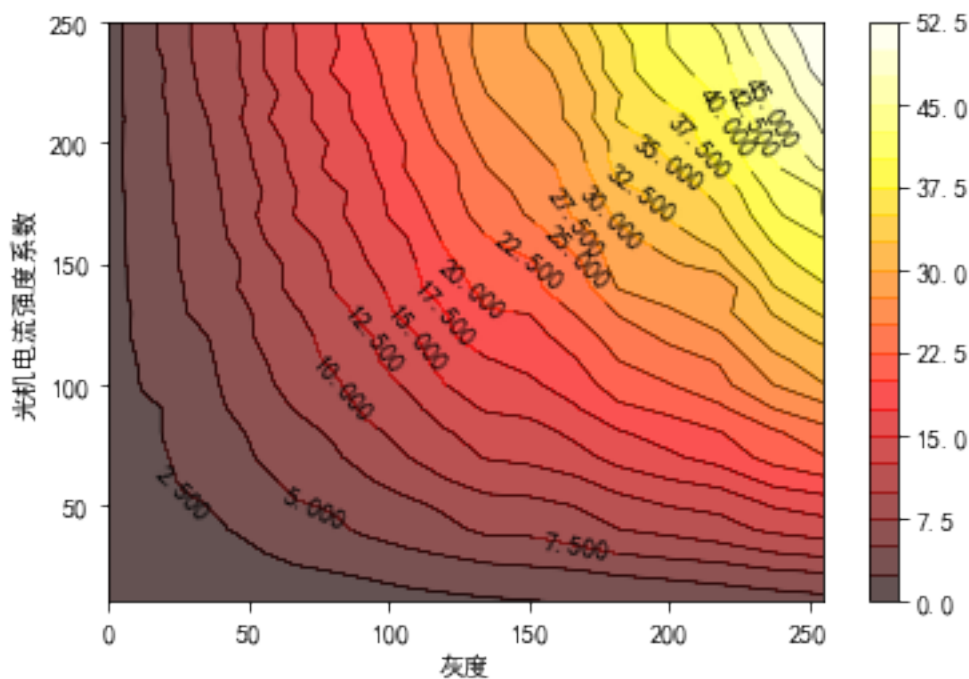
ax.set_xlabel("灰度")
ax.set_ylabel("光机电流强度系数")
ax.clabel(C, inline=True, fontsize=10)

fig.colorbar(C0, ax=ax) # 显示颜色表

plt.show()

#plt.savefig(' 光机电流和灰度的关系-等高线-黑白.png')
#plt.savefig(' 光机电流和灰度的关系-等高线-彩色.png')

```

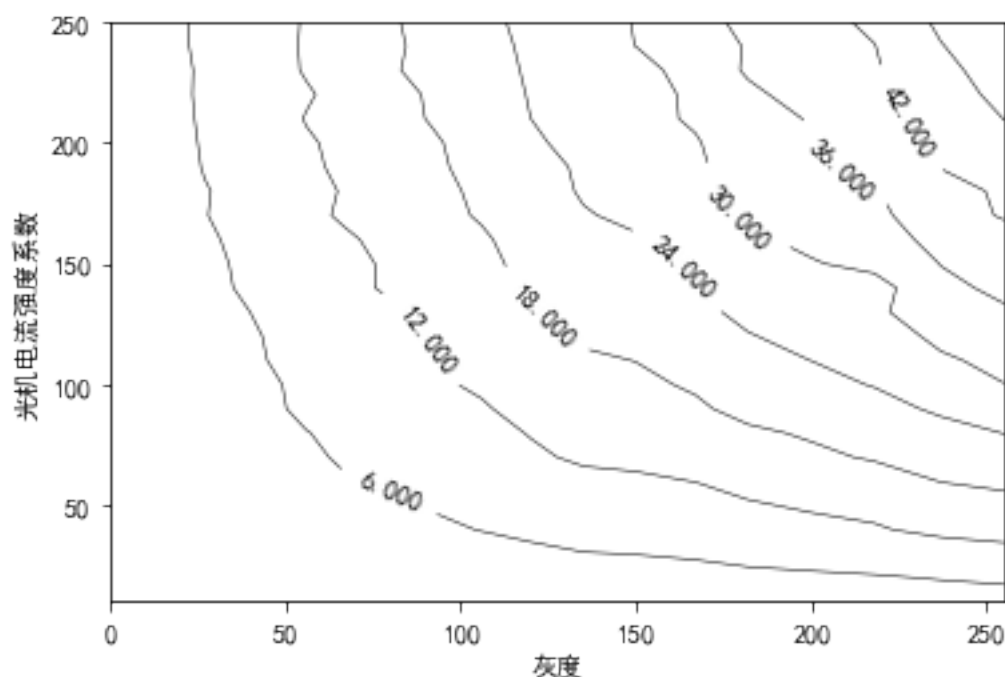


1.6 等高线图-仅连线

```
In [5]: fig = plt.figure()
        ax = fig.gca()

        # 绘制等高线图
        X, Y = np.meshgrid(npGrayscale, npCurrent)
        C = ax.contour(X, Y, npExpData, 8, colors='black', linewidths=0.5)
        ax.set_xlabel("灰度")
        ax.set_ylabel("光机电流强度系数")
        ax.clabel(C, inline=True, fontsize=10)

        plt.show()
```



1.7 等高线图-仅着色

```
In [14]: fig = plt.figure()
        ax = fig.gca()

        # 绘制等高线图
        X, Y = np.meshgrid(npGrayscale, npCurrent)
        # 这里, 20 是等高线的分层密度, 数字越小, 等高线越稀疏, 反之亦然
        C0 = ax.contourf(X, Y, npExpData, 20, alpha=.68, cmap=plt.cm.hot)
        ax.set_xlabel("灰度")
        ax.set_ylabel("光机电流强度系数")
```

```
fig.colorbar(C0, ax=ax) # 显示颜色表  
plt.show()
```

