

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Install</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Python dependencies . . . . .	1
1.2	Build fortran components . . . . .	2
1.2.1	Linux packages that might be needed to build . . . . .	2
<b>2</b>	<b>Usage</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Submodules</b>	<b>2</b>
3.1	env.py . . . . .	2
3.2	dataset.py . . . . .	2
3.3	tools.py . . . . .	2
3.4	plotting.py . . . . .	2
3.5	convert.py . . . . .	2
3.6	optimise.py . . . . .	3
3.7	atmosphere.py . . . . .	3
3.8	lines.py . . . . .	3
3.9	levels.py . . . . .	3
3.10	bruker.py . . . . .	3
3.11	cross_section.py . . . . .	3
3.12	database.py . . . . .	3
3.13	electronic_states.py . . . . .	3
3.14	exceptions.py . . . . .	3
3.15	hitran.py . . . . .	3
3.16	lineshapes.py . . . . .	3
3.17	quantum_numbers.py . . . . .	3
3.18	spectrum.py . . . . .	3
3.19	thermochemistry.py . . . . .	3
3.20	viblevel.py . . . . .	3
3.21	fortran_tools.f90 . . . . .	3
<b>4</b>	<b>Bugs / improvements</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1	optimise.py . . . . .	4
4.1.1	inhibit add_input_function in input_function_method? . . . . .	4
4.2	viblevel.py . . . . .	4
4.2.1	Implement general $\Lambda$ -doubling formula of brown1979 . . . . .	4
4.2.2	Phase error in ${}^3\Pi LS ^1\Delta$ . . . . .	4

spectr — a hodge-podge library used in the scientific work of Alan Heays

## 1 Install

### 1.1 Python dependencies

This modules has been tested and works with python 3.9 and 3.10, and will not work with version  $<3.9$ . It might be necessary to install and use it in a virtual environment (venv) on linux distributions with python version  $<3.9$ .

Many non-standard python libraries are used and are available from linux distributions or via pip, with the following package names:

- bidict
- cycler
- hitran-api
- brukeropusreader
- dill
- h5py
- matplotlib

- numpy
- openpyxl
- periodictable
- py3nj
- scipy
- sympy
- xmltodict

Matplotlib will require a graphics binding package, perhaps pyqt5.

## 1.2 Build fortran components

Run "make" in the root directory to create .so extensions.

The options in Makefile are for the gfortran compiler and use the lapack and openmp libraries.

### 1.2.1 Linux packages that might be needed to build

1. Debian/Ubuntu
  - gfortran
  - python-dev or python3-dev
  - liblapack-dev
  - libomp-dev
2. Arch Linux
  - gcc-gfortran
  - lapack

## 2 Usage

To import all submodules and many common functions directly into working namespace:

```
from spectr.env import *
```

Some example code is included in `./examples`.

## 3 Submodules

### 3.1 env.py

Conveniently import all submodules.

### 3.2 dataset.py

Storage, manipulation, and plotting of tabular data. Allows for the recursive calculation of derived quantities

### 3.3 tools.py

Functions for performing common mathematical and scripting tasks.

### 3.4 plotting.py

Functions for plotting built on matplotlib.

### 3.5 convert.py

Unit conversion and various conversion formulae.

### 3.6 `optimise.py`

General class for conveniently and hierarchically building numerical models with optimisable parameters.

### 3.7 `atmosphere.py`

### 3.8 `lines.py`

Dataset subclasses for storing atomic and molecular quantum-mechanical stationary-state line data.

### 3.9 `levels.py`

Dataset subclasses for storing atomic and molecular quantum-mechanical stationary-stat level data.

### 3.10 `bruker.py`

Interact with output files of Bruker OPUS spectroscopic acquisition and analysis software.

### 3.11 `crosssection.py`

CrossSection object — stub. Probably overshadowed by `spectrum.Spectrum`.

### 3.12 `database.py`

Interface to internal spectroscopic and chemistry database.

### 3.13 `electronicstates.py`

Calculation of diatomic level energies from potential-energy curves.

### 3.14 `exceptions.py`

Exception used to internally communicate failure conditions.

### 3.15 `hitran.py`

Access HITRAN spectroscopic data with `hapy`.

### 3.16 `lineshapes.py`

Simulate individual and groups of spectra lines of various shapes.

### 3.17 `quantumnumbers.py`

Functions for manipulating atomic and molecular quantum numbers.

### 3.18 `spectrum.py`

Classes for manipulating and modelling of experimental spectroscopic data.

### 3.19 `thermochemistry.py`

Functions for computing thermochemical equilibrium with `ggchem`.

### 3.20 `viblevel.py`

Classes for simulating diatomic levels and lines defined by effective Hamiltonians.

### 3.21 `fortrantools.f90`

Various fortran functions and subroutines.

## 4 Bugs / improvements

### 4.1 optimise.py

#### 4.1.1 inhibit add\_input\_function in input\_function\_method?

### 4.2 viblevel.py

#### 4.2.1 Implement general $\Lambda$ -doubling formula of brown1979

Currently the o/p/q  $\Lambda$ -doubling is handled with effective (S, $\Lambda$ )-dependent formulae. Instead implement the last three terms of Eq. 18 of brown1979 into `_getlinearH()` .

#### 4.2.2 Phase error in $^3\Pi|LS|^1\Delta$

When comparing thismodel with pgopher, everything works find except the sign of the interactions  $a^3\Pi(v=12)\sim D^1\Delta(v=1)$ ,  $a^3\Pi(v=12)\sim d^3\Delta(v=5)$ , and  $a^3\Pi(v=12)\sim d^3\Delta(v=6)$  needs to be reversed. There is a phase error between these interactions and others.

```
##rafals draft 2021-06-24
##
## crossing states
upper_13C180.add_level('A1 $\Pi$ (v=1)', Tv=66175.53765, Bv=1.43761743, Dv=6.11179e-06, Hv=-22.39e-12,)
upper_13C180.add_level('D1 $\Delta$ (v=1)', Tv=66442.5076, Bv=1.12, Dv=5.79e-6, Hv=-0.22e-12,)
upper_13C180.add_level('I1 $\Sigma$  (v=2)', Tv=66595.57091, Bv=1.1146473, Dv=5.68e-6, Hv=2.25e-12,)
upper_13C180.add_level('d3 $\Delta$ (v=6)', Tv=66956.97424, Bv=1.09416857, Dv=5.31e-6, Hv=-0.60e-12, Av=-16.097, ADv=-9.17e-5, v=0.94, v=0.76e-2,)
upper_13C180.add_level('e3 $\Sigma$  (v=3)', Tv=66811.0988, Bv=1.1126549, Dv=5.55e-6, Hv=-1.50e-12, v=0.5278,)
# ## non-crossing states
upper_13C180.add_level('d3 $\Delta$ (v=5)', Tv=65949.55, Bv=1.11, Dv=5.33e-6, Hv=-0.60e-12, Av=-15.91, ADv=-9.17e-5, v=0.85, v=0.69e-2,)
upper_13C180.add_level('e3 $\Sigma$  (v=2)', Tv=65802.44, Bv=1.13, Dv=5.58e-6, Hv=-1.50e-12, v=0.54,)
upper_13C180.add_level('I1 $\Sigma$  (v=1)', Tv=65593.17, Bv=1.13, Dv=5.67e-6, Hv=2.25e-12,)
upper_13C180.add_level('a3 $\Sigma$  (v=10)', Tv=66066.95, Bv=1.07, Dv=5.17e-6, Hv=-0.30e-12,)
upper_13C180.add_level('a3 $\Sigma$  (v=11)', Tv=67037.79, Bv=1.05, Dv=5.16e-6, Hv=-0.30e-12, v=-108.84e-2, v=-0.50e-2,)
upper_13C180.add_level('a3 $\Pi$ (v=12)', Tv=66355.00, Bv=1.32, Dv=5.67e-6, Av=36.97, ADv=-20.58e-5, v=-0.49e-2, v=0.33e-2, ov=0.64, pv=2.73e-3, qv=2.95e-5,)
# ## interactions with crossing states
upper_13C180.add_coupling('A1 $\Pi$ (v=1)', 'D1 $\Delta$ (v=1)', v=-6.1688e-2,)
upper_13C180.add_coupling('A1 $\Pi$ (v=1)', 'I1 $\Sigma$  (v=2)', v=7.630e-2)
upper_13C180.add_coupling('A1 $\Pi$ (v=1)', 'd3 $\Delta$ (v=6)', v=18.0838)
upper_13C180.add_coupling('A1 $\Pi$ (v=1)', 'e3 $\Sigma$  (v=3)', v=-5.4206)# ## interactions with non-crossing states
upper_13C180.add_coupling('A1 $\Pi$ (v=1)', 'd3 $\Delta$ (v=5)', v=15.57)
upper_13C180.add_coupling('A1 $\Pi$ (v=1)', 'e3 $\Sigma$  (v=2)', v=14.05)
upper_13C180.add_coupling('A1 $\Pi$ (v=1)', 'I1 $\Sigma$  (v=1)', v=9.89e-2)
upper_13C180.add_coupling('A1 $\Pi$ (v=1)', 'a3 $\Sigma$  (v=10)', v=-5.29)
upper_13C180.add_coupling('A1 $\Pi$ (v=1)', 'a3 $\Sigma$  (v=11)', v=3.836)
## interactions not including A
upper_13C180.add_coupling('a3 $\Pi$ (v=12)', 'I1 $\Sigma$  (v=2)', v=-7.604)
# upper_13C180.add_coupling('a3 $\Pi$ (v=12)', 'D1 $\Delta$ (v=1)', v=-7.955)
# upper_13C180.add_coupling('a3 $\Pi$ (v=12)', 'd3 $\Delta$ (v=5)', v=-38.48, v=7e-2)
# upper_13C180.add_coupling('a3 $\Pi$ (v=12)', 'd3 $\Delta$ (v=6)', v=26.31, v=5.80e-2)
upper_13C180.add_coupling('a3 $\Pi$ (v=12)', 'D1 $\Delta$ (v=1)', v=7.955)
upper_13C180.add_coupling('a3 $\Pi$ (v=12)', 'd3 $\Delta$ (v=5)', v=38.48, v=-7e-2)
upper_13C180.add_coupling('a3 $\Pi$ (v=12)', 'd3 $\Delta$ (v=6)', v=-26.31, v=-5.80e-2)
upper_13C180.add_coupling('a3 $\Pi$ (v=12)', 'e3 $\Sigma$  (v=2)', v=5.09, v=1.00e-2)
upper_13C180.add_coupling('a3 $\Pi$ (v=12)', 'e3 $\Sigma$  (v=3)', v=8.24, v=1.60e-2)
```