

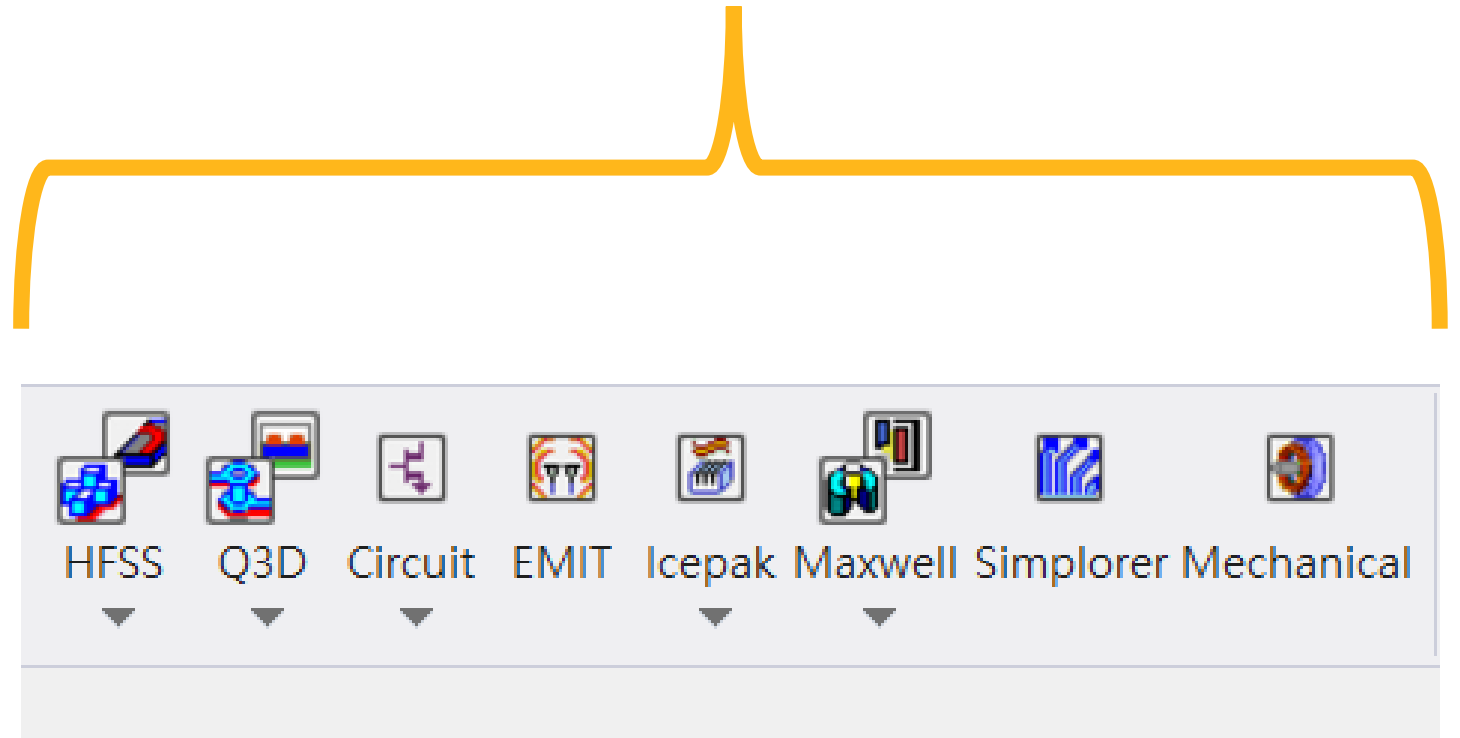
# AEDT Automation Development with PyAEDT

Lin, Ming Chih



# / Agenda

- PyAEDT Overview
- Examples Demo
- Installation
- IDE Introduction
- Scripting Demo



## 求解器設定

## 3D建模

## 激發源設定

## 境界設定

## 參數掃描

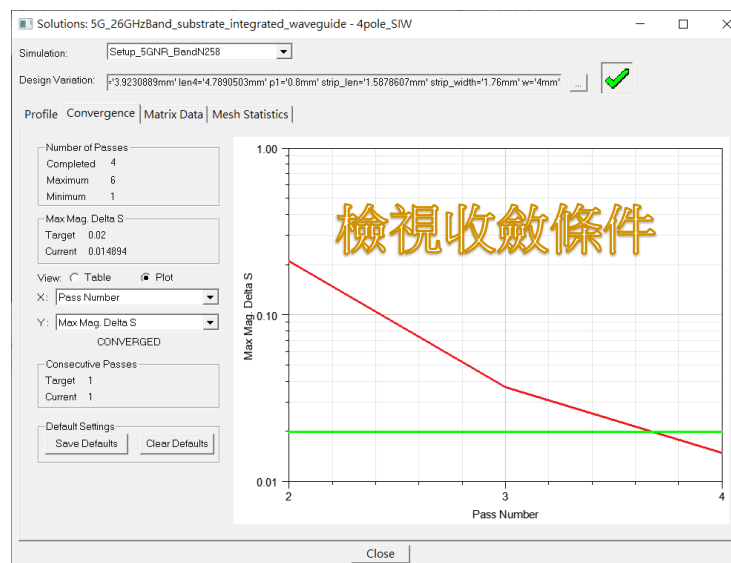
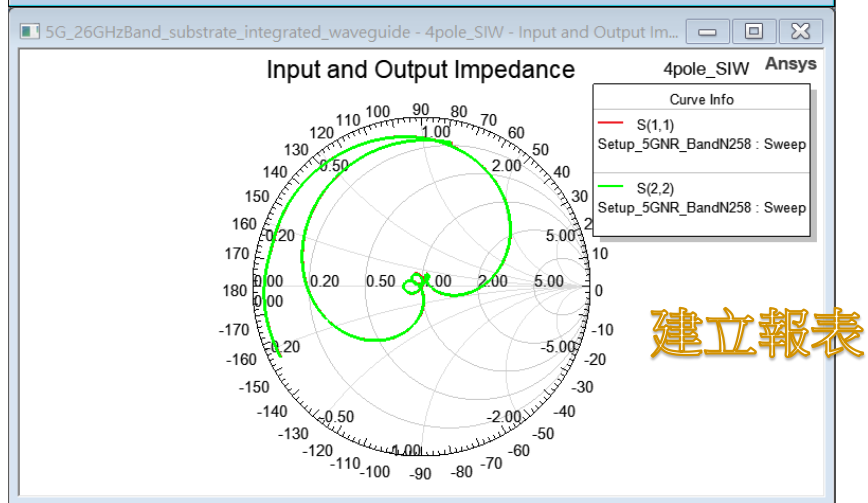
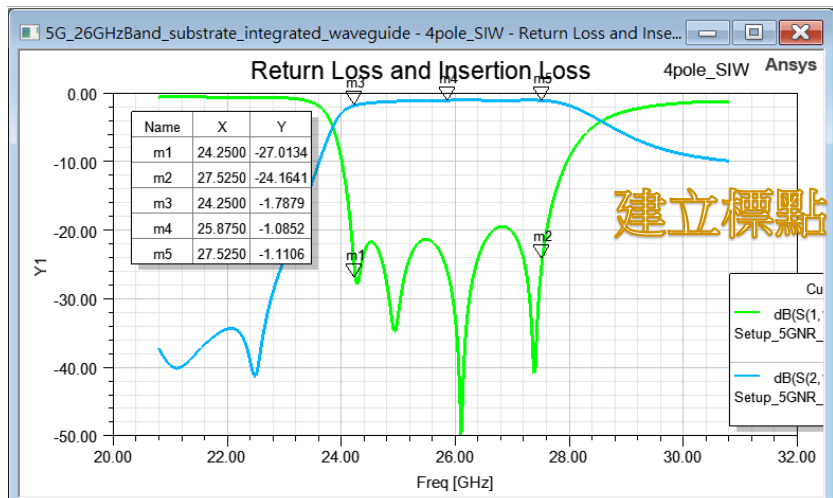
## 材料參數設定

## 收斂設定

## 初始網格設定

掃頻設定

# PostSim Setting in AEDT HFSS



Equivalent Circuit Export Options

Default Directory: C:\AnsysEM\AnsysEM21.2\Win64\Examples\HFSS\Filters

Format: PSpice (\*.lib)

Full Wave Spice

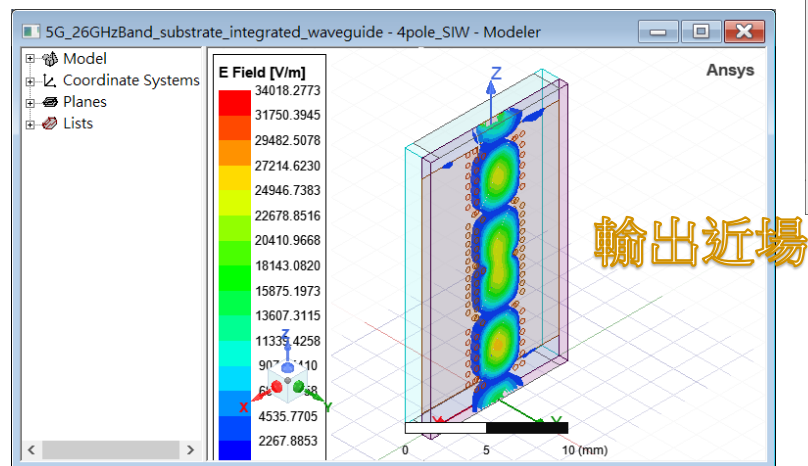
- ☒ Full Wave Spice Export
- Desired Fitting Error (Percent): 0.5
- Maximum Order: 10000
- ☒ Use Common Ground
- ☐ Enforce Passivity

Lumped Element Export (Low Bandwidth): 5G\_26GHzBand\_substrate\_integrated\_wavegui

Partial Fraction Expansion for Matlab (\*.m): 5G\_26GHzBand\_substrate\_integrated\_wavegui

OK Cancel

模型輸出



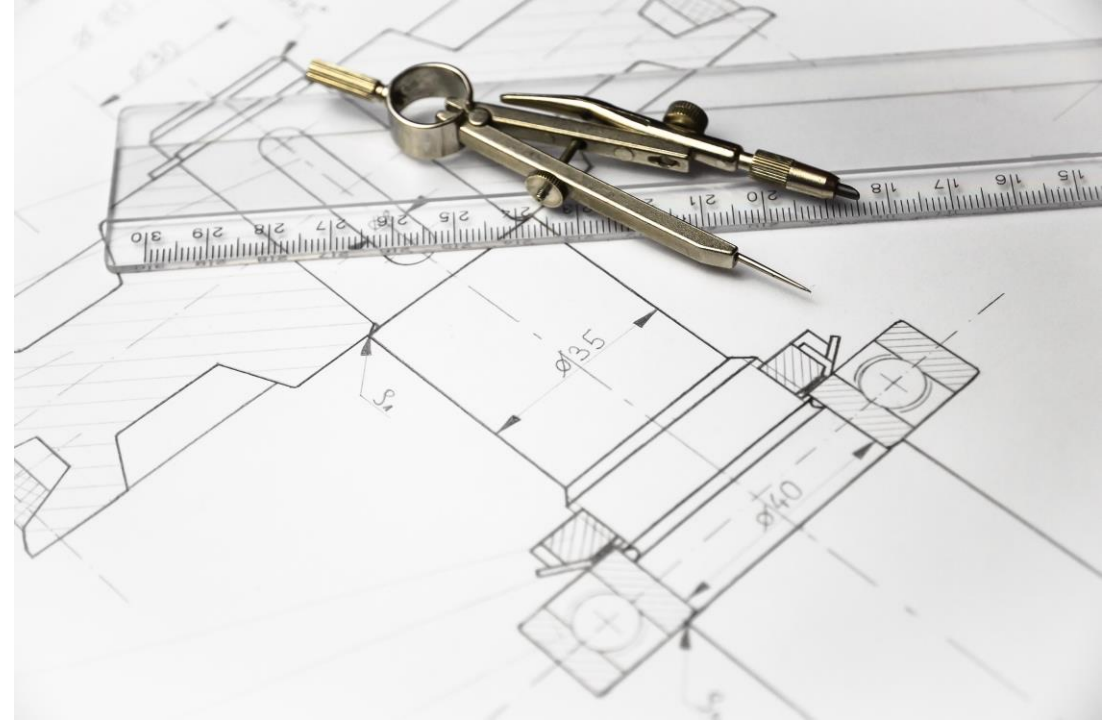
# / Typical GUI-Based Setting Flow

GUI is the native operation mode but there exist drawbacks:

- GUI license is long time occupied.
- Setting mistakes is easy to happen.
- Settings are distributed in dozens of windows, difficult to inspect.
- Comments of the settings are not supported.
- Hard to compare setting and data between projects and designs.
- Takes time to organize report and simulation data
- Advanced data processing is limited(e.g. Machine Learning)

# / Python + PyAEDT + Jupyter Notebook/Streamlit

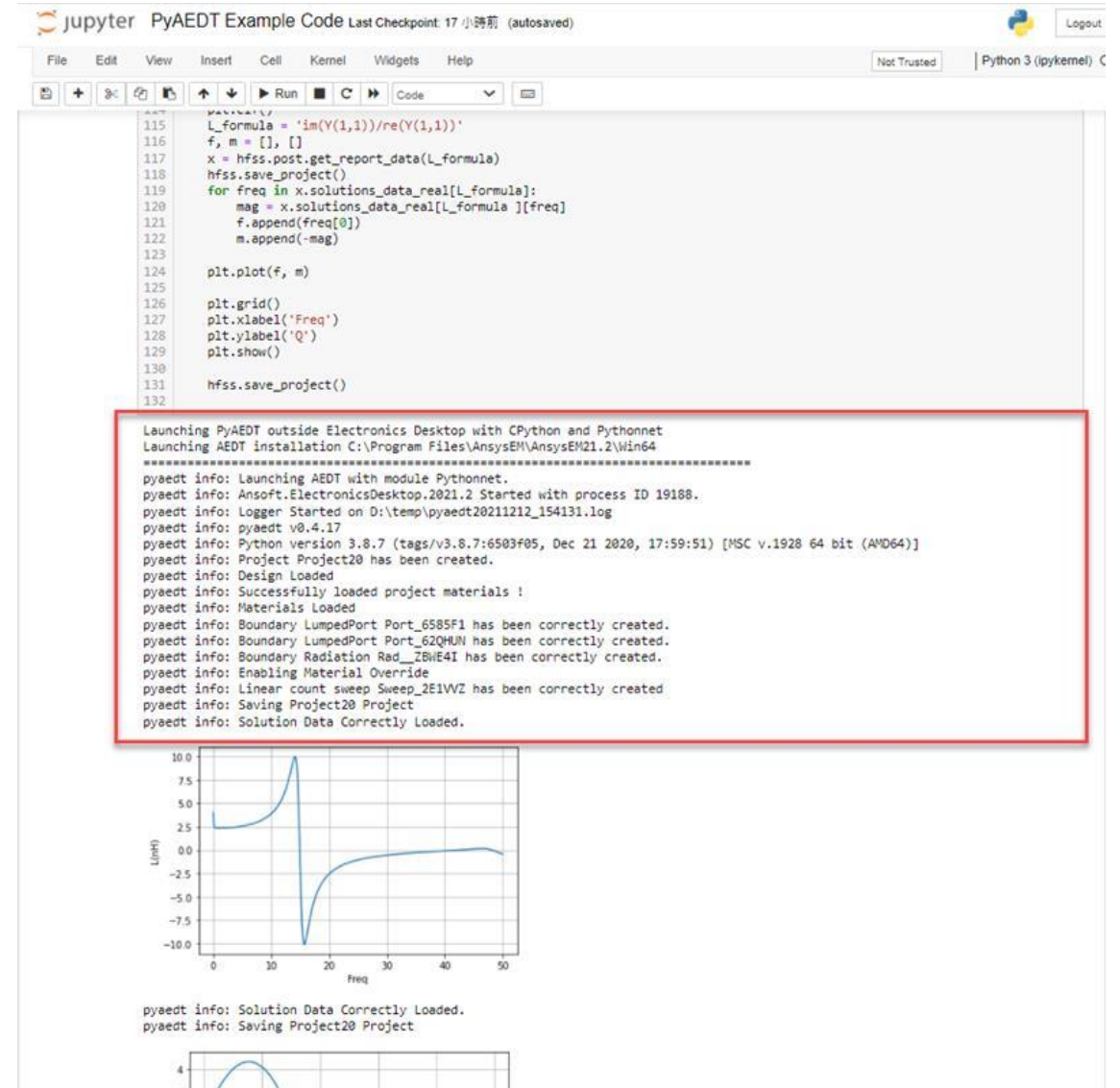
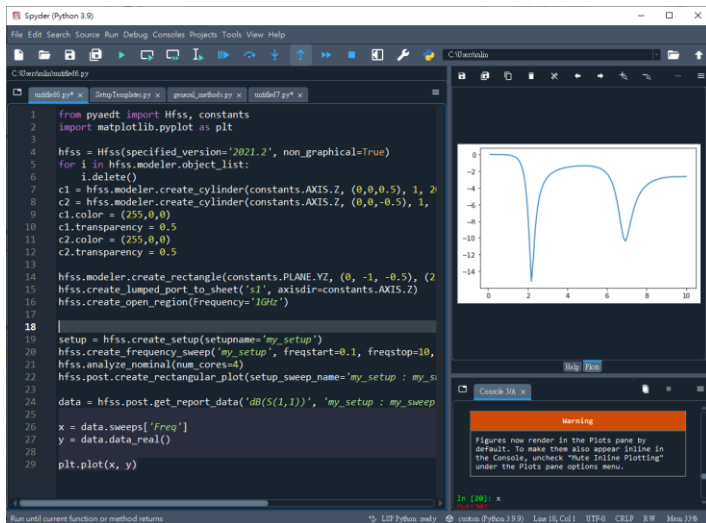
- Research and Design Optimization, like:
  - Design of Experiment
  - Variation and Yield Analysis
  - Data Processing
- Multi-Physics
  - Electrical-Thermal-Mechanical
  - Electrical-Optical
  - ...
- Automate Routine Jobs, like:
  - Model Extraction
  - Signal Process
- Interactive Training Material, like:
  - Mode Theory
  - Array Antenna Mechanism





# Examples

- Dipole Antenna Sweep
- Spiral Inductor Simulation
- PCB Model Extraction
- Package 3D Modeling



# PyAEDT Overview



# / What is PyAEDT

- PyAEDT is a Python library that interacts directly with the AEDT API to make scripting simpler for the end user. It uses an architecture that can be reused for all AEDT 3D products (HFSS, Icepak, Maxwell 3D, Q3D and Mechanical) as well as 2D tools and circuit tools like Nexxim and Simplorer.
- Finally, it provides scripting capabilities in Ansys layout tools like HFSS 3D Layout and EDB. Its class and method structures simplify operation for the end user while reusing information as much as possible across the API.



# Classical API

A quick and easy approach for automating a simple operation in the AEDT UI is to record and reuse a scripts. However, disadvantages of this approach are:

- Recorded code is dirty and difficult to read and understand.
- Recorded scripts are difficult to reuse and adapt.
- Complex coding is required by many global users of AEDT.
- No IDE can be used for code development.
- C-python modules can't be integrated.

# The Main Advantages of PyAEDT API

- Automatic initialization of all AEDT objects, such as desktop objects like the editor, boundaries, and so on
- Error management
- Log management
- Variable management
- Compatibility with IronPython and CPython
- Simplification of complex API syntax using data objects while maintaining PEP8 compliance.
- Code reusability across different solvers
- Clear documentation on functions and API
- Unit tests of code to increase quality across different AEDT versions



pyansys



全部

影片

新聞

圖片

購物

更多

工具

約有 11,400 項結果 (搜尋時間 : 0.36 秒)

<https://github.com/pyansys> ▾ [翻譯這個網頁](#)

## PyAnsys - GitHub

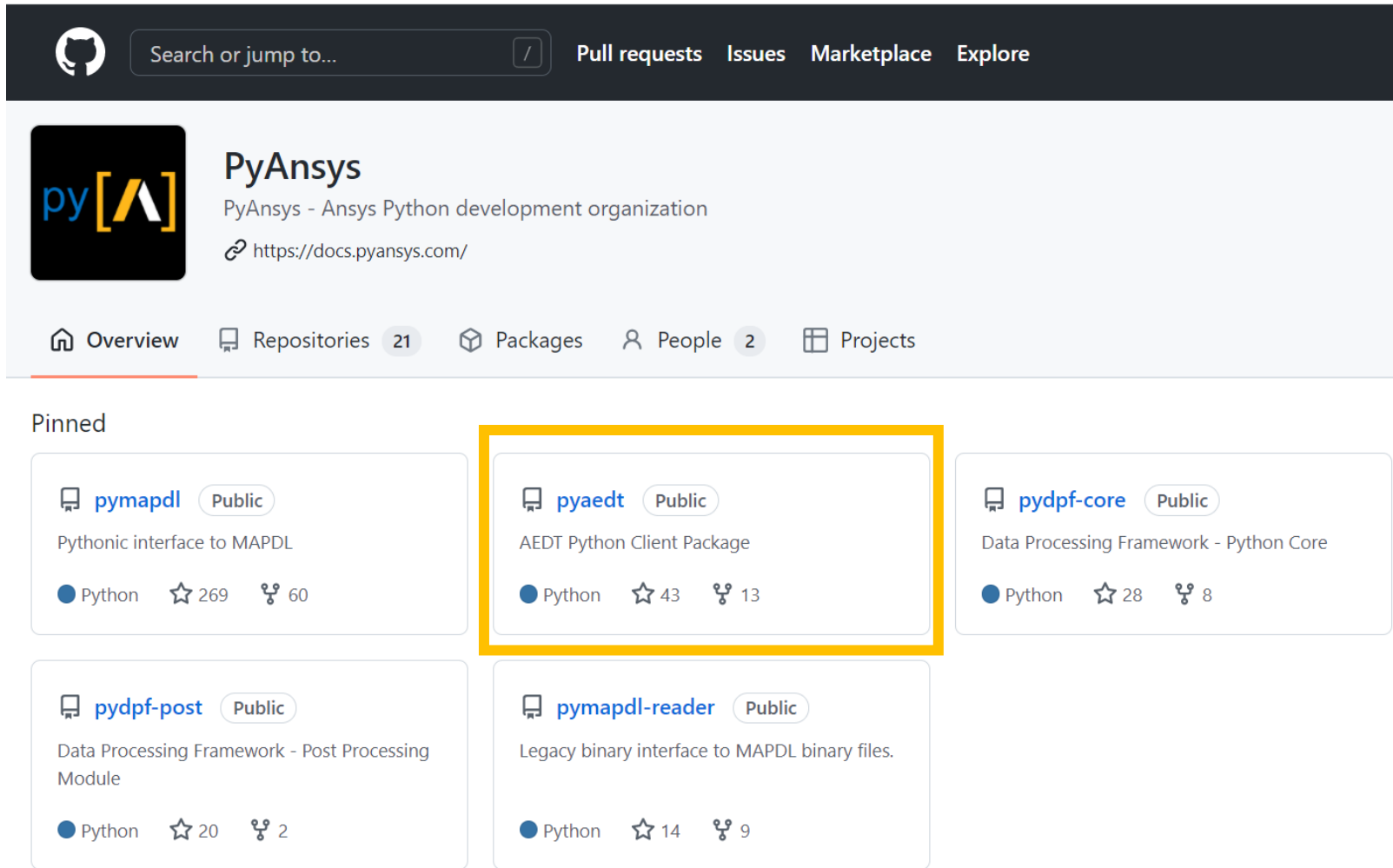
**PyAnsys** - Ansys Python development organization. **PyAnsys** has 21 repositories available.

Follow their code on GitHub.

[Pyansys/pyaedt: AEDT Python...](#) · [Pyansys/pydpf-post: Data...](#)

您曾多次瀏覽這個網頁。上次瀏覽日期：2021/12/25

# / Source Code in Github



The screenshot displays the GitHub profile for the PyAnsys organization. The header includes the GitHub logo, a search bar, and navigation links for Pull requests, Issues, Marketplace, and Explore. The organization's name, PyAnsys, is shown along with its description and website. Below this are tabs for Overview, Repositories (21), Packages, People (2), and Projects. The 'Pinned' section features a grid of repository cards. The 'pyaedt' repository card is highlighted with a yellow border.

Repository Name	Language	Stars	Forks
pymapdl	Python	269	60
<b>pyaedt</b>	Python	43	13
pydpf-core	Python	28	8
pydpf-post	Python	20	2
pymapdl-reader	Python	14	9



# PyAEDT Documentation 0.4.18


## Introduction

PyAEDT is intended to consolidate and extend all existing functionalities around scripting for Ansys Electronics Desktop (AEDT) to allow reuse of existing code, sharing of best practices, and increased collaboration. PyAEDT is licensed under the [MIT License](#).

PyAEDT includes functionality for interacting with the following AEDT tools and Ansys products:

- HFSS and HFSS 3D Layout
- Icepak
- Maxwell 2D/3D and RMXprt
- Q3D/2DExtractor
- Mechanical

Installation User Guide **API Documentation** Examples Code Guidelines Contributing

 Search the docs ...

[Initial Setup and Launching AEDT](#)[AEDT Applications](#)[Message Manager](#)[AEDT Modules](#)[EDB Modules](#)[Modeler and Primitives](#)[Mesh Classes](#)[Material and Stackup](#)[Setup](#)[Postprocessing](#)[Setup Templates](#)

<https://aedtdocs.pyansys.com/API/index.html#>


## API Documentation

Welcome to PyAEDT API documentation. Use the search feature or click on the following links to view the API documentation.


- [Initial Setup and Launching AEDT](#)
  - [Initial Setup and Launching AEDT Locally](#)
  - [Initial Setup and Launching AEDT Remotely](#)
- [AEDT Applications](#)
  - [pyaedt.Desktop](#)
  - [pyaedt.Hfss](#)
  - [pyaedt.Q3d](#)
  - [pyaedt.Q2d](#)
  - [pyaedt.Edb](#)
  - [pyaedt.Maxwell2d](#)
  - [pyaedt.Maxwell3d](#)




# / API Example



Installation   User Guide   API Documentation   **Examples**   Code Guidelines   Contributing



 Search the docs ...

EDB Geometry Creation

Siwave Analysis from EDB Setup

IPC 2581 Export

5G linear array antenna

Fully parameterized design

Plot Nets with Matplotlib


Parametric Via Creation

Coordinate System Creation

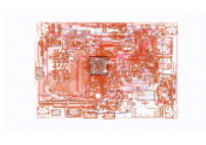
Optimetrics Setup

Polyline Creation

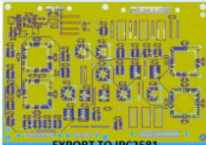
Advanced Far Field Postprocessing



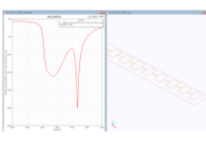
EDB Geometry  
Creation



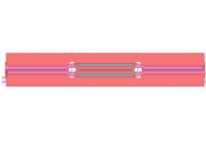
Siwave Analysis  
from EDB Setup




IPC 2581 Export



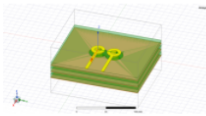
5G linear array  
antenna



Fully  
parameterized  
design



Plot Nets with



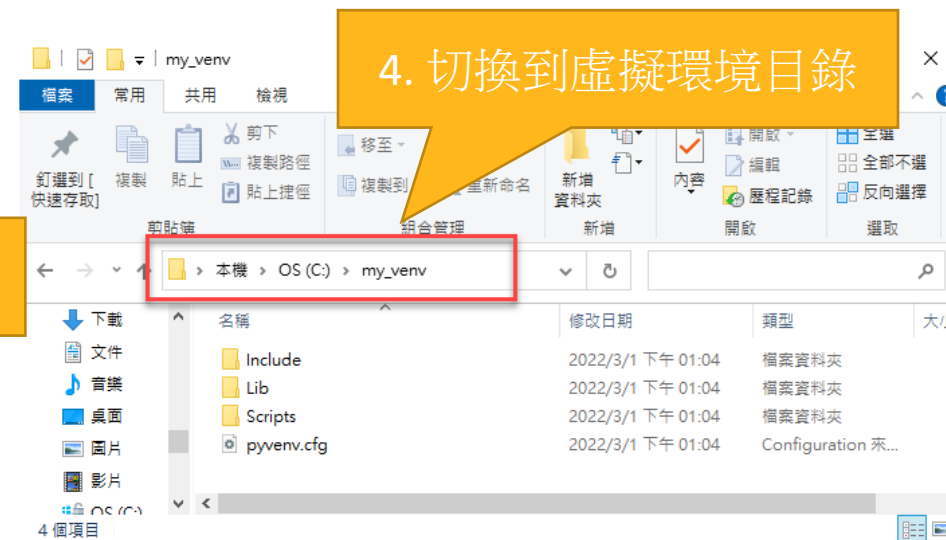
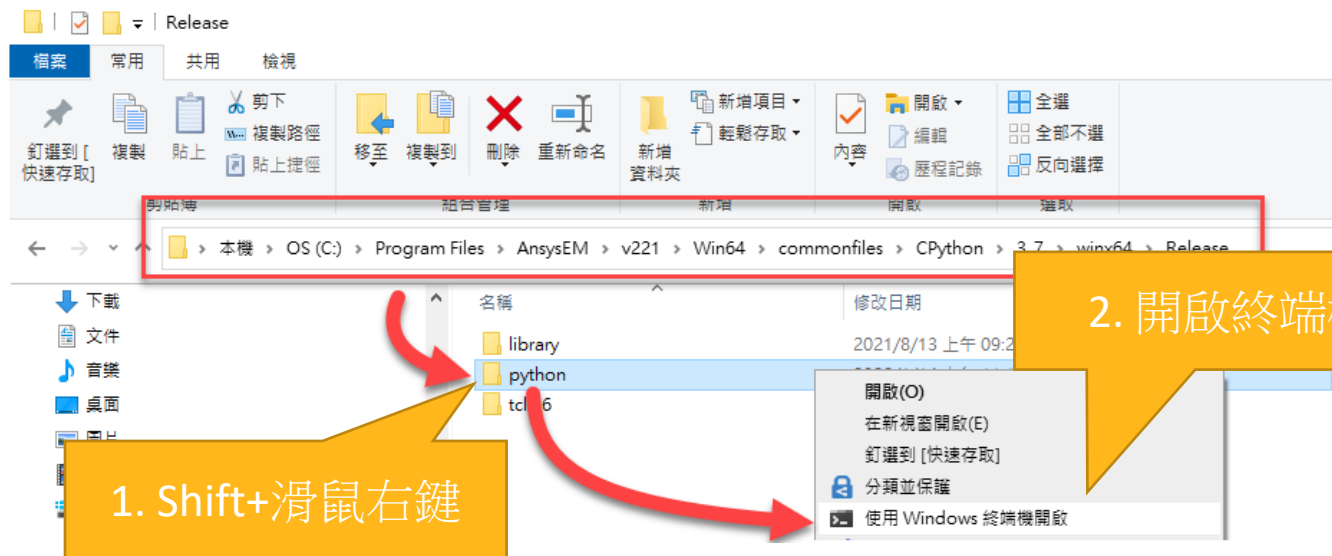
Parametric Via

# Installation of PyAEDT Module

# Python 虛擬環境

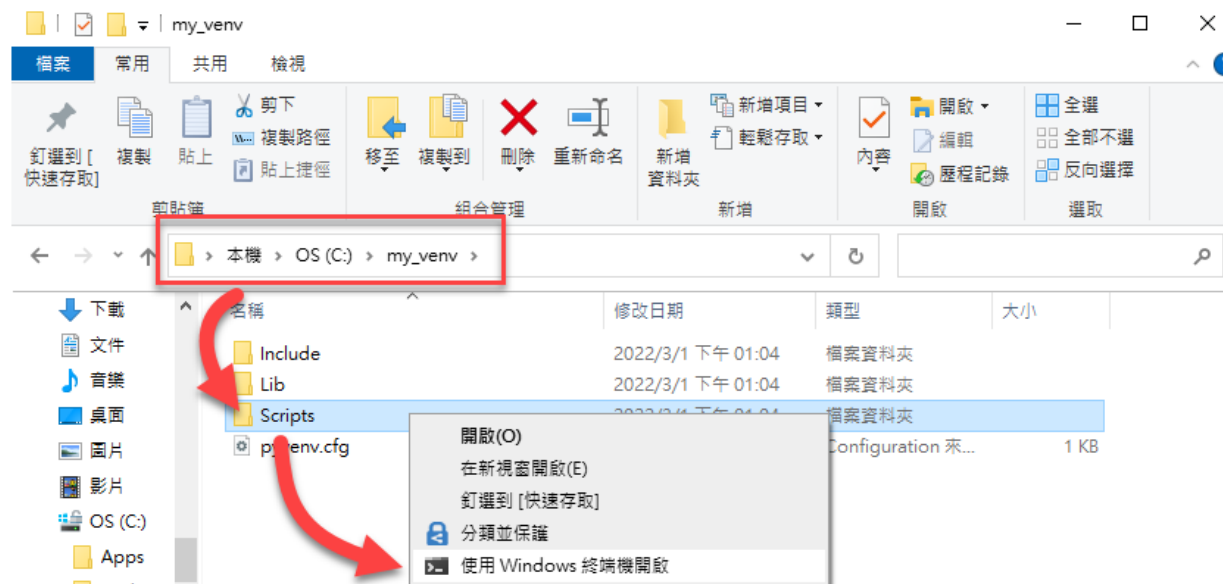
- Python 應用程式通常會用到不在標準函式庫的套件和模組。應用程式有時候會需要某個特定版本的函式庫，因為這個應用程式可能需要某個特殊的臭蟲修正，或是這個應用程式是根據該函式庫特定版本的介面所撰寫。
- 這意味著不太可能安裝一套 Python 就可以滿足所有應用程式的要求。如果應用程式 A 需要一個特定的模組的 1.0 版，但另外一個應用程式 B 需要 2.0 版，那麼這整個需求不管安裝 1.0 或是 2.0 都會衝突，以致於應用程式無法使用。
- 解決方案是創建一個虛擬環境 (virtual environment)，這是一個獨立的資料夾，並且裡面裝好了特定版本的 Python，以及一系列相關的套件。
- 不同的應用程式可以使用不同的虛擬環境。以前述中需要被解決的例子中，應用程式 A 能夠擁有它自己的虛擬環境，並且是裝好 1.0 版，然而應用程式 B 則可以用另外一個有 2.0 版的虛擬環境。要是應用程式 B 需要某個函式庫被升級到 3.0 版，這並不會影響到應用程式 A 的環境。

# 建立Python虛擬環境



# 方法1. 透過網路連線安裝

- 選擇Scripts目錄並開啟終端機
- 啟動虛擬環境
  - `.\activate`
- 安裝pyaedt
  - `pip install pyaedt`
- 安裝Spyder IDE
  - `pip install spyder`



```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. 著作權所有，並保留一切權利。

請嘗試新的跨平台 PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\my_venv\Scripts> .\activate
(my_venv) PS C:\my_venv\Scripts> pip install pyaedt
Collecting pyaedt
```

```
33 pycparser-2.21 pygments-2.11.2 pyparsing-3.0.7 python-date
5.0.1 scooby-0.5.11 six-1.16.0 traitlets-5.1.1 typing-extensi
WARNING: You are using pip version 20.1.1; however, version 2
You should consider upgrading via the 'c:\my_venv\scripts\pyt
(my_venv) PS C:\my_venv\Scripts> pip install spyder
Collecting spyder
Using cached spyder-5.2.2-py3-none-any.whl (14.8 MB)
```

## 方法2. 離線安裝(洽ANSYS取得安裝包，或自行建立，見附註)

- 將取得的requirements.txt及wheelhouse目錄放到C碟當中
- 開啟終端機
- 啟動虛擬環境
  - .\activate
- pip install -r c:\requirements.txt --no-index --find-links c:\wheelhouse

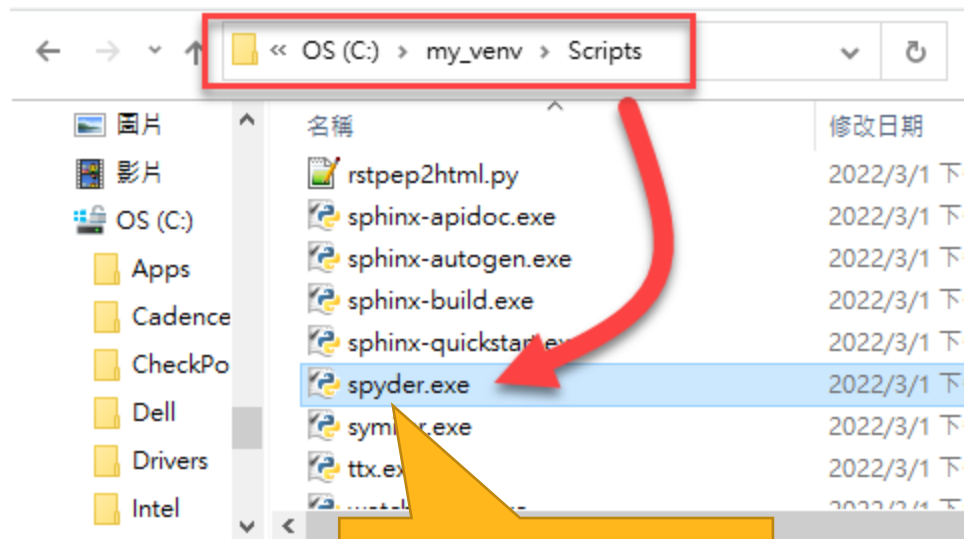


```
Windows PowerShell
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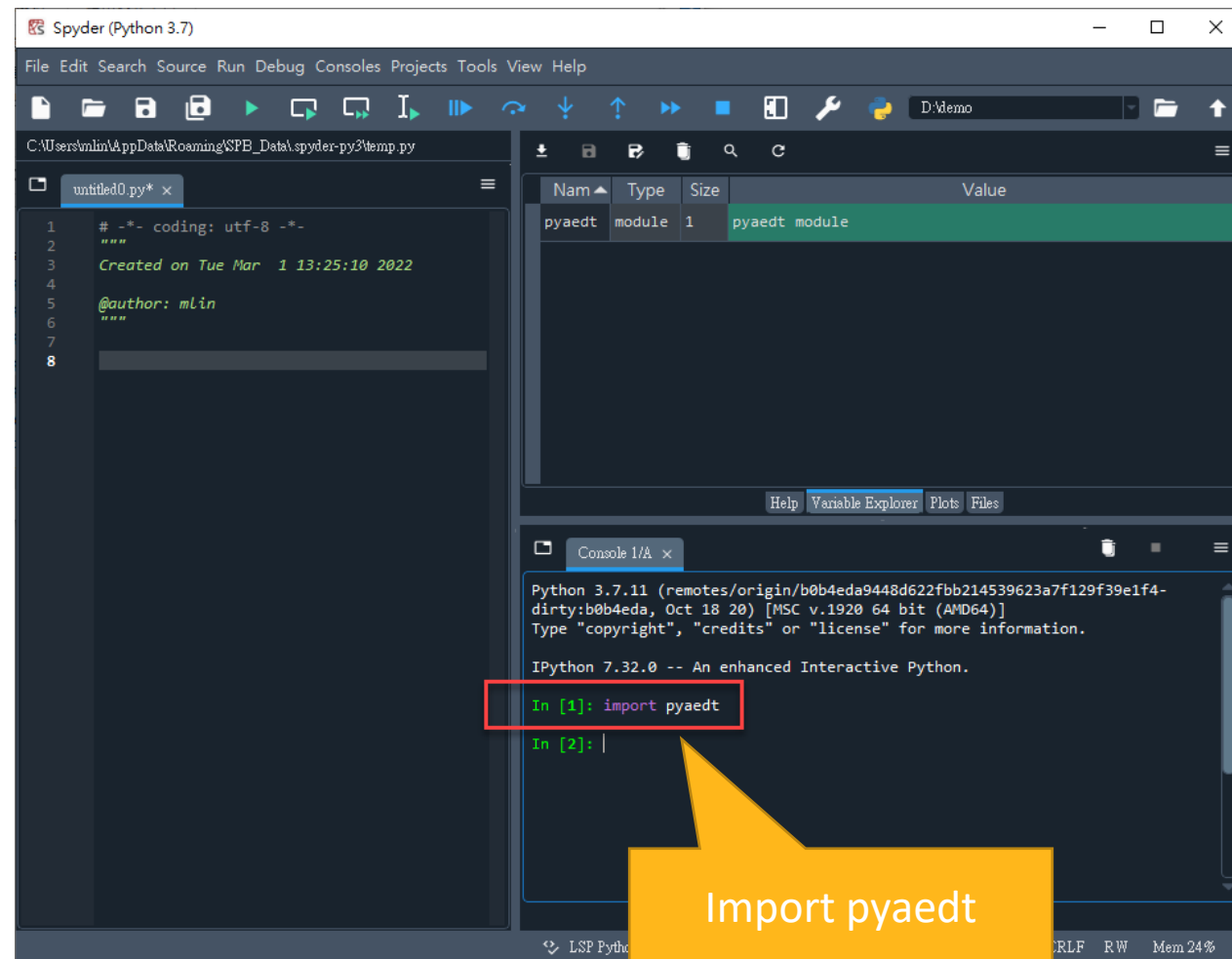
請嘗試新的跨平台 PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\my_venv\Scripts> .\activate
(my_venv) PS C:\my_venv\Scripts> pip install -r c:\requirements.txt --no-index --find-links c:\wheelhouse
```

# 安裝完成之後，開啟Spyder，測試pyaedt模組安裝



1. 開啟Spyder

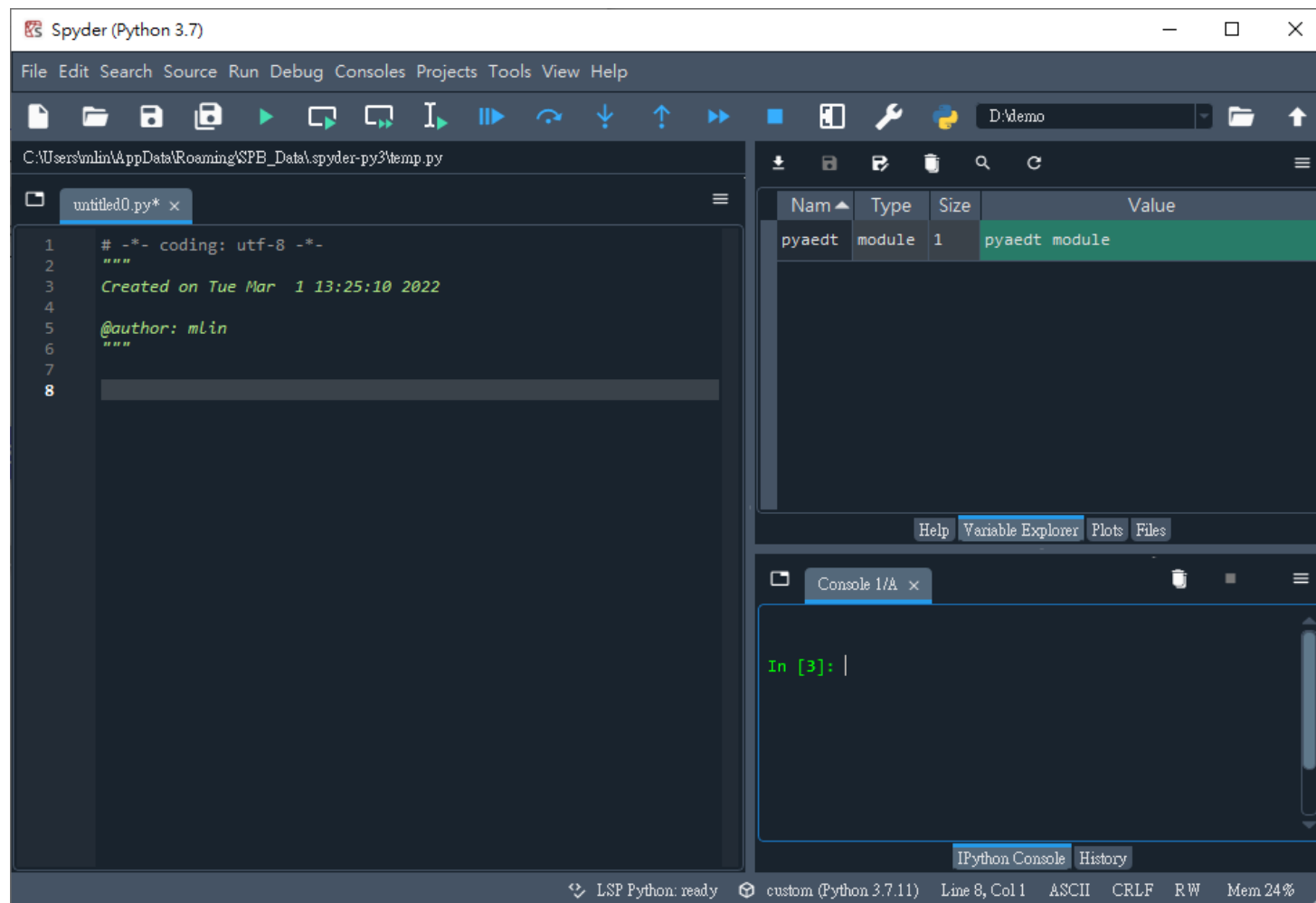




# 開發模式 v.s. 使用模式

# 開發模式

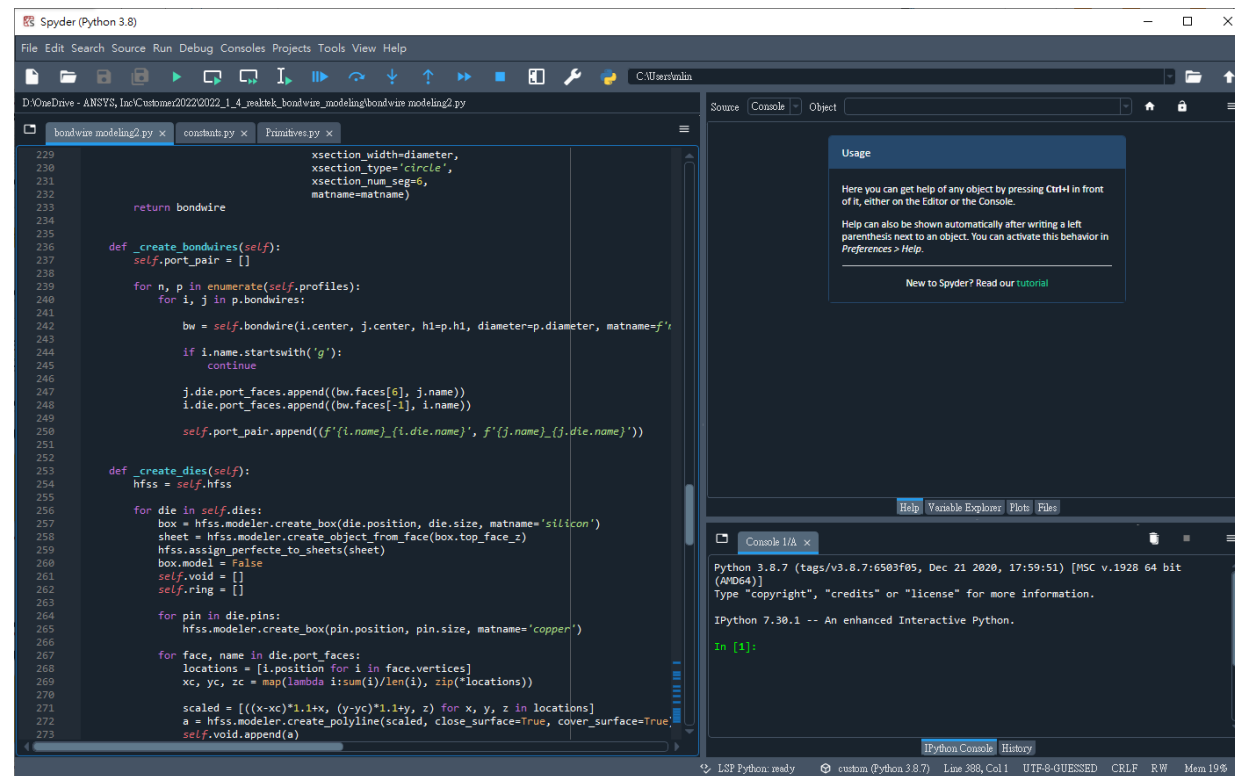
- 漸進式開發(Spyder)
  - F5 (Run File)
  - Ctrl + F5 (Run Cell)
  - F9 (Run Single Line/Selection)
- Console檢視物件
- Variable Explorer
- Debug Mode
- 檢視物件
  - dir()
  - type()



# 使用模式

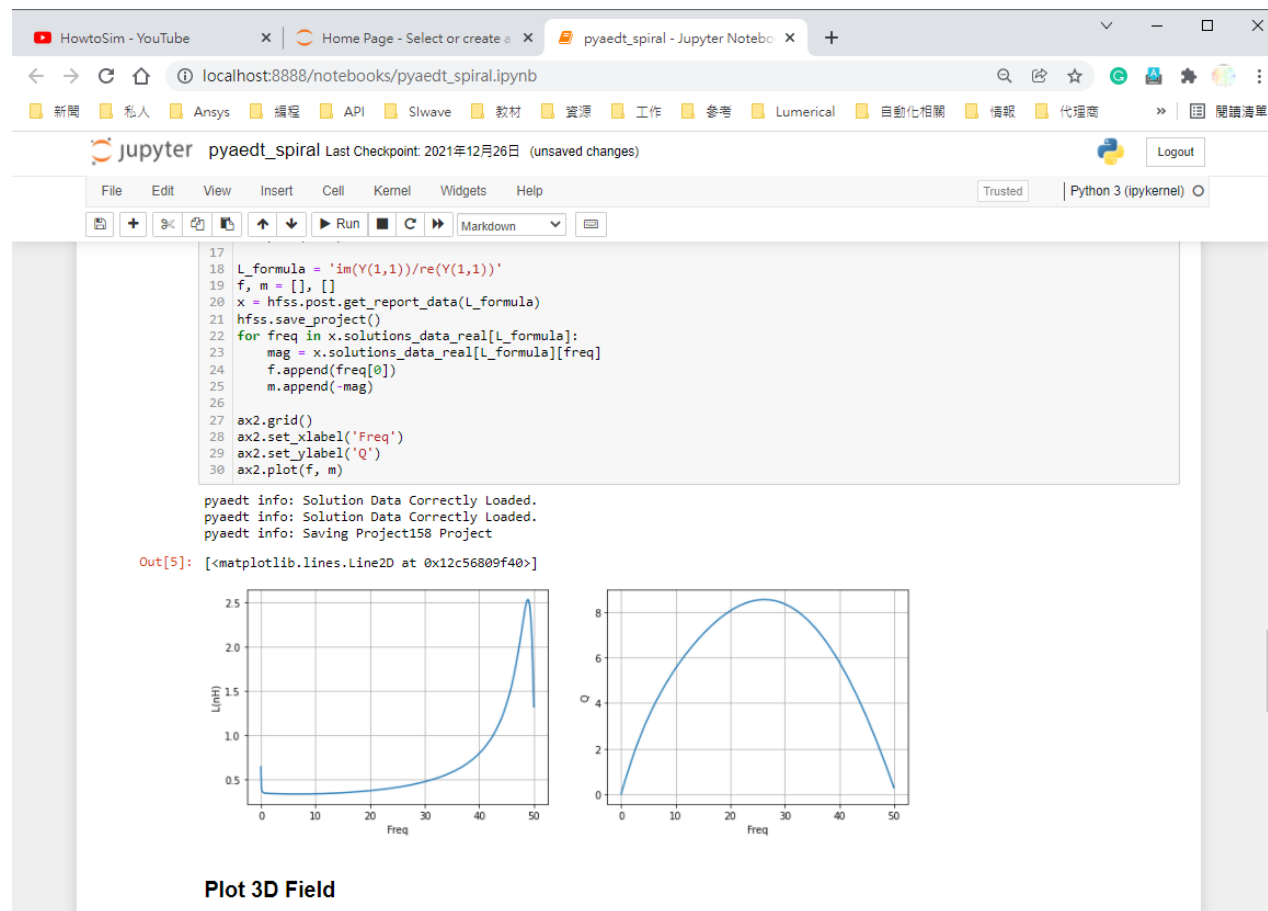
- 透過Spyder IDE使用
  - 適合研究
  - 可搭配Numpy, Matplotlib, Scipy...
- 透過Jupyter使用
- 透過AEDT GUI使用
  - 需另外安裝pyaedt模組
  - 使用AEDT當中的圖表作後處理
  - 可加入Windows Form, 整合到toolkit當中
- 透過Console外部使用
- 透過Windows Form/PyQT5外部使用

- 編輯器：
  - 具有函式和類檢視器
  - 代碼分析特性
  - 代碼補全
  - 直接跳入定義
- 互動視窗：
  - Python或IPython埠都在工作區可以調整和使用。支援對編輯器里的代碼直接除錯。。
- 文件瀏覽器：
- 在編輯器或埠中顯示任意類或函式呼叫的文件。
- 變數瀏覽視窗
- Matplotlib的圖表顯示視窗
- 歷史記錄



# Jupyter Notebook

- HTML格式混和支援多種資料型態
  - 程式碼
  - 文字，Markdown語法
  - 圖表輸出
- 以Cell為單位
- 可讀性高



# PyAEDT Classes

# Class v.s Object

- Class
  - Define
    - Attributes/Properties
    - methods
- Object
  - Access
    - Attributes
    - methods



# / 類別關係: Is-a v.s. Has-a

- Is-a
  - Inheritance(繼承)
  - Family
  - Module
  - One-way
- Has-a
  - Composition(組成)
  - Team
  - Application
  - Two-way

# Design Operation

# / Validate and Solve

- validate\_simple
  - `Hfss.validate_simple(logfile=None)`
- validate\_full\_design
  - `Hfss.validate_full_design(dname=None, outputdir=None, ports=None)`
- solve\_in\_batch
  - `Hfss.solve_in_batch(filename=None, machine='local', run_in_thread=False)`
- submit\_job
  - `Hfss.submit_job(clustername, aedt_full_exe_path=None, numnodes=1, numcores=32, wait_for_license=True, setting_file=None)`
- analyze\_nominal
  - `Hfss.analyze_nominal(num_cores=None, num_tasks=None, num_gpu=None, acf_file=None)`

# / 初始化與退出

```
from pyaedt import Hfss, constants
hfss = Hfss(specified_version='2021.2')
#%%
.....

#%%
hfss.save_project()
hfss.release_desktop()
```

# 模擬流程常用函式

- 屬性
  - hfss['length'] = '3mm'
- 材料
  - hfss.materials.add\_material()
- 物件
  - hfss.modeler.create\_box()
- 激發源
  - hfss.create\_lumped\_port\_to\_sheet()
- 邊界條件
  - hfss.create\_open\_region()
- 網格
  - hfss.mesh.assign\_initial\_mesh\_from\_slider()
- 模擬設定
  - hfss.create\_setup()
  - hfss.create\_linear\_count\_sweep()
  - hfss.analyze\_all()
- 生成報告
  - hfss.create\_lumped\_port\_to\_sheet()
- 輸出資料
  - hfss.post.get\_report\_data()
- 常數
  - constants.AXIS.X (Y, Z)
  - constants.PLANE.XY, (YZ, ZX)

# Example Code

```
from pyaedt import Hfss, constants
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

hfss = Hfss(specified_version='2021.2', non_graphical=True)

c1 = hfss.modeler.create_cylinder(constants.AXIS.Z, (0,0,0.5), 1, 20, matname='copper')
c2 = hfss.modeler.create_cylinder(constants.AXIS.Z, (0,0,-0.5), 1, -20, matname='copper')

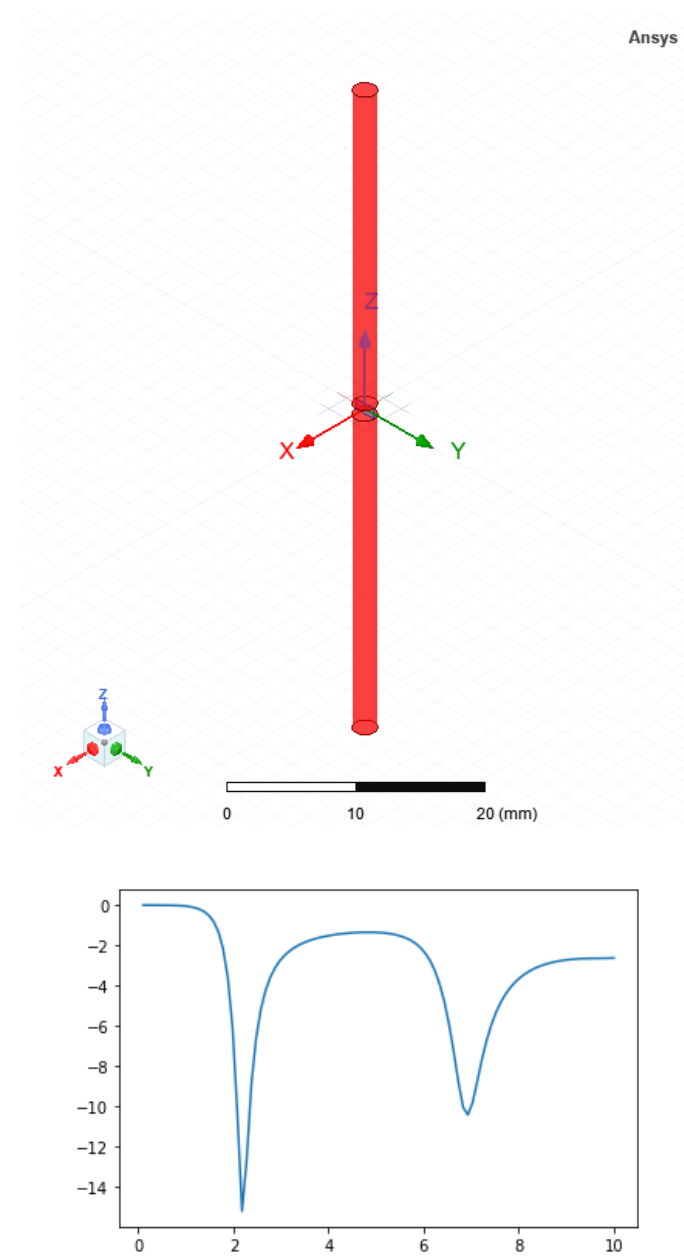
hfss.modeler.create_rectangle(constants.PLANE.YZ, (0, -1, -0.5), (2,1), 's1')
hfss.create_lumped_port_to_sheet('s1', axisdir=constants.AXIS.Z)
hfss.create_open_region(Frequency='1GHz')

setup = hfss.create_setup(setupname='my_setup')
hfss.create_frequency_sweep('my_setup', freqstart=0.1, freqstop=10, num_of_freq_points=101, sweepname='my_sweep')
hfss.analyze_nominal(num_cores=4)
hfss.post.create_rectangular_plot(setup_sweep_name='my_setup : my_sweep')

data = hfss.post.get_report_data('dB(S(1,1))', 'my_setup : my_sweep')

x = data.sweeps['Freq']
y = data.data_real()

plt.plot(x, y)
hfss.release_desktop()
```



# DDR Simulation

```
from pyaedt import Hfss3dLayout, Edb

edb = Edb()
edb.import_cadence_file("d:/demo/Galileo_G87173_204.brd")
edb.core_hfss.create_coax_port_on_component(['U1B5', 'U2A5'], ['M_DQ<0>', 'M_DQ<1>'])

edb.core_components.set_solder_ball('U1B5')
edb.core_components.set_solder_ball('U2A5')

edb.create_cutout(['M_DQ<0>', 'M_DQ<1>'],
                  ['GND'],
                  output_aedb_path='d:/demo/ddr.aedb',
                  open_cutout_at_end=False)

edb.close_edb()

h3d = Hfss3dLayout('d:/demo/ddr.aedb/edb.def')
setup1 = h3d.create_setup('setup1')
setup1.props['Frequency'] = '1GHz'
h3d.create_frequency_sweep('setup1', 'GHz', 0, 1, 11)
setup1.update()

h3d.analyze_all()
h3d.save_project()
```



## 附註：如何包裹pyaedt套件以提供離線安裝

- 透過有網路的電腦安裝好虛擬環境及相關套件之後，可以將其輸出到
  - requirements.txt
  - wheelhouse
- 將兩者複製到離網的電腦，使用離線安裝

```
系統管理員: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
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請嘗試新的跨平台 PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\my_venv\Scripts> .\activate
(my_venv) PS C:\my_venv\Scripts> pip freeze c:\requirements.txt
aiohttp==3.8.1
aiosignal==1.2.0
```

```
系統管理員: Windows PowerShell
(my_venv) PS C:\my_venv\Scripts> mkdir c:\wheelhouse

目錄: C:\

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
d-----         2022/3/1 下午 02:00         wheelhouse

(my_venv) PS C:\my_venv\Scripts> pip download -r c:\requirements.txt -d c:\wheelhouse
```

## 活動建議與反饋問卷

<https://forms.office.com/r/a6Zx6iUDir>



## Line 好友大募集!

加入 Ansys LINE 官方帳號  
獲得活動消息與好康分享



 **Ansys**

