detailed_ellipticity

August 19, 2025

Dark-Fiber Charakterisierung

für entanglement polarisierter QKD

Verhalten der Winkelparameter: Schwerpunkt Ellipticity [°]

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Datensatz: Nordhausen - Sundhausen

1 Aufbereitung der Messdaten

1.1 Ressourcen und Literatur

- Messdaten
- Messgerät
- Open-Meteo: Wetterdaten & Dokumentation
- Sonnenauf- und untergang
- Plotting Tool für Poincaré-Kugel

1.2 Verwendete Libraries / Softwaretools

[2]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.dates as mdates
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

import io
import datetime
import requests
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
from scipy.stats import norm
from scipy.signal import butter, filtfilt

from py_pol.jones_vector import Jones_vector, degrees
from py_pol.stokes import Stokes
```

1.3 Eigene Hilfsfunktionen

[3]:
```python
def format_time(x, pos):
    h = int(x) // 3600
    m = (int(x) % 3600) // 60
    return f"{h:02d}:{m:02d}"
```

[4]:
```python
def lowpass(data, box = 100):
    box = box
    LP_filter = np.full(int(box), 1/box)
    lps = np.convolve(ydata, LP_filter)
    lps = lps[ int((box-1) / 2) :len(lps) - int((box - 1) / 2)]
    return lps

def highpass(data, box = 100):
    lps = lowpass(data, box)
    hps = data - lps[:-1]
    return hps
```

[5]:
```python
def butter_filter(data, cutoff, fs=18, order=4, btype='low'):
    nyq = 0.5 * fs
    normal_cutoff = cutoff / nyq
    b, a = butter(order, normal_cutoff, btype=btype, analog=False)
    y = filtfilt(b, a, data)
    return y
```

[6]:
```python
def convert_angel(az, el):
    az = np.array(az) * degrees
    el = np.array(el) * degrees

    x = np.cos(2*el) * np.cos(2*az)
    y = np.cos(2*el) * np.sin(2*az)
    z = np.sin(2*el)
    return x, y, z
```

[7]:
```python
def calculate_freq(x, y, z):
    bins = 50
    coords = np.vstack((x, y, z)).T
    hist, edges = np.histogramdd(coords, bins=bins)

    # Indices for each coordinate pair (with clipping)
    bin_indices = [
        np.clip(np.digitize(x, edges[0]) - 1, 0, bins - 1),
        np.clip(np.digitize(y, edges[1]) - 1, 0, bins - 1),
        np.clip(np.digitize(z, edges[2]) - 1, 0, bins - 1)
    ]
    freq = hist[bin_indices[0], bin_indices[1], bin_indices[2]]
```

```
    return freq
```

[8]:
```
def plot_poincare(x, y, z, freq, elev=15, azim=45, title="Not given"):
    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
    ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')

    # Poincaré-Sphere
    u = np.linspace(0, 2 * np.pi, 50)
    v = np.linspace(0, np.pi, 50)
    X = np.outer(np.cos(u), np.sin(v))
    Y = np.outer(np.sin(u), np.sin(v))
    Z = np.outer(np.ones(np.size(u)), np.cos(v))

    ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z, color='lightgray', alpha=0.1, edgecolor='k',␣
 ↪linewidth=0.5)

    # Axes
    ax.plot([0, 1.6], [0, 0], [0, 0], color='red')     # +S1
    ax.plot([0, -1.6], [0, 0], [0, 0], color='red')    # -S1
    ax.plot([0, 0], [0, 1.6], [0, 0], color='green')   # +S2
    ax.plot([0, 0], [0, -1.6], [0, 0], color='green')  # -S2
    ax.plot([0, 0], [0, 0], [0, 1.4], color='blue')    # +S3
    ax.plot([0, 0], [0, 0], [0, -1.4], color='blue')   # -S3

    # Labeling Axes
    ax.text( 2.0, 0, 0,  'S1',  color='red', fontsize=10)
    ax.text(-1.8, 0, 0, '-S1',  color='red', fontsize=10)
    ax.text( 0, 1.8, 0,  'S2',  color='green', fontsize=10)
    ax.text( 0, -2.0, 0, '-S2',  color='green', fontsize=10)
    ax.text( 0, 0, 1.6, 'S3',   color='blue', fontsize=10)
    ax.text( 0, 0, -1.6, '-S3',  color='blue', fontsize=10)

    # Measurement
    sc = ax.scatter(x, y, z, c=freq, cmap='hot', s=15)
    plt.colorbar(sc, label='density')

    # Scaling
    ax.set_box_aspect([1, 1, 1])
    ax.set_xticks([]); ax.set_yticks([]); ax.set_zticks([])

    # Aligning Poincaré-Sphere
    ax.view_init(elev=elev, azim=azim)

    ax.set_title(title)

    plt.show()
```

1.4 Aufbereitung der Messdaten

[9]:
```python
filename ='29.11.2024_10d.csv'
skip = 8
sep = ";"
```

[10]:
```python
columns = ['Time[date hh:mm:ss] ', ' Elapsed Time [hh:mm:ss:ms]', ' Normalized s 1 ', ' Normalized s 2 ', ' Normalized s 3 ', ' S 0 [mW]', ' S 1 [mW]', ' S 2 [mW]', ' S 3 [mW]', ' Azimuth[°] ', ' Ellipticity[°] ', ' DOP[%] ', ' DOCP[%] ', ' DOLP[%] ', ' Power[mW] ', ' Pol Power[mW] ', ' Unpol Power[mW] ', ' Power[dBm] ', ' Pol Power[dBm] ', ' Unpol Power[dBm] ', ' Power-Split-Ratio ', ' Phase Difference[°] ', ' Warning']
for c in range(len(columns)):
    print(c, ': ', columns[c])

colors = ["tab:blue", "tab:orange", "tab:green", "tab:red", "tab:purple"]
```

```
0 :  Time[date hh:mm:ss]
1 :   Elapsed Time [hh:mm:ss:ms]
2 :   Normalized s 1
3 :   Normalized s 2
4 :   Normalized s 3
5 :   S 0 [mW]
6 :   S 1 [mW]
7 :   S 2 [mW]
8 :   S 3 [mW]
9 :   Azimuth[°]
10 :   Ellipticity[°]
11 :   DOP[%]
12 :   DOCP[%]
13 :   DOLP[%]
14 :   Power[mW]
15 :   Pol Power[mW]
16 :   Unpol Power[mW]
17 :   Power[dBm]
18 :   Pol Power[dBm]
19 :   Unpol Power[dBm]
20 :   Power-Split-Ratio
21 :   Phase Difference[°]
22 :   Warning
```

[11]:
```python
angle = pd.read_csv(filename,skiprows=skip, sep=sep, usecols=[columns[0], columns[9], columns[10]])
```

[12]:
```python
angle[columns[0]] = pd.to_datetime(angle[columns[0]])
angle.set_index(columns[0], inplace=True)
```

```
[13]: angle_daily = angle.groupby(angle.index.date)
      angle_daily_list = list(angle_daily)
```

1.5 Aufbereitung der Wetterdaten

```
[14]: # Nordhausen - Breitengrad: 51.5 & Längengrad: 10.8

      url = (
          "https://archive-api.open-meteo.com/v1/archive?"
          "latitude=51.5&longitude=10.8&"
          "start_date=2024-11-29&end_date=2024-12-03&"
          ␣
       ↪"hourly=temperature_2m,relative_humidity_2m,cloud_cover,wind_speed_10m,wind_direction_10m,r
          "timezone=Europe/Berlin"
      )

      response = requests.get(url)

      if response.status_code == 200:
          data = response.json()
          weather = pd.DataFrame(data["hourly"])
      else:
          print("Fehler beim Abrufen:", response.status_code)
          print(response.text)
```

```
[15]: units = data['hourly_units']
      weather_columns = []
      for key, value in units.items():
          weather_columns.append(f'{key} [{value}]')

      weather.columns = weather_columns
      weather.to_csv("open-meteo_nordhausen.csv", index=False)
```

```
[16]: sunrise = [
          datetime.datetime.strptime('2024-11-29 07:57:00', '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S'),
          datetime.datetime.strptime('2024-11-30 07:59:00', '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S'),
          datetime.datetime.strptime('2024-12-01 08:00:00', '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S'),
          datetime.datetime.strptime('2024-12-02 08:02:00', '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S'),
          datetime.datetime.strptime('2024-12-03 08:03:00', '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')
      ]
      sunset =  [
          datetime.datetime.strptime('2024-11-29 16:12:00', '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S'),
          datetime.datetime.strptime('2024-11-30 16:11:00', '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S'),
          datetime.datetime.strptime('2024-12-01 16:11:00', '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S'),
          datetime.datetime.strptime('2024-12-02 16:10:00', '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S'),
          datetime.datetime.strptime('2024-12-03 16:09:00', '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')
      ]
```

[17]:
```
w_data = [
    {"header": "temperature_2m [°C]", "color" : "tab:red", "unit": "°C",␣
 ↪"label": "Temperature"},
    {"header": "relative_humidity_2m [%]", "color" : "tab:purple", "unit": "%",␣
 ↪"label": "Humidity"},
    {"header": "cloud_cover [%]", "color" : "tab:gray", "unit": "%", "label":␣
 ↪"Cloud Cover"},
    {"header": "wind_speed_10m [km/h]", "color" : "tab:green", "unit": "km/h",␣
 ↪"label": "Windspeed"},
    {"header": "wind_direction_10m [°]", "color" : "tab:orange", "unit": "°",␣
 ↪"label": "Winddirection"},
    {"header": "rain [mm]", "color" : "tab:cyan", "unit": "mm", "label": "Rain"}
]

for i in range(len(w_data)):
    print(f'{i}: {w_data[i]["label"]}')
```

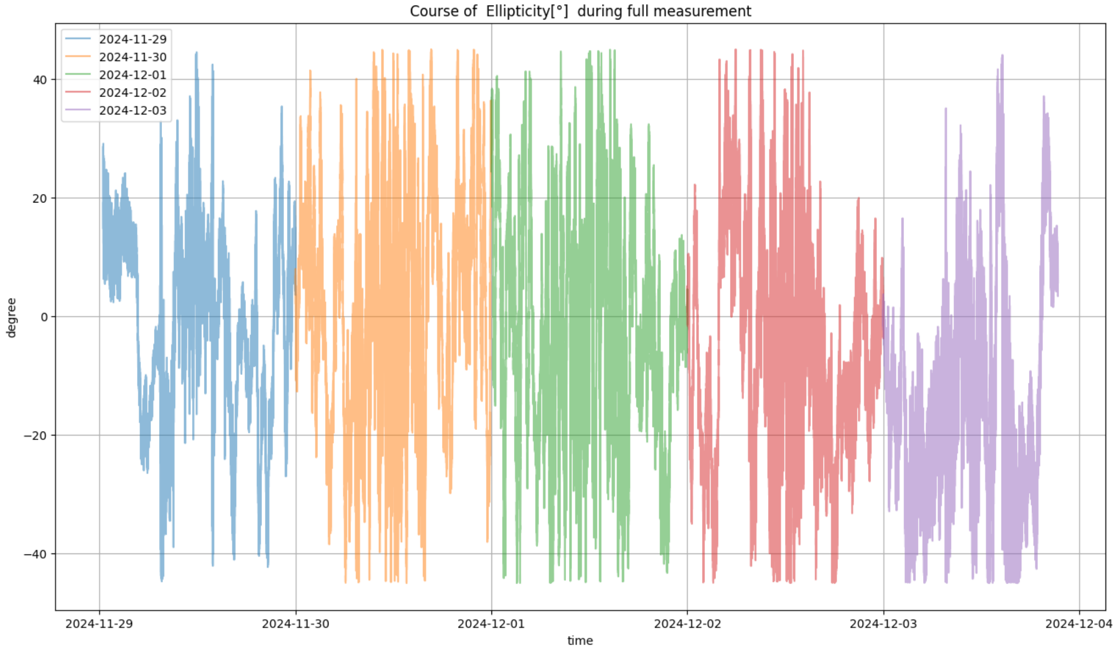
```
0: Temperature
1: Humidity
2: Cloud Cover
3: Windspeed
4: Winddirection
5: Rain
```

[18]:
```
weather[weather_columns[0]] = pd.to_datetime(weather[weather_columns[0]])
weather.set_index(weather_columns[0], inplace=True)
```

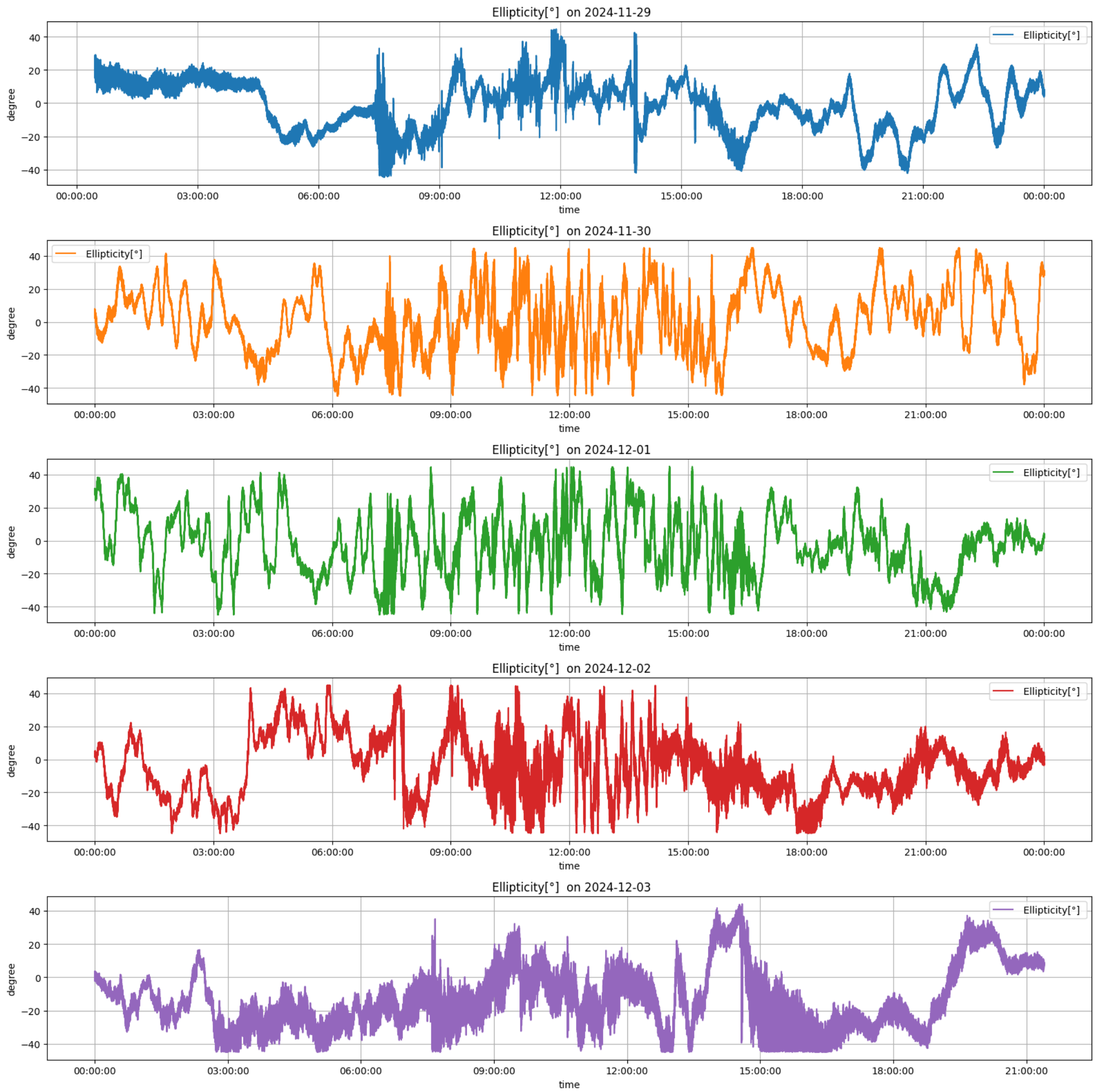
2 Analyse der Mess- und Wetterdaten

2.1 Tägliche Aufteilung der Messdaten

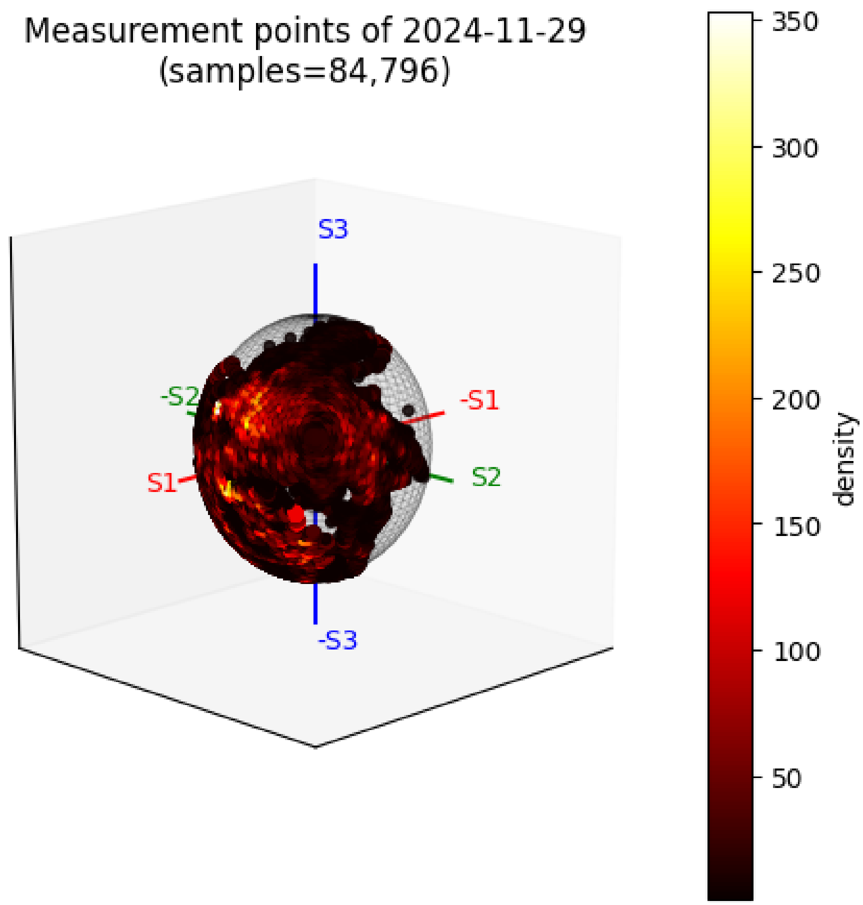
[19]:
```
plt.figure(figsize = (16,9))
for date, df_day in angle_daily_list:
    values = df_day[columns[10]]
    plt.plot(values, label=str(date), alpha=0.5)
plt.grid()
plt.legend(loc = 'best')
plt.title(f'Course of {columns[10]} during full measurement')
plt.xlabel('time')
plt.ylabel('degree')
plt.show()
```

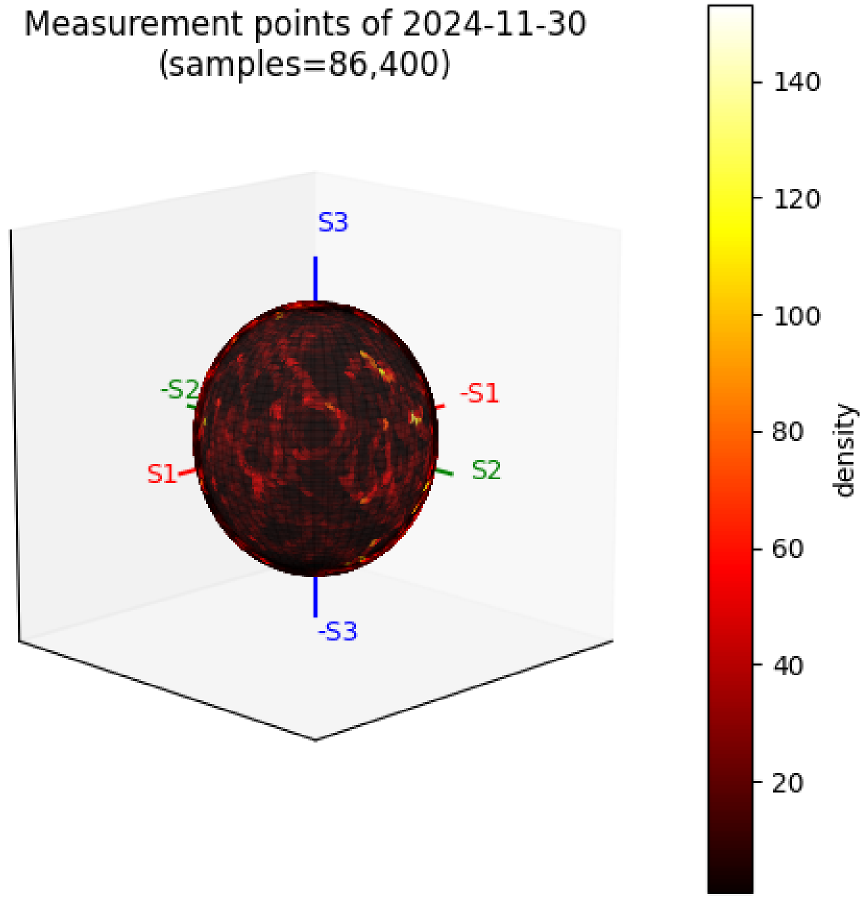


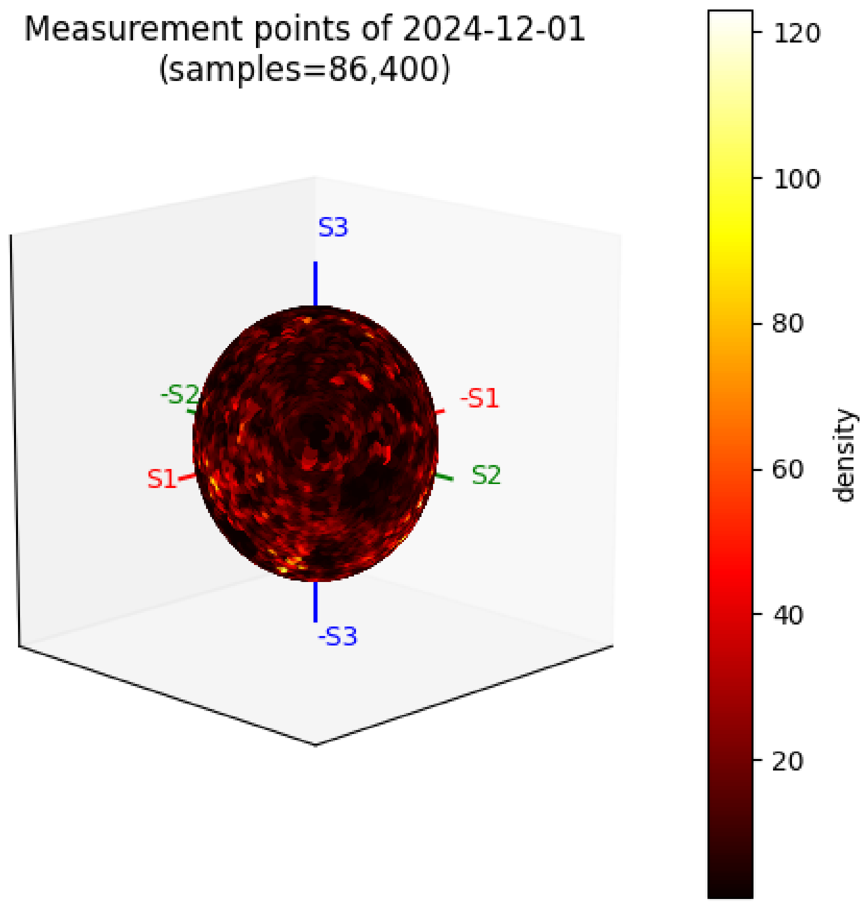
[20]:
```
fig, axs = plt.subplots(len(angle_daily_list), 1, figsize=(16, 16),␣
 ↪sharex=False)

for i in range(len(angle_daily_list)):
    ax = axs[i] if len(angle_daily_list) > 1 else axs
    df_day = angle_daily_list[i][1][columns[10]]

    ax.plot(df_day.index, df_day, label=columns[10], color=colors[i])
    ax.grid()
    ax.legend(loc='best')
    ax.set_title(f'{columns[10]} on {angle_daily_list[i][0]}')
    ax.set_xlabel('time')
    ax.set_ylabel('degree')

    ax.xaxis.set_major_formatter(mdates.DateFormatter('%H:%M:%S'))

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

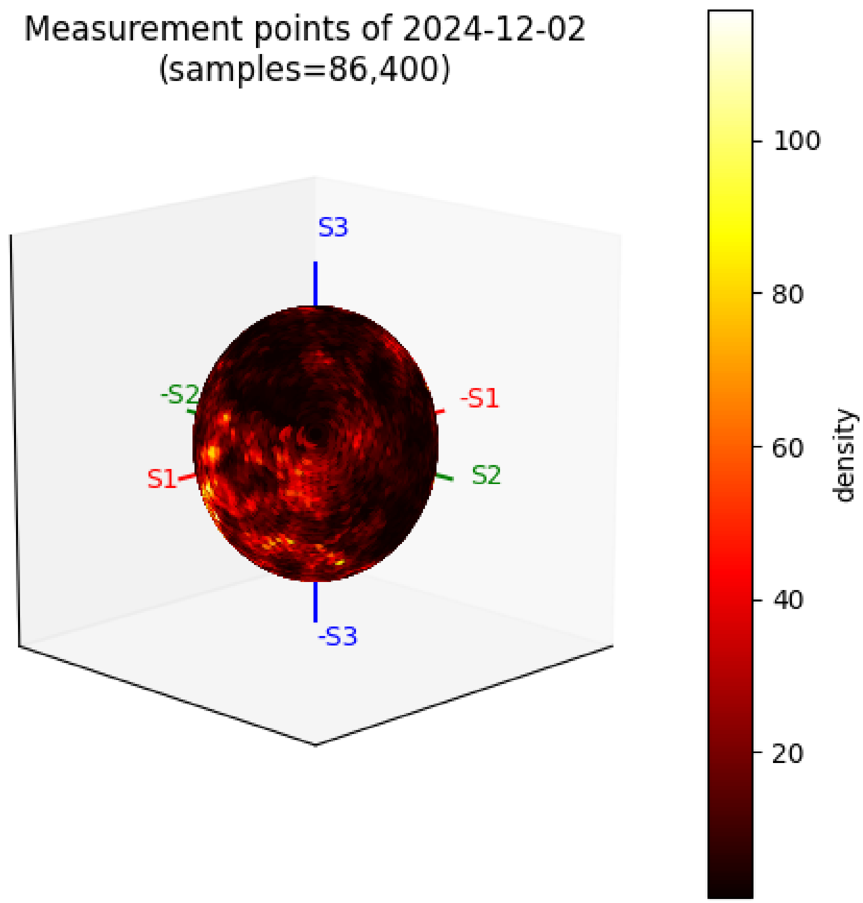


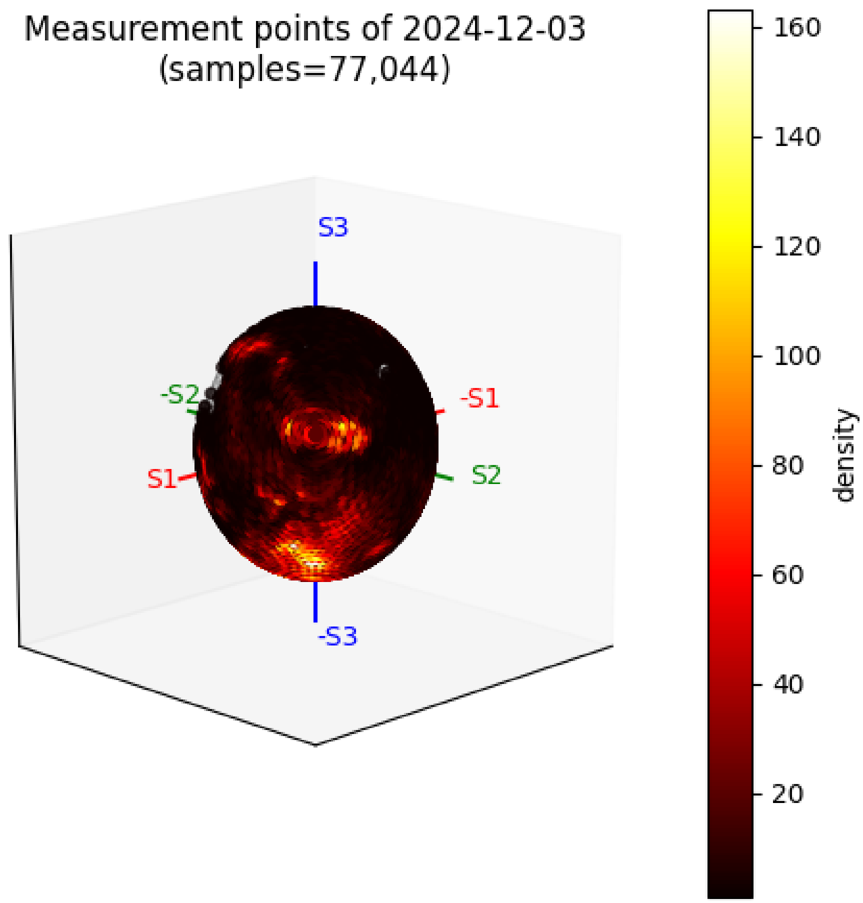

```
[21]: for i in range(len(angle_daily_list)):
    df_day = angle_daily_list[i][1]
    resample = df_day.resample('s').mean().ffill()
    title = f'Measurement points of␣
 ↪{angle_daily_list[i][0]}\n(samples={len(resample):,})'

    x,y,z = convert_angel(resample[columns[9]], resample[columns[10]])
    freq = calculate_freq(x, y, z)
    plot_poincare(x, y, z, freq, title=title)
```


Measurement points of 2024-11-29
(samples=84,796)
S3
-S3
S1
-S1
S2
-S2
density
350
300
250
200
150
100
50


Measurement points of 2024-11-30
(samples=86,400)
S3
-S2
-S1
S1
S2
-S3
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
density

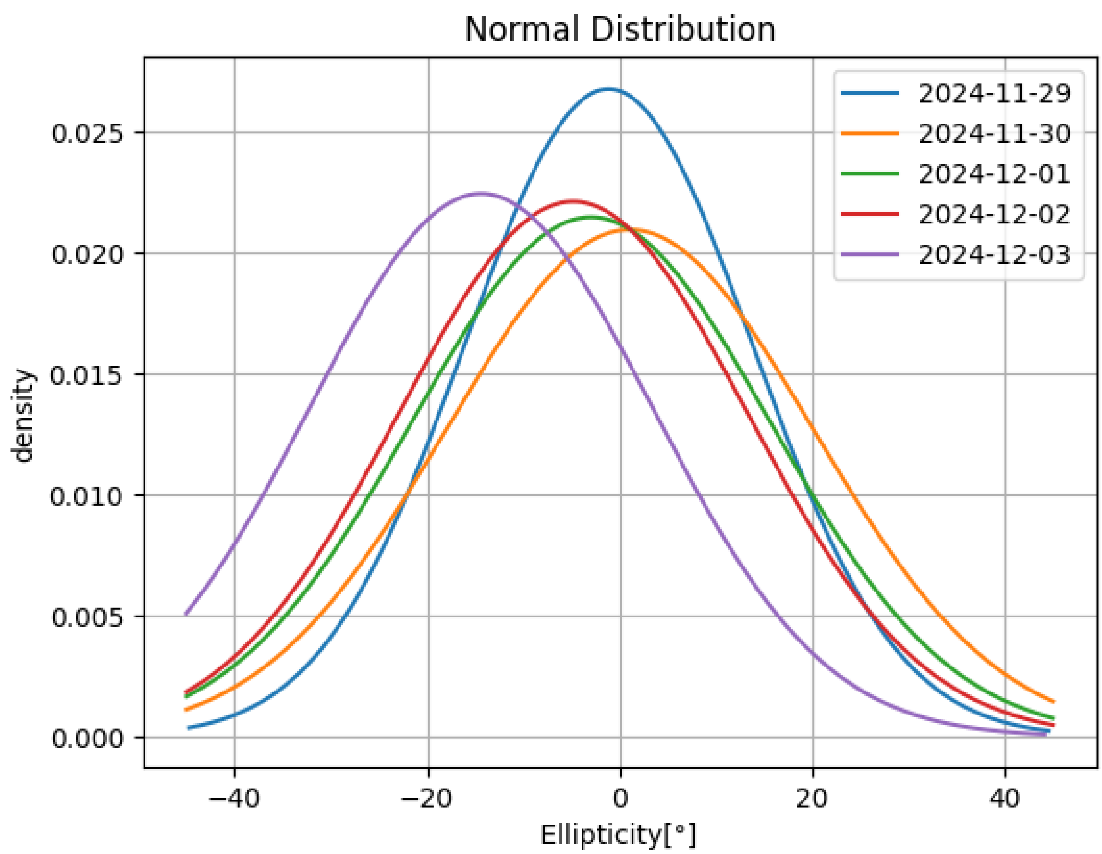

Measurement points of 2024-12-01
(samples=86,400)
S3
-S3
S1
-S1
S2
-S2
density
120
100
80
60
40
20


Measurement points of 2024-12-02
(samples=86,400)
S3
-S3
S1
-S1
S2
-S2
100
80
60
40
20
density



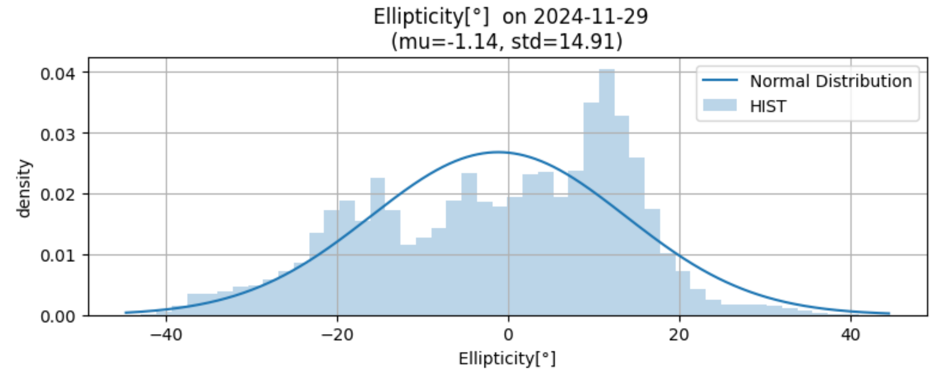
2.2 Normalverteilung

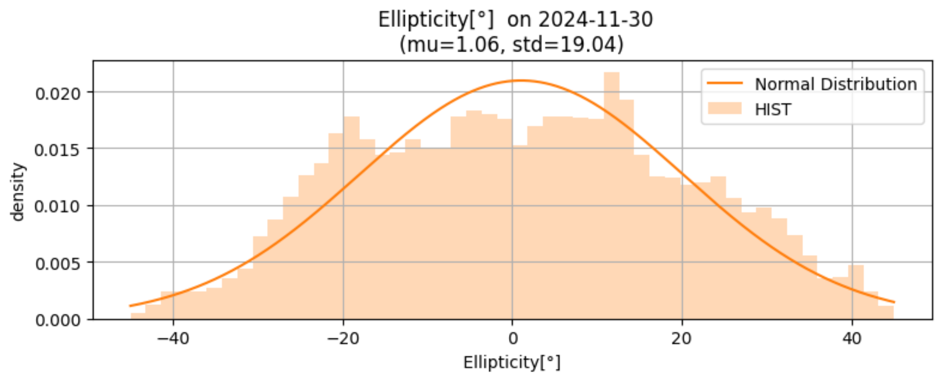
[22]:
```
for i in range(len(angle_daily_list)):
    ydata1 = np.array(angle_daily_list[i][1][columns[10]])
    mu1 = np.mean(ydata1)
    sigma1 = np.std(ydata1)
    x1 = np.linspace(ydata1.min(),ydata1.max(),len(ydata1))
    y1 = norm.pdf(x1, mu1, sigma1)

    plt.plot(x1, y1, label = angle_daily_list[i][0])

plt.title(f'Normal Distribution')
plt.legend(loc = 'best')
plt.xlabel(columns[10])
plt.ylabel('density')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

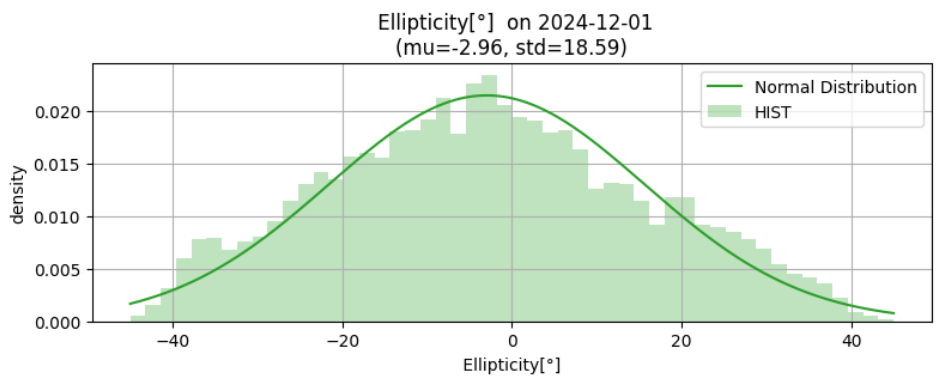


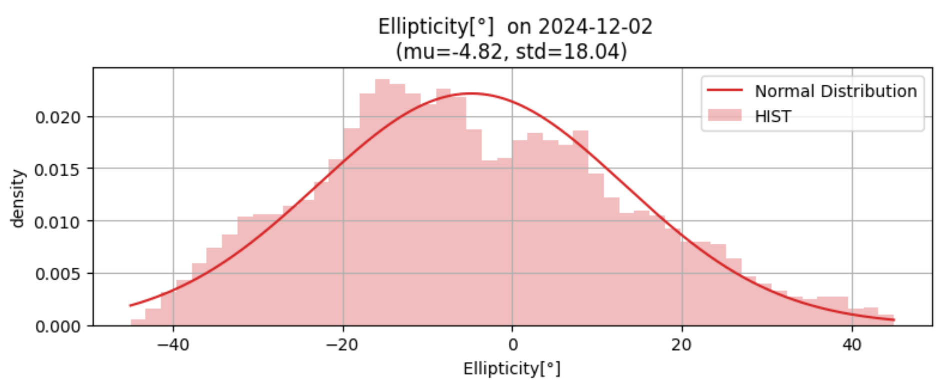
[23]:
```
fig, axs = plt.subplots(len(angle_daily_list), 1, figsize=(8, 16), sharex=False)

for i in range(len(angle_daily_list)):
    ax = axs[i] if len(angle_daily_list) > 1 else axs
    ydata1 = np.array(angle_daily_list[i][1][columns[10]])
    mu1 = np.mean(ydata1)
    sigma1 = np.std(ydata1)
    x1 = np.linspace(ydata1.min(),ydata1.max(),len(ydata1))
    y1 = norm.pdf(x1, mu1, sigma1)

    ax.plot(x1, y1, label = 'Normal Distribution', color=colors[i])
    ax.hist(ydata1, bins = 50, density = True, color=colors[i], alpha = 0.3,␣
↪label = "HIST")

    ax.grid()
    ax.legend(loc='best')
    ax.set_title(f'{columns[10]} on {angle_daily_list[i][0]}\n(mu={mu1:.2f},␣
↪std={sigma1:.2f})')
    ax.set_xlabel(columns[10])
```

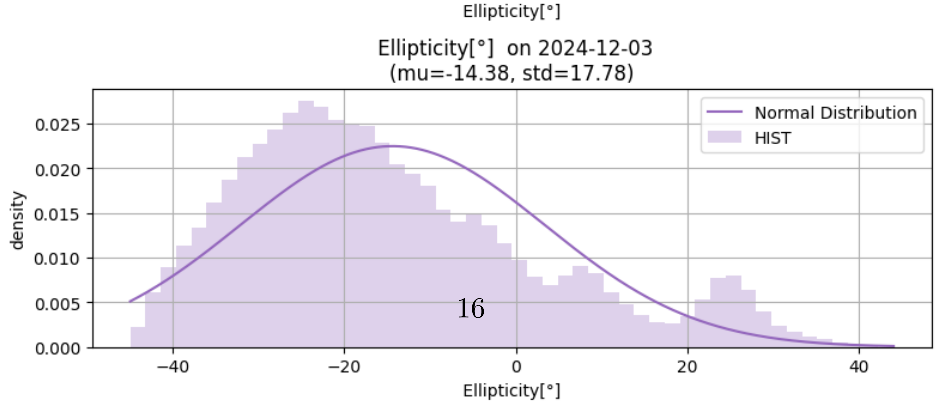
```
    ax.set_ylabel('density')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```


Ellipticity[°] on 2024-11-29
(mu=-1.14, std=14.91)
Normal Distribution
HIST
density
Ellipticity[°]


Ellipticity[°] on 2024-11-30
(mu=1.06, std=19.04)
Normal Distribution
HIST
density
Ellipticity[°]

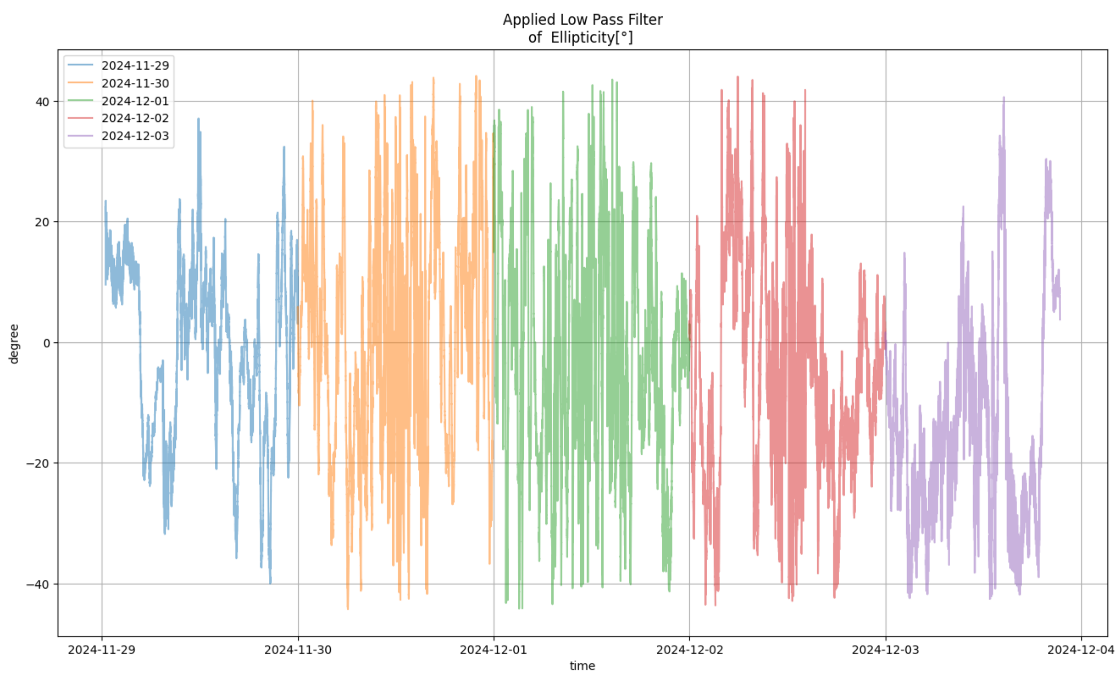

Ellipticity[°] on 2024-12-01
(mu=-2.96, std=18.59)
Normal Distribution
HIST
density
Ellipticity[°]


Ellipticity[°] on 2024-12-02
(mu=-4.82, std=18.04)
Normal Distribution
HIST
density
Ellipticity[°]


Ellipticity[°] on 2024-12-03
(mu=-14.38, std=17.78)
Normal Distribution
HIST
density
Ellipticity[°]

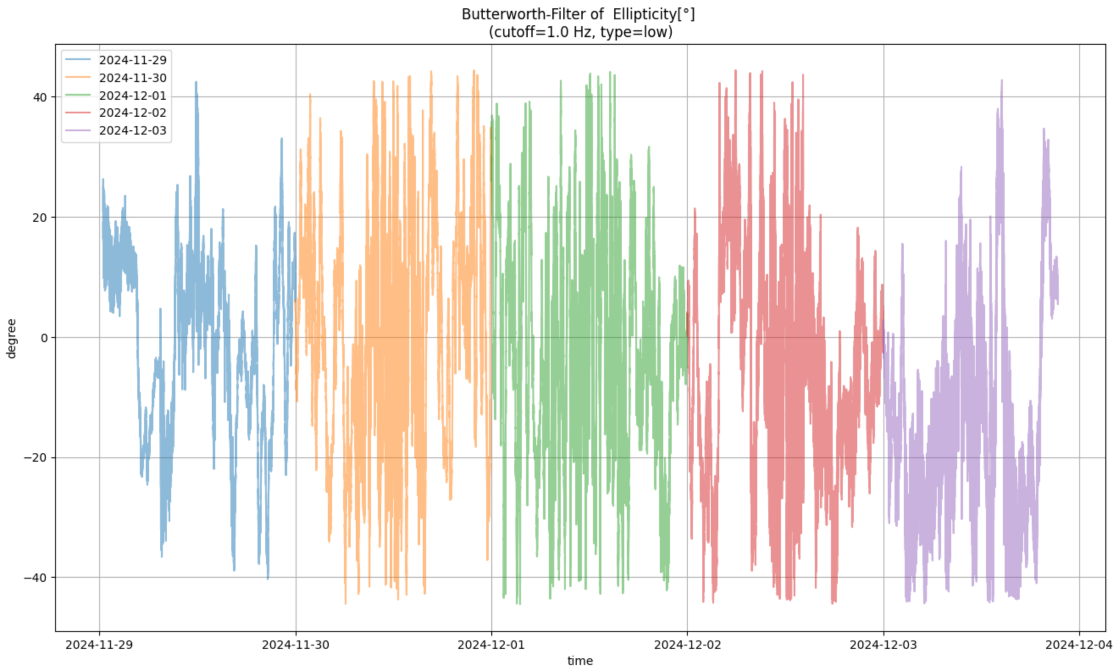
2.3 Filterung mittels Tief- und Hochpass

[24]:
```
plt.figure(figsize = (16,9))
for date, df_day in angle_daily_list:
    ydata = np.array(df_day[columns[10]])
    lps = lowpass(ydata, 100)
    plt.plot(df_day.index, lps[:-1], label=str(date) , alpha=0.5)
plt.grid()
plt.legend(loc = 'best')
plt.title(f'Applied Low Pass Filter\nof {columns[10]}')
plt.xlabel('time')
plt.ylabel('degree')
plt.show()
```



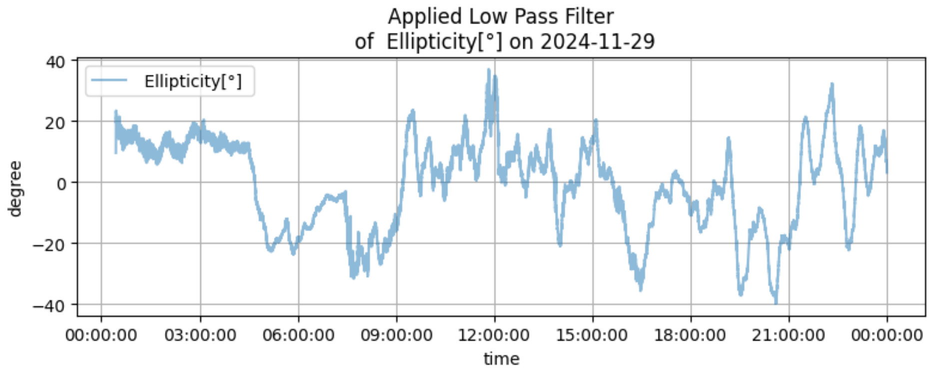
[25]:
```
cutoff = 1.0
pass_type = 'low'

plt.figure(figsize = (16,9))
for date, df_day in angle_daily_list:
    ydata = np.array(df_day[columns[10]])
    lps = butter_filter(ydata, cutoff=cutoff, btype=pass_type)
    plt.plot(df_day.index, lps, label=str(date) , alpha=0.5)
```

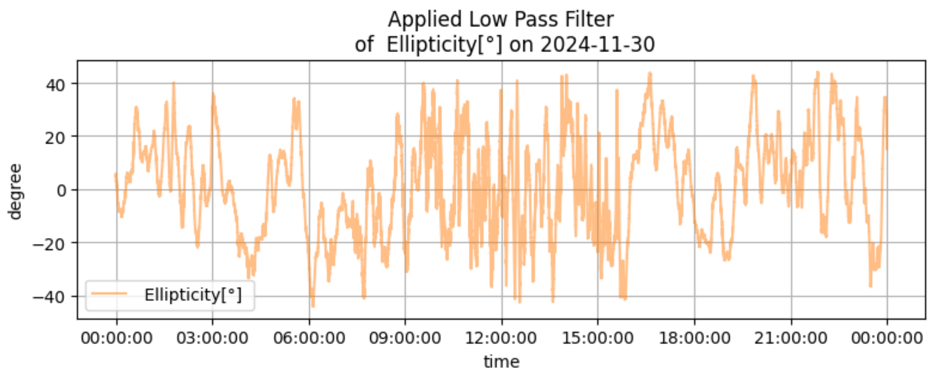
```
plt.grid()
plt.legend(loc = 'best')
plt.title(f'Butterworth-Filter of {columns[10]}\n(cutoff={cutoff} Hz,␣
↪type={pass_type})')
plt.xlabel('time')
plt.ylabel('degree')
plt.show()
```

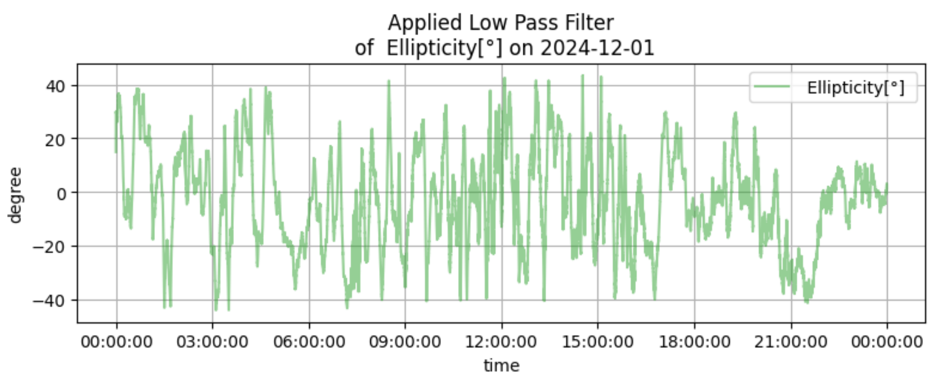


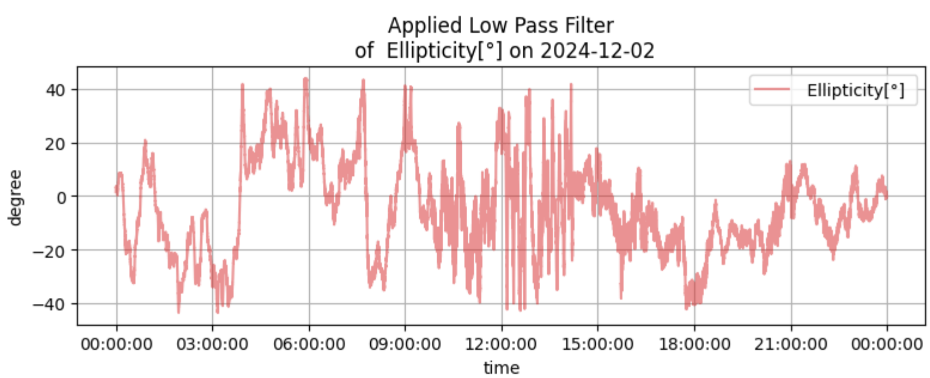
[26]:
```
fig, axs = plt.subplots(len(angle_daily_list), 1, figsize=(8, 16), sharex=False)

for i in range(len(angle_daily_list)):
    ax = axs[i] if len(angle_daily_list) > 1 else axs
    df_day = angle_daily_list[i][1][columns[10]]
    ydata = np.array(df_day)
    lps = lowpass(ydata, 100)

    ax.plot(df_day.index, lps[:-1], label=columns[10], color=colors[i], alpha=0.
↪5)

    ax.grid()
    ax.legend(loc='best')
    ax.set_title(f'Applied Low Pass Filter\n of {columns[10]}on␣
↪{angle_daily_list[i][0]}')
    ax.set_xlabel('time')
    ax.set_ylabel('degree')
```

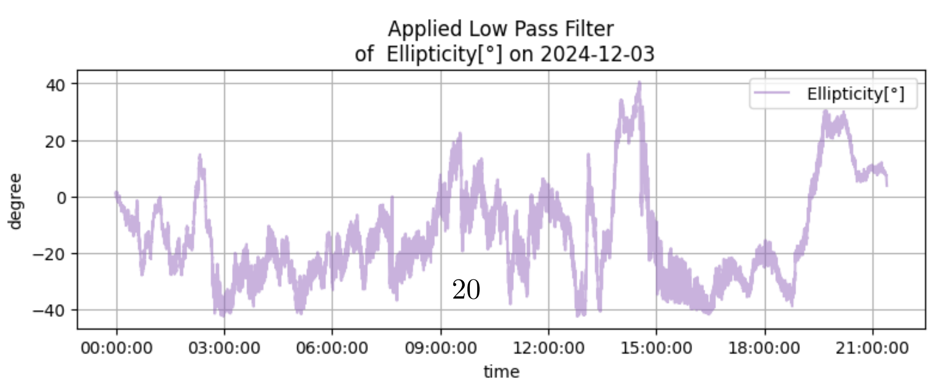
```
    ax.xaxis.set_major_formatter(mdates.DateFormatter('%H:%M:%S'))

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```


Applied Low Pass Filter
of Ellipticity[°] on 2024-11-29
Ellipticity[°]
degree
time
00:00:00 03:00:00 06:00:00 09:00:00 12:00:00 15:00:00 18:00:00 21:00:00 00:00:00


Applied Low Pass Filter
of Ellipticity[°] on 2024-11-30
Ellipticity[°]
degree
time
00:00:00 03:00:00 06:00:00 09:00:00 12:00:00 15:00:00 18:00:00 21:00:00 00:00:00

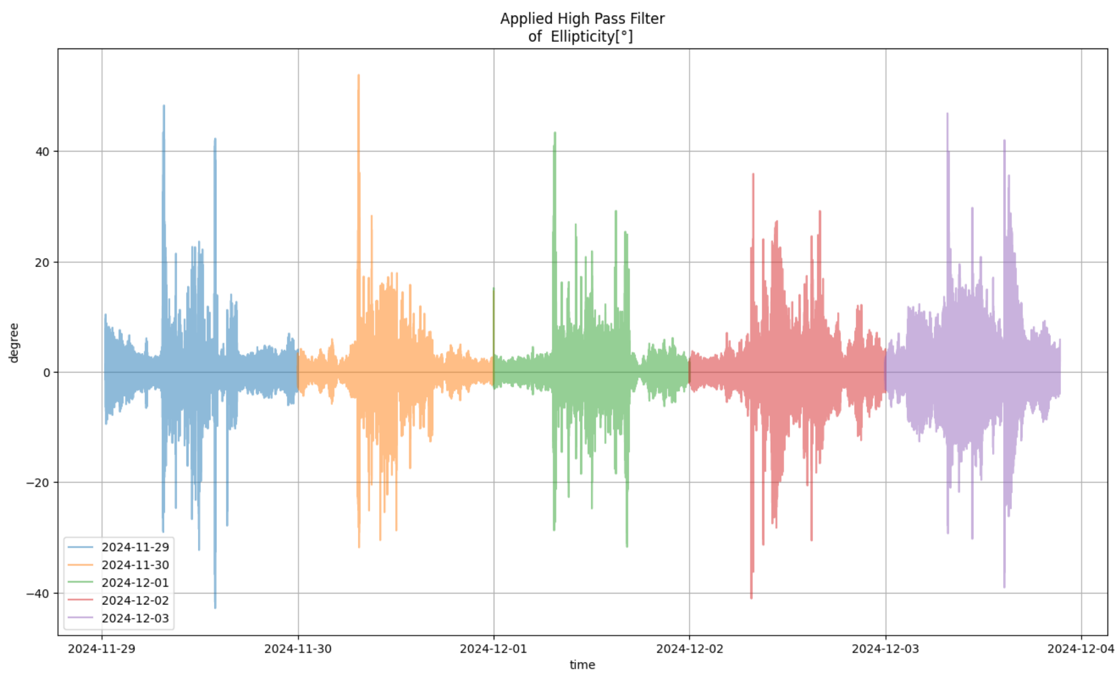

Applied Low Pass Filter
of Ellipticity[°] on 2024-12-01
Ellipticity[°]
degree
time
00:00:00 03:00:00 06:00:00 09:00:00 12:00:00 15:00:00 18:00:00 21:00:00 00:00:00


Applied Low Pass Filter
of Ellipticity[°] on 2024-12-02
Ellipticity[°]
degree
time
00:00:00 03:00:00 06:00:00 09:00:00 12:00:00 15:00:00 18:00:00 21:00:00 00:00:00


Applied Low Pass Filter
of Ellipticity[°] on 2024-12-03
Ellipticity[°]
degree
time
00:00:00 03:00:00 06:00:00 09:00:00 12:00:00 15:00:00 18:00:00 21:00:00

[27]:

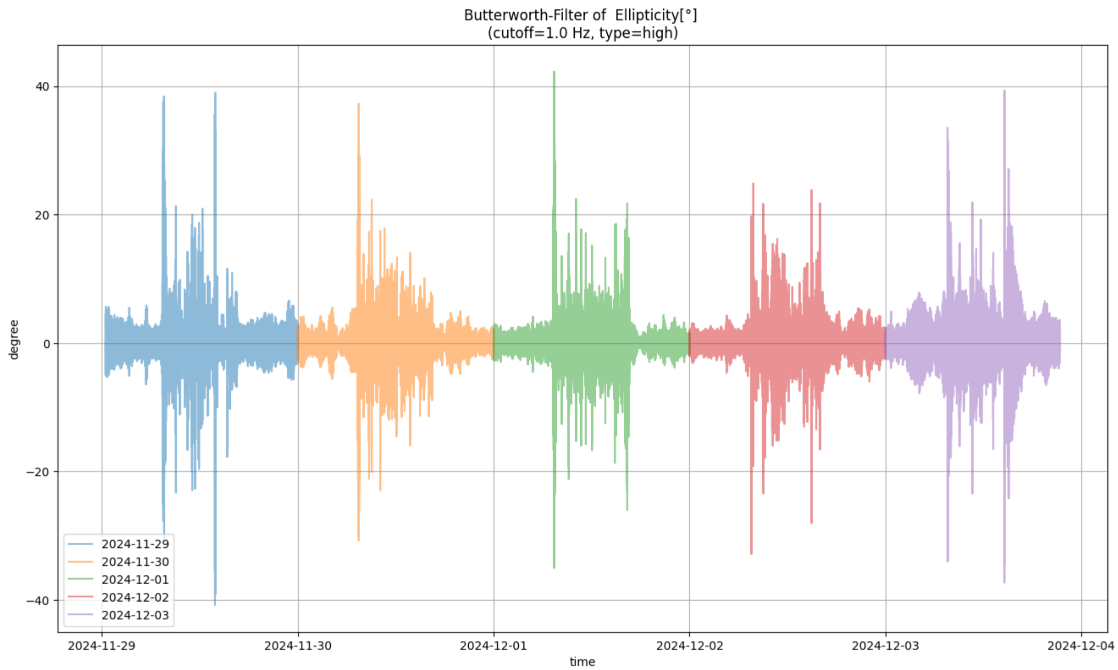
```
plt.figure(figsize = (16,9))
for date, df_day in angle_daily_list:
    ydata = np.array(df_day[columns[10]])
    hps = highpass(ydata, 100)
    plt.plot(df_day.index, hps, label=str(date) , alpha=0.5)
plt.grid()
plt.legend(loc = 'best')
plt.title(f'Applied High Pass Filter\nof {columns[10]}')
plt.xlabel('time')
plt.ylabel('degree')
plt.show()
```



[28]:

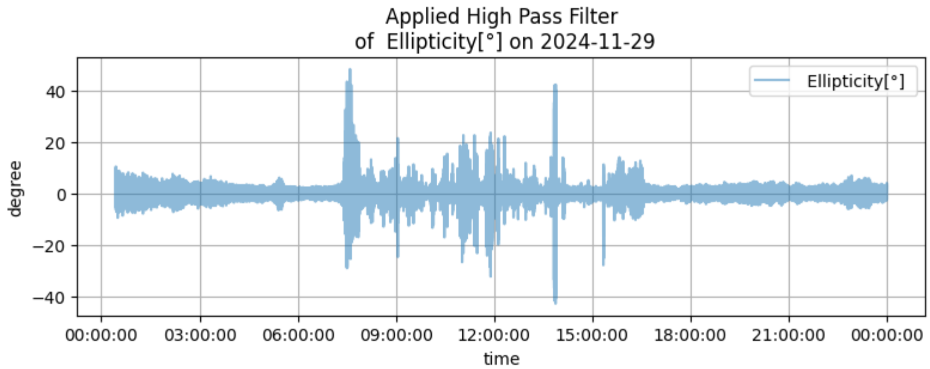
```
cutoff = 1.0
pass_type = 'high'

plt.figure(figsize = (16,9))
for date, df_day in angle_daily_list:
    ydata = np.array(df_day[columns[10]])
    lps = butter_filter(ydata, cutoff=cutoff, btype=pass_type)
    plt.plot(df_day.index, lps, label=str(date) , alpha=0.5)
plt.grid()
plt.legend(loc = 'best')
```

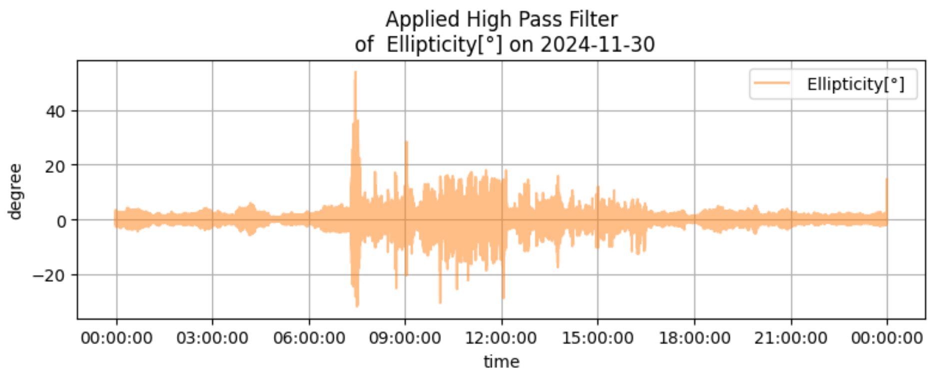
```
plt.title(f'Butterworth-Filter of {columns[10]}\n(cutoff={cutoff} Hz,␣
  ↪type={pass_type})')
plt.xlabel('time')
plt.ylabel('degree')
plt.show()
```

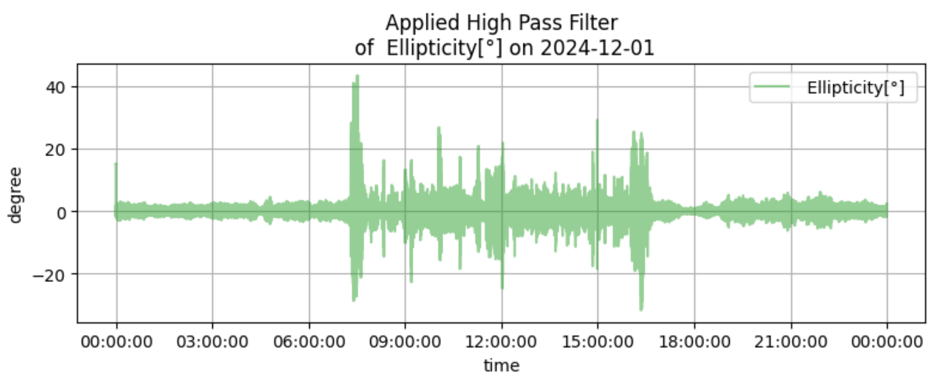


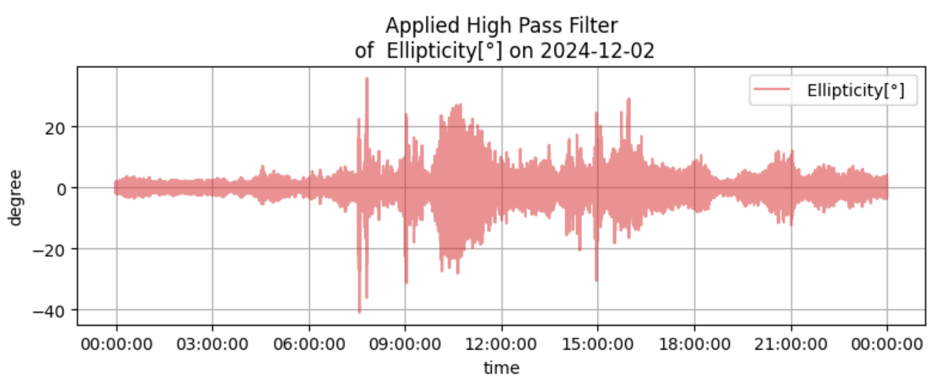
[29]:
```
fig, axs = plt.subplots(len(angle_daily_list), 1, figsize=(8, 16), sharex=False)

for i in range(len(angle_daily_list)):
    ax = axs[i] if len(angle_daily_list) > 1 else axs
    df_day = angle_daily_list[i][1][columns[10]]
    ydata = np.array(df_day)
    hps = highpass(ydata, 100)

    ax.plot(df_day.index, hps, label=columns[10], color=colors[i], alpha=0.5)

    ax.grid()
    ax.legend(loc='best')
    ax.set_title(f'Applied High Pass Filter\n of {columns[10]}on␣
  ↪{angle_daily_list[i][0]}')
    ax.set_xlabel('time')
    ax.set_ylabel('degree')

    ax.xaxis.set_major_formatter(mdates.DateFormatter('%H:%M:%S'))
```

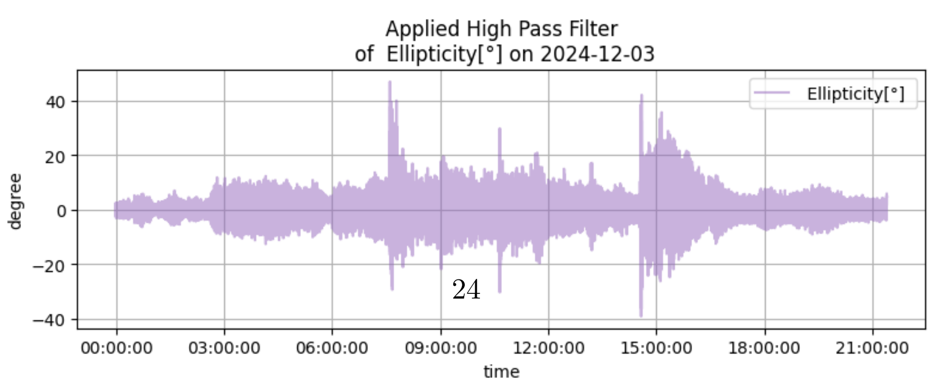
```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```


Applied High Pass Filter
of Ellipticity[°] on 2024-11-29
Ellipticity[°]
degree
40
20
0
−20
−40
00:00:00
03:00:00
06:00:00
09:00:00
12:00:00
15:00:00
18:00:00
21:00:00
00:00:00
time


Applied High Pass Filter
of Ellipticity[°] on 2024-11-30
Ellipticity[°]
degree
40
20
0
−20
00:00:00
03:00:00
06:00:00
09:00:00
12:00:00
15:00:00
18:00:00
21:00:00
00:00:00
time


Applied High Pass Filter
of Ellipticity[°] on 2024-12-01
Ellipticity[°]
degree
40
20
0
−20
00:00:00
03:00:00
06:00:00
09:00:00
12:00:00
15:00:00
18:00:00
21:00:00
00:00:00
time

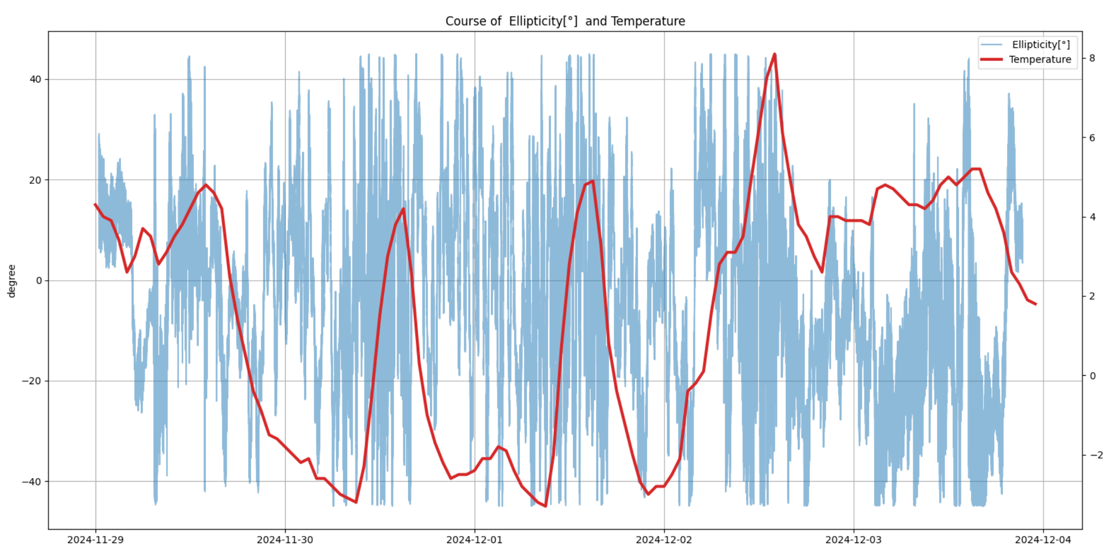

Applied High Pass Filter
of Ellipticity[°] on 2024-12-02
Ellipticity[°]
degree
20
0
−20
−40
00:00:00
03:00:00
06:00:00
09:00:00
12:00:00
15:00:00
18:00:00
21:00:00
00:00:00
time

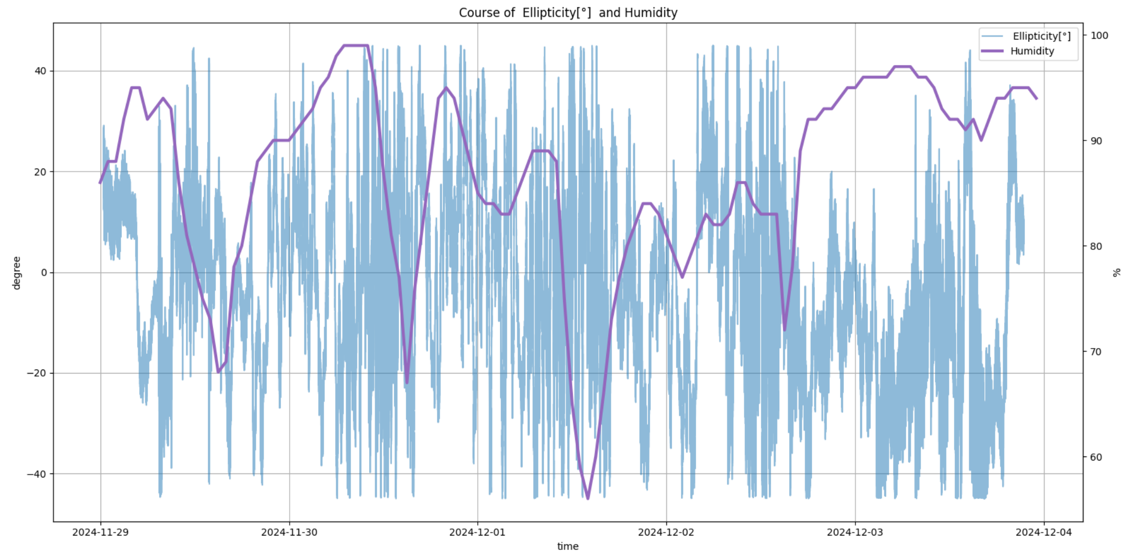

Applied High Pass Filter
of Ellipticity[°] on 2024-12-03
Ellipticity[°]
degree
40
20
0
−20
−40
00:00:00
03:00:00
06:00:00
09:00:00
12:00:00
15:00:00
18:00:00
21:00:00
time

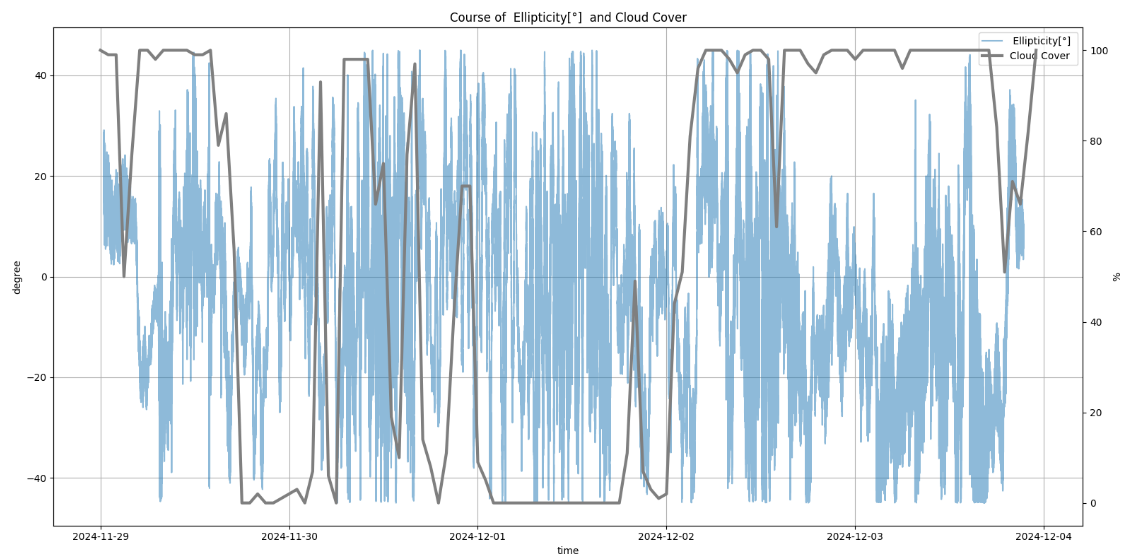
2.4 Analyse potenzieller Zusammenhänge

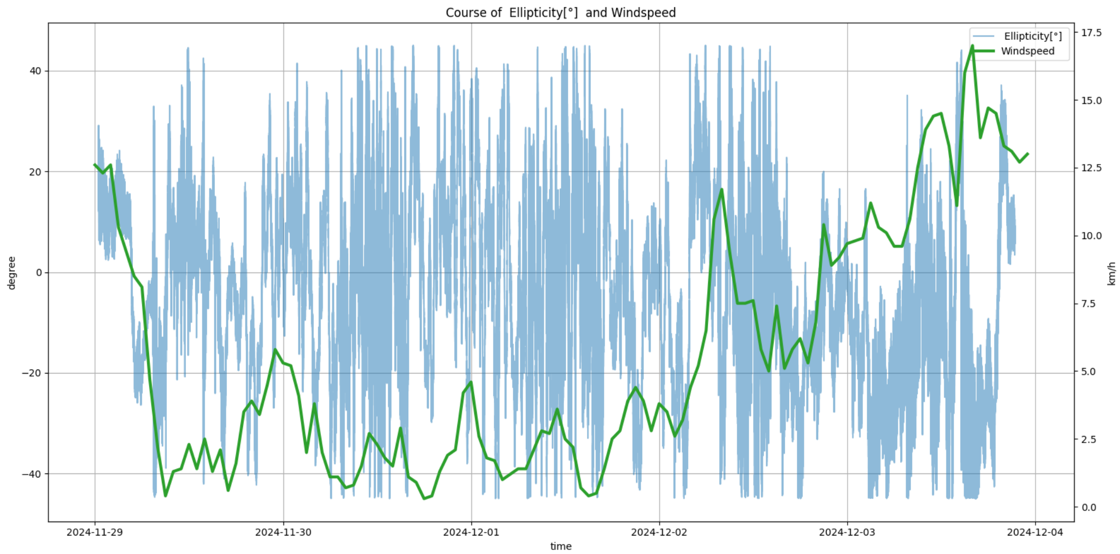
2.4.1 Originaldaten und Wetterparameter

[30]:
```
for current in range(len(w_data)):
    fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(16, 8))

    ax1.plot(angle[columns[10]], label=columns[10], alpha= 0.5)
    ax1.set_xlabel('time')
    ax1.set_ylabel('degree')
    h1, l1 = ax1.get_legend_handles_labels()

    ax2 = ax1.twinx()

    ax2.plot(weather.index, weather[w_data[current]["header"]],␣
↪label=w_data[current]["label"], color = w_data[current]["color"],␣
↪linewidth=3)
    ax2.set_ylabel(w_data[current]["unit"])
    h2, l2 = ax2.get_legend_handles_labels()

    ax1.grid()
    ax1.legend(h1+h2, l1+l2, loc="best")
    ax1.set_title(f'Course of {columns[10]} and {w_data[current]["label"]}')

    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```

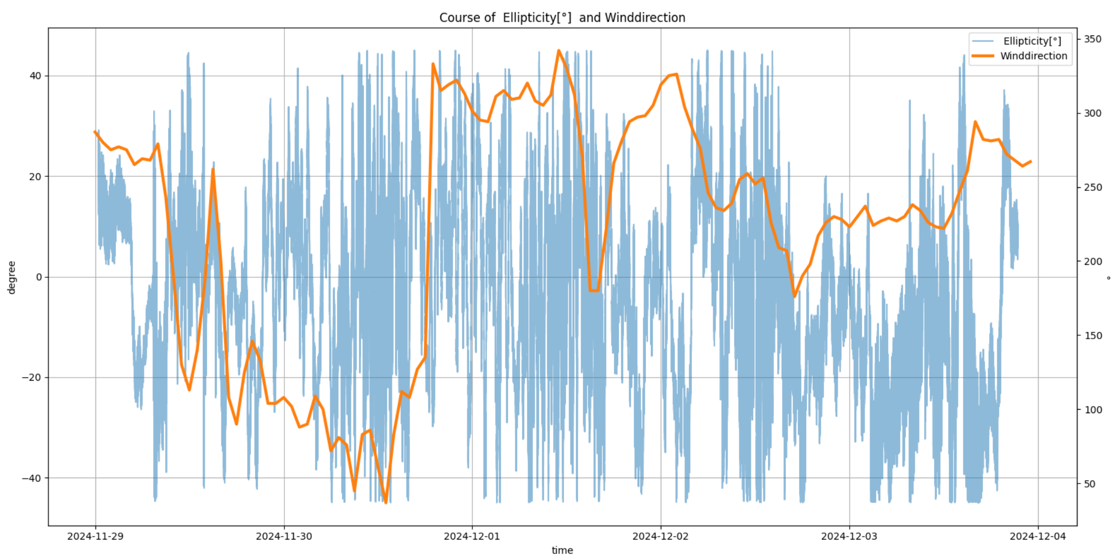



Course of Ellipticity[°] and Humidity
Ellipticity[°]
Humidity
degree
%
time
2024-11-29
2024-11-30
2024-12-01
2024-12-02
2024-12-03
2024-12-04

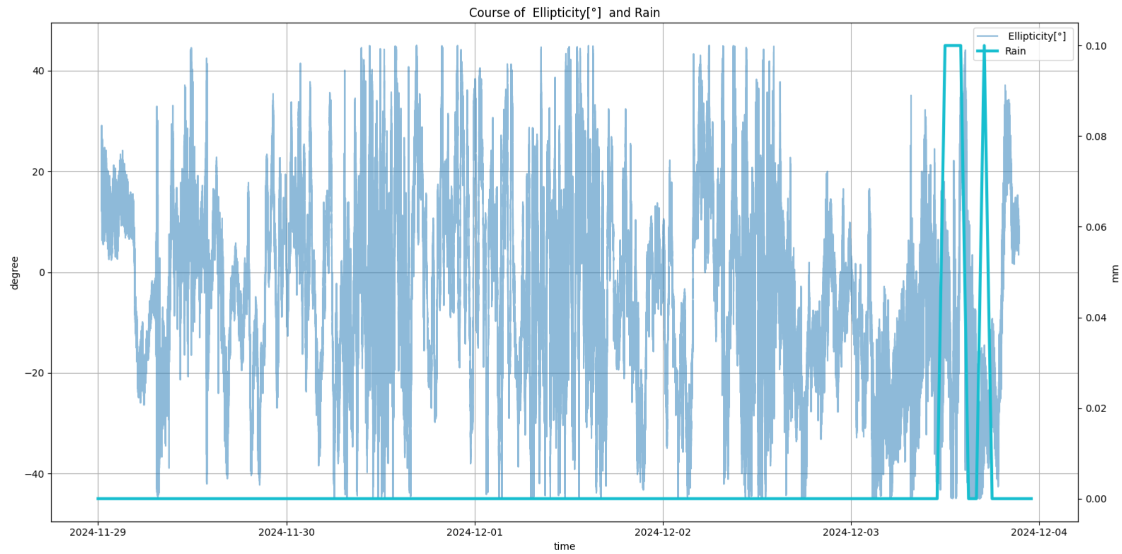

Course of Ellipticity[°] and Cloud Cover
Ellipticity[°]
Cloud Cover
degree
%
time
2024-11-29
2024-11-30
2024-12-01
2024-12-02
2024-12-03
2024-12-04



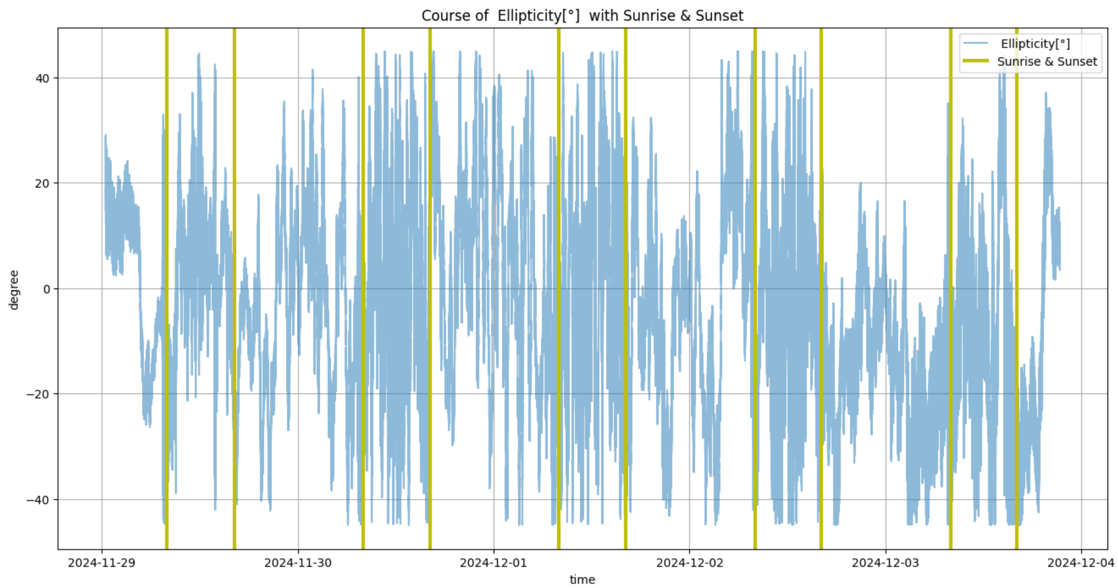
Course of Ellipticity[°] and Windspeed
Ellipticity[°]
Windspeed
degree
km/h
time
40
20
0
−20
−40
17.5
15.0
12.5
10.0
7.5
5.0
2.5
0.0
2024-11-29
2024-11-30
2024-12-01
2024-12-02
2024-12-03
2024-12-04



Course of Ellipticity[°] and Winddirection
Ellipticity[°]
Winddirection
degree
°
time
40
20
0
−20
−40
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
2024-11-29
2024-11-30
2024-12-01
2024-12-02
2024-12-03
2024-12-04



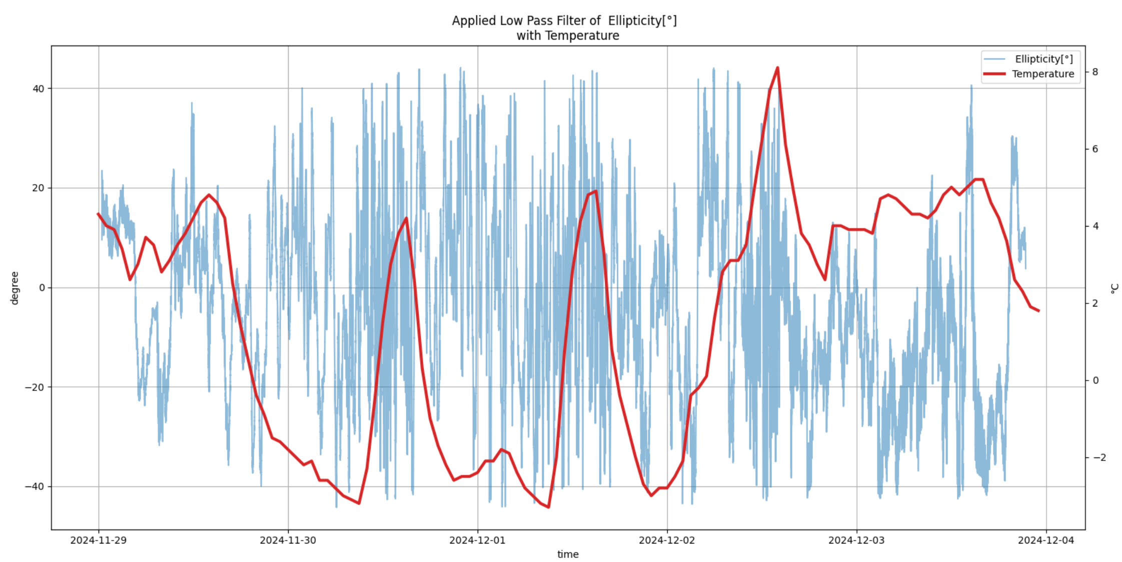
[31]:
```
# Sunlight (day-night context)

plt.figure(figsize = (16,8))
plt.plot(angle.index, angle[columns[10]], label=columns[10], alpha= 0.5)
for i in range(len(sunrise)):
    plt.axvline(x = sunrise[i], color = 'y', linewidth=3)
    if i == 0: plt.axvline(x = sunset[i], color = 'y',label = 'Sunrise &␣
 ↪Sunset', linewidth=3)
    else: plt.axvline(x = sunset[i], color = 'y', linewidth=3)
plt.grid()
plt.legend(loc = 'best')
plt.title(f'Course of {columns[10]} with Sunrise & Sunset')
plt.xlabel('time')
plt.ylabel('degree')
plt.show()
```

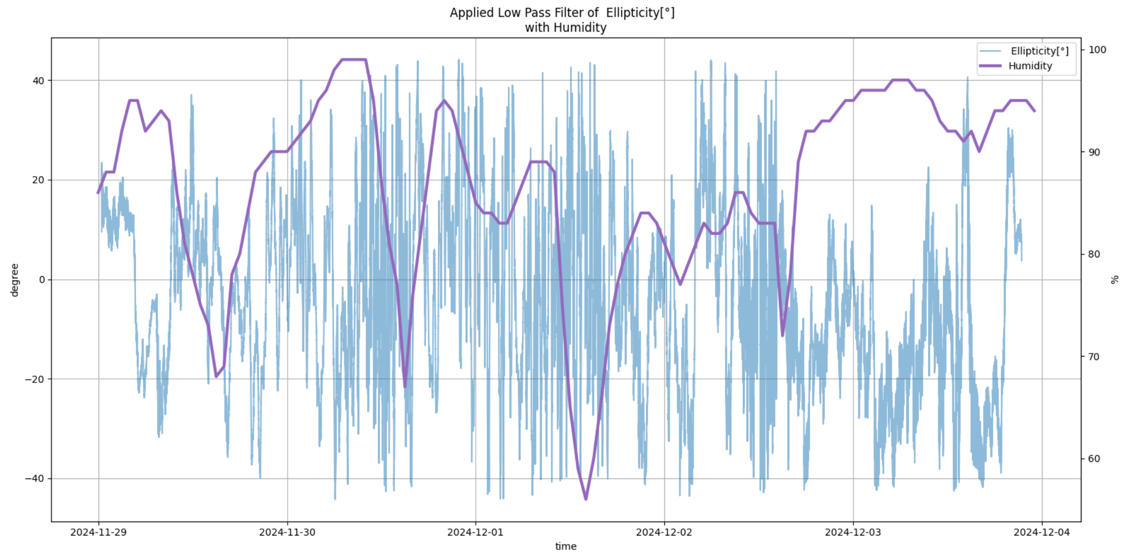


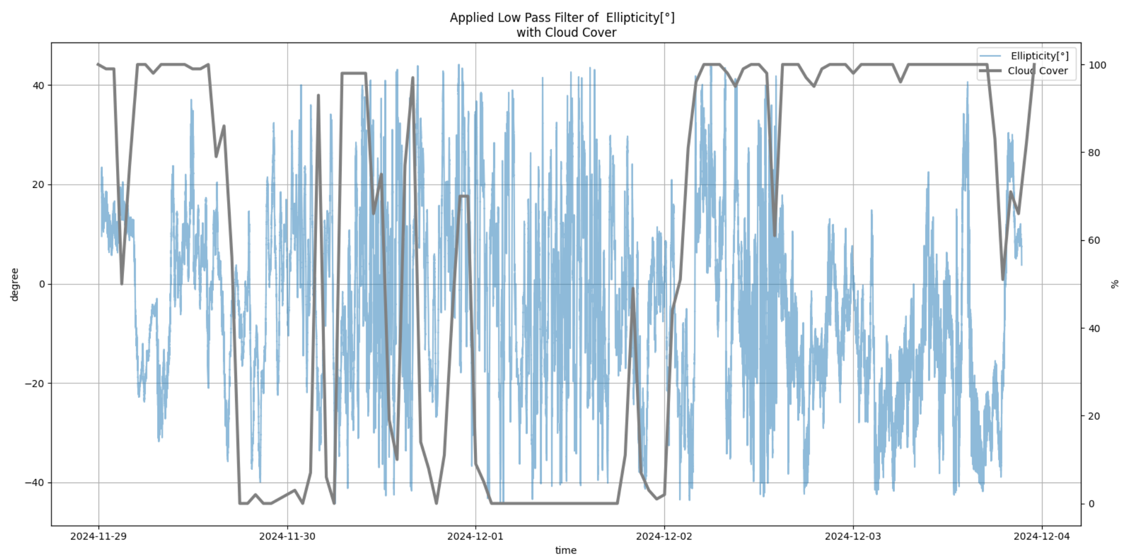
2.4.2 Tiefpass-gefilterte Daten und Wetterparameter

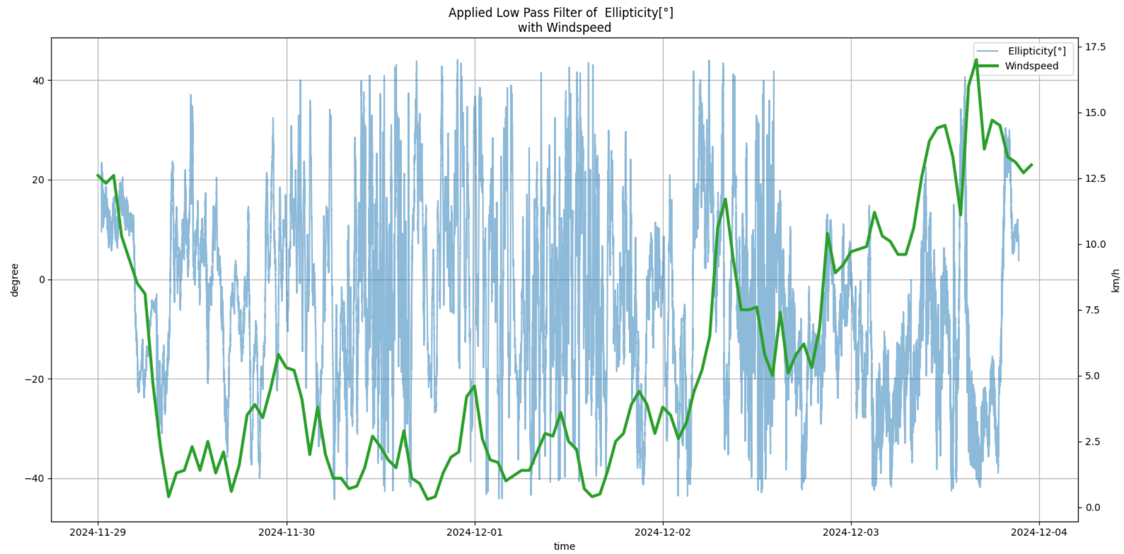
[32]:
```
for current in range(len(w_data)):
    fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(16, 8))

    ydata = np.array(angle[columns[10]])
    lps = lowpass(ydata, 100)

    ax1.plot(angle.index, lps[:-1], label=columns[10], color= "tab:blue",␣
 ↪alpha= 0.5)

    ax1.set_xlabel('time')
    ax1.set_ylabel('degree')
    h1, l1 = ax1.get_legend_handles_labels()

    ax2 = ax1.twinx()

    ax2.plot(weather.index, weather[w_data[current]["header"]],␣
 ↪label=w_data[current]["label"], color = w_data[current]["color"],␣
 ↪linewidth=3)
    ax2.set_ylabel(w_data[current]["unit"])
    h2, l2 = ax2.get_legend_handles_labels()

    ax1.grid()
    ax1.legend(h1+h2, l1+l2, loc="best")
    ax1.set_title(f'Applied Low Pass Filter of {columns[10]} \nwith␣
 ↪{w_data[current]["label"]}')
```

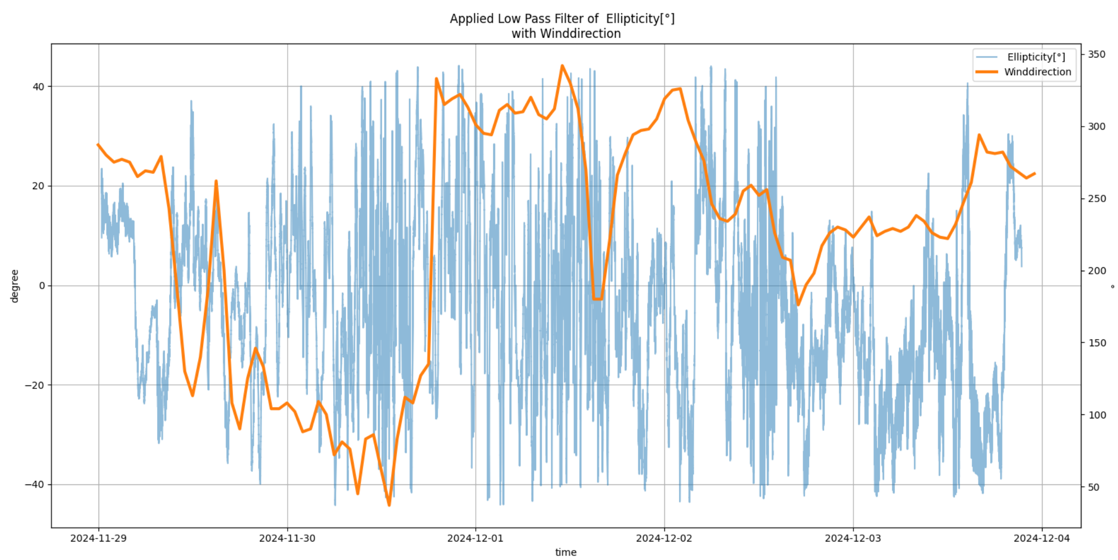
```
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()


# Sunlight (day-night context)

plt.figure(figsize = (16,8))

ydata = np.array(angle[columns[10]])
lps = lowpass(ydata, 100)

plt.plot(angle.index, lps[:-1], label=columns[10], color= "tab:blue", alpha= 0.
 ↪5)
for i in range(len(sunrise)):
    plt.axvline(x = sunrise[i], color = 'y', linewidth=3)
    if i == 0: plt.axvline(x = sunset[i], color = 'y',label = 'Sunrise &␣
 ↪Sunset', linewidth=3)
    else: plt.axvline(x = sunset[i], color = 'y', linewidth=3)
plt.grid()
plt.legend(loc = 'best')
plt.title(f'Applied Low Pass Filter with Sunrise & Sunset')
plt.xlabel('time')
plt.ylabel('degree')
plt.show()
```

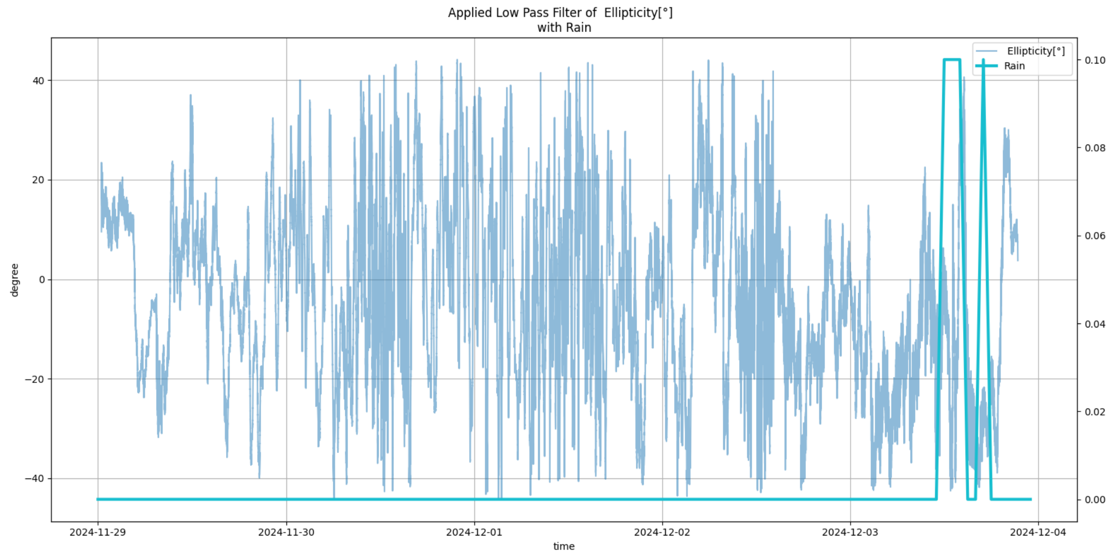


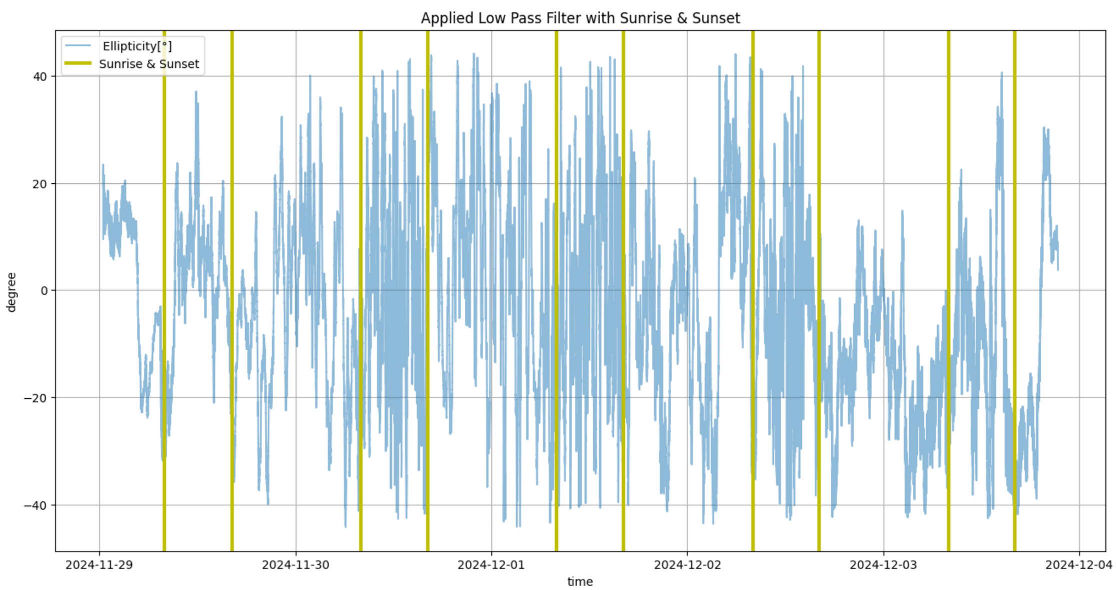

Applied Low Pass Filter of Ellipticity[°]
with Humidity
Ellipticity[°]
Humidity
degree
%
time
2024-11-29
2024-11-30
2024-12-01
2024-12-02
2024-12-03
2024-12-04


Applied Low Pass Filter of Ellipticity[°]
with Cloud Cover
Ellipticity[°]
Cloud Cover
degree
%
time
2024-11-29
2024-11-30
2024-12-01
2024-12-02
2024-12-03
2024-12-04


Applied Low Pass Filter of Ellipticity[°]
with Windspeed
Ellipticity[°]
Windspeed
degree
km/h
time
2024-11-29
2024-11-30
2024-12-01
2024-12-02
2024-12-03
2024-12-04


Applied Low Pass Filter of Ellipticity[°]
with Winddirection
Ellipticity[°]
Winddirection
degree
°
time
2024-11-29
2024-11-30
2024-12-01
2024-12-02
2024-12-03
2024-12-04

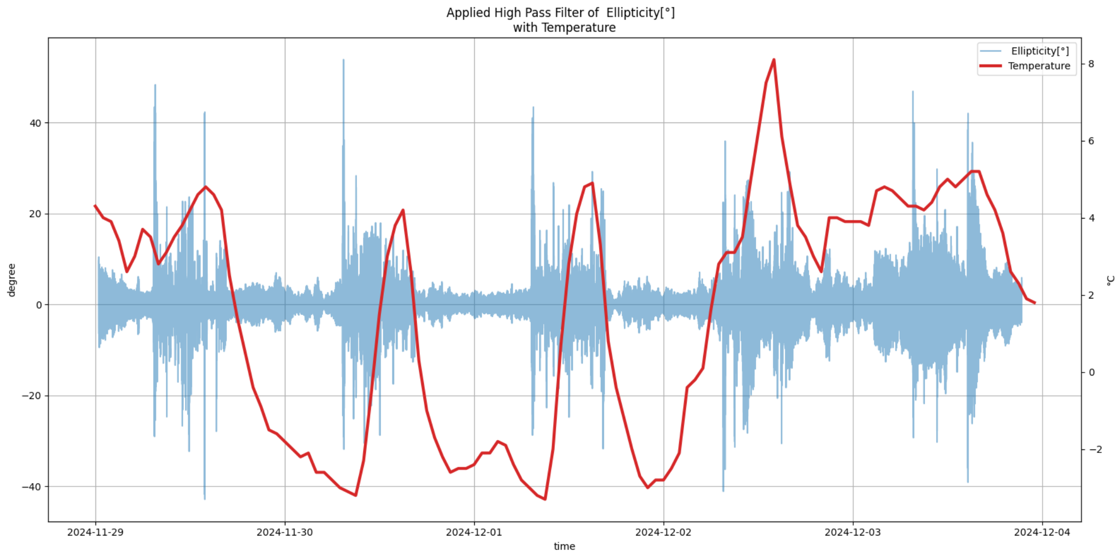


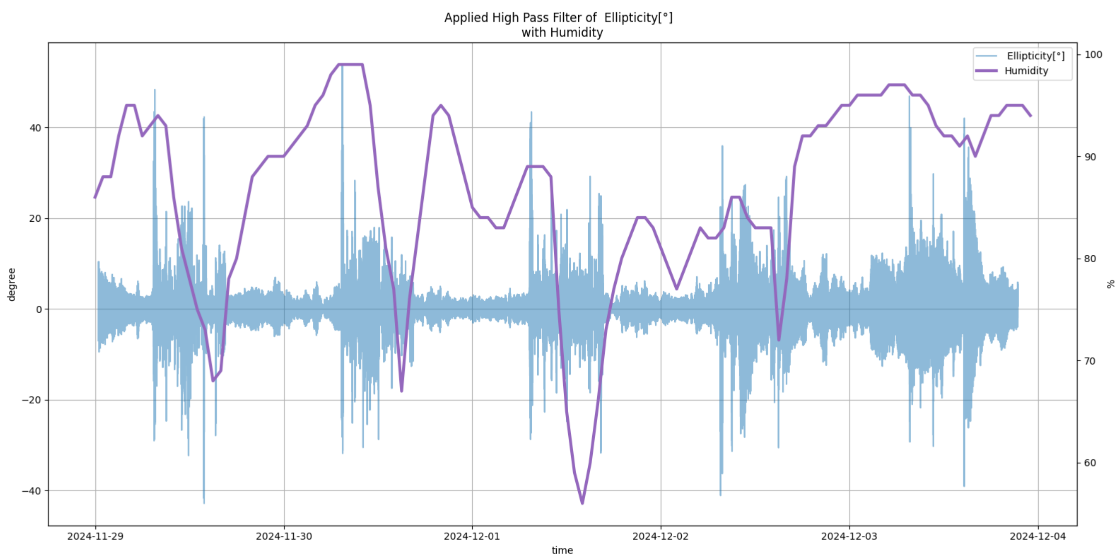


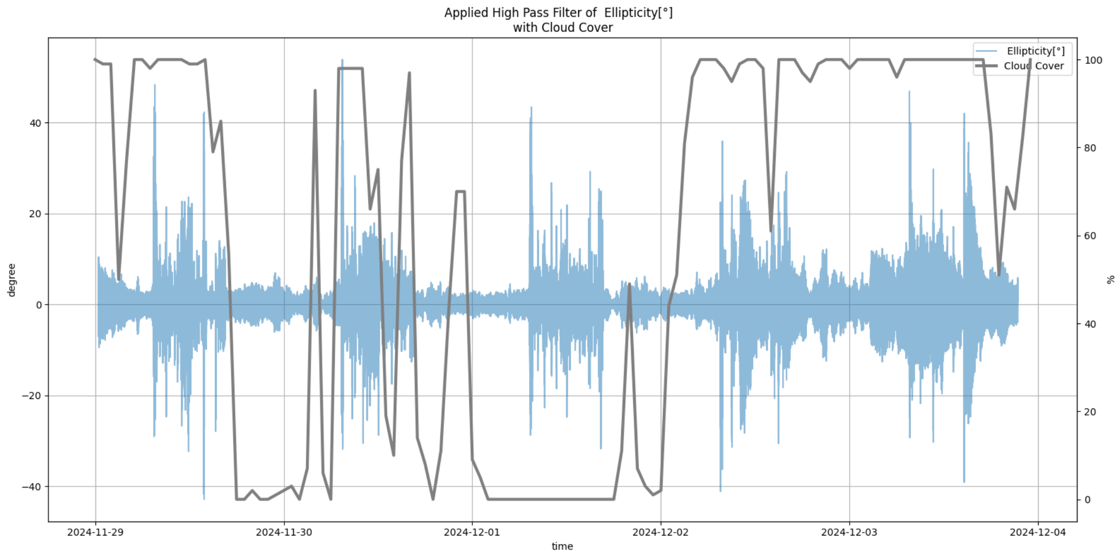
2.4.3 Hochpass-gefilterte Daten und Wetterparameter

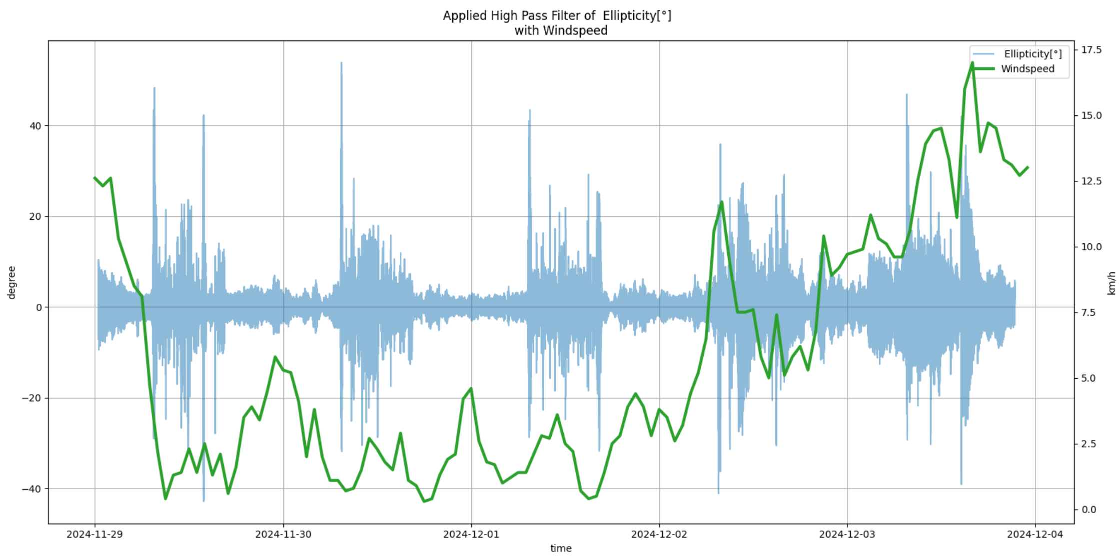
[33]:
```
for current in range(len(w_data)):
    fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(16, 8))

    ydata = np.array(angle[columns[10]])
    hps = highpass(ydata, 100)

    ax1.plot(angle.index, hps, label=columns[10], color= "tab:blue", alpha= 0.5)
```

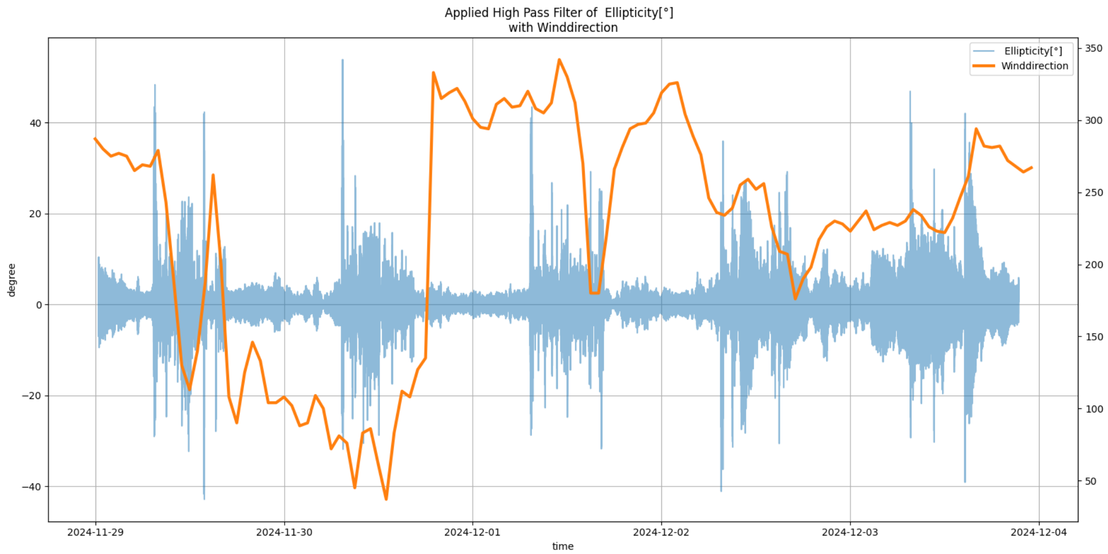
```
    ax1.set_xlabel('time')
    ax1.set_ylabel('degree')
    h1, l1 = ax1.get_legend_handles_labels()

    ax2 = ax1.twinx()

    ax2.plot(weather.index, weather[w_data[current]["header"]],␣
↪label=w_data[current]["label"], color = w_data[current]["color"],␣
↪linewidth=3)
    ax2.set_ylabel(w_data[current]["unit"])
    h2, l2 = ax2.get_legend_handles_labels()

    ax1.grid()
    ax1.legend(h1+h2, l1+l2, loc="best")
    ax1.set_title(f'Applied High Pass Filter of {columns[10]} \nwith␣
↪{w_data[current]["label"]}')

    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()

# Sunlight (day-night context)

plt.figure(figsize = (16,8))

ydata = np.array(angle[columns[10]])
hps = highpass(ydata, 1000)
plt.plot(angle.index, hps, label=columns[10], alpha= 0.5)

for i in range(len(sunrise)):
    plt.axvline(x = sunrise[i], color = 'y', linewidth=3)
    if i == 0: plt.axvline(x = sunset[i], color = 'y',label = 'Sunrise &␣
↪Sunset', linewidth=3)
    else: plt.axvline(x = sunset[i], color = 'y', linewidth=3)
plt.grid()
plt.legend(loc = 'best')
plt.title(f'Applied High Pass Filter\n {columns[10]} with Sunrise & Sunset')
plt.xlabel('time')
plt.ylabel('degree')
plt.show()
```

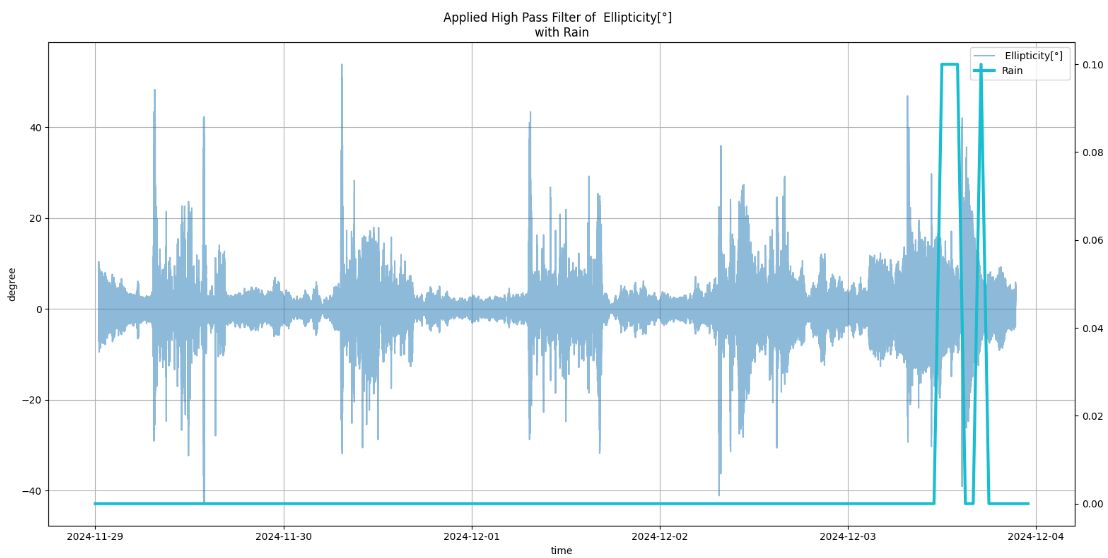

Applied High Pass Filter of Ellipticity[°]
with Temperature
Ellipticity[°]
Temperature
degree
°C
time
2024-11-29
2024-11-30
2024-12-01
2024-12-02
2024-12-03
2024-12-04
40
20
0
−20
−40
8
6
4
2
0
−2

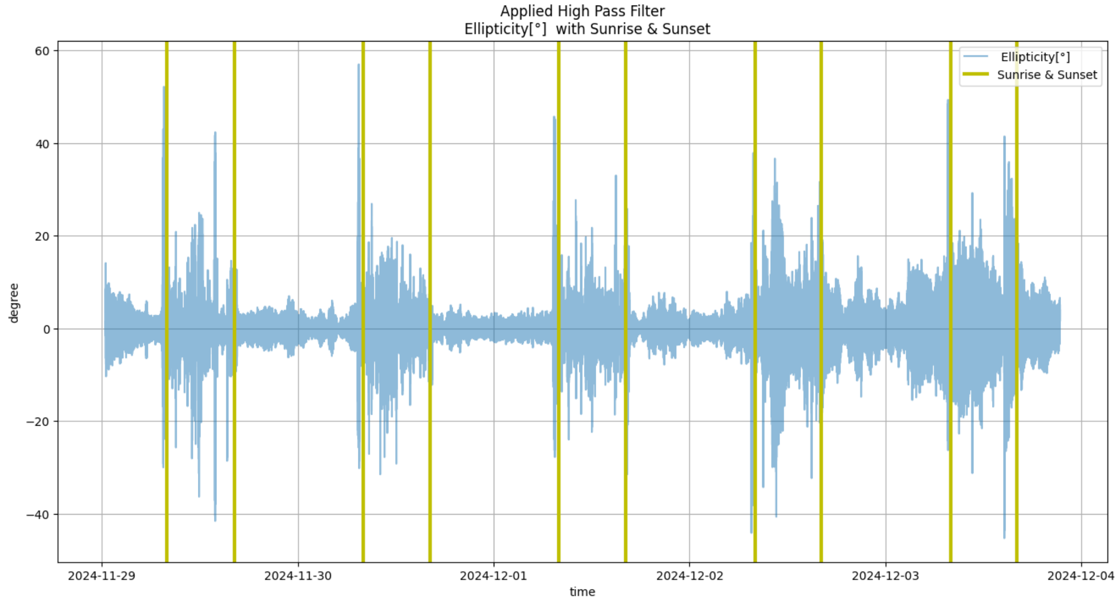

Applied High Pass Filter of Ellipticity[°]
with Humidity
Ellipticity[°]
Humidity
degree
%
time
2024-11-29
2024-11-30
2024-12-01
2024-12-02
2024-12-03
2024-12-04
40
20
0
−20
−40
100
90
80
70
60


Applied High Pass Filter of Ellipticity[°]
with Cloud Cover
Ellipticity[°]
Cloud Cover
degree
%
time
2024-11-29
2024-11-30
2024-12-01
2024-12-02
2024-12-03
2024-12-04


Applied High Pass Filter of Ellipticity[°]
with Windspeed
Ellipticity[°]
Windspeed
degree
km/h
time
2024-11-29
2024-11-30
2024-12-01
2024-12-02
2024-12-03
2024-12-04


Applied High Pass Filter of Ellipticity[°]
with Winddirection
Ellipticity[°]
Winddirection
degree
time
°
2024-11-29
2024-11-30
2024-12-01
2024-12-02
2024-12-03
2024-12-04

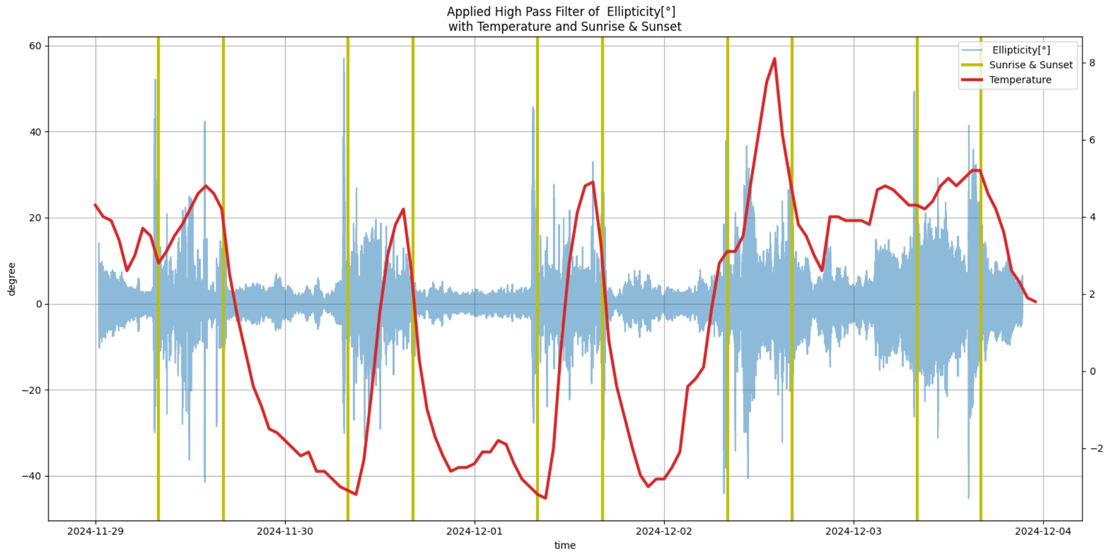

Applied High Pass Filter of Ellipticity[°]
with Rain
Ellipticity[°]
Rain
degree
mm
time
2024-11-29
2024-11-30
2024-12-01
2024-12-02
2024-12-03
2024-12-04

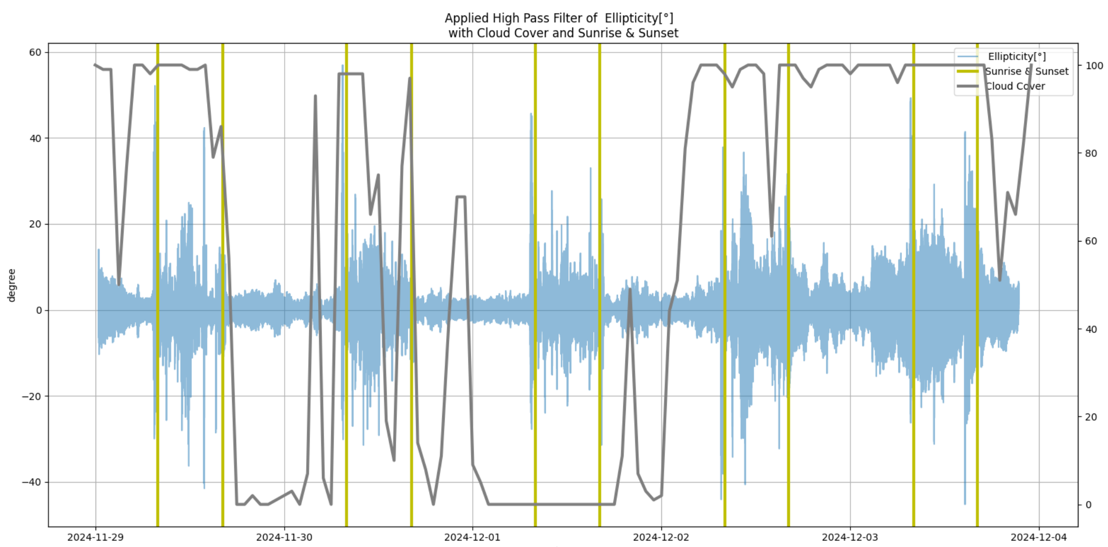


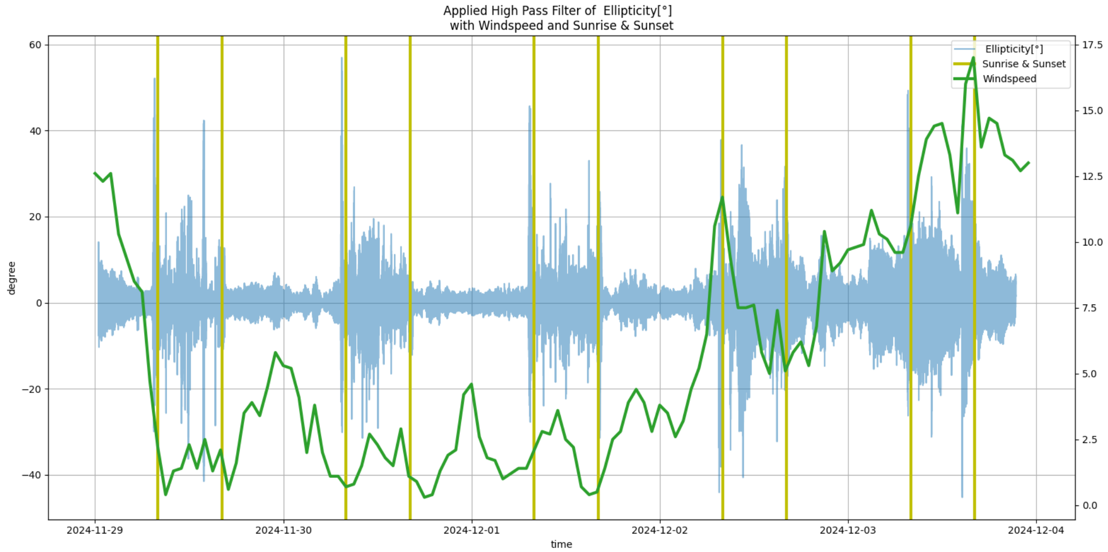
2.4.4 Spezielle Auffälligkeiten

[34]:
```
for current in [0,2,3]:
    fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(16, 8))

    ydata = np.array(angle[columns[10]])
    hps = highpass(ydata, 1000)
    ax1.plot(angle.index, hps, label=columns[10], alpha= 0.5)

    for i in range(len(sunrise)):
        ax1.axvline(x = sunrise[i], color = 'y', linewidth=3)
        if i == 0: ax1.axvline(x = sunset[i], color = 'y',label = 'Sunrise &␣
 ↪Sunset', linewidth=3)
        else: ax1.axvline(x = sunset[i], color = 'y', linewidth=3)

    ax1.set_xlabel('time')
    ax1.set_ylabel('degree')
    h1, l1 = ax1.get_legend_handles_labels()

    ax2 = ax1.twinx()

    ax2.plot(weather.index, weather[w_data[current]["header"]],␣
 ↪label=w_data[current]["label"], color = w_data[current]["color"],␣
 ↪linewidth=3)
    ax2.set_ylabel(w_data[current]["unit"])
    h2, l2 = ax2.get_legend_handles_labels()
```

```
    ax1.grid()
    ax1.legend(h1+h2, l1+l2, loc="best")
    ax1.set_title(f'Applied High Pass Filter of {columns[10]} \nwith␣
↪{w_data[current]["label"]} and Sunrise & Sunset')

    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```






Applied High Pass Filter of Ellipticity[°]
with Windspeed and Sunrise & Sunset
Ellipticity[°]
Sunrise & Sunset
Windspeed
degree
km/h
time
60
40
20
0
−20
−40
17.5
15.0
12.5
10.0
7.5
5.0
2.5
0.0
2024-11-29
2024-11-30
2024-12-01
2024-12-02
2024-12-03
2024-12-04