
Daniel's github

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This is where I put the documentation for my creations.

**CHAPTER
ONE**

INTRODUCTION

Nomographs are simple, practical tools which can be used to solve complex problems. This is a small sample of nomographs constructed with PyNomo.

CHAPTER TWO

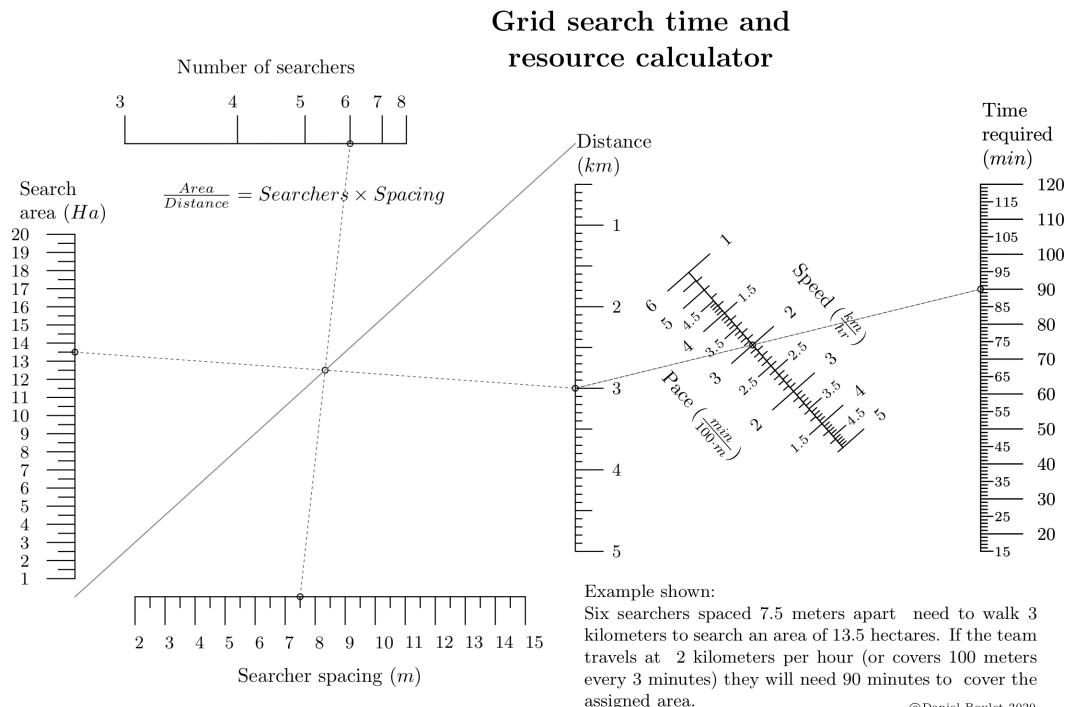
NOMOGRAPHY

A collection of my nomographic creations.

2.1 Search Planner

Grid searches when conducted by ground search and rescue personnel are slow and labour intensive tasks. Search planners will want to allocate scarce resources (searchers and time) appropriately. Knowing the length of time required to search a parcel of land can help assign resources efficiently.

2.1.1 Nomograph



2.1.2 Source code

```
1 """
2 search_planner.py
3
4 Nomogram to calculate search effort for ground search activities.
5 along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
6 """
7 from pynomo.nomographer import Nomographer
8 import sys
9 outputfile = sys.argv[0].split('.')[0] + '.pdf'
10
11 from pyx import *
12 text.set(text.LatexEngine)
13
14 searchers = {
15     'ID': 'searchers',
16     'u_min': 3.0,
17     'u_max': 8.0,
18     'function': lambda u: 1.0 / u,
19     'scale_type': 'linear',
20     'title': r'Number of searchers',
21     'title_distance_center': -1.25,
22     'tick_levels': 1,
23     'tick_text_levels': 1,
24     'tick_side': 'left',
25     'grid_length_0': 0.5,
26     'text_distance_0': 0.75,
27     'title_draw_center': True,
28     # 'title_opposite_tick': False,
29     # 'text_horizontal_align': True,
30     'extra_angle': 90.0
31 }
32
33
34
35 hectares = {
36     'ID': 'hectares',
37     'u_min': 1.0,
38     'u_max': 20.0,
39     'function': lambda u: u * 10000.0,
40     # 'title': r'Search area ($Ha$)',
41     'extra_titles': [
42         {
43             'text': r'Search \par area ($Ha$)',
44             'dx': -1.5,
45             'dy': 0.7
46         }
47     ],
48     'tick_levels': 3,
49     'tick_text_levels': 1,
50     'tick_side': 'left',
51 }
```

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```

52     'grid_length_0': 0.5,
53     'grid_length_1': 0.3,
54     'text_distance_0': 0.8,
55     'scale_type': 'linear smart'
56 }
57
58 distance1 = {
59     'ID': 'distance1',
60     'tag': 'distance',
61     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
62     'u_min': 0.5,
63     'u_max': 5.0,
64     'function': lambda u: u**1000,
65     'align_function': lambda u: u ** 1000,
66     'extra_titles': [
67         {
68             'text': r'Distance \par ($km$)',
69             'dx': -0.5,
70             'dy': 0.65
71         }
72     ],
73     'grid_length_0': 0.5,
74     'grid_length_1': 0.3,
75     'text_distance_0': 0.65,
76     'tick_levels': 3,
77     'tick_text_levels': 1,
78     'tick_side': 'right',
79 }
80
81 spacing = {
82     'ID': 'spacing',
83     'u_min': 2.0,
84     'u_max': 15.0,
85     'function': lambda u: u,
86     # 'scale_type': 'manual point',
87     # 'manual_axis_data': {2.5: '2.5', 5.0: '5.0', 10: '10', 15: '15'},
88     'title': r'Searcher spacing ($m$)',
89     'title_draw_center': True,
90     'title_opposite_tick': False,
91     'tick_text_levels': 1,
92     'tick_levels': 2,
93     'grid_length_0': 0.5,
94     'grid_length_1': 0.2,
95     'text_distance_0': .8,
96     'title_distance_center': -1.5,
97     'text_horizontal_align': True,
98     'extra_angle': 90.0,
99     'turn_relative': True,
100
101    # 'extra_params': [
102    #     {
103    #         'u_min': 2.5,

```

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```

104     #         'u_max': 15.0,
105     #         'scale_type': 'linear',
106     #         'tick_levels': 3,
107     #         'tick_text_levels': 1,
108     #         'tick_side': 'right',
109     #     }
110     # ]
111 }
112
113 area_block = {
114     'ID': 'area_block',
115     'block_type': 'type_4',
116     'height': 8,
117     'width': 8,
118     'f1_params': hectares,
119     'f2_params': distance1,
120     'f3_params': spacing,
121     'f4_params': searchers,
122     'reference_color': color.cmyk.Gray,
123     'padding': .9,
124     'isopleth_values': [['x', 3.0, 7.5, 6]],
125 }
126
127 distance2 = {
128     # distance in meters (u3)
129     'ID': 'distance2',
130     'tag': 'distance',
131     'u_min': 0.5,
132     'u_max': 5.0,
133     'scale_type': 'manual_point',
134     'function': lambda u: u*1000,
135     'tick_levels': 0,
136     'tick_text_levels': 0,
137     # 'title_x_shift': 1.0,
138 }
139
140 speed_km_h = {
141     # speed in km/hr
142     'ID': 'speed_in_km_per_hr',
143     'tag': 'speed',
144     'u_min': 1.0,
145     'u_max': 5.0,
146     'function': lambda u: u*1000/3600,
147     'title': r'Speed ($\frac{km}{hr})$',
148     'tick_levels': 3,
149     'tick_text_levels': 2,
150     'title_x_shift': 0.0,
151     'title_draw_center': True,
152     'title_distance_center': -1.4,
153     'grid_length_0': 0.5,
154     'grid_length_1': 0.3,
155     'text_distance_0': 0.8,

```

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```

156     'text_distance_1': 0.35
157
158 }
159
160
161 time_required = {
162     # time in minutes
163     'ID': 'time_required',
164     'u_min': 15.0,
165     'u_max': 120.0,
166     'function': lambda u: u*60,
167     # 'title': r'Time required ($min$)',
168     'tick_levels': 3,
169     'tick_text_levels': 2,
170     'title_x_shift': 1.0,
171     'extra_titles': [
172         {
173             'text': r'Time \par required \par ($min$)',
174             'dx': -0.5,
175             'dy': 1.2
176         }
177     ],
178 }
179
180
181 distance_speed_time_block = {
182     'block_type': 'type_2',
183     'f1_params': distance2,
184     'f2_params': speed_km_h,
185     'f3_params': time_required,
186     'isopleth_values': [[3.0, 'x', 90]],
187     'mirror_x': True
188 }
189
190 speed_min_100meter = {
191     # speed in minutes / 100 meters
192     'ID': 'speed_sec_meter',
193     'u_min': 0.72*100/60,
194     'u_max': 3.6*100/60,
195     'function': lambda u: u/100*60,
196     'title': r'Pace ($\frac{min}{100\cdot m})',
197     'tick_levels': 3,
198     'tick_text_levels': 2,
199     'title_draw_center': True,
200     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
201     'tick_side': 'left',
202     'title_distance_center': -1.6,
203     'grid_length_0': 0.5,
204     'grid_length_1': 0.3,
205     'text_distance_0': 0.8,
206     'text_distance_1': 0.35
207

```

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```

208 }
209
210
211 distance_speed_time_block2 = {
212     'ID': 'distance_speed_time_block2',
213     'block_type': 'type_2',
214     'f1_params': time_required,
215     'f2_params': speed_min_100meter,
216     'f3_params': distance2,
217     'isopleth_values': [[90, 'x', 3.0]],
218     'width': 10,
219     'mirror_x': True,
220
221 }
222
223 main_params = {
224     'filename': outputfile,
225     'paper_height': 8,
226     'paper_width': 16,
227     'block_params': [area_block, distance_speed_time_block, distance_speed_time_block2],
228     'transformations': [('rotate', 0.01), ('scale paper',)],
229     'title_str': r'\Large \textbf{Grid search time and resource calculator}',
230     'title_y': 10.0,
231     'title_x': 10,
232     '# make_grid': True,
233     '# debug': True,
234     'isopleth_params': [
235         # 'color': 'black',
236         # 'linewidth': 'thin',
237         # 'linestyle': 'solid',
238         # 'circle_size': 0.08,
239         # 'transparency': 0.0,
240         # },
241         {'color': 'black',
242             'linewidth': 'thin',
243             'linestyle': 'dashed',
244             'circle_size': 0.05,
245             'transparency': 0.25,
246         },
247     ],
248     'extra_texts': [
249         {
250             'x': 9.0,
251             'y': 0.0,
252             'text': r'\small \noindent Example shown: \par \noindent Six searchers\n'
253             'spaced 7.5 meters apart \
254                 need to walk 3 kilometers to search an area of 13.5 hectares. If the\n'
255             'team travels at \
256                 2 kilometers per hour (or covers 100 meters every 3 minutes) they will\n'
257             'need 90 minutes to \
258                 cover the assigned area.',
259             'width': 8,
260         }
261     ]
262 }
```

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```

257     },
258     {
259         'x': 14.2,
260         'y': -2.0,
261         'text': r'\tiny \copyright Daniel Boulet 2020',
262         'width': 5.0,
263     },
264     {
265         'x': 1,
266         'y': 7.0,
267         'text': r'$\frac{Area}{Distance}=\text{Searchers} \times \text{Spacing}$',
268         'width': 10.0,
269     },
270 ],
271
272 ],
273
274 }
275
276
277
278 Nomographer(main_params)

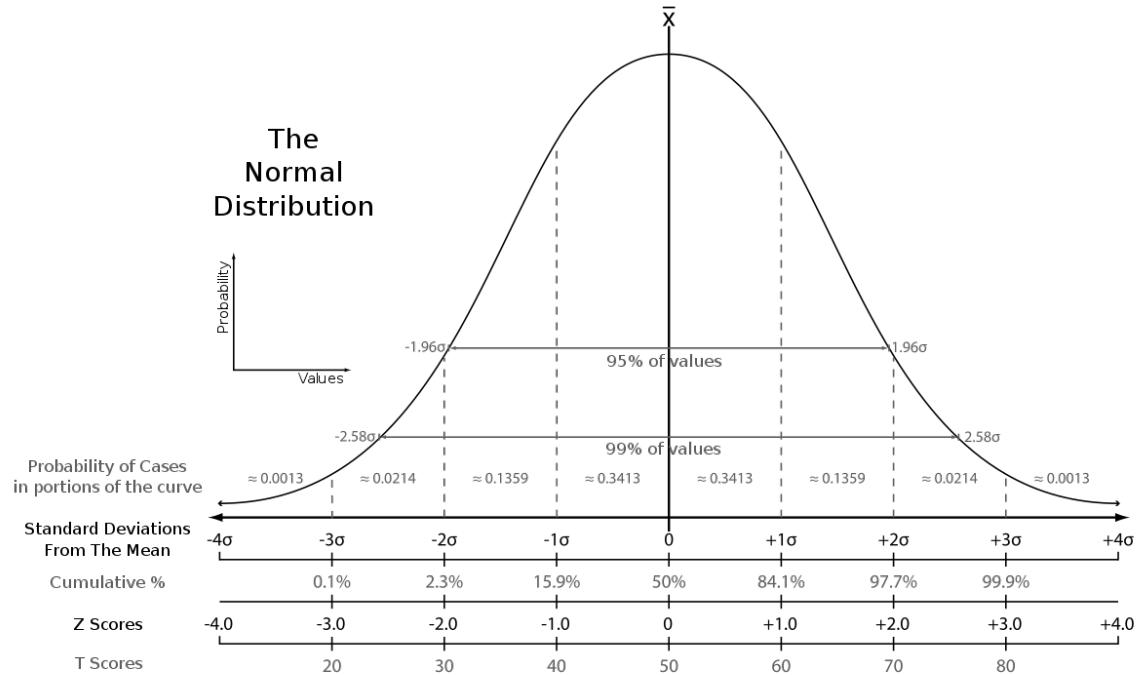
```

2.2 Z score calculator

2.2.1 Theory and background

This example extends Pynomo's versatility by using external libraries. Python's `scipy` library is the engine behind this nomograph which calculates the area under a normal distribution curve between two Z scores (one negative, the other positive).

To calculate the area between two Z scores (Z_{upper} , Z_{lower}) of a normal distribution one must compute the difference between the respective probability density functions $\text{PDF}(Z_{upper})$ and $\text{PDF}(Z_{lower})$. [wik07]



Recall that the functional relationship for a **Type 1** block is:

$$F1(u_1) + F2(u_2) + F3(u_3) = 0$$

and

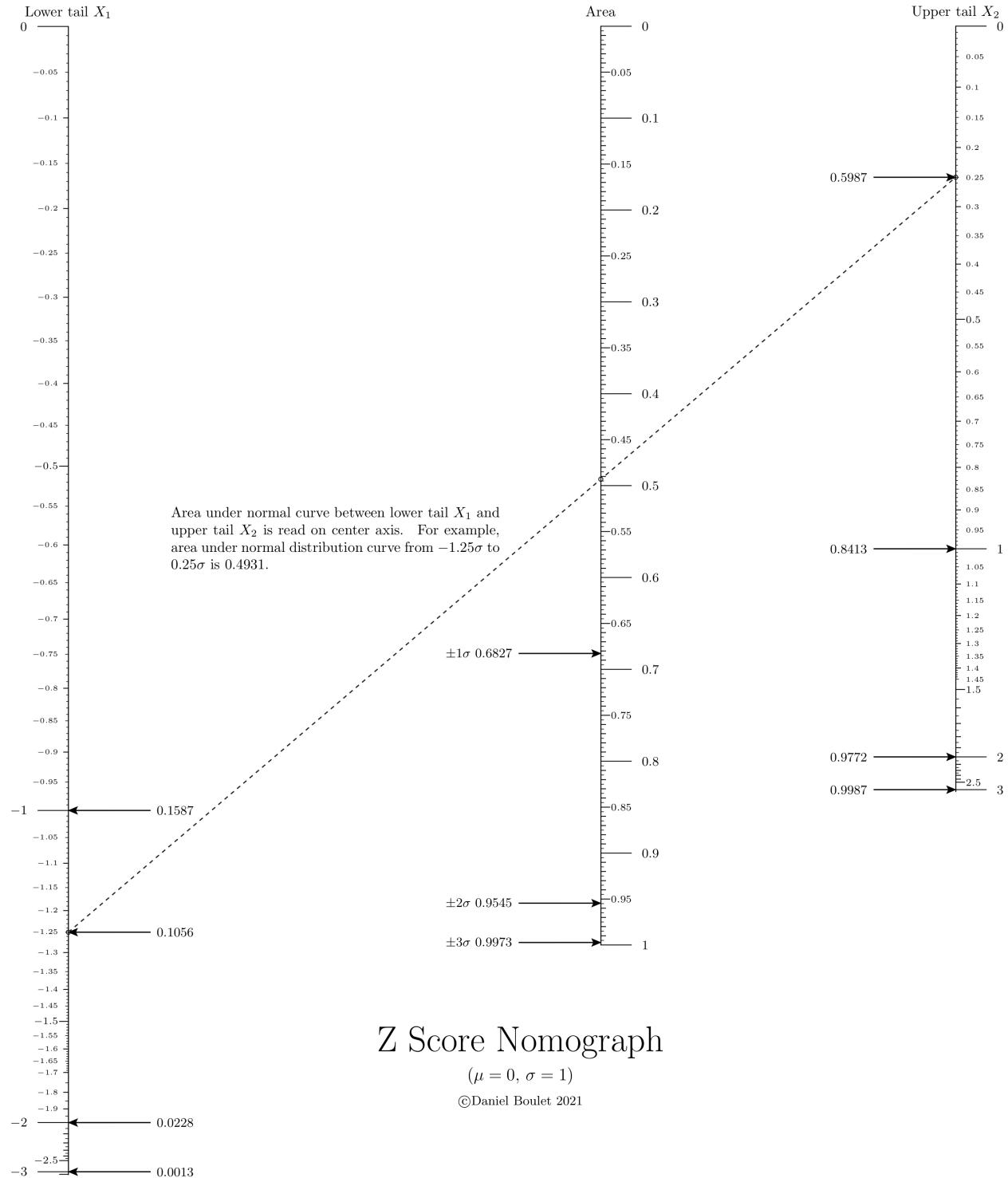
$$\text{Area} = \text{PDF}(Z_{upper}) - \text{PDF}(Z_{lower})$$

therefore

$$\text{PDF}(Z_{upper}) - \text{Area} - \text{PDF}(Z_{lower}) = 0.$$

Two **Type 8** axes are aligned with $\text{PDF}(Z_{upper})$ and $\text{PDF}(Z_{lower})$ to align a Z score with its associated PDF.

2.2.2 Nomograph



2.2.3 Source code

```
1  """
2      zscore.py
3
4      Nomograph to calculate area under normal curve from z-score.
5  """
6
7  import scipy.stats as stats
8  from pynomo.nomographer import *
9  import sys
10 outputfile = sys.argv[0].split('.')[0] + '.pdf'
11
12 sys.path.insert(0, ".")
13 # allows use of latex commands in PyX such as \frac{a}{b} and \par
14 from pyx import *
15
16 pyx.text.set(text.LatexEngine)
17
18
19 def cdf(u):
20     return stats.norm.cdf(u)
21
22
23 def ppf(u):
24     return stats.norm.ppf(u)
25
26
27 lmin = 0.0001
28 lmax = 0.9999
29
30 sd1 = cdf(1.0) - cdf(-1.0)
31 sd2 = cdf(2.0) - cdf(-2.0)
32 sd3 = cdf(3.0) - cdf(-3.0)
33
34
35 leftpdf = {
36     "tag": "a",
37     "u_min": lmin,
38     "u_max": 0.5,
39     "function": lambda u: (u),
40     "scale_type": "manual point",
41     # extra parameters
42     "extra_params": [
43         {
44             "scale_type": "manual arrow",
45             "manual_axis_data": {
46                 cdf(-1.0): r"\%4.4f" % cdf(-1.0),
47                 cdf(-2.0): r"\%4.4f" % cdf(-2.0),
48                 cdf(-3.0): r"\%4.4f" % cdf(-3.0),
49                 cdf(-1.25): r"\%4.4f" % cdf(-1.25),
50             },
51             "arrow_length": 2.0,
```

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```

52     },
53 ],
54 }
55
56
57 leftz = {
58     "tag": "a",
59     "u_min": ppf(lmin),
60     "u_max": ppf(0.5),
61     "function": lambda u: cdf(u),
62     "align_func": lambda u: cdf(u),
63     "title": "Lower tail  $X_1$ ",
64     "tick_levels": 5,
65     "tick_text_levels": 4,
66     "scale_type": "linear smart",
67     "tick_side": "left",
68 }
69
70
71 rightpdf = {
72     "tag": "c",
73     "u_min": 0.5,
74     "u_max": lmax,
75     "function": lambda u: -(u),
76     "scale_type": "manual point",
77     # extra parameters
78     "extra_params": [
79         {
80             "scale_type": "manual arrow",
81             "tick_side": "left",
82             "manual_axis_data": {
83                 cdf(3.0): r"\%4.4f" % cdf(3.0),
84                 cdf(2.0): r"\%4.4f" % cdf(2.0),
85                 cdf(1.0): r"\%4.4f" % cdf(1.0),
86                 cdf(0.25): r"\%4.4f" % cdf(0.25),
87             },
88             "arrow_length": 2.0,
89         },
90     ],
91 }
92
93
94 rightz = {
95     "tag": "c",
96     "u_min": ppf(0.5),
97     "u_max": ppf(lmax),
98     "function": lambda u: cdf(u),
99     "align_func": lambda u: cdf(u),
100    "title": "Upper tail  $X_2$ ",
101    "tick_levels": 5,
102    "tick_text_levels": 4,
103    "scale_type": "linear smart",

```

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```

104 }
105
106 leftblock2 = {"block_type": "type_8", "f_params": leftz, "isopleth_values": [[{"x"}]]}
107
108
109 rightblock2 = {"block_type": "type_8", "f_params": rightz, "isopleth_values": [[{"x"}]]}
110
111
112 delta = {
113     "u_min": 0.0,
114     "u_max": 1.0,
115     "function": lambda u: u,
116     "scale_type": "linear smart",
117     "title": "Area",
118     "tick_levels": 5,
119     "tick_text_levels": 4,
120     "extra_params": [
121         {
122             "tick_side": "left",
123             "scale_type": "manual arrow",
124             "manual_axis_data": {
125                 "sd1: r"\pm 1 \sigma" % sd1,
126                 "sd2: r"\pm 2 \sigma" % sd2,
127                 "sd3: r"\pm 3 \sigma" % sd3,
128             },
129             "arrow_length": 2.0,
130         },
131     ],
132 }
133
134 block_diff = {
135     "block_type": "type_1",
136     "f1_params": leftpdf,
137     "f2_params": delta,
138     "f3_params": rightpdf,
139     "proportion": 1.5,
140     "isopleth_values": [[cdf(-1.25), "x", cdf(0.25)]],
141 }
142
143
144 main_params = {
145     "filename": outputfile,
146     "paper_height": 11.0 * 2.54,
147     "paper_width": 8.5 * 2.54,
148     "block_params": [block_diff, leftblock2, rightblock2],
149     "cdfations": [("rotate", 0.01), ("scale paper",), ("polygon",)],
150     "title_x": 11.0,
151     "title_y": 3.0,
152     "title_box_width": 15.0,
153     "title_str": r"\Huge Z Score Nomograph \par \medskip \large ($\mu = 0$, $\sigma = 1$ \par \medskip \small \copyright Daniel Boulet 2021",
154     "# make_grid":True,

```

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```

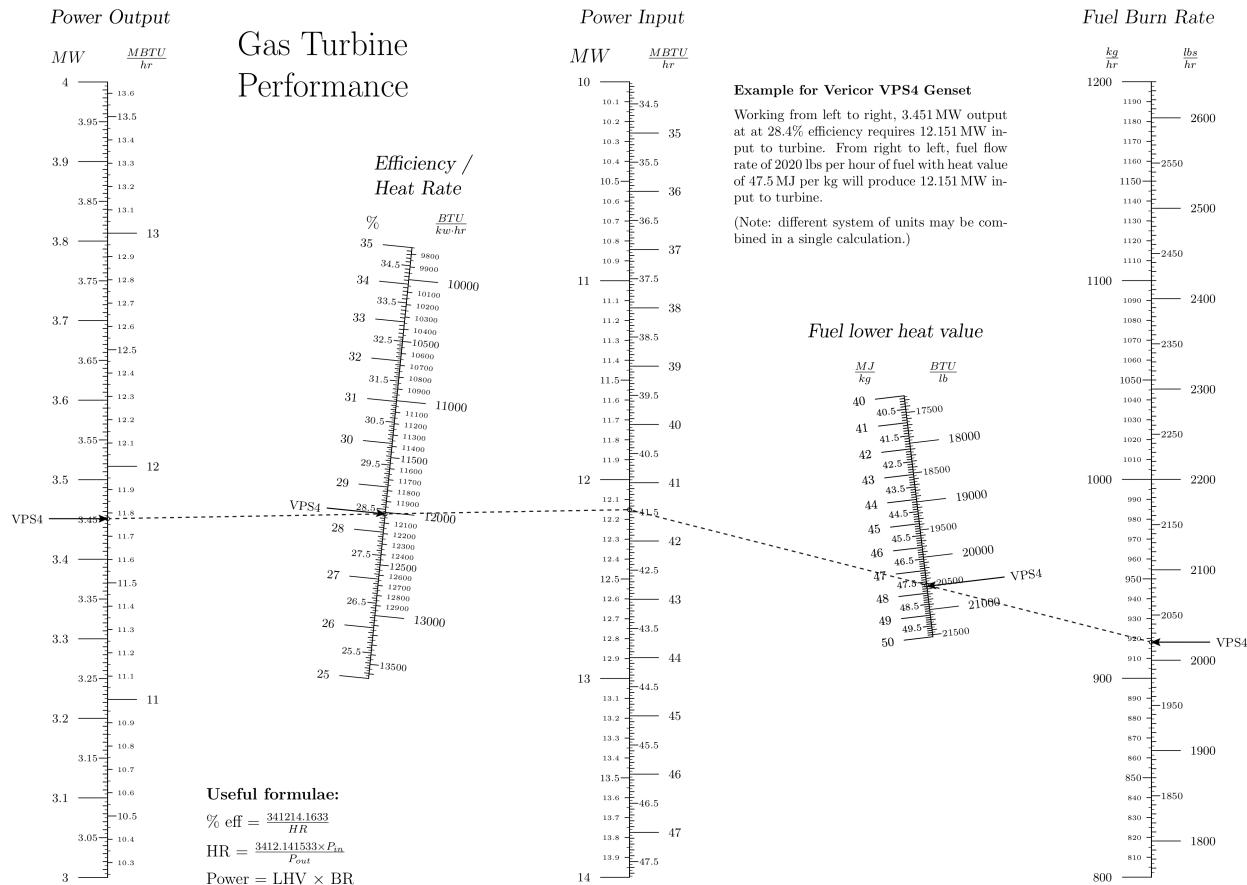
155 "extra_texts": [
156     {
157         "x": 2.5,
158         "y": 16.0,
159         "text": r"\noindent Area under normal curve between lower tail $X_1$ and
160         ↪upper tail $X_2$ is read on center axis. \
161         For example, area under normal distribution curve from $\%g \sigma$ to $
162         ↪\%g \sigma$ is $\%4.4f$."
163         % (-1.25, 0.25, cdf(0.25) - cdf(-1.25)),
164         "width": 8.0,
165     },
166 ],
167 Nomographer(main_params)

```

2.3 VPS Generator Performance

This nomograph estimates power generation based on fuel consumption of a Vericor VPS4 Genset.

2.3.1 Nomograph



©Daniel Boulet (2019-2020)

2.3.2 Source code

```

1  *****
2      vps4performance.py
3
4      Gas turbine performance nomograph based on Vericor VPS4 gensex.
5  *****
6  from pynomo.nomographer import *
7  import sys
8  sys.path.insert(0, "..")
9  outputfile = sys.argv[0].split('.')[0]+'.pdf'
10
11 # allows use of latex commands in PyX such as \frac{a}{b} and \par
12 from pyx import *
13 text.set(text.LatexEngine)
14
15 def watts2btu_hr(watts):
16     return watts*3.412141633

```

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```

18
19 def btu_hr2watts(btu_hr):
20     return btu_hr/3.412141633
21
22
23 def btu2joule(btu):
24     return btu*1055.06
25
26
27 def joule2btu(joule):
28     return joule/1055.06
29
30
31 """
32 this part is the left handside of the total graph
33 """
34
35 leftside_u1_left = {
36     'tag': 'left_1',
37
38     # range of values (nominal 3451000.0 W)
39     'u_min': 3.0,
40     'u_max': 4.0,
41
42     # functions
43     'function': lambda u: u*1000000.0,
44
45     # scale type and detail
46     'tick_levels': 4,
47     'tick_text_levels': 3,
48     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
49
50     # tick and title locations
51     'title': r'large $MW$',
52     'title_x_shift': -1.0,
53     'title_y_shift': 0.5,
54     'tick_side': 'left',
55
56     # extra parameters
57     'extra_params': [
58         {
59             'scale_type': 'manual arrow',
60             'manual_axis_data':
61                 {
62                     3.451: r'VPS4',
63                 },
64             'arrow_length': 1.5,
65         },
66     ],
67
68     # additional title information
69

```

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```

70     'extra_titles': [
71         {
72             'dx': -2.0,
73             'dy': 1.5,
74             'text': '\slshape \Large Power Output',
75             # 'width': 5.0
76         },
77     ],
78
79 }
80
81 leftside_u1_right = {
82     'tag': 'left_1',
83
84     # range of values (nominal 11778263.0 BTU/hr )
85     'u_min': 3.0*watts2btu_hr(1000000.0)/1000000.0,
86     'u_max': 4.0*watts2btu_hr(1000000.0)/1000000.0,
87
88     # functions
89     'function': lambda u: u*1000000.0,
90     'align_func': lambda u: u/watts2btu_hr(1000000.0)*1000000.0,
91
92     # scale type and detail
93     'tick_levels': 4,
94     'tick_text_levels': 3,
95     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
96
97     # tick and title locations
98     'title': r'\large ${\frac{MBTU}{hr}}$',
99     'title_x_shift': 1.0,
100    'title_y_shift': 0.5,
101    'tick_side': 'right',
102
103 }
104
105 leftside_u2_left = {
106     # range of values (nominal 28%)
107     'u_min': 0.25*100.0,
108     'u_max': 0.35*100.0,
109
110     # functions
111     'function': lambda u: u/100.0,
112
113     # scale type and detail
114     'tick_levels': 4,
115     'tick_text_levels': 3,
116     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
117
118     # tick and title locations
119     'title': r'\large $\%$',
120     'title_x_shift': -1.0,
121

```

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```

122     'title_y_shift': 0.5,
123     'tick_side': 'left',
124
125     # additional title information
126     'extra_titles': [
127         {
128             'dx': -1.5,
129             'dy': 2.0,
130             'text': '\slshape \Large Efficiency / \par Heat Rate',
131             # 'width': 5.0
132         },
133     ],
134
135     # extra parameters
136     'extra_params': [
137         {
138             'scale_type': 'manual arrow',
139             'manual_axis_data':
140                 {
141                     28.4: r'VPS4',
142                 },
143             'arrow_length': 1.5,
144         },
145     ],
146
147 }
148
149
150 leftside_u2_right = {
151     # range of values (nominal 12025 BTU/kWh )
152     'u_min': watts2btu_hr(100000.0)/35.0,
153     'u_max': watts2btu_hr(100000.0)/25.0,
154
155     # functions
156     'function': lambda u: watts2btu_hr(1000.0)/(u),
157     'text_format': r"$%4.0f$",
158     # 'align_func': lambda u:341300.0/u,
159
160     # scale type and detail
161     'tick_levels': 4,
162     'tick_text_levels': 3,
163     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
164
165     # tick and title locations
166     'title': r'\large ${\frac{BTU}{kw \cdot hr}}$',
167     'title_x_shift': 1.0,
168     'title_y_shift': 0.5,
169     'tick_side': 'right',
170 }
171
172 leftside_u3_left = {
173     'tag': 'mid',

```

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```

174
175     # range of values (nominal 12325000.0 W )
176     'u_min': 10.0,
177     'u_max': 14.0,
178
179     # functions
180     'function': lambda u: u*1000000.0,
181
182     # scale type and detail
183     'tick_levels': 4,
184     'tick_text_levels': 3,
185     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
186
187     # tick and title locations
188     'title': r'\Large $MW$',
189     'title_x_shift': -1.0,
190     'title_y_shift': 0.5,
191     'tick_side': 'left',
192
193     # additional title information
194     'extra_titles': [
195         {
196             'dx': -1.8,
197             'dy': 1.5,
198             'text': '\slshape \Large Power Input',
199             '# width': 5.0
200         },
201     ],
202
203
204 }
205
206 leftside_u3_right = {
207     # range of values (nominal 42065225.0 BTU/hr )
208     'u_min': 10.0*watts2btu_hr(1000000.0)/1000000.0,
209     'u_max': 14.0*watts2btu_hr(1000000.0)/1000000.0,
210
211     # functions
212     'function': lambda u: u*1000000.0,
213     'align_func': lambda u: u/watts2btu_hr(1000000.0)*1000000.0,
214
215     # scale type and detail
216     'tick_levels': 4,
217     'tick_text_levels': 3,
218     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
219
220     # tick and title locations
221     'title': r'\large ${\frac{MBTU}{hr}}$',
222     'title_x_shift': 1.0,
223     'title_y_shift': 0.5,
224     'tick_side': 'right',
225 }
```

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```

226
227 """
228
229 this part is the right hand side of the total graph
230
231 """
232
233 rightside_u3_left = {
234     'tag': 'mid',
235
236     # range of values (nominal 12325000.0 W )
237     'u_min': 10.0,
238     'u_max': 14.0,
239
240     # functions
241     'function': lambda u: u*1000000.0,
242
243     # scale type and detail
244     'scale_type': 'manual point',
245
246 }
247
248 rightside_u3_right = {
249     # range of values (nominal 42065225.0 BTU/hr )
250     'u_min': 10.0*watts2btu_hr(1000000.0)/1000000.0,
251     'u_max': 14.0*watts2btu_hr(1000000.0)/1000000.0,
252
253     # functions
254     'function': lambda u: u*1000000.0,
255     'align_func': lambda u: u/watts2btu_hr(1000000.0)*1000000.0,
256
257     # scale type and detail
258     'scale_type': 'manual point',
259
260 }
261
262
263 rightside_u2_left = {
264     # range of values (nominal 45000000 MJ / kg )
265     'u_min': 40.0,
266     'u_max': 50.0,
267
268     # functions
269     'function': lambda u: 1.0/(u*1000000.0),
270
271     # scale type and detail
272     'tick_levels': 4,
273     'tick_text_levels': 3,
274     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
275
276     # tick and title locations

```

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```

278     'title': r'\large ${\frac{MJ}{kg}}$',
279     'title_x_shift': -1.0,
280     'title_y_shift': 0.5,
281     'tick_side': 'left',
282
283     # extra parameters
284     'extra_params': [
285         {
286             },
287         ],
288
289
290     # additional title information
291     'extra_titles': [
292         {
293             'dx': -3.0,
294             'dy': 1.5,
295             'text': r'\slshape Large Fuel lower heat value',
296             # 'width': 5.0
297         },
298     ],
299
300 }
301
302
303 rightside_u2_right = {
304     # range of values (nominal 20000 BTU/lb)
305     'u_min': 40000000.0/2321.13,
306     'u_max': 50000000.0/2321.13,
307
308     # functions
309     'function': lambda u: 1.0/(u),
310     # 'align_func':lambda u: u*2326.0/1000000.0,
311
312     # scale type and detail
313     'tick_levels': 4,
314     'tick_text_levels': 3,
315     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
316     'text_format': r"%4.0f",
317
318     # tick and title locations
319     'title': r'\large ${\frac{BTU}{lb}}$',
320     'title_x_shift': 1.0,
321     'title_y_shift': 0.5,
322     'tick_side': 'right',
323
324     # extra parameters
325     'extra_params': [
326         {
327             'scale_type': 'manual arrow',
328             'manual_axis_data':
329             {

```

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```

330             20548.0: r'VPS4',
331         },
332         'arrow_length': 2.0,
333     },
334 ],
335
336 }
337 }

339 rightside_u1_left = {
340     'tag': 'right_1',
341
342     # range of values (nominal 1000 kg/hr )
343     'u_min': 800.0,
344     'u_max': 1200.0,
345
346     # functions
347     'function': lambda u: u/3600.0,
348
349     # scale type and detail
350     'tick_levels': 4,
351     'tick_text_levels': 3,
352     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
353
354     # tick and title locations
355     'title': r'\large ${\frac{kg}{hr}}$',
356     'title_x_shift': -1.0,
357     'title_y_shift': 0.5,
358     'tick_side': 'left',
359
360     # additional title information
361     'extra_titles': [
362         {
363             'dx': -2.3,
364             'dy': 1.5,
365             'text': '\slshape \Large Fuel Burn Rate',
366             # 'width': 5.0
367         },
368     ],
369
370 }
371

372 rightside_u1_right = {
373     'tag': 'right_1',
374
375     # range of values (nominal 2020 lb/hr )
376     'u_min': 800*2.2,
377     'u_max': 1200.0*2.2,
378
379     # functions

```

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```

382     'function': lambda u: u,
383     'align_func': lambda u: u/2.2,
384     # scale type and detail
385     'tick_levels': 4,
386     'tick_text_levels': 3,
387     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
388
389     # tick and title locations
390     'title': r'\large ${\frac{lbs}{hr}}$',
391     'title_x_shift': 1.0,
392     'title_y_shift': 0.5,
393     'tick_side': 'right',
394
395     # extra parameters
396     'extra_params': [
397         {
398             'scale_type': 'manual arrow',
399             'manual_axis_data':
400                 {
401                     2020.0: r'VPS4',
402                 },
403             'arrow_length': 1.5,
404         },
405     ],
406
407 }
408
409
410 leftside_SI_block = {
411     'block_type': 'type_2',
412     'f1_params': leftside_u1_left,
413     'f2_params': leftside_u2_left,
414     'f3_params': leftside_u3_left,
415     'isopleth_values': [[3.451, 28.4, 'x']],
416 }
417
418 leftside_IMP_block = {
419     'block_type': 'type_2',
420     'f1_params': leftside_u1_right,
421     'f2_params': leftside_u2_right,
422     'f3_params': leftside_u3_right,
423     'isopleth_values': [[watts2btu_hr(3.451), 'x', watts2btu_hr(3.451)/.284]],
424 }
425
426
427 rightside_SI_block = {
428     'block_type': 'type_2',
429     'f1_params': rightside_u1_left,
430     'f2_params': rightside_u2_left,
431     'f3_params': rightside_u3_left,
432     'isopleth_values': [[2020.0/2.2, 'x', 'x']],
433 }
```

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```

434     'mirror_x': True,
435 }
436
437 rightside_IMP_block = {
438     'block_type': 'type_2',
439     'f1_params': rightside_u1_right,
440     'f2_params': rightside_u2_right,
441     'f3_params': rightside_u3_right,
442     'isopleth_values': [[2020.0, 'x', watts2btu_hr(3.451)/.284]],
443     'mirror_x': True,
444 }
445
446 main_params = {
447     'filename': outputfile,
448     'paper_height': 8.0*2.54,
449     'paper_width': 10.5*2.54,
450     'block_params': [leftside_SI_block, rightside_SI_block, leftside_IMP_block, ↵
451     rightside_IMP_block],
452     'transformations': [('rotate', 0.01), ('scale paper',)],
453     'title_str': r"\Huge Gas Turbine \par Performance",
454     'title_x': 5.5,
455     'title_y': 21.0,
456     'extra_texts': [
457         {
458             'text': r'\large \textbf{Useful formulae:} \par \medskip \% eff = ${\frac{341214.1633}{HR}}$ \par \medskip HR = ${\frac{3412.141533}{P_{in}P_{out}}}$ \par \medskip Power = LHV $\times$ BR',
459             'x': 2.0,
460             'y': 2.0,
461             'width': 10.0
462         },
463         {
464             'text': r'\copyright Daniel Boulet (2019-2020)',
465             'x': 21.0,
466             'y': -1.5,
467         },
468         {
469             'x': 16.0,
470             'y': 20.0,
471             'text': r'\noindent \textbf{Example for Vericor VPS4 Genset} \par \medskip \
472             \noindent \normalsize Working from left to right, 3.451\,MW output at at 28.4\% \
473             efficiency requires 12.151\,MW input to turbine. From right to left, fuel flow rate of \
474             2020 lbs per hour of fuel with heat value of 47.5\,MJ per kg will produce 12.151\,MW \
475             input to turbine. \par \medskip \noindent (Note: different system of units may be \
476             combined in a single calculation.)',
477             'width': 7.0,
478         }
479     ],
480     # 'make_grid': True,
481 }
482 Nomographer(main_params)

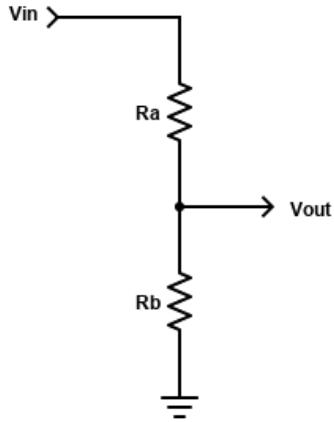
```

2.4 Voltage Divider

2.4.1 Theory and background

In electronics, resistive voltage dividers are used for a variety of purposes. The formula for a resistive voltage divider is [Wik21c]:

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{R_b}{(R_a + R_b)}$$

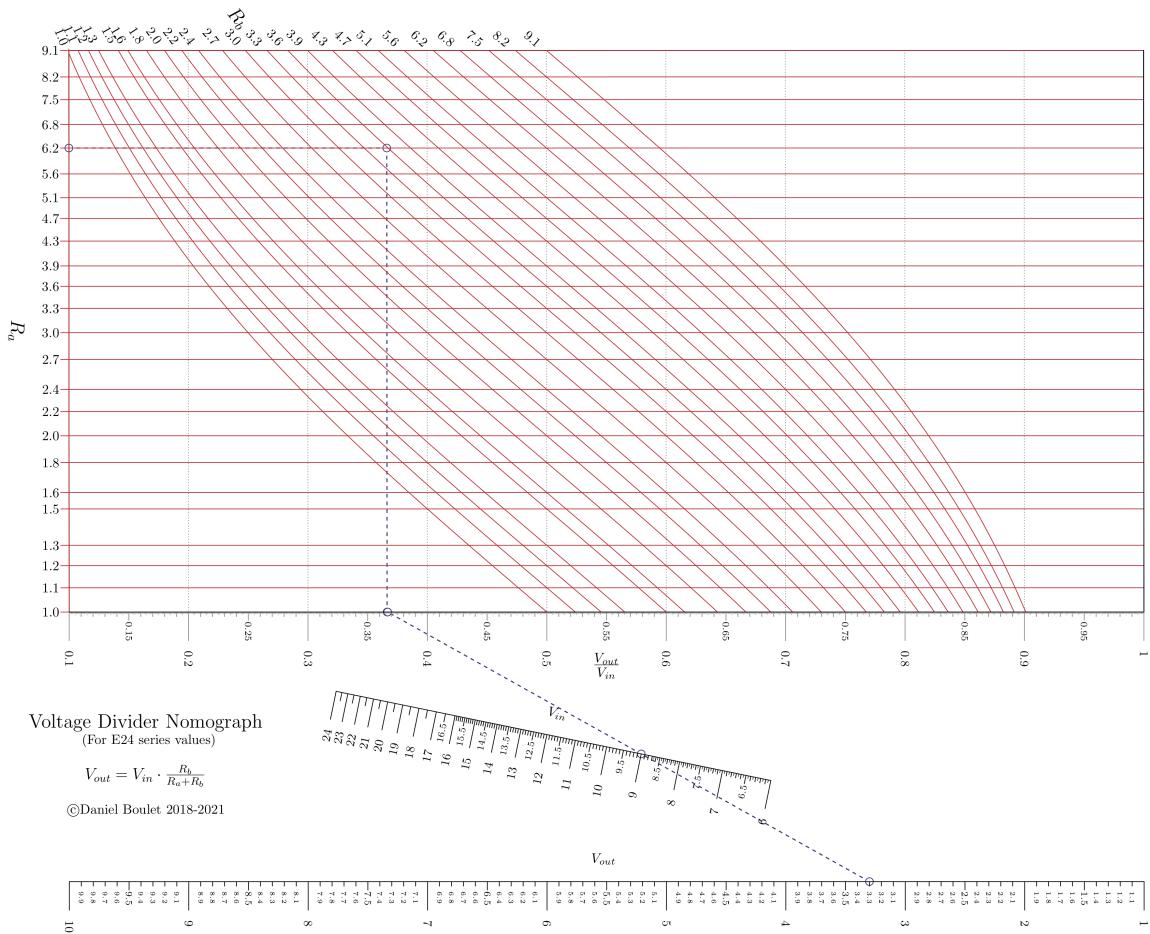


When designing voltage dividers, constraints may demand engineers choose resistors from a set of “preferred values” [Wik21b]. These values are discrete and engineers must select the best combination of resistors based on tolerance and the available preferred values. Similar voltage ratios can be obtained with different combinations of resistor values.

The voltage divider nomograph links input voltage (V_{in}), output voltage (V_{out}) and a pair of resistor values into a single nomograph. Pynomo’s **Type 5** blocks are well suited for plotting relationships between pairs of discrete values. A vertical line dropped from the intersection of R_a values and R_b values reveals the V_{out} / V_{in} voltage ratio. Alignment with a **Type 2** block allows the engineer to determine V_{out} given V_{in} (or vice versa).

Of greater benefit is the ability to quickly determine the optimum pair of resistor values for a given application. For example, given an input voltage (9V) and desired output voltage (3.3V), the engineer draws a straight line from the V_{out} axis, through the V_{in} axis to the base of the voltage ratio graph. A perpendicular line is then drawn from the base to the top of the graph. The vertical line’s nearest approach to the intersection of the horizontal R_a and curved R_b lines represents the best combination of resistor values. It can be quickly shown that one combination of values ($R_a = 6.2$ and $R_b = 3.6$) will produce an output voltage very close to the desired value (3.3061V).

2.4.2 Nomograph



2.4.3 Source code

```

1  """
2   voltdiv_E24_resistors.py
3
4   Nomogram to calculate resistor values for simple voltage divider. This
5   along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
6 """
7
8 from pynomo.nomographer import *
9 import sys
10 sys.path.insert(0, "..")
11 outputfile = sys.argv[0].split('.')[0] + '.pdf'
12
13 from pyx import *
14 pyx.text.set(text.LatexEngine)
15
16 import numpy as np

```

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```

18 resistors = [
19     1.0,      1.1,      1.2,
20     1.3,      1.5,      1.6,
21     1.8,      2.0,      2.2,
22     2.4,      2.7,      3.0,
23     3.3,      3.6,      3.9,
24     4.3,      4.7,      5.1,
25     5.6,      6.2,      6.8,
26     7.5,      8.2,      9.1
27 ]
28
29 # Type 5 contour
30 def f1(x, u):
31     return np.log10(u * (1 - x) / x)
32
33
34 block_1_params = {
35     'width': 12.0,
36     'height': 25.0,
37     'block_type': 'type_5',
38
39     'u_func': lambda u: np.log10(u),
40     'u_values': resistors,
41     'u_axis_color': pyx.color.cmyk.Red,
42     'u_title': r'\Large{$R_a$}',
43     'u_text_format': r"\normalsize{\%3.1f}",
44
45     'v_func': f1,
46     'v_values': resistors,
47     'v_axis_color': pyx.color.cmyk.Red,
48     'v_title': r'\Large{$R_b$}',
49     'v_text_format': r"\normalsize{\%3.1f}",
50
51     'wd_tag': 'A',
52     'wd_tick_side': 'right',
53     'wd_title': r'\Large $\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}$',
54     'wd_tick_levels': 5,
55     'wd_tick_text_levels': 2,
56     'wd_title_opposite_tick': True,
57     'wd_axis_color': pyx.color.cmyk.Gray,
58     'isopleth_values': [
59         [6.2, 'x', 'x'],
60     ],
61     'vertical_guide_nr': 10,
62     'manual_x_scale': True,           # trick to "decompress" Ra scale
63
64 }
65
66 # this is non-obvious trick to find bottom edge coordinates of the grid in order
67 # to align it with N nomogram
68 block1_dummy = Nomo_Block_Type_5(mirror_x=False)
69 block1_dummy.define_block(block_1_params)

```

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```

70 block1_dummy.set_block()
71
72 # Let's define the N-nomogram
73 N_params_3 = {
74     'u_min': block1_dummy.grid_box.params_wd['u_min'],
75     'u_max': block1_dummy.grid_box.params_wd['u_max'],
76     'function': lambda u: u,
77     'title': '',
78     'tag': 'A',
79     'tick_side': 'right',
80     'tick_levels': 2,
81     'tick_text_levels': 2,
82     'reference': False,
83     'tick_levels': 0,
84     'tick_text_levels': 0,
85     'title_draw_center': True
86 }
87 N_params_2 = {
88     'u_min': 6.0,
89     'u_max': 24.0,
90     'function': lambda u: u,
91     'title': r'$V_{in}$',
92     'tag': 'none',
93     'tick_side': 'left',
94     'tick_levels': 4,
95     'tick_text_levels': 3,
96     'title_draw_center': True,
97     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
98 }
99 N_params_1 = {
100     'u_min': 1.0,
101     'u_max': 10.0,
102     'function': lambda u: u,
103     'title': r'$V_{out}$',
104     'tag': 'none',
105     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
106     'tick_side': 'right',
107     'tick_levels': 3,
108     'tick_text_levels': 3,
109     'title_draw_center': True
110 }
111
112 block_2_params = {
113     'block_type': 'type_2',
114     'f1_params': N_params_1,
115     'f2_params': N_params_2,
116     'f3_params': N_params_3,
117     'isopleth_values': [
118         # Vout, Vin, ratio
119         [3.3, 9.0, 'x'],
120     ]
121 }
```

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```

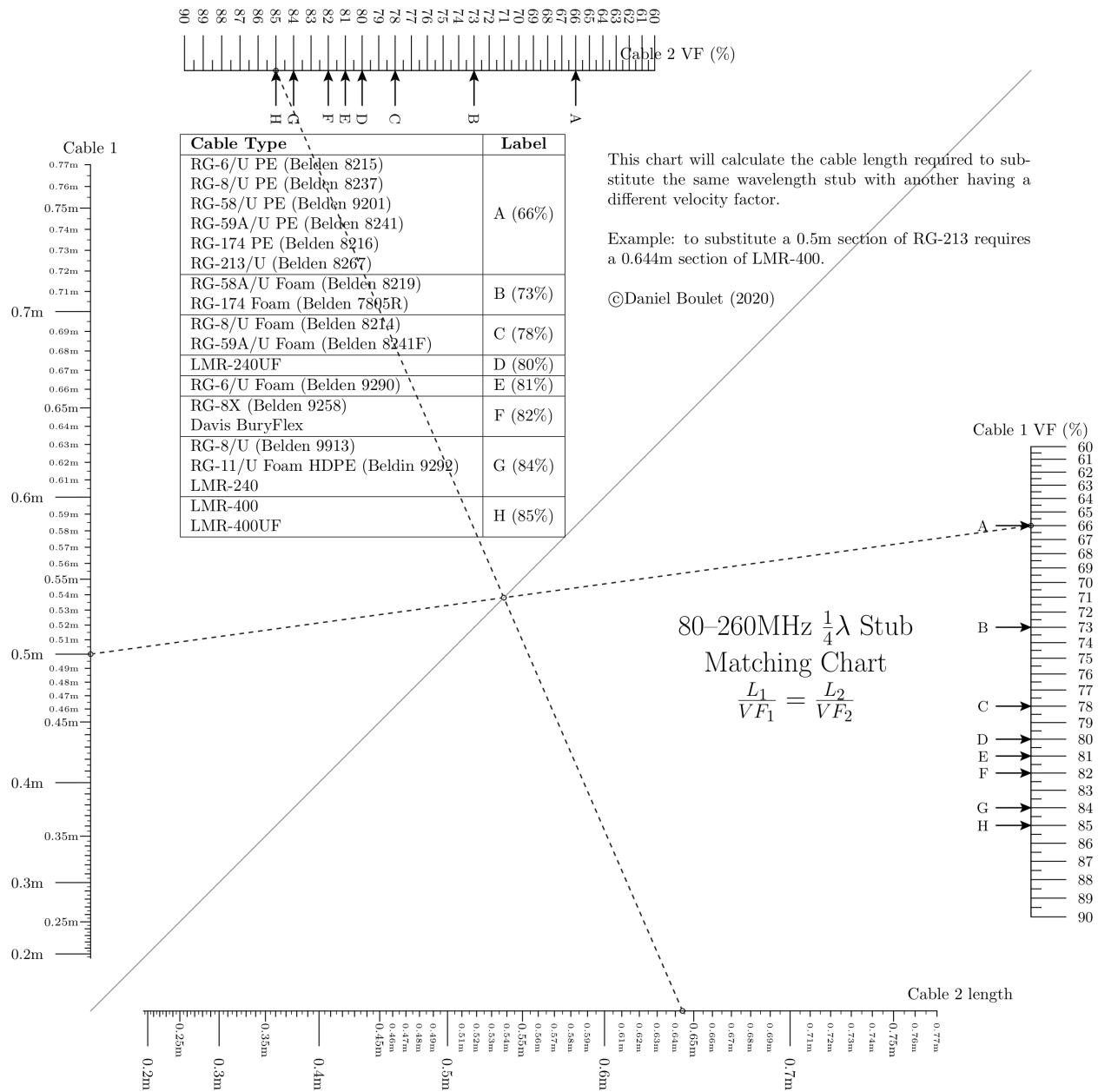
122
123 main_params = {
124     # 'make_grid': True,
125     'filename': 'outputfile',
126     'paper_height': 8.5*2.54,
127     'paper_width': 11.0*2.54,
128     'block_params': [block_1_params, block_2_params],
129     'transformations': [('rotate', 0.01), ('scale paper',)],
130     'title_str': r'\Large Voltage Divider Nomograph \par \
131         \normalsize (For E24 series values) \par \bigskip \
132         \large $V_{out}=V_{in} \cdot \frac{R_b}{R_a+R_b}$ \
133         \par \bigskip \normalsize \copyright Daniel Boulet 2018-2021',
134     'title_x': 2.0,
135     'title_y': 4.0,
136     'isopleth_params': [
137         {
138             'color': 'blue',
139             'linewidth': 'thick',
140             'linestyle': 'dashed',
141             'circle_size': 0.10,
142         },
143     ],
144 }
145
146 Nomographer(main_params)

```

2.5 Velocity Factor Calculator

$\frac{1}{4}\lambda$ matching stubs can be created with different types of coax cable. However the velocity factor of coax cables varies by type and manufacturer. This nomograph allows an engineer to substitute one type of cable for another of different length and velocity factor.

2.5.1 Nomograph



2.5.2 Source code

```

1  """
2      vf_calculator.py
3
4      Stub matching nomogram for 80 to 260 MHz range.
5
6
7  from pynomo.nomographer import Nomographer

```

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```

8 import sys
9 from pyx import *
10 text.set(text.LatexEngine)
11 sys.path.insert(0, "..")
12 outputfile = sys.argv[0].split('.')[0] + '.pdf'
13
14 text.preamble(r"\usepackage{array}")
15
16 scalingFactor = 2
17 shortest_wavelength = 0.19250
18 longest_wavelength = 0.77001
19
20 stub_length_1 = {
21     'u_min': shortest_wavelength,
22     'u_max': longest_wavelength,
23     'function': lambda u: u**scalingFactor,
24     'title': r'Cable 1',
25     'tick_levels': 5,
26     'tick_text_levels': 4,
27     'text_format': r'${%2.2g}$',
28     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
29     'tick_side': 'left',
30 }
31 vel_factor_1 = {
32     'u_min': 60,
33     'u_max': 90,
34     'function': lambda u: (u/100)**scalingFactor,
35     'title': r'Cable 1 VF (\%)',
36     'tick_levels': 3,
37     'text_format': r'${%2.2g}$',
38     'tick_text_levels': 1,
39     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
40     'tick_side': 'right',
41     'extra_params': [
42         {
43             'scale_type': 'manual arrow',
44             'arrow_length': 0.75,
45             'manual_axis_data': {
46                 66: r'A',
47                 73: r'B',
48                 78: r'C',
49                 80: r'D',
50                 81: r'E',
51                 82: r'F',
52                 84: r'G',
53                 85: r'H',
54             },
55             'tick_side': 'left'
56         }
57     ]
58 }

```

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```

60 stub_length_2 = {
61     'u_min': shortest_wavelength,
62     'u_max': longest_wavelength,
63     'function': lambda u: u**scalingFactor,
64     'title': r'Cable 2 length',
65     'tick_levels': 5,
66     'tick_text_levels': 4,
67     'text_format': r'${%2.2g}m',
68     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
69     'tick_side': 'right',
70     'title_x_shift': 0.5,
71     'title_rotate_text': True,
72 }
73 vel_factor_2 = {
74     'u_min': 60,
75     'u_max': 90,
76     'function': lambda u: (u/100)**scalingFactor,
77     'title': r'Cable 2 VF (%)',
78     'tick_levels': 5,
79     'tick_text_levels': 4,
80     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
81     'tick_side': 'left',
82     'title_rotate_text': True,
83     'title_x_shift': 0.5,
84     'extra_params': [
85         {
86             'scale_type': 'manual arrow',
87             'arrow_length': 0.75,
88             'manual_axis_data': {
89                 66: r'A',
90                 73: r'B',
91                 78: r'C',
92                 80: r'D',
93                 81: r'E',
94                 82: r'F',
95                 84: r'G',
96                 85: r'H',
97             },
98             'tick_side': 'right'
99         }
100     ]
101 }
102
103
104 block_1_params = {
105     'block_type': 'type_4',
106     'f1_params': stub_length_1,
107     'f2_params': vel_factor_1,
108     'f3_params': stub_length_2,
109     'f4_params': vel_factor_2,
110     'isopleth_values': [[0.5, 66, 'x', 85]],
111     'reference_color': color.cmyk.Gray

```

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```

112 }
113
114 main_params = {
115     'filename': 'outputfile',
116     'paper_height': 20.0,
117     'paper_width': 20.0,
118     'block_params': [block_1_params],
119     'transformations': [('rotate', 0.01), ('scale paper',)],
120     'title_box_width': 7.0,
121     'title_str': r'\LARGE 80--260MHz $\frac{1}{4}\lambda$ Stub Matching Chart \par $\frac{L_1}{L_1+VF_1}=\frac{L_2}{VF_2}$',
122     'title_x': 15.0,
123     'title_y': 8.0,
124     # 'make_grid': True,
125     'extra_texts': [
126         {
127             'x': 1,
128             'y': 19,
129             'text': r'\begin{center} \begin{tabular}{| c | c |} \hline \bf{Cable Type} & \bf{Label} \\ \hline RG-6/U PE (Belden 8215) & \\ \newline RG-8/U PE (Belden 8237) & \\ \newline RG-58/U PE (Belden 9201) & \\ \newline RG-59A/U PE (Belden 8241) & \\ \newline RG-174 PE (Belden 8216) & \\ \newline RG-213/U (Belden 8267) & A (66%) \\ \hline RG-58A/U Foam (Belden 8219) & \\ \newline RG-174 Foam (Belden 7805R) & B (73%) \\ \hline RG-8/U Foam (Belden 8214) & \\ \newline RG-59A/U Foam (Belden 8241F) & C (78%) \\ \hline LMR-240UF & D (80%) \\ \hline RG-6/U Foam (Belden 9290) & E (81%) \\ \newline Davis BuryFlex & F (82%) \\ \newline RG-11/U Foam HDPE (Belden 9292) & \\ \newline LMR-240 & G (84%) \\ \hline LMR-400 & \\ \newline LMR-400UF & H (85%) \\ \hline \end{tabular} \end{center}',
130             'width': 10.0,
131         },
132         {
133             'x': 11.0,
134             'y': 18,
135             'text': r'\noindent This chart will calculate the cable length required to substitute the same wavelength stub with another having a different velocity factor. \\ \\ Example: to substitute a 0.5m section of RG-213 requires a 0.644m section of LMR-400. \\ \\ \copyright Daniel Boulet (2020)',
136             'width': 9.0,
137         },
138     ],
139
140
141 }
142 Nomographer(main_params)

```

2.6 True VSWR Calculator

2.6.1 Introduction

Amateur radio operators frequently design and build their own antennae. An important performance characteristic of any antenna system is the **Voltage Standing Wave Ratio** (VSWR). The VSWR is a

measure of the impedance match between the signal source (transmitter) and the load (antenna). Maximum

power transfer from transmitter to antenna occurs when the source's output impedance matches the load's input impedance. A VSWR of 1:1 or simply "1" indicates a perfect match.

2.6.2 VSWR, Return Loss and Cable Attenuation

The VSWR is calculated from the forward and reflected power as follows [Wik21a]:

$$VSWR = \frac{1 + \sqrt{P_r/P_f}}{1 - \sqrt{P_r/P_f}}.$$

Return loss (RL) is also an indicator of antenna performance. It is the ratio of forward power to reflected power expressed in decibels (dB) [EN21]:

$$RL = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_f}{P_r}$$

where P_f and P_r are respectively forward and reflected power in Watts. By converting forward and reflected power readings to a decibel value referenced to 1W (0 dBW) the return loss can be expressed as:

$$RL = P_f - P_r \text{ (dB)}$$

Return loss and VSWR are related [EN21] by the following formulae:

$$RL = -20 \times \log_{10} \frac{VSWR-1}{VSWR+1}$$

and

$$VSWR = \frac{10^{\frac{RL}{20}} + 1}{10^{\frac{RL}{20}} - 1}.$$

A high return loss (>30dB) indicates a high ratio of forward power to reflected power therefore a good impedance match. A return loss approaching 0dB means the reflected power is nearly equal to the forward power indicating a mismatch.

2.6.3 Cable loss and impact on VSWR

VSWR is a useful indicator of power transfer but measured results can be misleading. The transmission line connecting the transmitter to the antenna will introduce some loss therefore the RF power reaching the antenna will be lower than the RF power delivered by the transmitter. Similarly, the power reflected by the antenna will also have been attenuated by the transmission line before it returns to the power meter. The combined effect of attenuated forward and reflected power will make it appear as though the VSWR is lower than it would be if measured at the antenna. It isn't practical to install a power meter at the antenna but the true VSWR can be calculated based on measured VSWR and known cable losses.

Cable attenuation is specified in dB per unit length. Cable attenuation for LMR®-195 is based on the following formula [Sys]:

$$Loss = (0.356859) \times \sqrt{f} + (0.000470) \times f$$

where $Loss$ is the attenuation per 100 feet and f is the operating frequency in megahertz. Given forward and reflected power readings in dB and cable length, we can easily calculate the true return loss at the antenna:

$$RL_{true} = RL_{measured} - 2 * Loss.$$

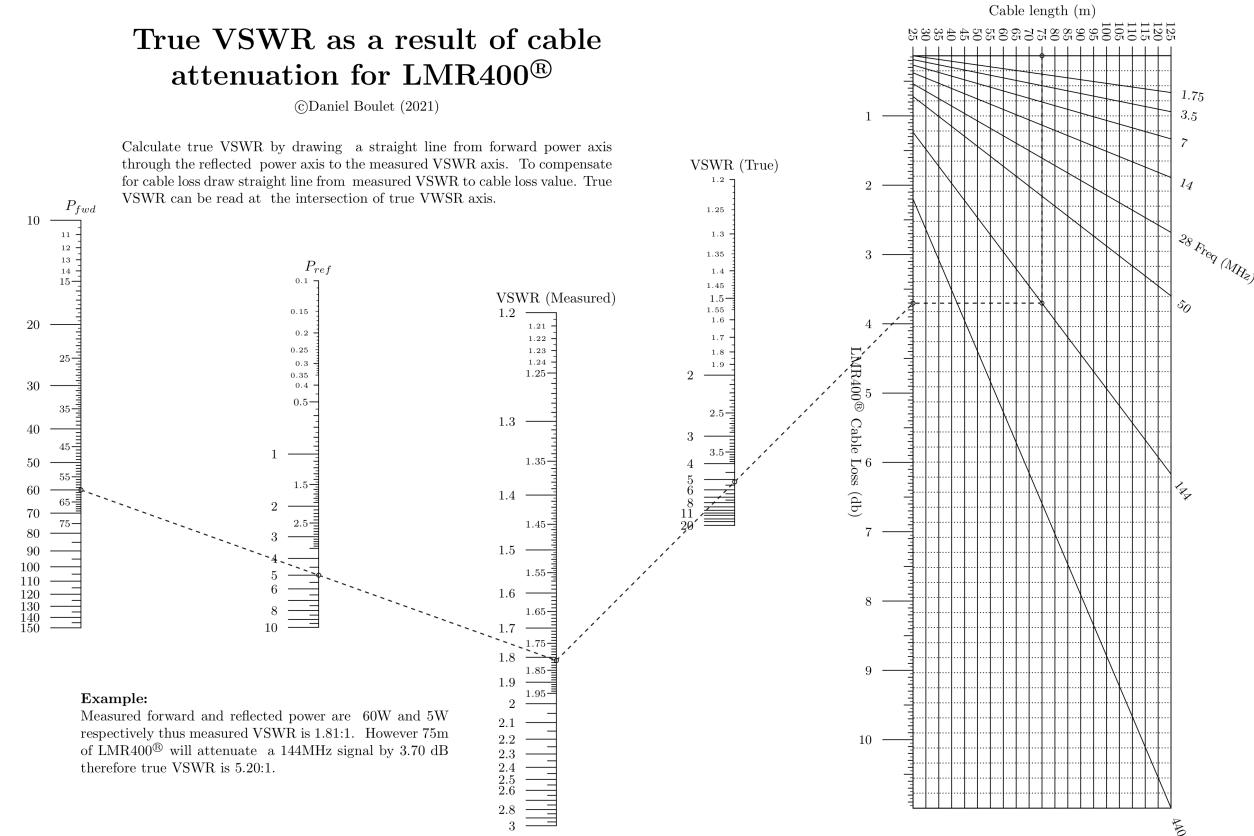
A return loss figure can then be converted to VSWR using the formula described earlier.

2.6.4 Nomograph construction

Both formulae for return loss can be easily put into a form acceptable for Type 1 block. A graph is created using a Type 5 nomograph to calculate cable losses given a length and operating frequency.

Since radio amateurs usually work in terms of power expressed in Watts and VSWR, Type 8 blocks are anchored to the Type 1 blocks to convert dbW and RL into Watts and VSWR respectively. The dB axes are hidden to minimize clutter.

2.6.5 Generated nomograph



2.6.6 Source code

```

1  """
2      full_vswr.py
3
4      Nomogram to calculate VSWR at antenna given measured VSWR and feedline antenuation.
5  """
6  import sys
7  import numpy as np

```

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```

8  from pyx import *
9
10 outputfile = sys.argv[0].split(".")[0] + ".pdf"
11 sys.path.insert(0, "..")
12 text.set(text.LatexEngine)
13
14 from pynomo.nomographer import Nomographer
15
16 minimum_return_loss = 6.0
17 maximum_return_loss = 40.0
18
19
20 # various conversion functions
21 def vswr2rl(vswr):
22     # vswr to return loss in db
23     return -20 * np.log10((vswr - 1) / (vswr + 1))
24
25
26 def rl2vswr(rl):
27     # return loss to vswr
28     return (1 + 10 ** (-rl / 20)) / (1 - 10 ** (-rl / 20))
29
30
31 def watts2dbw(watts):
32     # watts to dbW
33     return 10 * np.log10(watts)
34
35
36 def dbw2watts(dbw):
37     # dbW to watts
38     return 10 ** (dbw / 10.0)
39
40
41 def cableloss(freq):
42     # cable loss in db per meter at freq
43     # source formula is db per 100 feet
44     return (np.sqrt(freq) * 0.122290 + freq * 0.000260) / 100.0 / 0.3048
45
46
47 # measured return loss axes and block section
48 axis1_forward_power_meas_watts = {
49     "tag": "axis14",
50     "u_min": 10.0,
51     "u_max": 150.0,
52     "title": r"$P_{fwd}$",
53     "tick_levels": 5,
54     "tick_text_levels": 4,
55     "function": lambda u: watts2dbw(u),
56     "align_func": lambda u: watts2dbw(u),
57     "scale_type": "linear smart",
58     "tick_side": "left",
59 }

```

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```

60
61 block_forward_watts = {
62     "block_type": "type_8",
63     "f_params": axis1_forward_power_meas_watts,
64     "isopleth_values": [[["x"]]],
65 }
66
67 axis2_reflected_power_meas_watts = {
68     "tag": "axis25",
69     "title": r"$P_{ref}$",
70     "u_min": 0.1,
71     "u_max": 10.0,
72     "function": lambda u: watts2dbw(u),
73     "align_func": lambda u: watts2dbw(u),
74     "tick_levels": 5,
75     "tick_text_levels": 4,
76     "tick_side": "left",
77     "scale_type": "linear smart",
78 }
79
80 block_reflected_watts = {
81     "block_type": "type_8",
82     "f_params": axis2_reflected_power_meas_watts,
83     "isopleth_values": [[["x"]]],
84 }
85
86 axis3_return_loss_meas_vswr = {
87     "tag": "axis36",
88     "u_min": 1.2,
89     "u_max": 3.0,
90     "title": "VSWR (Measured)",
91     "function": lambda u: vswr2rl(u),
92     "align_func": lambda u: vswr2rl(u),
93     "tick_levels": 5,
94     "tick_text_levels": 4,
95     "tick_side": "left",
96     "scale_type": "linear smart",
97 }
98
99 block_return_loss_meas_vswr = {
100    "block_type": "type_8",
101    "f_params": axis3_return_loss_meas_vswr,
102    "isopleth_values": [[["x"]]],
103 }
104
105 axis4_forward_power_meas_dbw = {
106     "tag": "axis14",
107     "u_min": watts2dbw(10.0),
108     "u_max": watts2dbw(100.0),
109     "function": lambda u: -u,
110     "title_draw_center": True,
111     "tick_side": "left",

```

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```

112     "tick_levels": 5,
113     "title_distance_center": 1.7,
114     "tick_text_levels": 4,
115     "scale_type": "manual",
116   }
117
118 axis5_reflected_power_meas_dbw = {
119   "tag": "axis25",
120   "u_min": watts2dbw(0.1),
121   "u_max": watts2dbw(7.0),
122   "function": lambda u: u,
123   "title_distance_center": -1.7,
124   "title_draw_center": True,
125   "tick_levels": 5,
126   "tick_text_levels": 4,
127   "scale_type": "manual",
128 }
129
130 axis6_return_loss_meas_dbw1 = {
131   "tag": "axis36",
132   "u_min": 7.0,
133   "u_max": 30.0,
134   "function": lambda u: u,
135   "title_distance_center": 1.5,
136   "title_draw_center": True,
137   "tick_levels": 5,
138   "tick_text_levels": 4,
139   "scale_type": "manual",
140 }
141
142
143 block_measured_rl_dbw = {
144   "block_type": "type_1",
145   "f1_params": axis4_forward_power_meas_dbw,
146   "f2_params": axis5_reflected_power_meas_dbw,
147   "f3_params": axis6_return_loss_meas_dbw1,
148   "height": 20.0,
149   "width": 20.0,
150   "isopleth_values": [[watts2dbw(60), watts2dbw(5), "x"]],
151 }
152
153
154 axis8_return_loss_true_dbw = {
155   "tag": "axis8-10",
156   "u_min": 1.0,
157   "u_max": 30.0,
158   "function": lambda u: -u,
159   "title_draw_center": True,
160   "tick_levels": 5,
161   "title_distance_center": 1.5,
162   "tick_text_levels": 4,
163   "scale_type": "manual",

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164 }
165
166 axis10_return_loss_true_vswr = {
167     "tag": "axis8-10",
168     "u_min": 1.2,
169     "u_max": 20.0,
170     "title": r"VSWR (True)",
171     "function": lambda u: vswr2rl(u),
172     "align_func": lambda u: vswr2rl(u),
173     "tick_side": "left",
174     "tick_levels": 5,
175     "tick_text_levels": 4,
176     "scale_type": "linear smart",
177 }
178
179 block_return_loss_true_vswr = {
180     "block_type": "type_8",
181     "f_params": axis10_return_loss_true_vswr,
182     "isopleth_values": [{"x"}],
183 }
184
185
186 axis9_cable_loss = {
187     "tag": "axis9",
188     "u_min": 0.0,
189     "u_max": 10.0,
190     "function": lambda u: -2.0 * u,
191     "title_distance_center": -1.5,
192     "title_draw_center": True,
193     "tick_levels": 5,
194     "tick_text_levels": 4,
195     "scale_type": "manual",
196 }
197
198 block_true_rl_dbw = {
199     "block_type": "type_1",
200     "f1_params": axis6_return_loss_meas_dbw1,
201     "f2_params": axis8_return_loss_true_dbw,
202     "f3_params": axis9_cable_loss,
203     "isopleth_values": [{"x", "x", "x"}],
204 }
205
206 # cable loss block using type 5
207 block_cable_loss = {
208     "block_type": "type_5",
209     "u_func": lambda u: u,
210     "u_values": list(np.linspace(25.0, 125.0, 21)),
211     "u_scale_type": "manual point",
212     "u_title_distance_center": 1.0,
213     "u_title": "Cable length (m)",
214     "v_func": lambda x, v: x / cableloss(v),
215     "v_values": [1.75, 3.5, 7.0, 14.0, 28.0, 50.0, 144.0, 440.0],

```

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```

216     "v_title": "Freq (MHz)",
217     "wd_tick_levels": 4,
218     "wd_tick_text_levels": 1,
219     "wd_tick_side": "left",
220     "wd_title": r"LMR400\textsuperscript{\textregistered} Cable Loss (db)",
221     "wd_title_opposite_tick": True,
222     "wd_tag": "axis9",
223     "isopleth_values": [[75, 144, "x"]],
224 }
225
226 main_params = {
227     "filename": outputfile,
228     "paper_height": 8.0 * 2.54,
229     "paper_width": 10.5 * 2.54,
230     "block_params": [
231         block_measured_rl_dbw,
232         block_true_rl_dbw,
233         block_reflected_watts,
234         block_forward_watts,
235         block_return_loss_meas_vswr,
236         block_return_loss_true_vswr,
237         block_cable_loss,
238     ],
239     "transformations": [("rotate", 0.01), ("scale paper",)],
240     "title_str": r"\huge \textbf{True VSWR as a result of cable attenuation for LMR400\textsuperscript{\textregistered}} \par\medskip \normalsize \copyright Daniel Boulet (2021)",
241     "title_x": 7.0,
242     "title_y": 19.0,
243     "title_box_width": 12.0,
244     "extra_texts": [
245         {
246             "x": 1.0,
247             "y": 16.5,
248             "text": r"\noindent Calculate true VSWR by drawing \
249                     a straight line from forward power axis through the \
250                     reflected \
251                     power axis to the measured VSWR axis. \
252                     To compensate for cable loss draw straight line from \
253                     measured VSWR to cable loss value. True VSWR can be \
254                     read at \
255                     the intersection of true VWSR axis.", \
256             "width": 12.0,
257         },
258         {
259             "x": 0.0,
260             "y": 3.0,
261             "text": r"\noindent \textbf{Example:} \
262                     Measured forward and reflected power are \
263                     60W and 5W respectively thus measured VSWR is 1.81:1. \
264                     However 75m of LMR400\textsuperscript{\textregistered} \
265                     will attenuate \
266             "
267     ]
268 }
269
270
271
272
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274
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276
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280
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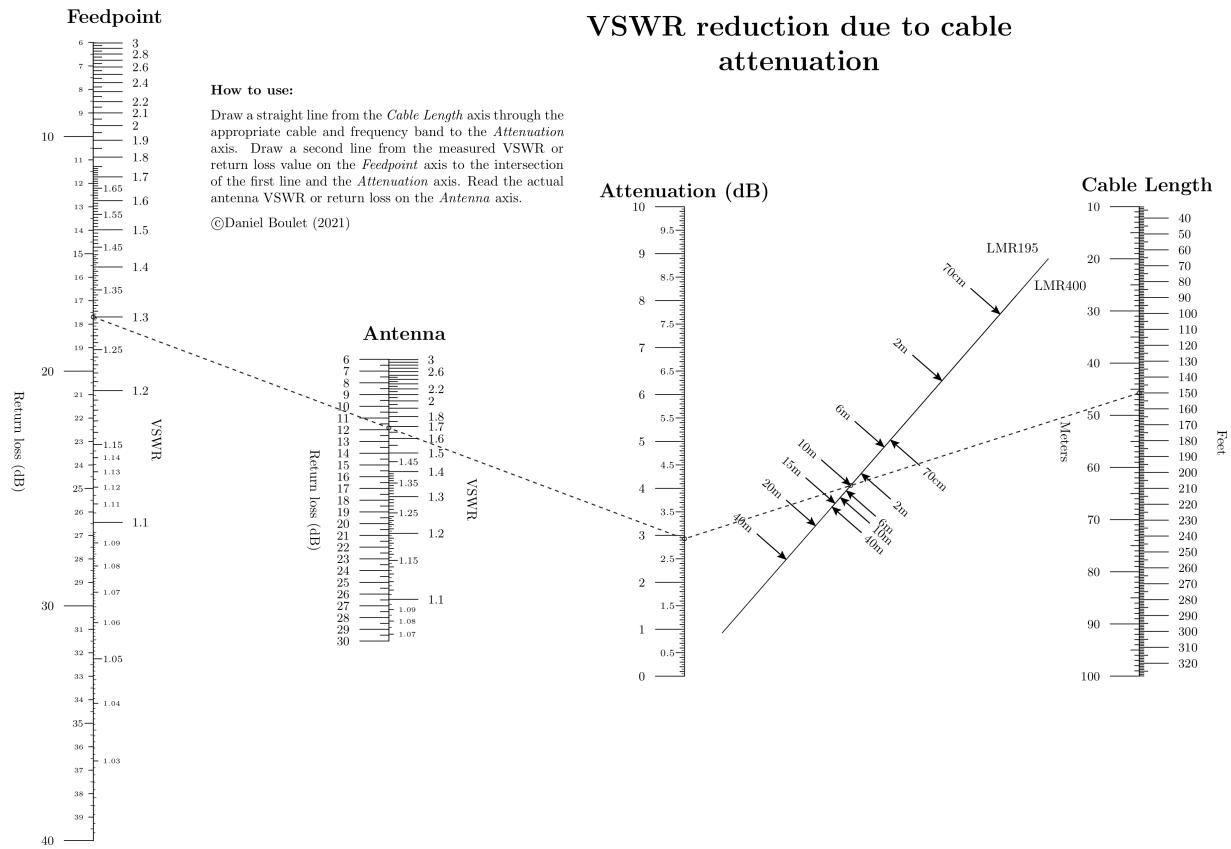
264
265     "width": 9.0,
266   },
267 ],
268 # "make_grid": True,
269 }
270 Nomographer(main_params)

```

2.7 Return Loss Calculator

The Return Loss Calculator performs the same calculations as the True VSWR calculator but presents the results differently. The Return Loss Calculator allows for direct conversion of VSWR to Return Loss and vice versa. Two cable types are also offered on the right-hand portion of the nomograph. The frequency is chosen by amateur band. Missing from this nomograph is the ability to calculate VSWR from forward and reflected power readings.

2.7.1 Nomograph



2.7.2 Source code

```

1     """
2         return_loss.py
3
4     Nomogram to calculate VSWR at antenna given measured VSWR and feedline attenuation.
5     """
6
7     import sys
8     import numpy as np
9     from pyx import *
10
11    outputfile = sys.argv[0].split('.')[0] + '.pdf'
12    sys.path.insert(0, "..")
13    text.set(text.LatexEngine)
14
15    from pynomo.nomographer import Nomographer
16
17    minimum_return_loss = 6.0
18    maximum_return_loss = 40.0
19
20    # functions to convert return loss to VSWR and vice-versa
21
22
23    def vswr2rl(vswr):
24        return -20 * np.log10((vswr - 1) / (vswr + 1))
25
26
27    def rl2vswr(rl):
28        return (1 + 10 ** (-rl / 20)) / (1 - 10 ** (-rl / 20))
29
30
31    # main block items
32
33    measured_rl = {
34        "tag": "measured",
35        "u_min": minimum_return_loss,
36        "u_max": maximum_return_loss,
37        "function": lambda u: u,
38        "scale_type": "linear smart",
39        "title": r"Return loss (dB)",
40        "title_relative_offset": (0, 1.5),
41        "title_draw_center": True,
42        "tick_side": "left",
43        "tick_levels": 4,
44        "tick_text_levels": 3,
45        "extra_titles": [
46            {
47                "dx": -1.2,
48                "dy": 0.5,
49                "text": r"\Large \textbf{Feedpoint}",
50                # 'width':5.0,
51            }
52        ]
53    }

```

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```

52     ],
53 }
54
55
56 antenna_rl = {
57     "tag": "antenna",
58     "u_min": 6,
59     "u_max": 30,
60     "scale_type": "linear smart",
61     "function": lambda u: -u,
62     "title": r"Return loss (dB)",
63     "title_draw_center": True,
64     "extra_titles": [
65         {
66             "dx": -1.2,
67             "dy": 0.5,
68             "text": r"\Large \textbf{Antenna}",
69             # 'width':5.0,
70         }
71     ],
72     "title_relative_offset": (0, 1.5),
73     "tick_levels": 2,
74     "tick_text_levels": 1,
75     "tick_side": "left",
76 }
77
78 cable_loss = {
79     "tag": "cable_loss",
80     "u_min": 0,
81     "u_max": 10.0,
82     "scale_type": "linear smart",
83     "function": lambda u: -2 * u,
84     "title": r"\Large \textbf{Attenuation (dB)}",
85     "title_relative_offset": (0, -2.5),
86     # "title_draw_center": True,
87     "tick_side": "left",
88     "tick_levels": 4,
89     "tick_text_levels": 3,
90     # "extra_params": [
91     #     {
92     #         "scale_type": "manual arrow",
93     #         'tick_side':'right',
94     #         "manual_axis_data": {
95     #             8.5: "100ft LMR195 70cm band",
96     #         },
97     #     }
98     # ],
99 }
100
101 main_block = {
102     "block_type": "type_1",
103     "f1_params": measured_rl,

```

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```

104     "f3_params": cable_loss,
105     "f2_params": antenna_rl,
106     "isopleth_values": [["x", "x", 'x']],
107     "mirror_y": True,
108 }
109
110 # measured vswr items
111 measured_vswr = {
112     "tag": "measured",
113     "u_min": rl2vswr(maximum_return_loss),
114     "u_max": rl2vswr(minimum_return_loss),
115     "function": lambda u: vswr2rl(u),
116     "align_func": lambda u: vswr2rl(u),
117     "title": r"VSWR",
118     "title_draw_center": True,
119     "title_relative_offset": (0, 1),
120     "tick_levels": 6,
121     "tick_text_levels": 3,
122     "scale_type": "linear smart",
123     "tick_side": "right",
124 }
125
126 measured_vswr_block = {
127     "block_type": "type_8",
128     "f_params": measured_vswr,
129     "isopleth_values": [[1.3]],
130 }
131
132 # antenna vswr items
133
134 antenna_vswr = {
135     "tag": "antenna",
136     "u_min": rl2vswr(30),
137     "u_max": rl2vswr(6),
138     "function": lambda u: vswr2rl(u),
139     "align_func": lambda u: vswr2rl(u),
140     "title": r"VSWR",
141     "title_relative_offset": (0, 1.5),
142     "title_draw_center": True,
143     "tick_levels": 6,
144     "tick_text_levels": 3,
145     "scale_type": "linear smart",
146     "tick_side": "right",
147 }
148
149 antenna_vswr_block = {
150     "block_type": "type_8",
151     "f_params": antenna_vswr,
152     "isopleth_values": [{"x"}],
153 }
154
155 # cable loss items (type 2 block)

```

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```

156 cable_loss_arrows = {
157     "tag": "cable_loss",
158     "u_min": 0.0,
159     "u_max": 10.0,
160     "function": lambda u: u,
161     # "title": r"cable loss",
162     "tick_levels": 3,
163     "tick_text_levels": 1,
164     "scale_type": "manual",
165 }
166
167 loss_per_unit_length_lmr195 = {
168     "tag": "cable_type",
169     "u_min": 1.0,
170     "u_max": 30.0,
171     "function": lambda u: u,
172     "align_function": lambda u: u,
173     "title": r"LMR195",
174     "title_rotate_text": True,
175     "title_x_shift": -0.1,
176     "title_y_shift": 1.1,
177     # "title_draw_center": True,
178     "tick_levels": 3,
179     "tick_text_levels": 2,
180     "tick_side": "left",
181     "scale_type": "manual arrow",
182     "manual_axis_data": {
183         3.2: r"40m",
184         4.5: r"20m",
185         5.5: r"15m",
186         6.4: r"10m",
187         8.7: r"6m",
188         14.5: r"2m",
189         25.2: r"70cm",
190     },
191     # "title_relative_offset": (0, 0),
192 }
193
194 loss_per_unit_length_lmr400 = {
195     "tag": "cable_type",
196     "u_min": 1.0,
197     "u_max": 30.0,
198     "function": lambda u: u,
199     "align_function": lambda u: u,
200     "title": r"LMR400",
201     "title_rotate_text": True,
202     "title_x_shift": 0.3,
203     "title_y_shift": -0.8,
204     # "title_draw_center": True,
205     "tick_levels": 3,
206     "tick_text_levels": 2,
207     "tick_side": "right",

```

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```

208     "scale_type": "manual arrow",
209     "manual_axis_data": {
210         1.1: r"40m",
211         # 1.5: r"20m",
212         # 1.9: r"15m",
213         2.2: r"10m",
214         3.0: r"6m",
215         5.0: r"2m",
216         8.9: r"70cm",
217     },
218     # "title_relative_offset": (0, -2.5),
219 }
220
221 length_meters = {
222     "tag": "clength",
223     "u_min": 10.0,
224     "u_max": 100.0,
225     "function": lambda u: u / 100.0,
226     "title": r"Meters",
227     "tick_levels": 3,
228     "tick_text_levels": 1,
229     "title_draw_center": True,
230     "tick_side": "left",
231     "title_relative_offset": (0, 1.5),
232     "extra_titles": [
233         {
234             "dx": -2.0,
235             "dy": 0.4,
236             "text": r"\Large \textbf{Cable Length}",
237         }
238     ],
239 }
240
241 length_feet = {
242     "tag": "clength",
243     "u_min": 10.0 / 0.3048,
244     "u_max": 100.0 / 0.3048,
245     "function": lambda u: u,
246     "align_func": lambda u: u * 0.3048,
247     "title": r"Feet",
248     "title_draw_center": True,
249     "tick_levels": 3,
250     "tick_text_levels": 1,
251     "title_relative_offset": (0, -2.5),
252 }
253 cable_parameters = {
254     "block_type": "type_2",
255     # "width": 10.0,
256     # "height": 10.0,
257     "f1_params": cable_loss_arrows,
258     "f2_params": loss_per_unit_length_lmr195,
259     "f3_params": length_meters,

```

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```

260     'isopleth_values': [['x', 6.4, 'x']],
261 }
262
263 cable_parameters2 = {
264     "block_type": "type_8",
265     "f_params": loss_per_unit_length_lmr400,
266     'isopleth_values':[['x']],
267 }
268
269 cable_parameters3 = {
270     "block_type": "type_8",
271     "f_params": length_feet,
272     'isopleth_values':[[150]],
273 }
274
275
276 main_params = {
277     "filename": outputfile,
278     "paper_height": 8.0 * 2.54,
279     "paper_width": 10.5 * 2.54,
280     # "block_params": [main_block],
281     "block_params": [
282         main_block,
283         measured_vswr_block,
284         antenna_vswr_block,
285         cable_parameters,
286         cable_parameters2,
287         cable_parameters3,
288     ],
289     # "block_params": [main_block,measured_vswr_block],
290     "transformations": [("rotate", 0.01), ("scale paper",)],
291     "title_str": r"\huge \textbf{VSWR reduction due to cable attenuation}",
292     "title_x": 18.0,
293     "title_y": 20.5,
294     "extra_texts": [
295         {
296             "x": 3.0,
297             "y": 19.0,
298             "text": r"\noindent \textbf{How to use:} \
299                         \par \medskip \noindent Draw a straight line from the \
300                         \textit{Cable Length} axis through the appropriate cable and frequency band to the \
301                         \textit{Attenuation} axis. Draw a second line from the measured VSWR or return loss \
302                         value on the \textit{Feedpoint} axis to the intersection of the first line and the \
303                         \textit{Attenuation} axis. Read the actual antenna VSWR or return loss on the \textit{Antenna} axis. \
304
305             "\par \medskip \noindent \copyright Daniel Boulet (2021)
306             ",
307             "width": 9.0,
308         },
309     ],
310     "debug": False,
311     # "make_grid": True,

```

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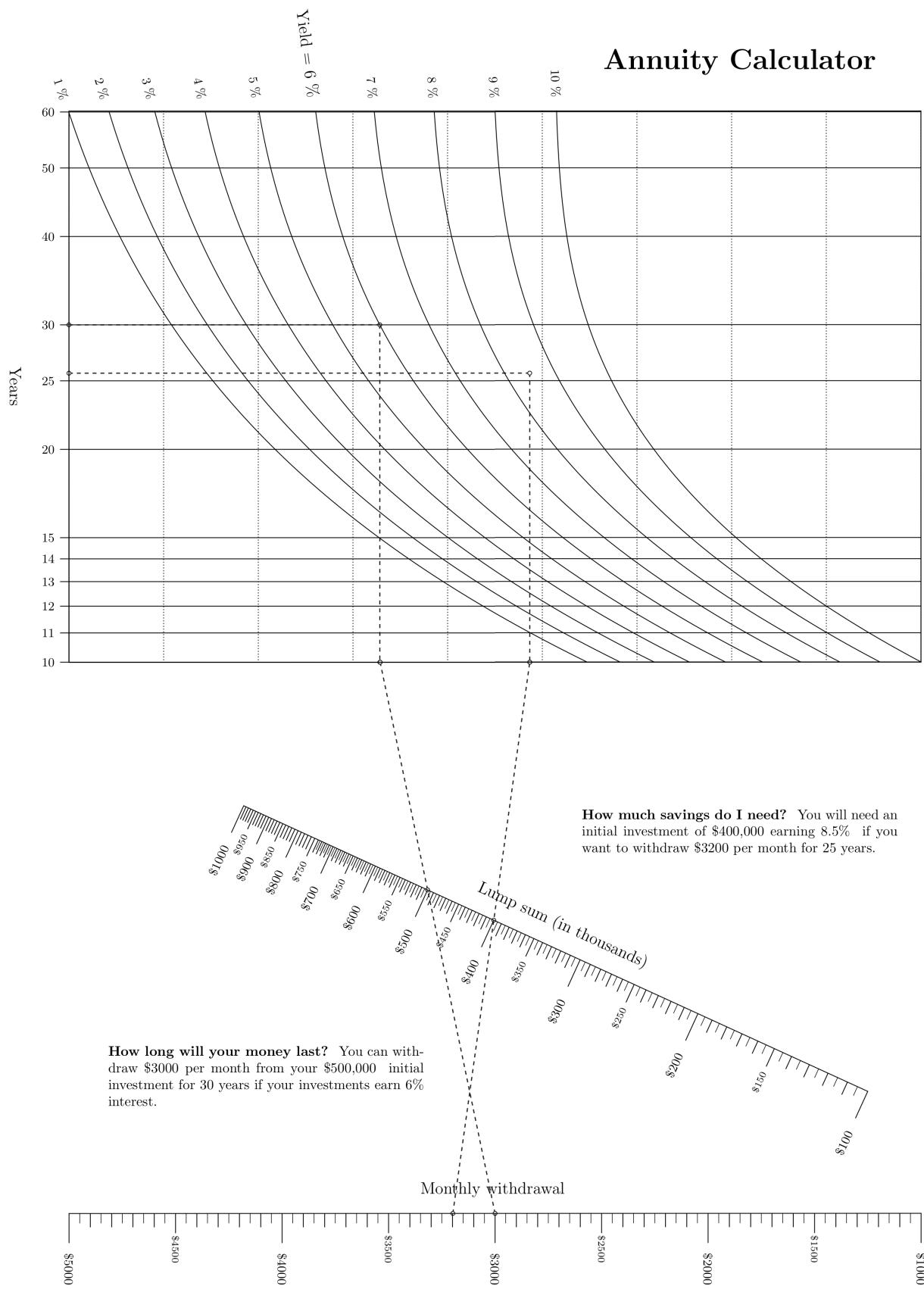
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```
306 }  
307  
308 Nomographer(main_params)
```

2.8 Simple Annuity

The following nomograph is related to the [amortized loan calculator example](#) in the PyNomo documentation. However this example calculates income from an annuity rather than the expense of a loan or mortgage.

2.8.1 Nomograph



2.8.2 Source code

```
1  """
2      simple_annuity.py
3
4  ---
5      You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
6      along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
7  """
8
9  from pynomo.nomographer import *
10
11 import sys
12 import numpy as np
13 outputfile = sys.argv[0].split('.')[0] + '.pdf'
14
15 # allows use of latex commands in PyX such as \frac{a}{b} and \par
16 from pyx import *
17 pyx.text.set(text.LatexEngine)
18
19
20 def annuity(x, u):
21     return np.log(
22         np.log(-x/(u/1200.0-x))
23         /
24         np.log(u/1200.0+1)
25     )
26
27
28 block_1_params = {
29     'width': 10.0,
30     'height': 5.0,
31     'block_type': 'type_5',
32     'u_func': lambda u: np.log(u*12.0),
33     'v_func': annuity,
34     'u_values': [10.0, 11.0, 12.0, 13.0, 14.0, 15.0, 20.0, 25.0, 30.0, 40.0, 50.0, 60.0],
35     'v_values': [1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0],
36     'wd_tag': 'A',
37     'u_title': r'\large Years',
38     'v_title': r'\large Yield = ',
39     'u_text_format': r"\%3.0f$ ",
40     'v_text_format': r"\%3.0f$ \%%",
41     'vertical_guide_nr': 10,
42     'horizontal_guides': False,
43     'v_title_draw_center': True,
44     'isopleth_values': [['x', 6, 'x'], ['x', 8.5, 'x']], #['years','yield','ratio']
45 }
46
47 # this is non-obvious trick to find bottom edge coordinates of the grid in order
48 # to align it with N nomogram
49 block1_dummy = Nomo_Block_Type_5(mirror_x=False)
50 block1_dummy.define_block(block_1_params)
51 block1_dummy.set_block()
```

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```

52
53 # Let's define the N-nomogram
54 N_params_3 = {
55     'u_min': block1_dummy.grid_box.params_wd['u_min'],
56     'u_max': block1_dummy.grid_box.params_wd['u_max'],
57     'function': lambda u: u,
58     'title': '',
59     'tag': 'A',
60     'tick_side': 'right',
61     'tick_levels': 2,
62     'tick_text_levels': 2,
63     'reference': False,
64     'tick_levels': 0,
65     'tick_text_levels': 0,
66     # 'title_draw_center': True
67 }
68 N_params_2 = {
69     'u_min': 100.0,
70     'u_max': 1000.0,
71     'function': lambda u: u,
72     'title': r'\large Lump sum (in thousands)',
73     'tag': 'none',
74     'tick_side': 'left',
75     'tick_levels': 4,
76     'tick_text_levels': 2,
77     'title_draw_center': True,
78     'grid_length_1': 0.5,
79     'grid_length_2': 0.35,
80     'grid_length_3': 0.25,
81     'text_distance_1': 0.55,
82     'text_format': r"\$\\%3.0f\$ ",
83     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
84 }
85 N_params_1 = {
86     'u_min': 1000.0,
87     'u_max': 5000.0,
88     'function': lambda u: u/1000.0,
89     'title': r'\large Monthly withdrawal',
90     'tag': 'none',
91     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
92     'tick_side': 'right',
93     'tick_levels': 4,
94     'tick_text_levels': 2,
95     'title_draw_center': True,
96     'grid_length_1': 0.5,
97     'grid_length_2': 0.35,
98     'grid_length_3': 0.25,
99     'text_distance_1': 0.55,
100    'text_format': r"\$\\%3.0f\$ ",
101
102}
103

```

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```

104 block_2_params = {
105     'block_type': 'type_2',
106     'width': 10.0,
107     'height': 20.0,
108     'f1_params': N_params_1,      # withdrawal
109     'f2_params': N_params_2,      # lump sum (in thousands)
110     'f3_params': N_params_3,      # curve
111     'isopleth_values': [[3000, 500, 'x'], [3198.25, 400, 'x']]]
112 }
113
114 main_params = {
115     'filename': outputfile,
116     'paper_height': 2.54*11,
117     'paper_width': 2.54*8.5,
118     # 'make_grid': True,
119     'block_params': [block_1_params, block_2_params],
120     'transformations': [('rotate', 0.01), ('scale paper',)],
121     'title_str': r'\textbf{\huge Annuity Calculator}',
122     'title_x': 17,
123     'title_y': 29,
124     'title_box_width': 8,
125     'extra_texts': [
126         {
127             'text': r'\copyright Daniel Boulet (2018-2020)',
128             'x': 16.5,
129             'y': -2.5,
130         },
131         {
132             'text': r'\noindent \textbf{How long will your money last?} \
133                 You can withdraw \$3000 per month from your \$500,000 \
134                     initial investment for 30 years if your investments earn 6\%.',
135             'x': 1,
136             'y': 4,
137             'width': 8,
138         },
139         {
140             'text': r'\noindent \textbf{How much savings do I need?} \
141                 You will need an initial investment of \$400,000 earning 8.5\% \
142                     if you want to withdraw \$3200 per month for 25 years.',
143             'x': 13,
144             'y': 10,
145             'width': 8,
146         },
147     ],
148 }
149 Nomographer(main_params)

```

2.9 Gasoline Price Compare

2.9.1 Background

Comparing the unit price of a commodity with different units of measure and currencies is greatly simplified with a nomograph. In this example, cross-border travellers between the United States and Canada can easily compare the cost of gasoline (petrol) on both sides of the border. Moreover, by drawing an isopleth through the currency rate at par (1.0000) they can directly convert dollars per litre to dollars per USG. This nomograph implements the following formula:

$$\frac{CAD}{L} = \frac{CAD}{USD} \times \frac{USD}{USGal} \div \frac{L}{USGal}$$

This equation follows the form of a **Type 2** nomograph where:

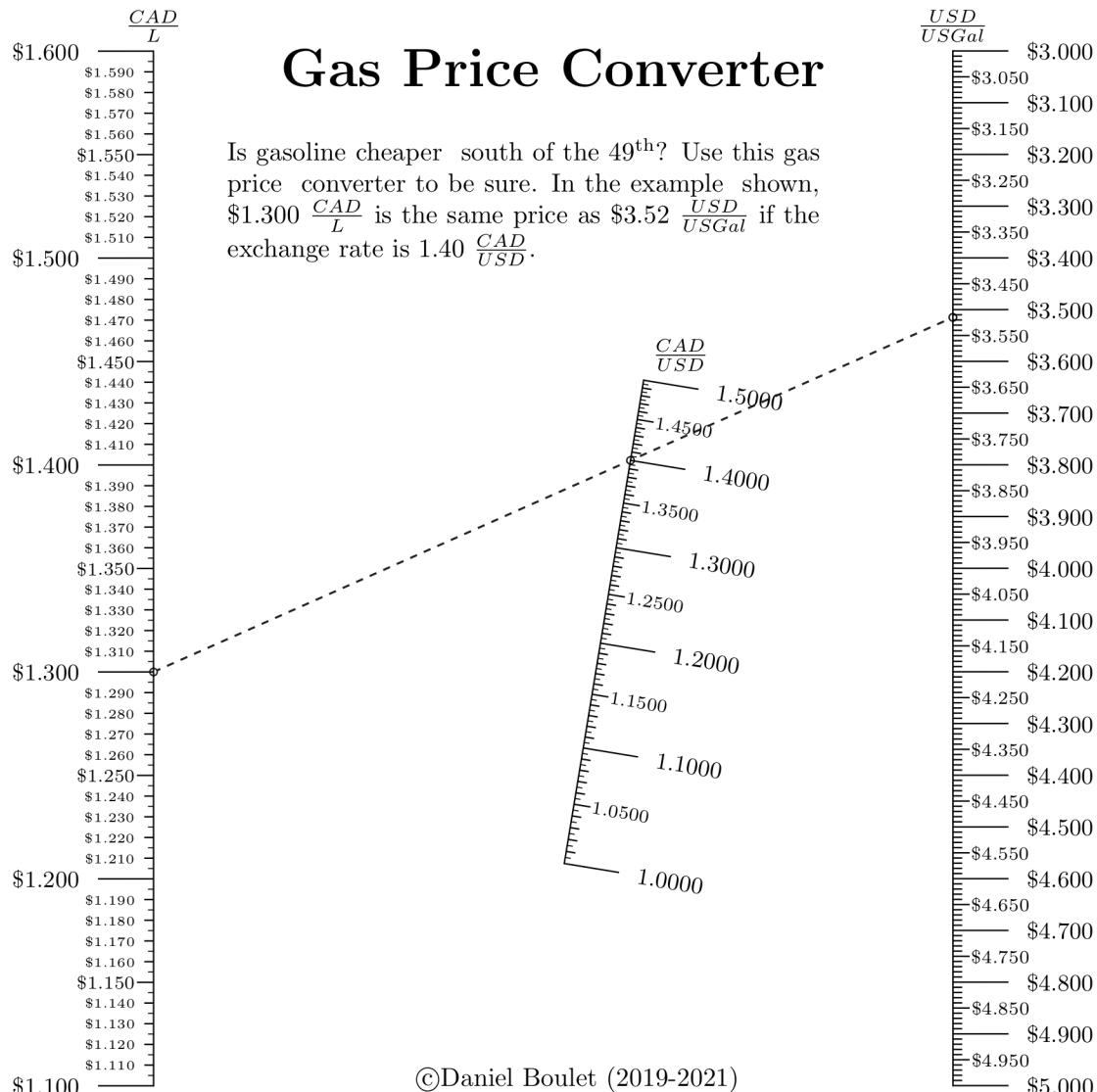
$$F_1(u_1) = \frac{CAD}{L},$$

$$F_2(u_2) = \frac{CAD}{USD}$$

and

$$F_3(u_3) = \frac{USD}{USGal} \div 3.78541 \frac{L}{USGal}$$

2.9.2 Generated nomograph



2.9.3 Source code

```

1  """
2      gasolinepricesUSD_CAD.py
3
4      Gasoline price converter
5
6
7  from pynomo.nomographer import *
8  import sys
9  from pyx import *
10
11 sys.path.insert(0, ".")
12 outputfile = sys.argv[0].split('.')[0] + '.pdf'

```

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```

13
14 # allows use of latex commands in PyX such as \frac{a}{b} and \par
15 pyx.text.set(text.LatexEngine)
16
17 N_params_1 = {
18     "u_min": 1.1,
19     "u_max": 1.6,
20     "function": lambda u: u,
21     "title": r"\frac{CAD}{L}",
22     "tick_levels": 4,
23     "tick_text_levels": 3,
24     "text_format": r"\$%3.3f",
25     "scale_type": "linear smart",
26     "tick_side": "left",
27 }
28
29 N_params_2 = {
30     "u_min": 1.0,
31     "u_max": 1.5,
32     "function": lambda u: u,
33     "title": r"\frac{CAD}{USD}",
34     "tick_levels": 4,
35     "tick_text_levels": 3,
36     "text_format": r"\$%3.4f",
37     "scale_type": "linear smart",
38     "title_x_shift": 0.5,
39     "title_rotate_text": True,
40 }
41
42 N_params_3 = {
43     "u_min": 3.0,
44     "u_max": 5.0,
45     "function": lambda u: u / 3.78541,
46     "title": r"\frac{USD}{US Gal}",
47     "tick_levels": 4,
48     "tick_text_levels": 2,
49     "scale_type": "linear smart",
50     "text_format": r"\$%3.3f",
51     "scale_type": "linear smart",
52 }
53
54
55 block_1_params = {
56     "block_type": "type_2",
57     "f1_params": N_params_1,
58     "f2_params": N_params_2,
59     "f3_params": N_params_3,
60     "isopleth_values": [[1.3, 1.4, "x"]],
61 }
62
63 main_params = {
64     "filename": outputfile,

```

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```

65     "paper_height": 11.0 * 2.54 / 2.0,
66     "paper_width": 8.5 * 2.54 / 2.0,
67     "block_params": [block_1_params],
68     "transformations": [("rotate", 0.01), ("scale paper",)],
69     "title_str": r"\huge \textbf{Gas Price Converter}",
70     "title_y": 13.50,
71     "title_box_width": 15.0,
72     "extra_texts": [
73         {
74             "x": 1.0,
75             "y": 12.5,
76             "text": r"\noindent Is gasoline cheaper \
77                     south of the 49\textsuperscript{th}? Use this gas price \
78                     converter to be sure. In the example \
79                     shown, \$1.300 \$\frac{CAD}{L} is the same price as \$3.52 \$\frac{USD}{L}
80                     \rightarrow{US Gal} if the exchange rate is 1.40 \$\frac{CAD}{USD}." ,
81             "width": 8.0,
82         },
83         {
84             "text": r"\copyright Daniel Boulet (2019-2021)",
85             "x": 3.0,
86             "y": -0.0,
87         },
88     ],
89     # 'make_grid': True
90 }
Nomographer(main_params)

```

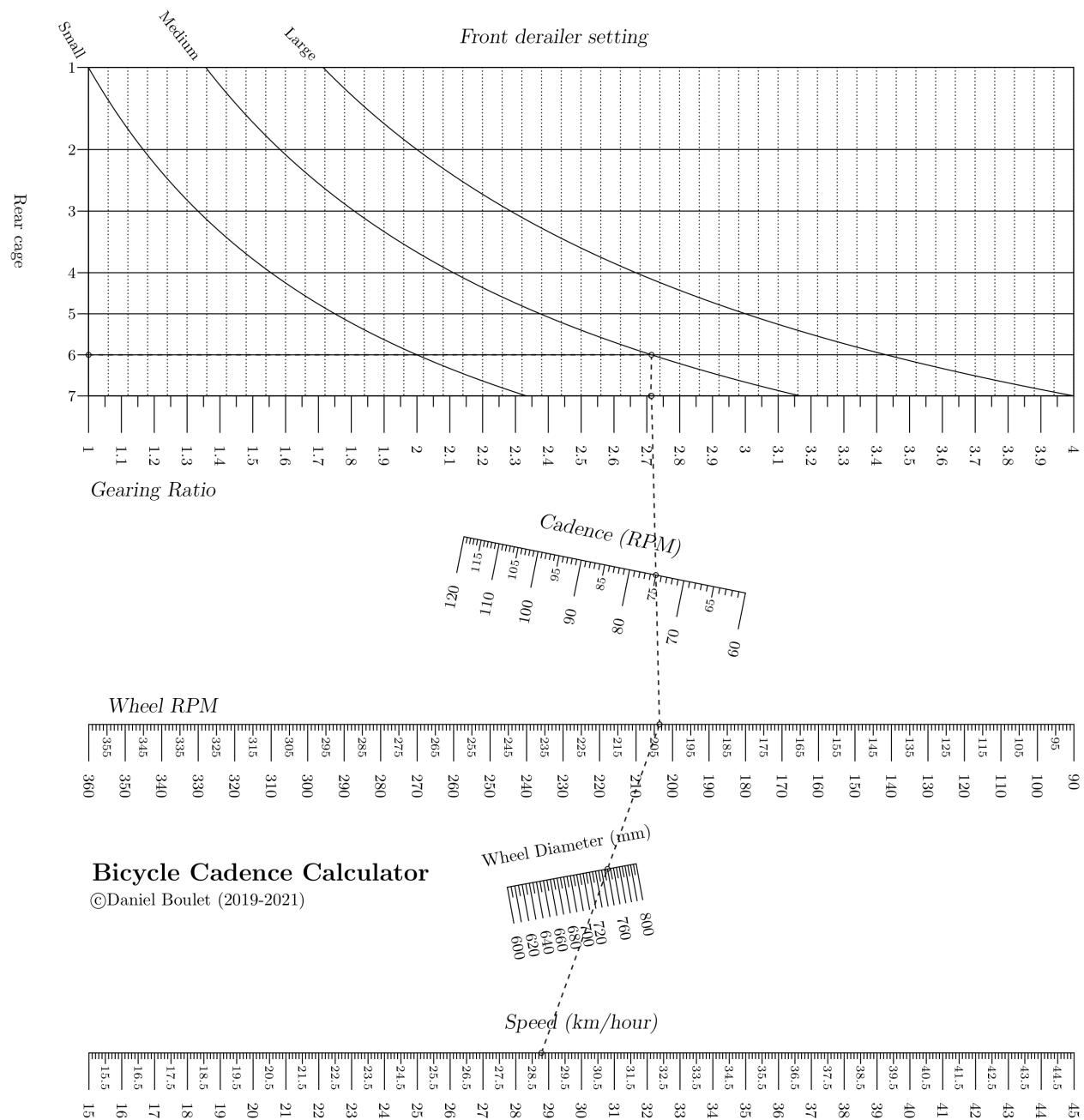
2.10 Bicycle Cadence

2.10.1 Theory and background

Choosing the correct gears on a bicycle allows a cyclist to maintain a comfortable cadence. A higher cadence helps reduce muscle fatigue [tra21] though it does put more stress on heart and lungs. On the other hand a lower cadence for the same power output puts more stress on the rider's knees, hips and back. [the21] Furthermore, cycling cadence will vary widely with beginning cyclists peddling more slowly (60-85 rpm) and professionals exceeding 100 rpm under certain conditions. Generally, a good cadence in cycling is between 80-100 rpm. [Hur21] The correct gear ratio can help the rider maximize their speed with a comfortable cadence.

A bicycle's speed is the product of the wheel diameter (e.g. 700mm), the wheel's rotation rate (in rpm) and π . The wheel's rotation rate is a function of the rider's cadence and the front to rear gear ratio. As in the previous example, pairs of discrete values such as the number of teeth on the front and rear sprockets are easily represented on a **Type 5** block. This nomograph combines a **Type 5** block (to calculate gearing ratio) with a pair of **Type 2** blocks to calculate the rider's speed given their cadence and gear settings.

2.10.2 Nomograph



2.10.3 Source code

```
1  """
2      bicycle_cadence.py
3
4      Bicycle gearing cadence and speed calculator
5  """
6
7  from pynomo.nomographer import *
8  from pyx import *
9  import sys
10 outputfile = sys.argv[0].split('.')[0] + '.pdf'
11
12 sys.path.insert(0, "..")
13 pyx.text.set(text.LatexEngine)
14
15 gearing = {
16     'block_type': 'type_5',
17     'wd_tag': 'ratio',
18
19     'u_func': lambda u: u,
20     'v_func': lambda x, v: v/x,
21
22         # teeth on rear cage
23     'u_values': [12.0, 14.0, 16.0, 18.0, 21.0, 24.0, 28.0],
24     'u_scale_type': 'manual point',
25     'u_manual_axis_data': {12.0: '7', 14.0: '6', 16.0: '5', 18.0: '4', 21.0: '3', 24.0:
26     ↪'2', 28.0: '1'},
27     'u_title': 'Rear cage',
28
29         # teeth on front derailer
30     'v_values': [28.0, 38.0, 48.0],
31     'v_scale_type': 'manual point',
32     'v_manual_axis_data': {28.0: 'Small', 38.0: 'Medium', 48.0: 'Large'},
33
34     'wd_tick_levels': 2,
35     'wd_tick_text_levels': 1,
36     'wd_tick_side': 'right',
37     'wd_title_opposite_tick': True,
38     'isopleth_values': [[14.0, 38.0, 'x']]],
39 }
40
41
42 wheelrpm = {
43     'tag': 'wheelrpm',
44     'u_min': 90.0,
45     'u_max': 360.0,
46     'scale_type': 'manual point',
47     'function': lambda u: u,
48 }
49
50 crankrpm = {
```

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```

51     'u_min': 60.0,
52     'u_max': 120.0,
53     'function': lambda u: u,
54     'title': r'\large \slshape Cadence (RPM)',
55     'tick_levels': 3,
56     'tick_text_levels': 2,
57     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
58     'tick_side':'left',
59     'title_draw_center': True,
60     # 'title_distance_center': -0.5,
61 }
62
63 ratio = {
64     'scale_type': 'manual point',
65     'tag': 'ratio',
66     'u_min': 1.0,
67     'u_max': 4.0,
68     'function': lambda u: u,
69     'tick_levels': 3,
70     'tick_text_levels': 1,
71 }
72
73
74 rotation = {
75     'block_type': 'type_2',
76     'f1_params': wheelrpm,
77     'f2_params': crankrpm,
78     'f3_params': ratio,
79     'isopleth_values': [['x', 75, 'x']],
80 }
81
82
83 speed = {
84     'u_min': 15.0,
85     'u_max': 45.0,
86     'function': lambda u: u,
87     'title': r'\large \slshape Speed (km/hour)',
88     'tick_levels': 5,
89     'tick_text_levels': 2,
90     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
91     'title_draw_center': True,
92     'title_distance_center': -0.5,
93 }
94
95 diameter = {
96     'u_min': 600.0,
97     'u_max': 800.0,
98     'function': lambda u: u*3.1415927*60.0/1000000.0,
99     'title': r'Wheel Diameter (mm)',
100    'tick_levels': 2,
101    'tick_text_levels': 1,
102    'scale_type': 'linear smart',

```

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```

103     'title_draw_center': True,
104     'title_distance_center': -0.5,
105
106 }
107
108 wheelrpm2 = {
109     'tag': 'wheelrpm',
110     'u_min': 90.0,
111     'u_max': 360.0,
112     'function': lambda u: u,
113     'scale_type': 'linear smart',
114
115     'title': r'\large \slshape Wheel RPM',
116     'title_x_shift': -18.5,
117     'tick_levels': 5,
118     'tick_text_levels': 3,
119 }
120
121
122 speedblock = {
123     'block_type': 'type_2',
124     'f1_params': speed,
125     'f2_params': diameter,
126     'f3_params': wheelrpm2,
127     'mirror_x': True,
128     'isopleth_values': [['x', 750.0, 'x']],
129 }
130
131
132 main_params = {
133     'filename': outputfile,
134     'block_params': [gearing, rotation, speedblock],
135     'transformations': [('rotate', 0.01), ('scale paper',)],
136     'title_str': r'\Large \textbf{Bicycle Cadence Calculator}',
137     'title_x': 3.5,
138     'title_y': 3.5,
139
140     'extra_texts': [
141         {
142             'x': -0.5,
143             'y': 11.3,
144             'text': r'\large \slshape{Gearing Ratio}',
145         },
146         {
147             'x': 7.0,
148             'y': 20.5,
149             'text': r'\large \slshape{Front derailer setting}',
150         },
151         {
152             'text': r'\copyright Daniel Boulet (2019-2021)',
153             'x': -0.5,
154             'y': 3.0,

```

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```

155     },
156
157     ],
158     # 'make_grid':True,
159
160 }
161
162 Nomographer(main_params)
163

```

2.11 Air Coil Design

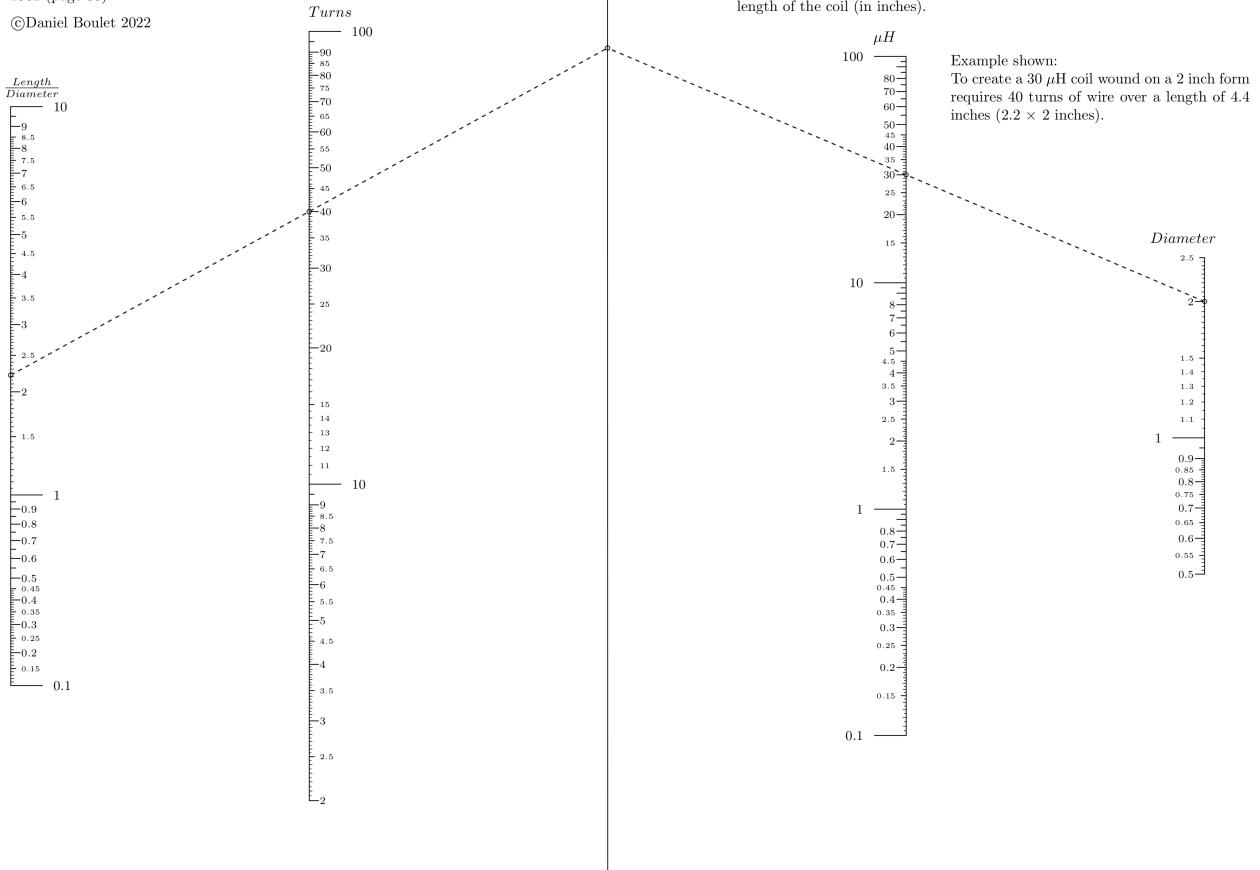
Air coil design nomographs come in a range of shapes, sizes and methods of use. In this example, PyNomo is used to reconstruct part of the single-layer air coil calculator nomograph published in [Electronics World \(1962\)](#).

2.11.1 Nomograph

Single-layer air coil calculator

Nomograph to calculate inductance of single layer air coil. Nomograph design adapted from Electronics World magazine, August 1962 (page 55).

©Daniel Boulet 2022



2.11.2 Source code

```
1     """
2         air_core_coil.py
3
4             Nomograph to calculate inductance of single layer air coil. Design
5     """
6
7 import sys
8 import numpy as np
9 from pyx import *
10
11 outputfile = sys.argv[0].split('.')[0] + ".pdf"
12 sys.path.insert(0, "..")
13 text.set(text.LatexEngine)
14
15 from pynomo.nomographer import Nomographer
16
17 length_over_diameter = {
18     "u_min": 0.1,
19     "u_max": 50.0,
20     "function": lambda u: np.log(18.0 + 40.0 * u),
21     "title": r"\frac{Length}{Diameter}",
22     "tick_levels": 5,
23     "title_x_shift": 0.5,
24     "title_y_shift": 0.35,
25     "tick_text_levels": 4,
26     "scale_type": "log smart",
27 }
28
29 number_of_turns = {
30     "u_min": 2.0,
31     "u_max": 500.0,
32     "function": lambda u: -2.0 * np.log(u),
33     "title": "Turns",
34     "tick_levels": 5,
35     "tick_text_levels": 4,
36     "title_x_shift": 0.5,
37     "title_y_shift": 0.35,
38     "scale_type": "log smart",
39 }
40
41 inductance = {
42     "u_min": 10.0,
43     "u_max": 1000.0,
44     "function": lambda u: np.log(u),
45     "title": "\mu H",
46     "tick_levels": 5,
47     "tick_text_levels": 4,
48     "title_x_shift": -0.5,
49     "title_y_shift": 0.35,
50     "scale_type": "log smart",
51 }
```

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```

52
53
54 diameter = {
55     "u_min": 0.5,
56     "u_max": 2.5,
57     "function": lambda u: -np.log(u),
58     "title": r"$Diameter$",
59     "tick_levels": 5,
60     "tick_text_levels": 4,
61     "title_x_shift": -0.5,
62     "tick_side": "left",
63     "title_y_shift": 0.35,
64     "scale_type": "log smart",
65 }
66
67
68 block_1_params = {
69     "block_type": "type_3",
70     "width": 40.0,
71     "height": 40.0,
72     "f_params": [
73         length_over_diameter,
74         number_of_turns,
75         inductance,
76         diameter,
77     ],
78     "reference_padding": 0.25,
79     "reference_titles": ["\Huge$\chi$"],
80     "isopleth_values": [[["x", 40, 30.0, 2.0]],
81 }
82
83 main_params = {
84     "filename": "air_core_coil.pdf",
85     "paper_height": 8.5 * 2.54,
86     "paper_width": 11.0 * 2.54,
87     "block_params": [block_1_params],
88     "transformations": [("rotate", 0.01), ("scale paper",)],
89     # "title_str": r"\Huge Single-layer air coil calculator",
90     # "make_grid": True,
91     "title_y": 23.0,
92     "title_x": 5.0,
93     "extra_texts": [
94         {
95             "x": 0.0,
96             "y": 22.0,
97             "text": r"\noindent \huge Single-layer air coil calculator \par \normalsize \
98             \medskip \noindent Nomograph to calculate inductance of single layer air coil. \
99             \medskip \noindent Nomograph design adapted from Electronics World magazine, August 1962 (page 55). \par \
99             \medskip \noindent \copyright Daniel Boulet 2022",
99             "width": 10.0,
99         },
99     ]
99 }
```

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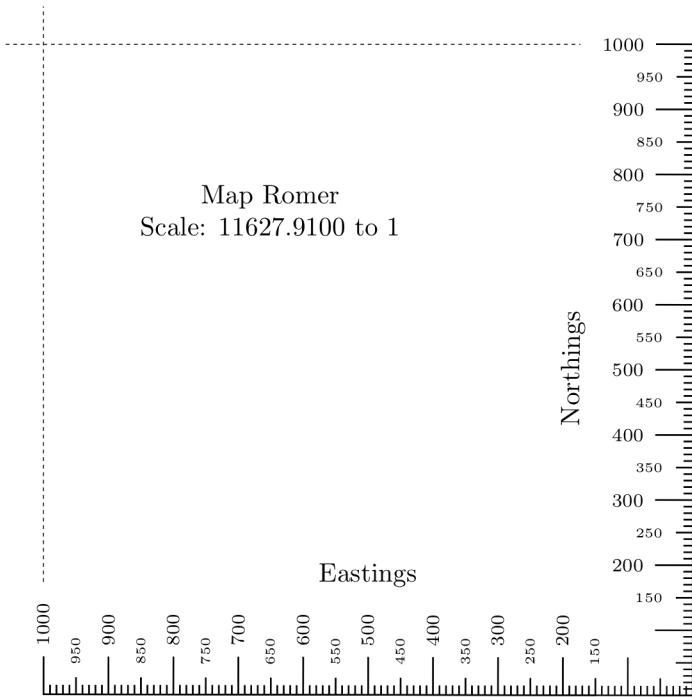
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```
101     "x": 17.0,
102     "y": 22.0,
103     "text": r"\noindent This nomograph implements the following formula: \par \
104 \medskip \noindent $\\mu H = \\frac{r^2 \\times N^2}{9r + 10l} $ \medskip \par \noindent
105 where $r$ is the radius of the coil (in inches), $N$ is the number of turns, $l$ is
106 the length of the coil (in inches).",
107     "width": 12.0,
108   },
109   {
110     "x": 22.0,
111     "y": 19.0,
112     "text": r"\noindent Example shown: \par \noindent To create a 30 $\\mu$H coil \
113 wound on a 2 inch form requires 40 turns of wire over a length of 4.4 inches (2.2 $\\
114 times$ 2 inches).",
115     "width": 7.0,
116   },
117 ],
118 }
Nomographer(main_params)
```

2.12 Map Romer

Strictly speaking, this not a nomograph. I used PyNomo's axis drawing functions to create a custom `map romer` to use on printed maps that don't have a standard scale (i.e. 1:25000). The only constraint is that the map's grid must have the same scale vertically and horizontally. Substitute values for actual and printed grids sizes to produce a useful map romer.

2.12.1 Nomograph



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2.12.2 Source code

```

1  """
2   romer.py
3
4   Nomogram to layout a custom romer for map reading. Scale values
5   GNU General Public License for more details.
6
7   You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
8   along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
9 """
10
11 from pynomo.nomographer import Nomographer
12 import sys
13 import numpy as np
14 from pyx import *
15 text.set(text.LatexEngine)
16
17 outputfile = sys.argv[0].split('.')[0] + '.pdf'
18
19 def deg2rad(deg):
20     return np.pi * deg / 180.0
21
22

```

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```

23 # actual grid size in meters
24 # actual_grid_size = float(os.environ['ACTUAL_GRID_SIZE'])
25 actual_grid_size = 10000.0

26
27 # printed grid size in centimeters
28 # printed_grid_size = float(os.environ['PRINTED_GRID_SIZE'])
29 printed_grid_size = 13.65

30
31 map_scale = actual_grid_size / (printed_grid_size / 100.0)
32 romer_title = "Map Romer \par Scale: " + \
33     "{0:.4f}".format(round(map_scale, 2)) + " to 1"

34
35 n_params = {
36     'u_min': 0.0,
37     'u_max': actual_grid_size,
38     'function_x': lambda u: u * np.cos(deg2rad(45.0)),
39     'function_y': lambda u: u * np.sin(deg2rad(45.0)),
40     'tick_levels': 3,
41     'tick_text_levels': 0,
42     'tick_side': 'left',
43     'title': r'Northings',
44     'title_draw_center': True,
45     'title_distance_center': -1.5,
46     'extra_params': [
47         {'u_min': actual_grid_size/10.0 * 1.5,
48          'u_max': actual_grid_size,
49          'tick_text_levels': 2,
50        },
51         'text_distance_0': 0.65,
52         'text_distance_1': 0.4,
53         'text_size_0': text.size.scriptsize,
54         'text_size_1': text.size.tiny,
55         'grid_length_0': 0.5,
56     ],
57 }
58
59 e_params = {
60     'u_min': 0.0,
61     'u_max': actual_grid_size,
62     'function_x': lambda u: u * np.cos(deg2rad(135.0)),
63     'function_y': lambda u: u * np.sin(deg2rad(135.0)),
64     'tick_levels': 3,
65     'tick_text_levels': 0,
66     'title': r'Eastings',
67     'title_draw_center': True,
68     'title_distance_center': 1.5,
69     'extra_params': [
70         {'u_min': actual_grid_size/10.0 * 1.5,
71          'u_max': actual_grid_size,
72          'tick_text_levels': 2,
73        },
74         'text_distance_0': 0.65,

```

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```
125     },
126   ],
127 }
128
129 Nomographer(main_params)
130
```

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