
PyHaHa2 Documentation

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

PyHaHa2 is a software project within the Particle Physics and Detector Development Group of the Universität Hamburg, Institut für Experimentalphysik, <http://wwwiexp.desy.de/groups/pd/>. It is the upwards compatible successor of the PyHaHa project.

The objective is to provide universal Python classes to analyze the data files created by several Labview programs, usually these are located somewhere under m_data on the uh2usnmserver. These classes can easily be adapted to specific needs and analyses. Future expansions will be possible.

Recommended Software Stack

- Linux Ubuntu 16.04 (also tested on Ubuntu 14.04)
- Python 3.5.x (also tested with Python 2.7.6) with numpy, scipy, matplotlib.pyplot and others

Warning: Some classes require numpy version ≥ 1.11 .

- Git (version control system for distributed software development)
- Sphinx (tool to create intelligent and beautiful documentation like this one)

Helpful, but not absolutely necessary:

- Spyder3 (IDE for Python 3.5.x, alternatively Spyder for Python 2.7.x or any other editor.)
- Pylint for checking your source with respect to the [PEP 8](#) style guide for Python code

Source code analysis with Pylint can be done within Spyder (menu “Source” / “Run static code analysis”). You should target for an overall rating > 7.0 of your programs.

Installation and Update

With git it is very easy to obtain the package and the complete history of all sources including documentation. The complete reference to git is published at <https://git-scm.com/doc>, a simple introduction can be found here: <http://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/index.de.html> .

First time users go to a directory where they collect their own Python libraries (for instance `~/my_Python_libs/` and create a sub-directory `~/my_Python_libs/PyHaHa2` under that directory with the command:

```
git clone https://github.com/MiHuf/PyHaHa2.git
```

After that, you will find this document under `PyHaHa2/doc/latex/PyHaHa2.pdf`

After some time it may be necessary to update your local PyHaHa2 directory with the latest project version. Therefore you should move into your local PyHaHa2 directory and use the command:

```
git pull
```

To and create / update this documentation, move to the local PyHaHa2 directory and use the command:

```
make latexpdf
```

If that does not work “Extension error: Could not import extension sphinx.ext.imgmath (exception: No module named imgmath)”, you will need to install python-pip or python3-pip from the software center and then:

```
pip3 install --user pip --upgrade
pip3 install --user sphinx
pip3 install --user sphinx --upgrade
pip3 install --user pymysql
pip3 install --user pymysql --upgrade
```

The last two lines are only needed for directly accessing data from the database uh2detlab at uh2usnmfile01.desy.de.

For active participation on the project you will need an own git account with collaborator access to this project. Before doing any changes, be sure to first update your local PyHaHa2 directory with a git pull. You can then modify the source code or add new files in your local directory. At the end of the day, after finishing your modifications, you should publish your work with:

```
git commit -a -m "Short description of my modifications"
git push
```

Very useful are these git commands:

```
git --help
git status
```

Usage

For using PyHaHa2 all the modules xxx.py defined in the directory PyHaHa2/ need to be accessible by your programs. Currently these are:

- pyhaha.py (Main module, imports all othe modules)
- cold_chuck_tools.py
- transient_tools.py
- pyhaha_plots.py
- cold_chuck_plots.py
- transient_plots.py
- file_utils.py
- conf.py (needed for Sphinx)

Rather than copying these files to your local development directory, you should ensure, that you can use the modules from anywhere. You can achieve this by modifying your local file ~/.bashrc or ~/.profile and add the line:

```
export PYTHONPATH=$PYTHONPATH: '~/.my_Python_libs/PyHaHa2/'
```

to the end of ~/.bashrc or ~/.profile. When using the PyHaHa2 tools, you then only need to add the code line:

```
from pyhaha import *
```

to the beginning of your Python program.

- Your datafile(s) xxx.iv or xxx.csv

The datafiles can be located in your working directory or in a separate directory (`data_dir`) provided as a parameter to the constructor of the class `ColdChuckData` or `ScopeData`. or elsewhere.

- A copy the file `pyhaha_plot_defaults` in your woking directory

This file is requiued in your woking directory for all plot programs. You can edit this file for using personal plot defaults.

In order to enable instances of `ColdChuckData` or `ScopeData` to load the files directly from the GVF shares `m_data/macrosopic/` or `scratch_nmsamba/rd_data/` on `uh2usnmserver`, it is recommended to create symlinks `~/m_data/` and `~/scratch_nmsamba/` in your home directory pointing to the shares “`smb://uh2usnmserver/xxx`”.

This can be done by mounting the shares `m_data` and `scratch_nmsamba` with the file server (Nautilus) before: Connect to “`smb://uh2usnmserver/xxx`” as registered user. Make sure to chose to save the password forever. After that you can create the symlinks.

See also the function `mount_gvfs()` in the module `file_utils`.

CHAPTER TWO

HOW TO MAKE COLD_CHUCK_PLOTS

The module `cold_chuck_plots.py` contains classes to read, plot and analyse data-files from CV- and IV-measurements of silicon particle detectors created by one the cold chuck setups. The following plots are predefined:

IV-plot

Here is an example how to create a simple IV-plot with only 12 lines of Python code (source code in file `demo_iv.py`, result in Fig. 2.1 left).

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3 from pyhaha import *                                # Environment variable $PYTHONPATH
4                                         # points to relevant folder
5 my_dir = './data_dir'                               # here are all my .iv and .cv files
6 datafile = 'FTH200N_04_DiodeS_14_2015-11-06_7.iv'
7 ccd = ColdChuckData(datafile, my_dir)   # create a data file object
8 print(ccd.get_filepath())                      # where the file finally was found
9 p = IVPlot(ccd)                                # create plot object
10 p.make_plot()                                 # create the plot
11 # plt.semilogy()                            # optional
12 p.save_plot()                                # save plot as .pdf
13 plt.show()                                    # show plot
```

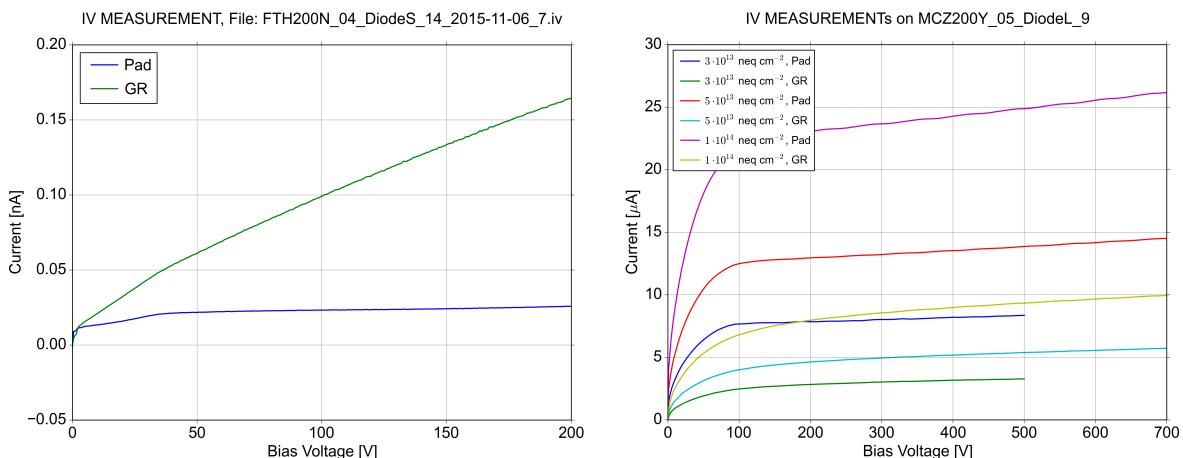


Fig. 2.1: IV-plots based on single (left) and multilple (right) datafiles

All the built-in `xxxPlot`-classes can also handle mutiple datafiles, see the following example (source code in file `demo_multi_iv.py`, result in Fig. 2.1 right).

```

1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3 from pyhaha import *                                # Environment variable $PYTHONPATH
4                                         # points to relevant folder
5 my_dir = './data_dir'                               # here are all my .iv and .cv files
6 my_files = ['MCZ200Y_05_DiodeL_9_2012-08-08_4.iv',
7             'MCZ200Y_06_DiodeL_11_2012-08-09_4.iv',
8             'MCZ200Y_07_DiodeL_8_2012-08-13_4.iv']
9 my_labels = [r'$3\cdot 10^{13} \text{ neq cm}^{}{}^{\text{-2}}$',
10            r'$5\cdot 10^{13} \text{ neq cm}^{}{}^{\text{-2}}$',
11            r'$1\cdot 10^{14} \text{ neq cm}^{}{}^{\text{-2}}$']
12 ccds = []                                         # list of data file objects
13 for my_file in my_files:
14     ccd = ColdChuckData(my_file, directory=my_dir) # create an object for each
15     ccds.append(ccd)                             # and collect in a list
16     print(ccd.get_filepath())                   # where the file finally was found
17 p = IVPlot(ccds, params={'legend.fontsize': 'small'}) # create plot object
18 p.make_plot(my_labels, 1e6, r'$\mu A$')          # create the plot
19 # plt.semilogy()                                # optional
20 p.save_plot()                                    # save plot as .pdf
21 plt.show()                                       # show plot

```

Voltage-plot

Here is an example how to create a simple Voltage-plot. Voltage-plots are useful to get an overview over the indexes of the numpy-arrays (source code in file `demo_voltage.py`, result in Fig. 2.2).

```

1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3 from pyhaha import *                                # Environment variable $PYTHONPATH
4                                         # points to relevant folder
5 my_dir = './data_dir'                               # here are all my .iv and .cv files
6 datafile = 'Ketek-2018_01_PM3315-WB-C0_3_2018-08-23_1.iv'
7 ccd = ColdChuckData(datafile, my_dir)              # create a data file object
8 print(ccd.get_filepath())                         # where the file finally was found
9 p = VoltagePlot(ccd)                            # create plot object
10 p.make_plot()                                    # create the plot
11 p.save_plot()                                    # save plot as .pdf
12 plt.show()                                       # show plot

```

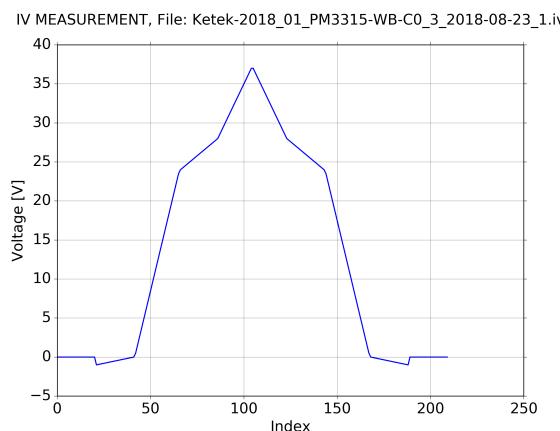


Fig. 2.2: Voltage plot: Voltage versus index of the numpy-array

CV-plot

Here an example for a standard CV-plot $\frac{1}{C^2}$ versus V_{Bias} with few code lines (source code in file `demo_cv.py`, result in Fig. 2.3 left).

```

1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3 from pyhaha import *                                # Environment variable $PYTHONPATH
4                                                               # points to relevant folder
5 my_dir = './data_dir'                               # here are all my .iv and .cv files
6 datafile = 'FTH200N_04_DiodeS_14_2015-11-05_4.cv'
7 ccd = ColdChuckData(datafile, my_dir)   # create a data file object
8 print(ccd.get_filepath())                      # where the file finally was found
9 p = CVPlot(ccd)                                # create plot object
10 p.make_plot()                                 # create the plot
11 p.save_plot()                                 # save plot as .pdf
12 plt.show()                                    # show plot

```

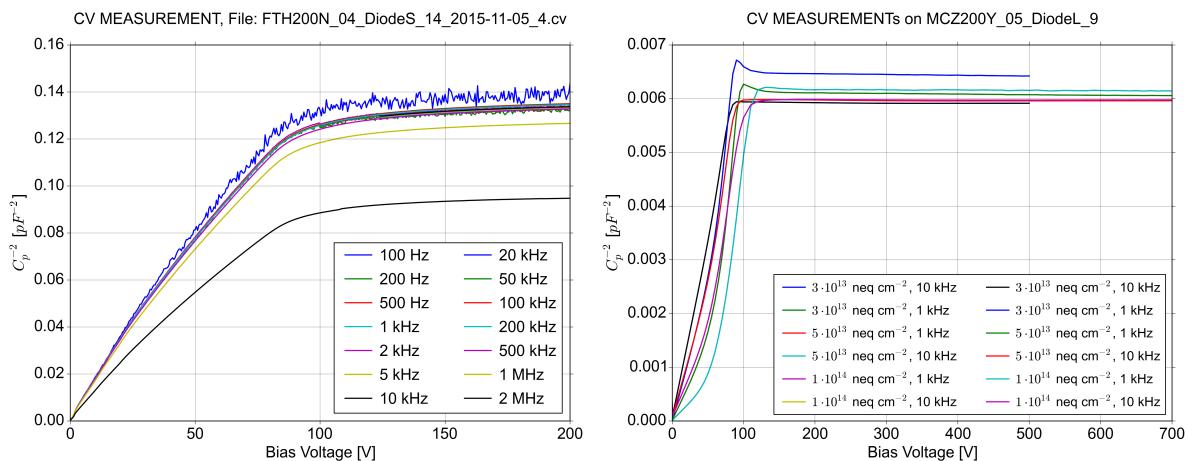


Fig. 2.3: CV-plots based on single (left) and multilple (right) datafiles

Similarly, a standard CV-plot with multiple datafiles (source code in file `demo_multi_cv.py`, result in Fig. 2.3 right):

```

1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3 from pyhaha import *                                # Environment variable $PYTHONPATH
4                                                               # points to relevant folder
5 my_dir = './data_dir'                               # here are all my .iv and .cv files
6 my_files = ['MCZ200Y_05_DiodeL_9_2012-08-08_4.cv',
7             'MCZ200Y_06_DiodeL_11_2012-08-09_4.cv',
8             'MCZ200Y_07_DiodeL_8_2012-08-13_4.cv']
9 my_labels = [r'$3\cdot 10^{13} \text{ neq cm}^{-2}$',
10              r'$5\cdot 10^{13} \text{ neq cm}^{-2}$',
11              r'$1\cdot 10^{14} \text{ neq cm}^{-2}$']
12 ccds = []                                         # list of data file objects
13 for my_file in my_files:
14     ccd = ColdChuckData(my_file, directory=my_dir) # create an object for each
15     ccds.append(ccd)                            # and collect in a list
16     print(ccd.get_filepath())                  # where the file finally was found
17 p = CVPlot(ccds)                                # create plot object
18 p.update_params({'legend.fontsize': 'medium'})
19 p.make_plot(my_labels)                           # create the plot
20 p.save_plot()                                 # save plot as .pdf
21 plt.show()                                    # show plot

```

Cf-plot

And here another example how to create the standard Cf-plot C_p versus f for a few voltages provided as parameter (source code in file `demo_cf.py`, result in Fig. 2.4 left).

```

1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3 from pyhaha import *                                # Environment variable $PYTHONPATH
4
5 my_dir = './data_dir'                               # points to relevant folder
6 datafile = 'FTH200N_04_DiodeS_14_2015-11-05_4.cv' # here are all my .iv and .cv files
7 ccd = ColdChuckData(datafile, my_dir)              # create a data file object
8 print(ccd.get_filepath())                          # where the file finally was found
9 p = CfPlot(ccd)                                   # create plot object
10 p.make_plot([5, 20, 50, 100, 200])               # create the plot for some voltages
11 p.save_plot()                                    # save plot as .pdf
12 plt.show()                                       # show plot

```

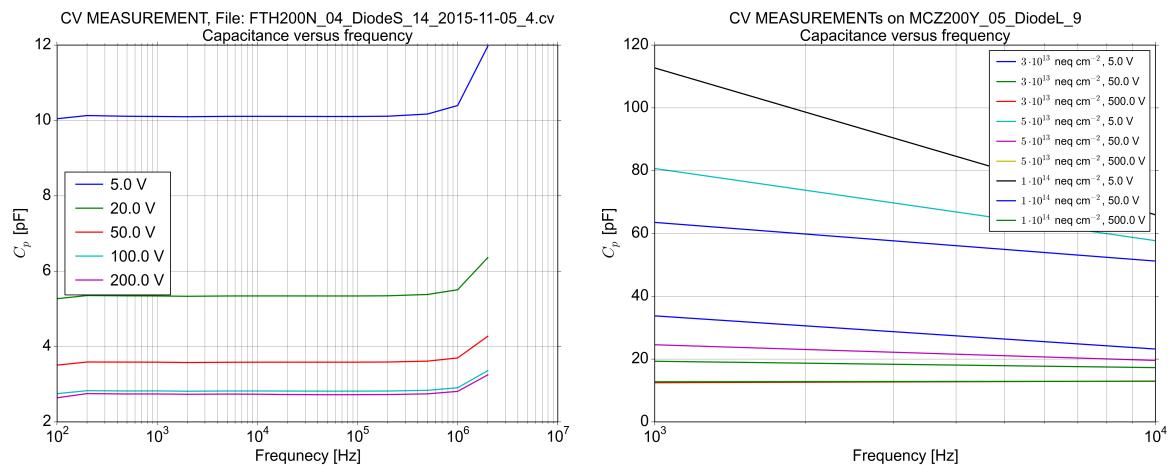


Fig. 2.4: Cf-plots based on single (left) and multilple (right) datafiles

The same with multiple datafiles (source code in file `demo_multi_cf.py`, result in Fig. 2.4 right):

```

1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3 from pyhaha import *                                # Environment variable $PYTHONPATH
4
5 my_dir = './data_dir'                               # points to relevant folder
6 my_files = ['MCZ200Y_05_DiodeL_9_2012-08-08_4.cv',
7             'MCZ200Y_06_DiodeL_11_2012-08-09_4.cv',
8             'MCZ200Y_07_DiodeL_8_2012-08-13_4.cv']
9 my_labels = [r'$3\cdot 10^{13} \text{ neq cm}^{-2}$',
10             r'$5\cdot 10^{13} \text{ neq cm}^{-2}$',
11             r'$1\cdot 10^{14} \text{ neq cm}^{-2}$']
12 ccds = []                                         # list of data file objects
13 for my_file in my_files:
14     ccd = ColdChuckData(my_file, directory=my_dir) # create an object for each
15     ccds.append(ccd)                             # and collect in a list
16     print(ccd.get_filepath())                   # where the file finally was found
17 p = CfPlot(ccds, params={'legend.fontsize': 'small'}) # create plot object
18 p.make_plot([5, 20, 50, 100, 200], my_labels) # create the plot for some voltages
19 p.save_plot()                                    # save plot as .pdf
20 plt.show()                                       # show plot

```

Yf- or Zf-plot

Here a double logarithmic plot of impedance versus frequency for some voltages (source code in file demo_yzf.py, result in Fig. 2.5).

```

1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3 from pyhaha import *                                # Environment variable $PYTHONPATH
4
5 my_dir = './data_dir'                               # points to relevant folder
6 datafile = 'FTH200N_04_DiodeS_14_2015-11-05_4.cv' # here are all my .iv and .cv files
7 ccd = ColdChuckData(datafile, my_dir)              # create a data file object
8 print(ccd.get_filepath())                          # where the file finally was found
9 p = YZfPlot(ccd)                                  # create plot object
10 p.make_plot([5, 20, 50, 100, 200], plot_type='Z') # create impedance plot
11 p.save_plot()                                    # save plot as .pdf
12 plt.show()                                       # show plot

```

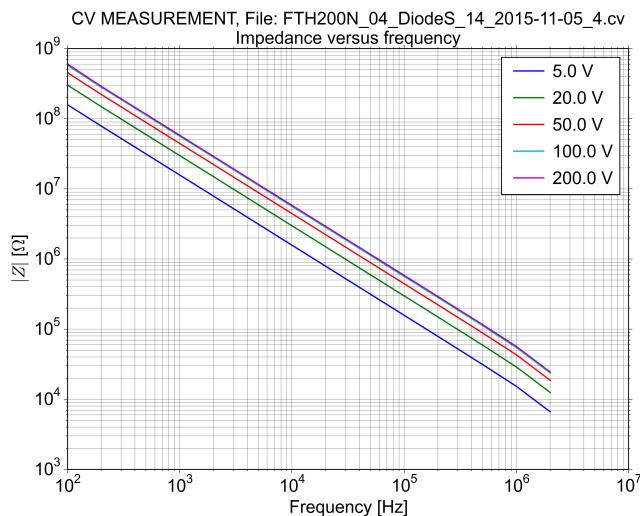


Fig. 2.5: Impedance versus frequency plot

More sophisticated plots

Here a plot consisting of two double logarithmic subplots for serial and parallel resistance versus frequency (source code in file demo_rs_rp.py, result in Fig. 2.6).

```

1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3 from pyhaha import *                                # Environment variable $PYTHONPATH
4
5 my_dir = './data_dir'                               # points to relevant folder
6 datafile = 'w1-pml125-2_2013-07-24_4.cv'          # here are all my .iv and .cv files
7 ccd = ColdChuckData(datafile, my_dir)              # create a data file object
8 print(ccd.get_filepath())                          # where the file finally was found
9 rs = ccd.get_rs()                                 # serial resistance
10 rp = 1.0 / ccd.get_gp()                          # parallel resistance from admittance
11 freqs = ccd.get_frequencies()                    # all frequencies
12 voltages = [4, 8, 12, 14, 16, 20, 24, 26] # plot only these voltages
13 p = CVPlot(ccd)                                  # create plot object
14 volt_indices = ccd.v_index(voltages)
15 fig = plt.figure(figsize=[11.0, 12.0])

```

```

16 fig.text(0.5, 0.98, p.make_title(), ha='center', va='top')
17 # First Subplot
18 plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
19 plt.title('Serial Resistance versus Frequency')
20 for vi in volt_indices:
21     v_label = "{} V".format(ccd.get_volts()[vi])
22     plt.plot(freqs, rs[vi, :], label=v_label)
23 plt.ylabel(r'Resistance $R_s$ [$\Omega$]')
24 plt.loglog()
25 plt.legend(loc='best')
26 # Second Subplot
27 plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
28 plt.title('Parallel Resistance versus Frequency')
29 for vi in volt_indices:
30     v_label = "{} V".format(ccd.get_volts()[vi])
31     plt.plot(freqs, rp[vi, :], label=v_label)
32 plt.xlabel('Frequency [Hz]')
33 plt.ylabel(r'Resistance $R_p$ [$\Omega$]')
34 plt.loglog()
35 plt.legend(loc='best')
36 # Show and save all
37 p.save_plot()                      # save plot as .pdf
38 plt.show()                         # show plot

```

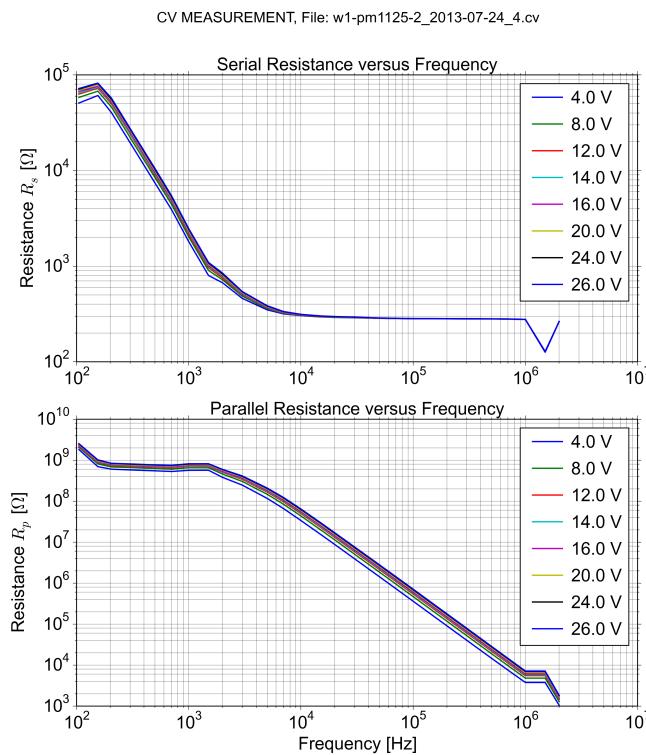


Fig. 2.6: Log-log plot of serial and parallel resistance versus frequency

Limited Voltage Range

Many of the return values of the methods in class `ColdChuckData` and many of the plots can be restricted to a limited range of voltages. For details have a look at the documentation of the methods `set_voltage_index_range` and `set_voltage_range` in the class `ColdChuckData`.

HOW TO MAKE TRANSIENT_PLOTS

The module transient_plots.py contains classes to read, plot and analyse data-files from scope data. The following plots are predefined:

Waveform - Plot

Here is an example how to create waveform plots. (Source code in file demo_waveform.py, result in Fig. 3.1).

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python3
2  # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3  from pyhaha import *                                # Environment variable $PYTHONPATH
4  # points to relevant folder
5  data_dir = './data_dir'
6  filename = '03_20GSS_400ns_49807_raw'             # the Base-Name
7  sd = ScopeData(filename, data_dir)                 # create a ScopeData object
8  sd.print_filenames()                             # call a ScopeData method
9  sd.print_props()                               # call a ScopeData method
10
11 p = WaveformPlot(sd)                            # create a standard plot object
12 p.make_plot(data_slot=50)                        # create a single-waveform plot
13 p.save_plot('plot_waveform_single')            # save plot
14 plt.close()                                     # clear plot, prepare for new one
15 p.make_plot()                                  # create a multil-waveform plot
16 p.save_plot('plot_waveform_multi')            # save plot
17 plt.show()                                     # show plot

```

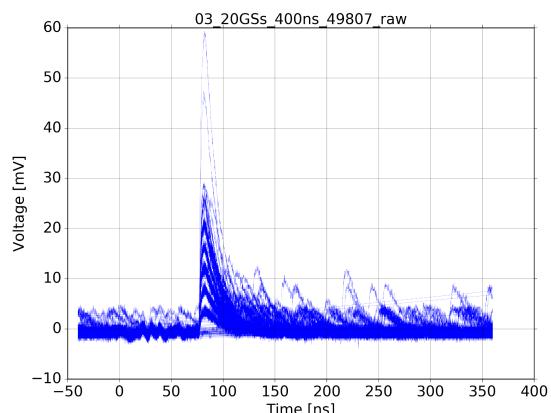
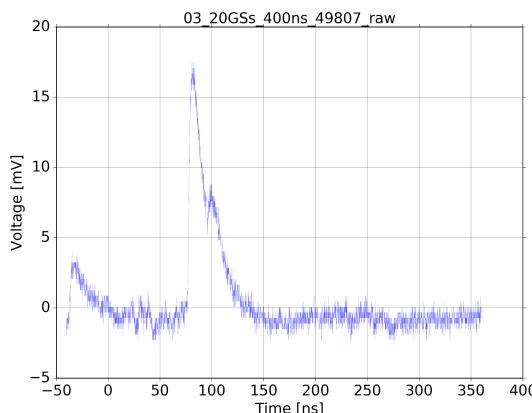


Fig. 3.1: Wafeform-plots based on single (left) and mutilple (right) waveforms

Spectrum - plot

Here is an example how to create a simple spectrum plot. (Source code in file `demo_spectrum.py`, result in Fig. 3.2).

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3 from pyhaha import *                                # Environment variable $PYTHONPATH
4                                                               # points to relevant folder
5 data_dir = './data_dir'                            # the Base-Name
6 filename = '03_20GSS_400ns_49807_raw'           # create a ScopeData object
7 sd = ScopeData(filename, data_dir)                # call a ScopeData method
8 sd.print_filenames()                             # call a ScopeData method
9 sd.print_props()
10
11 p = SpectrumPlot(sd)                           # create a standard plot object
12 p.make_plot()                                 # create a plots with default params
13 #p.make_plot(2200, 3500)                      # create all plots with index range
14 p.save_plot('plot_spectrum')                  # save plot
15 plt.show()                                    # show plot
```

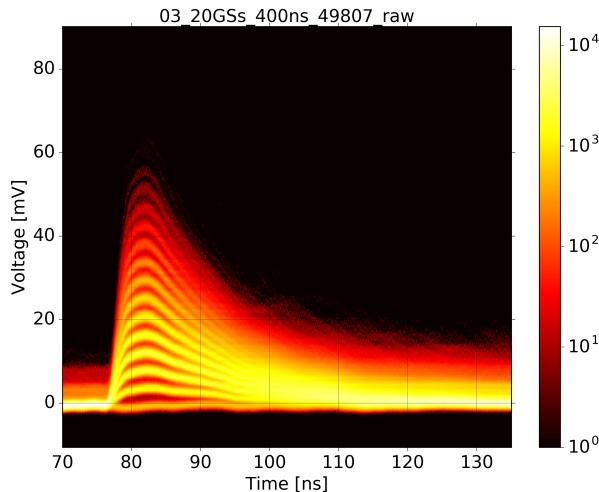


Fig. 3.2: Spectrum Plot

MODULE: PYHABA

pyhaha.py is the base module. Here all other modules and imports are loaded, and some general constants are defined. For usage, simply add the following code to your Python program:

```
from pyhaha import *
```

The following modules are required and will always be loaded:

- os
- sys
- re (for regular expressions)
- csv (for CSV files)
- numpy as np (for multidimensional arrays, linear algebra, ...)
- cmath
- collections (for OrderedDict)
- lxml.etree as et (for XML parsers)
- matplotlib.pyplot as plt
- matplotlib.colors as colors
- string
- io
- datetime
- time

The following project modules are imported:

- cold_chuck_tools.py
- transient_tools.py
- pyhaha_plots
- cold_chuck_plots.py
- transient_plots.py
- file_utils.py

MODULE: COLD_CHUCK_TOOLS

The module cold_chuck_tools.py contains classes to read and analyse data-files from CV- and IV-measurements of silicon particle detectors created by the cold chuck setup. For usage, simply add the following code to your Python program:

```
from cold_chuck_tools import *
```

The module defines the global constants:

- MYHOME (my home directory)
- M_DATA_DIR (= ‘~/m_data/’ which shold be s symlink to a gvfs share)
- RD_DATA_DIR (= ‘/scratch_nmsamba/’ which shold be s symlink to a gvfs share)
- DATE_REGEX (regular expression for dates in ISO format)

The module contains the classes:

- class ColdChuckData

class ColdChuckData

class cold_chuck_tools.ColdChuckData (*filename*=‘’, *directory*=‘’, *fullpath*=‘’, *logfile*=None)

This class reads the data-files *xxx.cv* or *xxx.iv* created by the cold chuck lab setup. When using Python 3.x, the character-set will automatically be converted from iso-8859-1 (used by Windows XP) to utf-8 (used by Python). Suitable methods to obtain data are provided.

To create an instance of ColdChuckData you can use as an example:

```
ccd = ColdChuckData('FTH200N_04_Diodes_14_2015-11-05_4.cv', 'myDataDir')
```

The parameter(s) provided to the constructor have the following meaning:

filename [string] Filename to read, e.g. FTH200N_04_Diodes_14_2015-11-05_4.cv

directory [string, optional] The directory which contains the data-file (if not it is not in the current directory).

fullpath [string, optional] If *filename* is an empty string, searching of the file in different directories as described below is skipped, and *fullpath* ist assumed to contain the absolute directory and filename, instantiation would then be:

```
ccd = ColdChuckData(fullpath=<complete path + filename>)
```

logfile [Instance of an open text-file or None] If logfile points ot an open writeable text- file, error messages will be sent to the file, otherwise they will be printed to stdout.

The file FTH200N_04_Diodes_14_2015-11-05_4.cv is looked for in directories according to the following order:

- 1.) In Python's current directory . /
 - 2.) In the directory provided by the parameter *directory*
 - 3.) In <md>/macroscopic/FTH200N_04_DiodeS_14 /
 - 4.) In <md>/macroscopic/FTH200N/FTH200N_04_DiodeS_14 /
- <md> is the `m_data`-directory within `afs`. Under Linux it can be accessed from Python with `/run/user/<uuu>/gvfs/smb-share:server=uh2usnmserver,share=m_data`. <uuu> is the numerical user-id (e.g. 26356) of the current user. This requires the smb-shares to be mounted, for instance by using a call to the function “`mount_gvfs()`” when starting the program.

If the file is not found in either of these directories, Python will exit with an error message.

`get_Y (factor=1.0)`

This method returns `None` if not a .cv file. Otherwise:

Returns the complex admittance $Y = G_p + i \omega \cdot C_p$ directly from the values provided by the Agilent LRC meter (assuming the default setting to C_p -mode). For the norm $|Y|$ and the phase ϕ_Y , the function `get_Yabs_Phi` should be used. The complex impedance Z can be calculated from that using Python's complex arithmetic $Z = 1/Y$.

factor [float, optional] multiplies the Y -values with *factor* when returning the complex array.

return [2-dimensional numpy array of complex] Y -values, one line for each voltage, one column for each frequency. Note: After a previous call of `set_voltage_index_range` or `set_voltage_range` the return values are restricted to that range.

`get_Yabs_Phi (factor=1.0)`

This method returns `None` if not a .cv file. Otherwise:

Returns the norm $|Y|$ and the phase ϕ_Y of the complex admittance $Y = G_p + i \omega \cdot C_p$ directly from the values provided by the Agilent LRC meter (assuming the default setting to C_p -mode). Corresponding values $|Z|$, ϕ_Z for the impedance can easily be calculated with $|Z| = 1.0/|Y|$ and $\phi_Z = \pi + \phi_Y$.

factor [float, optional] multiplies the $|Y|$ -values with *factor* when returning the array, has no effect on the ϕ_Y -values.

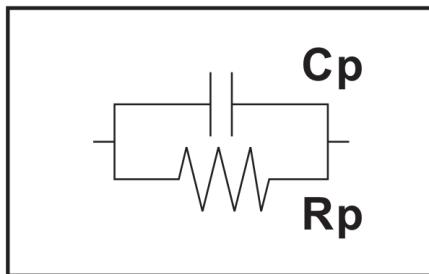
return [Two 2-dimensional numpy arrays of real] $|Y|$ -values and ϕ_Y -values, each having one line for each voltage, one column for each frequency. Note: After a previous call of `set_voltage_index_range` or `set_voltage_range` the return values are restricted to that range.

`get_cp (factor=1.0)`

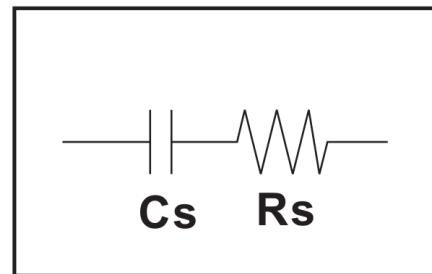
This method returns `None` if not a .cv file. Otherwise:

Returns the C_p -values (capacitance of an equivalent parallel circuit) from the data. These are directly provided by the Agilent LRC meter (assuming the default setting to C_p -mode).

Cp mode



Cs mode



factor [float, optional] multiplies the C_p -values with *factor* when returning the array. For instance a `get_cp(1e12)` will return capacitances in pF rather than F.

return [2-dimensional numpy array of float] C_p -values, multiplied by *factor*, one line for each voltage, one column for each frequency. Note: After a previous call of `set_voltage_index_range` or `set_voltage_range` the return values are restricted to that range.

get_cs (factor=1.0)

This method returns `None` if not a .cv file. Otherwise:

Returns the C_s -values (capacitance of an equivalent serial circuit, see picture above). These are calculated using the C_p and G_p data together with the frequencies f from the meta-data line ‘List of frequencies’ with the following formula:

$$\omega = 2\pi f ; \quad C_s = \frac{G_p^2 + (\omega C_p)^2}{\omega^2 C_p}$$

`factor` [float, optional] multiplies the C_s -values with `factor` when returning the array. For instance a `get_cs (1e12)` will return capacitances in pF rather than F.

return [2-dimensional numpy array of float] C_s -values, one line for each voltage, one column for each frequency. Note: After a previous call of `set_voltage_index_range` or `set_voltage_range` the return values are restricted to that range.

get_data (*i_range=None*)

return [numpy array of float] Data lines, interpreted as 2-dimesional array of floats. Note: After a previous call of `set_voltage_index_range` or `set_voltage_range` only the restricted part of the measured data is returned.

get_data_lines ()

return [list of string] All lines in the data-file between ‘BEGIN’ and ‘END’ (the data)

get_file_ext ()

return [string] The extension of the data-file (mostly .cv or .iv)

get_file_name ()

return [string] The filename of the data-file as provided to the constructor.

get_filepath ()

return [string] The path where the data-file was finally found

get_frequencies ()

This method returns `None` if not a .cv file. Otherwise:

return [list of float] All frequencies as from the meta-data line ‘List of frequencies’ for further calculations. Example: [490.0, 1010.0, 1900.0, 5000.0]

get_frequency_labels (*decimal=0*)

This method returns `None` if not a .cv file. Otherwise:

`decimal` [int, optional] Number of digits after the decimal point, defaults to zero.

return [list of string] All frequencies as from the meta-data line ‘List of frequencies’, reformatted with `<decimal>` digits after the decimal point, together with a suitable unit (e.g. ‘Hz’, ‘kHz’, ‘MHz’). The units are chosen so that the numbers will always be < 1000. Example: ['490 Hz', '1 kHz', '2 kHz', '5 kHz']. Useful for labeling data-lines in a plot.

get_gp (factor=1.0)

This method returns `None` if not a .cv file. Otherwise:

Returns the G_p -values (admittance of an equivalent parallel circuit, $G_p = \frac{1}{R_p}$, see figure above) directly from the data, as they are provided by the Agilent LRC meter (assuming the default setting to C_p -mode). Note: The G_p -values can be negative!

`factor` [float, optional] multiplies the G_p -values with `factor` when returning the array.

return [2-dimensional numpy array of float] G_p -values, one line for each voltage, one column for each frequency. Note: After a previous call of `set_voltage_index_range` or `set_voltage_range` the return values are restricted to that range.

get_header ()

return [string] The first line of the data-file

get_i_gr (*factor*=1.0)

This method returns `None` if not a .iv file. Otherwise:

Returns the guard ring current , optionally multiplied by *factor*, hence `get_i_gr(1e9)` will return the current in nA.

factor [float, optional] multiplies current-values with *factor* when returning the array.

return [list of float] The fourth column of the data array (the guard ring current). Note: After a previous call of `set_voltage_index_range` or `set_voltage_range` the return values are restricted to that range.

get_i_pad (*factor*=1.0)

This method returns `None` if not a .iv file. Otherwise:

Returns the pad current , optionally multiplied by *factor*, hence `get_i_pad(1e9)` will return the current in nA.

factor [float, optional] multiplies current-values with *factor* when returning the array.

return [list of float] The third column of the data array (the pad current). Note: After a previous call of `set_voltage_index_range` or `set_voltage_range` the return values are restricted to that range.

get_lines()

return [list of string] All lines in the data-file

get_meta_data (*with_line_number*=False)

This method builds a dictionary for all meta_data. The index is taken from lines beginning or ending with ‘:’ excluding the ‘:’ itself (e.g.’tester’ or ‘Annealing time [min]’). The content is given by subsequent line(s) (e.g. ‘Michael’) and is either a string or a list of strings. For instance `print(ccd.get_meta_data() ['tester'])` may print Michael.

New in Version 0.9.9.3: Lines ending with a ‘:’ are also recognized as an index. Empty lines are ignored. Parameters:

with_line_number [bool, optional] If True, the line number is added to the index (e.g. ‘07: tester’).

If *with_line_number* = True, the complete meta-data can then be printed by:

```
for k in sorted(ccd.get_meta_data(True)) :
    print(k, ccd.get_meta_data(True)[k])
```

return [dictionary] containing all meta-data as key / value pairs of strings

get_meta_lines()

return [list of string] All lines in the data-file containing meta-data (up to the first ‘BEGIN’)

get_rs (*factor*=1.0)

This method returns `None` if not a .cv file. Otherwise:

Returns the R_s -values (resistance of an equivalent serial circuit, see picture above). These are calculated using the C_p and G_p data together with the frequencies f from the meta-data line ‘List of frequencies’ with the following formula:

$$\omega = 2\pi f ; \quad R_s = \frac{1}{G_s} = \frac{G_p}{G_p^2 + (\omega C_p)^2}$$

Returns an array of floats with a column for each frequency and a line for each voltage.

factor [float, optional] multiplies the R_s -values with *factor* when returning the array.

return [2-dimensional numpy array of float] R_s -values, one line for each voltage, one column for each frequency. Note: After a previous call of `set_voltage_index_range` or `set_voltage_range` the return values are restricted to that range.

get_temps()

return [list of float] The second column of the data array (the temperature). Note: After a previous call of set_voltage_index_range or set_voltage_range the return values are restricted to that range.

get_volts()

return [list of float] The first column of the data array (the voltage) Note: After a previous call of set_voltage_index_range or set_voltage_range only the restricted part of the measured data is returned.

set_data(new_data)

Replaces the original datalines within the class instance by the numpy array new_data which may contain manipulated data (for instance with an offset calculation). Subsequent calls to get_data() will then return the new numpy array. Parameters:

new_data [numpy array] New data lines, 2-dimesional array of float, to be stored in the class instance

return : No return value

set_voltage_index_range(i_range=None)

This method sets an index range for voltages in the data array so that the return values from **all subsequent calls** to the get_xxx - methods will be restricted to the given voltage indices.

Particularly all subsequent plots and fits will only use that index range. To reset the index range to full range use set_voltage_index_range()

i_range [list of exactly two integers] Sets the first and the last voltage index for data output, for instance set_voltage_index_range([10, 40])

set_voltage_range(v_min=None, v_max=None)

This method calls set_voltage_index_range(. . .) (see above) to set an index range for voltages in the data array so that the return values from **all subsequent calls** to the get_xxx - methods will be restricted to the given voltage range. Particularly all subsequent plots and fits will only use that voltage range.

The indices are calculated by calling the method v_index(. . .), hence it will work properly only if the voltages in the data-file are ordered monotonic an ascending order. (No hysteresis measurements!)

A valid call could be set_voltage_range(5.0, 100.0)

To reset the voltage range to full range use set_voltage_range()

v_min [float, optional] Sets the lower voltage limit, defaults to the minimal voltage in the data array.

v_max [float, optional] Sets the upper voltage limit, defaults to the maximal voltage in the data array.

v_index(volt_in)

For a given voltage or a given list of voltages provided as parameter *volt_in*, this method searches for an item in the numpy-list of voltages from that data-file which is closest to that voltage(s) and either returns the index or a list of indices. The voltages in the data-file **must** be ordered monotonic in ascending order. (Hence not suitable for hysteresis measurements!)

volt_in [float or list of floats] Voltage to search for in the data-file.

return [int or list of int] Index (indices) of the item(s) in the data-file. Note: After a previous call of set_voltage_index_range or set_voltage_range the return values are restricted to that range.

MODULE: TRANSIENT_TOOLS

The module transient_tools.py contains classes to read and analyse data-files from scopes. For usage, simply add the following code to your Python program:

```
from transient_tools import *
```

The module defines the global constants:

- MYHOME (my home directory)
- M_DATA_DIR (= ‘~/m_data/’ which shold be s symlink to a gvfs share)
- RD_DATA_DIR (= ‘/scratch_nmsamba/’ which shold be s symlink to a gvfs share)
- DATE_REGEX (regular expression for dates in ISO format)

The module contains the classes:

- class ScopeData

class ScopeData

```
class transient_tools.ScopeData (filename='', directory='')
```

This class reads the header and data-files xxx.bin and xxx.Wfm.bin created by the setups with scopes.
Suitable methods to obtain data are provided.

To create an instance of ScopeData you can use as an example:

```
sd = ScopeData('03_20GSS_400ns_49807_raw', 'myDataDir')
```

The parameter(s) provided to the constructor have the following meaning:

filename [string] Filename to read, e.g. ‘xxx_raw’ note that this parameter is only the basename, actually
read will then be the files xxx_raw.bin and xxx_raw.Wfm.bin

directory [string, optional] The directory which contains the data-file (if not it is not in the current direc-
tory).

get_basename()

return [string] The basename used for calculating the headerfilename and datafilename.

get_data()

Parse the data-file and return data. The data-file will only be parsed once, if self._data already contains
data, these will be returned.

return [array of numpy-arrays] data ready for creating plots

get_props()

Returns all properties as an odered dictriionary

return [OrderedDict] Important properties as evaluatec from the xml Header-File.

```
get_rawdata()
    Parse the data-file and return raw data. The data-file will only be parsed once, if self._rawdata already
    contains data, these will be returned.

    return [array of numpy-arrays] raw data for advanced calucations

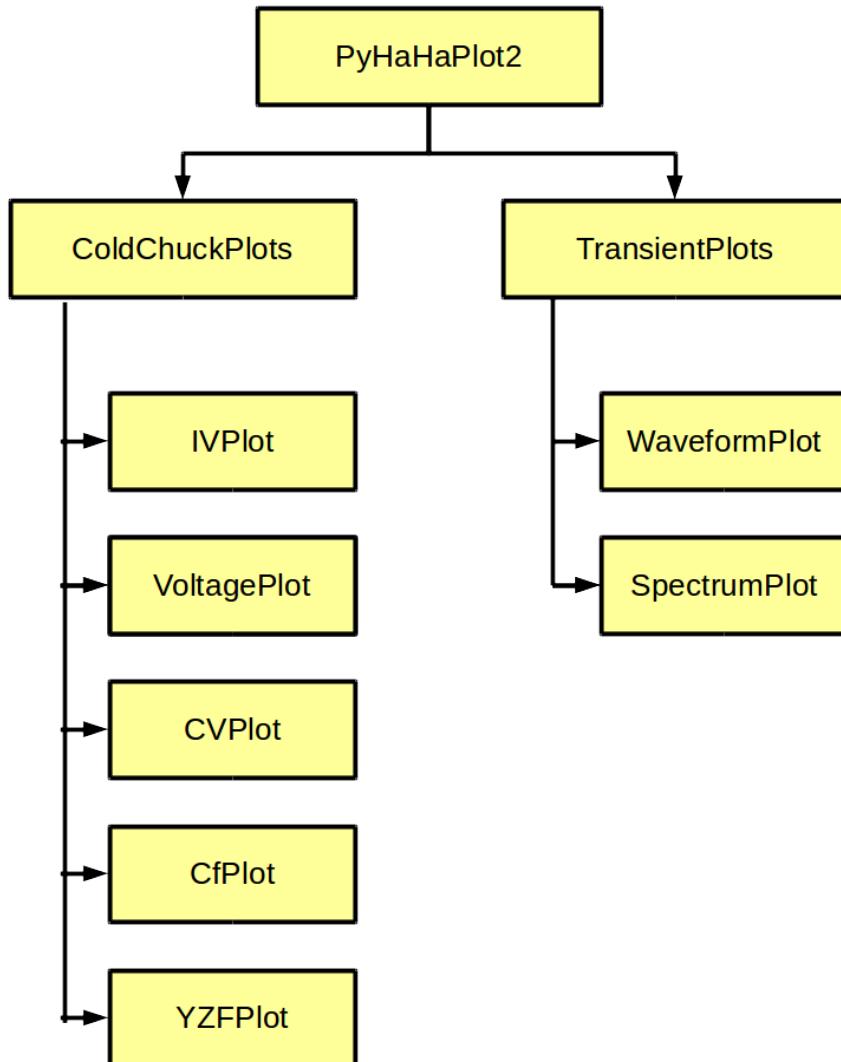
getpropval(proplist, propname)
    Returns the property propname from a propertylist. Parameters:
        proplist list of element props Usually created with xml tools.
        propname string The property to search for.
    return [string] Value of that prorperty. In case of numerical properties you need to typecast this value.

print_filenames()
    Prints the filenames
    return : None

print_props()
    Prints all properties and values as an odered dictriionary
    return : None
```

MODULE: PYHAHA_PLOTS

The module pyhaha_plots.py only contains the class PyHaHaPlot2 which is the superclass class for other plot classes. The picture below illustrates the class hierarchy:



It is not intended to instantiate PyHaHaPlot2 directly.

class PyHaHaPlot2

class `pyhaha_plots.PyHaHaPlot2` (*plotparams=None*, *plotparams_file='pyhaha_plot_defaults'*)

This class sets the plotting parameters and defines some defaults for inherited plot classes. The plotting parameters are read from a file (default filename is `pyhaha_plot_defaults`) which should be in the current directory. They can be adjusted with a dictionary provided as parameter *params* the constructor. It is not intended to use this module directly. If the parameter file is not found, Python will exit with an error message.

plotparams [dictionary, optional] Parameters to be provided to `plt.rcParams.update(...)`, to overwrite some paramters loaded from `pyhaha_plot_defaults` for this specific plot. Check the file `matplotlibrc.orig` for the format and meaning of the entries.

plotparams_file [string, optional] If empty, the parameters dictionary is read from the file `pyhaha_plot_defaults`, which has to be present in the current directory. Otherwise you can define your own filename. In any case, this file has to exist in the current directory.

get_plotparams()

return [dictionary] plot parameters as currently stored in this class

load_plotparams (*plotparams_file='pyhaha_plot_defaults'*)

Sets the default parameters to be provided to `plt.rcParams.update(...)`, and stores them in a class variable. Check the file `matplotlibrc.orig` for the format and meaning of the entries.

plotparams_file [string, optional] If empty, the dictionary is read from the file `pyhaha_plot_defaults`, otherwise you can define your plot parameters in a file of your own.

update_plotparams (*plotparams*)

params [dictionary] parameters to update the `plt.rcParams.update(...)`, and the parameters stored in this class. These parameters will be used for all subsequent plots. Check the file `matplotlibrc.orig` for the format and meaning of the entries.

MODULE: COLD_CHUCK_PLOTS

The module `data_plots.py` contains classes to create standard data plots, mainly from CV- and IV-measurements of silicon particle detectors created by the cold chuck setup. For usage, simply add the following code to your Python program:

```
from cold_chuck_plots import *
```

The module contains the classes:

- class `ColdChuckPlots` (`PyHaHaPlot2`)
- class `IVPlot` (`ColdChuckPlots`)
- class `VoltagePlot` (`ColdChuckPlots`)
- class `CVPlot` (`ColdChuckPlots`)
- class `CfPlot` (`ColdChuckPlots`)
- class `YZfPlot` (`ColdChuckPlots`)

class ColdChuckPlots

```
class cold_chuck_plots.ColdChuckPlots(ccds, plotparams=None, plot-
                                         params_file='pyhaha_plot_defaults')
Bases: pyhaha_plots.PyHaHaPlot2
```

This class sets the plotting parameters and defines some defaults for other plot classes. The plotting parameters are read from a file (default filename is `pyhaha_plot_defaults`) which should be in the current directory. They can be adjusted with a dictionary provided as parameter `params` the constructor. If the parameter file is not found, Python will exit with an error message,

`ccds` [object or list of objects] One or several instances of class `ColdChuckData`, all should be based on either `.cv` or `.iv` - files, otherwise Python will exit with an error message.

`plotparams` [dictionary, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class `PyHaHaPlot2`. See documentation of that class.

`plotparams_file` [string, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class `PyHaHaPlot2`. See documentation of that class.

`make_title()`

`return` [string] The default plot title, based on the filename of the ccd object. If a list of filenames is provided to the constructor, the title is based on the device name of the first file.

`save_plot(filename=’’)`

Save the current plot in a file (mostly a .pdf-file).

`filename` [string, optional] If empty, the filename is calculated with `ccd.get_file_name()` or - if a list of filenames is provided to the constructor - with the device name of the first file.

class IVPlot

```
class cold_chuck_plots.IVPlot(ccds, plotparams=None, plot-
                                params_file='pyhaha_plot_defaults')
Bases: cold_chuck_plots.ColdChuckPlots
```

This class creates simple IV-Plot(s) from measured data. The parameter provided to the constructor has the following meaning:

ccds [object or list of objects] One or several instances of class ColdChuckData, all should be based on .iv - files, otherwise Python will exit with an error message. A plot is created for each of the ColdChuckData objects.

plotparams [dictionary, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class PyHaHaPlot2. See documentation of that class.

plotparams_file [string, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class PyHaHaPlot2. See documentation of that class.

make_plot (*labels=None, y_factor=1000000000.0, y_unit='nA', with_GR=True*)

Create a standard IV-plot. Note: After a previous call of set_voltage_index_range or set_voltage_range the x-axis is restricted to that range.

labels [string or list of strings, optional] If the class is instanciated with several ColdChuckData objects, each of the plots is labeled with a matching label form that list.

y_factor [float, optional] Multiplies the currents with *y_factor* before creating the plot, defaults to 1.0e9.

y_unit [string, optional] Sets the unit for the y-axis, should be based on the inverse of *y_factor*, defaults to 'nA'. The string can contain Latex Code, a call to this method could be for instance make_plot (1.0e6, r"\mu\A")

with_GR [bool, optional] If True, include IV for the guard ring. Default is True

class VoltagePlot

```
class cold_chuck_plots.VoltagePlot(ccds, plotparams=None, plot-
                                    params_file='pyhaha_plot_defaults')
Bases: cold_chuck_plots.ColdChuckPlots
```

This class creates simple Voltage-Plot(s) from measured data. The parameter provided to the constructor has the following meaning:

ccds [object or list of objects] One or several instances of class ColdChuckData. A plot is created for each of the ColdChuckData objects.

plotparams [dictionary, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class PyHaHaPlot2. See documentation of that class.

plotparams_file [string, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class PyHaHaPlot2. See documentation of that class.

make_plot (*y_unit='[V]'*)

Create a standard plot voltage versus index. Note: After a previous call of set_voltage_index_range or set_voltage_range the x-axis is restricted to that range.

y_unit [string, optional] Sets the unit for the y-axis, defaults to '[V]'.

class CVPlot

```
class cold_chuck_plots.CVPlot (ccds, plotparams=None, plot-
params_file='pyhaha_plot_defaults')
Bases: cold_chuck_plots.ColdChuckPlots
```

This class creates a simple CV-Plot from measured data. The parameter provided to the constructor has the following meaning:

ccds [object or list of objects] One or several instances of class ColdChuckData, all should be based on .cv - files, otherwise Python will exit with an error message. A plot is created for each of the ColdChuckData objects.

plotparams [dictionary, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class PyHaHaPlot2. See documentation of that class.

plotparams_file [string, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class PyHaHaPlot2. See documentation of that class.

make_plot (*labels=None*, *y_factor=1e-24*, *y_unit='pF^{-2}'*)
Create a standard CV-plot by plotting $\frac{1}{C^2}$ versus V_{Bias} . Note: After a previous call of set_voltage_index_range or set_voltage_range the x-axis is restricted to that range.

labels [string or list of strings, optional] If the class is instanciated with several ColdChuckData objects, each of the plots is labeled with a matching label form that list.

y_factor [float, optional] Multiplies the $\frac{1}{C^2}$ values with *y_factor* before creating the plot, defaults to 1.0e-24.

y_unit [string, optional] Sets the unit for the y-axis, should be based on the inverse of *y_factor*, defaults to pF^{-2} . The string can contain Latex Code, a call to this method could be for instance make_plot (1.0, r"\$F^{-2}\$")

class CfPlot

```
class cold_chuck_plots.CfPlot (ccds, plotparams=None, plot-
params_file='pyhaha_plot_defaults')
Bases: cold_chuck_plots.ColdChuckPlots
```

This class creates a simple Cf-Plot from measured data. The parameter provided to the constructor has the following meaning:

ccds [object or list of objects] One or several instances of class ColdChuckData, all should be based on .cv - files, otherwise Python will exit with an error message. A plot is created for each of the ColdChuckData objects.

plotparams [dictionary, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class PyHaHaPlot2. See documentation of that class.

plotparams_file [string, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class PyHaHaPlot2. See documentation of that class.

make_plot (*volts*, *labels=None*, *y_factor=1000000000000.0*, *y_unit='pF'*)
Create a standard Cf-plot by plotting C_p versus frequency for a given voltage or list of voltages. Note: After a previous call of set_voltage_index_range or set_voltage_range the voltages are restricted to that range.

volts [float or list of floats] Bias voltage(s) to create the plot for. A call could be for instance make_plot (5.0) or make_plot ([5.0, 50.0, 200.0])

labels [string or list of strings, optional] If the class is instanciated with several ColdChuckData objects, each of the plots is labeled with a matching label form that list.

y_factor [float, optional] Multiplies the C_p values with *y_factor* before creating the plot, defaults to 1.0e12.

y_unit [string, optional] Sets the unit for the y-axis, should be based on the inverse of *y_factor*, defaults to pF .

class YZfPlot

```
class cold_chuck_plots.YZfPlot(ccds, plotparams=None, plot-
                                params_file='pyhaha_plot_defaults')
Bases: cold_chuck_plots.ColdChuckPlots
```

This class creates a simple Yf-Plot or Zf-Plot (absolute value of the admittance or impedance) versus frequency from measured data. The parameter provided to the constructor has the following meaning:

ccds [object or list of objects] One or several instances of class ColdChuckData, all should be based on .cv - files, otherwise Python will exit with an error message. A plot is created for each of the ColdChuckData objects.

plotparams [dictionary, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class PyHaHaPlot2. See documentation of that class.

plotparams_file [string, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class PyHaHaPlot2. See documentation of that class.

make_plot (*volts*, *labels*=None, *plot_type*='Y')

Create a standard Yf-plot or Zf-plot by plotting the admittance $|Y|$ or impedance $|Z|$ versus frequency for a given voltage or list of voltages. Note: After a previous call of set_voltage_index_range or set_voltage_range the voltages are restricted to that range.

volts [float or list of floats] Bias voltage(s) to create the plot for. A call could be for instance make_plot(5.0) or make_plot([5.0, 50.0, 200.0])

labels [string or list of strings, optional] If the class is instanciated with several ColdChuckData objects, each of the plots is labeled with a matching label form that list.

plot_type [string, optional] Either 'Y', 'Z' or 'B'. Determines whether the admittance $|Y|$ (*plot_type* = 'Y'), or the impedance $|Z|$ (*plot_type* = 'Z') or both are plotted (*plot_type* = 'B'). Note the different y-scales of both are plotted. Default is 'Y'.

MODULE: TRANSIENT_PLOTS

The module transient_plots.py contains classes to create standard data plots from scope data. **Warning:** Some of the classes in this module require numpy version ≥ 1.11 .

For usage, simply add the following code to your Python program:

```
from transient_plots import *
```

The module contains the classes:

- class TransientPlots (PyHaHaPlot2)
- class WaveformPlot (TransientPlots)
- class SpectrumPlot (TransientPlots)

class TransientPlots

```
class transient_plots.TransientPlots(sds, plotparams=None, plotparams_file='pyhaha_plot_defaults')  
Bases: pyhaha_plots.PyHaHaPlot2
```

This class sets the plotting parameters and defines some defaults for other plot classes. The plotting parameters are read from a file (default filename is `pyhaha_plot_defaults`) which should be in the current directory. They can be adjusted with a dictionary provided as parameter `params` the constructor. If the parameter file is not found, Python will exit with an error message,

`sds` [object or list of objects] All have to be instances of class `ScopeData` otherwise Python will exit with an error message. **Note:** The current version only supports one instance.

`plotparams` [dictionary, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class `PyHaHaPlot2`. See documentation of that class.

`plotparams_file` [string, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class `PyHaHaPlot2`. See documentation of that class.

`make_title()`

`return` [string] The default plot title, based on the filename of the `sds` object. If a list of filenames is provided to the constructor, the title is based on the device name of the first file.

`save_plot(filename=‘‘)`

Save the current plot in a file (mostly a .pdf-file).

`filename` [string, optional] If empty, the filename is calculated with `ccd.get_file_name()` or - if a list of filenames is provided to the constructor - with the device name of the first file.

class WaveformPlot

```
class transient_plots.WaveformPlot(sds, plotparams=None, plot-
                                     params_file='pyhaha_plot_defaults')
Bases: transient_plots.TransientPlots
```

This class creates a waveform plot from measured data. The parameter provided to the constructor has the following meaning:

sds [object or list of objects] One or several instances of class ScopeData **Note:** The current version only supports one instance.

plotparams [dictionary, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class PyHaHaPlot2. See documentation of that class.

plotparams_file [string, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class PyHaHaPlot2. See documentation of that class.

```
make_plot(data_slot=None, data_max=100, x_factor=1000000000.0, x_unit='ns',
          y_factor=1000.0, y_unit='mV')
```

Create a RÖHDE & SCHWARZ Multiwaveform Plot.

data_max [integer, optional] Only plot data with data-indexes up to *data_max*, default is 100.

data_slot [integer, optional] If set: Only plot data[data_slot], default is None, full spectrum will be plotted.

x_factor [float, optional] Multiplies the times with *x_factor* before creating the plot, defaults to 1.0e9.

x_unit [string, optional] Sets the unit for the x-axis, should be based on the inverse of *x_factor*, defaults to ‘ns’. The string can contain Latex Code, a call to this method could be for instance make_plot(x_factor=1.0e6, x_unit=r"\mu\text{s}").

y_factor [float, optional] Multiplies the voltages with *y_factor* before creating the plot, defaults to 1.0e3.

y_unit [string, optional] Sets the unit for the y-axis, should be based on the inverse of *y_factor*, defaults to ‘mV’. The string can contain Latex Code, a call to this method could be for instance make_plot(x_factor=1.0e6, x_unit=r"\mu\text{V}").

class SpectrumPlot

```
class transient_plots.SpectrumPlot(sds, plotparams=None, plot-
                                     params_file='pyhaha_plot_defaults')
Bases: transient_plots.TransientPlots
```

This class creates a spectrum plot from measured data. The parameter provided to the constructor has the following meaning:

sds [object or list of objects] One or several instances of class ScopeData **Note:** The current version only supports one instance.

plotparams [dictionary, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class PyHaHaPlot2. See documentation of that class.

plotparams_file [string, optional] This parameter is passed to the constructor of the class PyHaHaPlot2. See documentation of that class.

```
make_plot(idx_min=2200, idx_max=3500, x_factor=1000000000.0, x_unit='ns',
          y_factor=1000.0, y_unit='mV')
```

Create a spectrum plot.

idx_min [integer, optional] Only plot data with an rawdata-index starting at *idx_min*, default is 2200.

idx_max [integer, optional] Only plot data with an rawdata-index ending at *idx_max*, default is 3500.

x_factor [float, optional] Multiplies the times with *x_factor* before creating the plot, defaults to 1.0e9.

x_unit [string, optional] Sets the unit for the x-axis, should be based on the inverse of *x_factor*, defaults to ‘ns’. The string can contain Latex Code, a call to this method could be for instance `make_plot(x_factor=1.0e6, x_unit=r"\mu s")`.

y_factor [float, optional] Multiplies the voltages with *y_factor* before creating the plot, defaults to 1.0e3.

y_unit [string, optional] Sets the unit for the y-axis, should be based on the inverse of *y_factor*, defaults to ‘mV’. The string can contain Latex Code, a call to this method could be for instance `make_plot(x_factor=1.0e6, x_unit=r"\mu V")`.

MODULE: FILE_UTILS

The module file_utils.py contains some general utility functions. For usage, simply add the following code to your Python program:

```
from file_utils import *
```

The module contains the utility functions:

- function mount_gvfs
- function date_stamp
- function datetime_stamp
- function strings_to_ints
- function log_to_file
- function logfile
- function collect_files
- function linuxpath_to_win
- function winpath_to_linux

The module defines the global constants:

- MYHOME (my home directory)
- M_DATA_DIR (= ‘~/m_data/’ which shold be s symlink to a gvfs share)
- RD_DATA_DIR (= ‘/scratch_nmsamba/’ which shold be s symlink to a gvfs share)
- DATE_REGEX (regular expression for dates in ISO format)

function mount_gvfs

file_utils.mount_gvfs()

This utility function calls the shell-script `~/bin/automount` which mounts shares on `uh2usnmserver`. No error will be sent if the script does not exist or the shares are already mounted. The content of this script could be for instance:

```
#!/bin/bash
# Script  ~/bin/automount
gvfs-mount smb://uh2usnmserver/m_data/
gvfs-mount smb://uh2usnmserver/scratch_nmsamba/
```

function date_stamp

```
file_utils.date_stamp()  
    Returns the current date, e.g. '2017-11-30'  
    return [string] date in ISO-Format
```

function datetime_stamp

```
file_utils.datetime_stamp()  
    Returns the current date, e.g. '2017-11-30 09:18:22'  
    return [string] date and time in ISO-Format
```

function strings_to_ints

```
file_utils.strings_to_ints(in_string)  
    This function converts a string with comma separated ints into a list of integers. Parameters:  
    in_string [string] input string  
    return [list of integers] converted string
```

function log_to_file

```
file_utils.log_to_file(msg, logfile=None)  
    This utility prints a message or sends it to logfile which has to be opened before. Parameters:  
    msg [string] The error message to appear in the logfile or on stdout.  
    logfile [instance of an open text-file or None] If logfile points to an open writeable text- file, error messages  
        will be sent to that file, otherwise they will be printed to stdout.
```

function logfile

```
file_utils.logfile(file_name, title, lines, separator='\t')  
    This function creates a file for logging csv data. Parameters:  
    file_name [string] Relative path of the output file  
    title [string or list of strings] The first line within the file  
    lines [list of strings or list of list of strings] The content, each string will be a separate line. If the line is a  
        list of strings, each inner string will be printed as an item separated by separator (default ' ').
```

function collect_files

```
file_utils.collect_files(base_dir, min_date='1990-01-01', valid_ext=None)  
    This function iterates recursively through all directories below base_dir and collects the filenames. Only  
    files with a modification date later than min_date are collected. If the fullname contains 'macroscopic/',  
    name-part before 'macroscopic/' will be removed.  
Caveat! A call collect_files(M_DATA_DIR + 'macroscopic/') will run for 9 minutes and  
    return a list of 163 463 files (total size = 224 663 331 076 Bytes ~ 209 GByte).
```

Parameters:

base_dir [string] Files below *base_dir* are scanned. Caution: If *base_dir* = M_DATA_DIR + ‘macroscopic’ the reslut will be a list of ~80.000 items.

min_date [string] Files with a modification date < *min_date* will be ignored. Date format has to be YYYY-MM-DD.

valid_ext [list of strings or None] If *valid_ext* is not None, only files with an extesion ending with one of the entries in *valid_ext* will be processed. A call could for instance be `(..., valid_ext=['.cv', '.iv'])`.

return [list of *items*] An *item* is a list of file properties: modification date [string], file-size [int], file-extension [string], filename [string] and fullname (= name including path below *base_dir*) [string]

function linuxpath_to_win

`file_utils.linuxpath_to_win(linux_path, drive='', sql=False)`

This converts a Linux path with forward slashes to a windows path with backslashes.

Parameter: *linux_path* : string

Full path in Linux format, input

drive [string, optional] Optional a Windows drive to preceed the Windows path, could be for instance ‘j:’.

sql [bool, optional] If True, the returned path can used in SQL statements. In this case the backslashes will to be escaped by double backslashes.

return [string] The windows path, optionally with drive, optionally with escaped backslases.

function winpath_to_linux

`file_utils.winpath_to_linux(winpath)`

This is a utility function to convert a Windows file path as stored in the column ‘File’, table ‘Measurement’ of the old database ‘radhard’ to a Linux path. For example `winpath_to_linux('j:\macroscopic\w6\w6-pncv-2\w6-pncv-2_2013-07-26_2.cv')` will return `M_DATA_DIR/macroscopic/w6/w6-pncv-2/w6-pncv-2_2013-07-26_2.cv`. `winpath_to_linux` will try several linux directories for locating the file.

Parameter:

winpath [string] Filename in Windows format

return [string] Full path in Linux format where the file can be found. The function will return `None` if the file cannot automatically be found.

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