

# **ModelicaRes Documentation**

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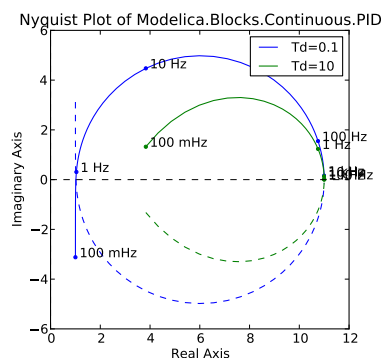
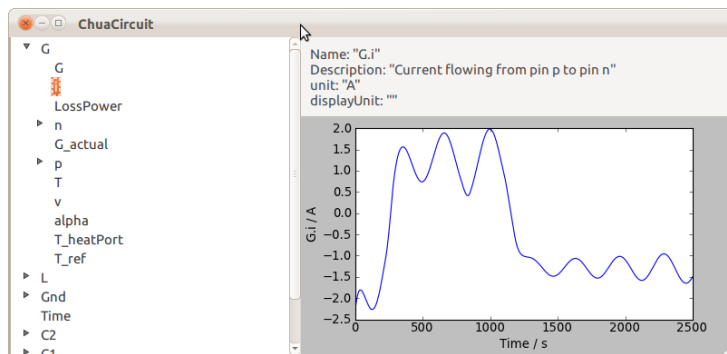


## Python utilities to set up and analyze Modelica simulation experiments

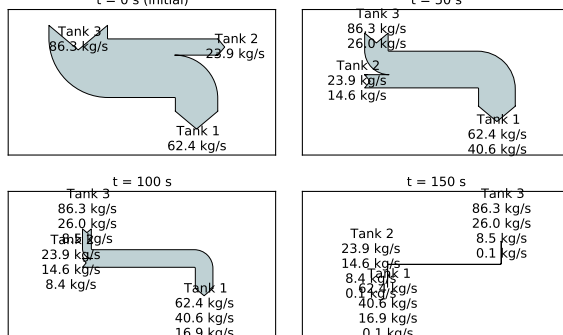
ModelicaRes is a free, open-source tool to manage [Modelica](#) simulations, interpret results, and create publishable figures. It is currently possible to

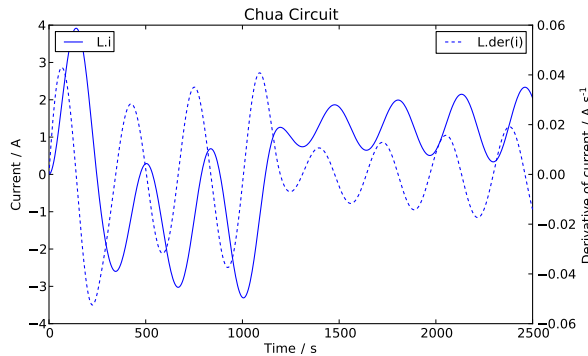
- Auto-generate simulation scripts,
- Browse data,
- Perform custom calculations, and
- Produce various plots and diagrams.

The figures are generated via [matplotlib](#), which offers a rich set of plotting routines. ModelicaRes includes convenient functions to automatically pre-format and label some figures, like xy plots, Bode and Nyquist plots, and Sankey diagrams. ModelicaRes can be scripted or run from a [Python](#) interpreter with math and matrix functions from [NumPy](#).



Sankey Diagrams of Modelica.Fluid.Examples.Tanks.ThreeTanks





The following chapters describe the components of ModelicaRes. For an introduction, please see `loadres`, which loads data files and provides a [Python](#) interpreter to help analyze them.

The top-level module, `modelicares`, provides direct access to the most important classes and functions. Others must be accessed through their submodules. The `modelicares.simres` submodule has classes to load, analyze, and plot simulation results. The `modelicares.linres` submodule has a class to load, analyze, and plot results from linearizing a model. The `modelicares.multi` submodule has functions to load and plot results from multiple data files at once. The `modelicares.exps` submodule has tools to set up and manage simulation experiments. The `modelicares.texunit` submodule has functions to translate *Modelica unit* and *displayUnit* strings into *LaTeX*-formatted strings. The last submodule, `modelicares.base`, has general supporting functions.

## Installation

An installable copy of this package can be downloaded from the [main site](#) or the [PyPI page](#). After extracting the package, run the set-up script (`setup.py`) from the base folder. On Windows, use the following command:

```
python setup.py install
```

On Linux, use:

```
sudo python setup.py install
```

The `matplotlibrc` file in the base folder has some recommended revisions to `matplotlib`'s defaults. To use it, copy or move the file to the working directory or `matplotlib`'s configuration directory. See <http://matplotlib.org/users/customizing.html> for details.

## Credits

Kevin Bandy to development this package. Third-party code has been included from:

- Jason Grout ([ArrowLine](#) class),
- Jason Heeris ([efficient base-10 logarithm](#)),
- Richard Murray ([python-control](#)), and
- Joerg Raedler (method to expand a *Modelica* variable tree - from [DyMat](#)).

## License terms and development

ModelicaRes is published under the terms of the BSD license (see `LICENSE.txt`). Please share any modifications you make (preferably on a Github fork from <https://github.com/kd Davies4/ModelicaRes>) so that others may benefit from your work. If you find a bug, please [report it](#). If you have suggestions for improvements, please [share them here](#).

## See also

The following [Python](#) projects are related:

- [awesim](#): helps run simulation experiments and organize results

- [BuildingsPy](#): supports unit testing
- [DyMat](#): exports [Modelica](#) simulation data to comma-separated values (CSV), [Gnuplot](#), [MATLAB®](#), and [Network Common Data Form \(netCDF\)](#)
- [PyFMI](#): tools to work with models through the Functional Mock-Up Interface (FMI) standard
- [pysimulator](#): elaborate GUI; supports FMI

# LOADRES

Load results from [Modelica](#) simulation(s) and provide a [Python](#) interpreter to analyze the results.

This script can be executed at the command line. It will accept as arguments the names of result files or names of directories with result files. The filenames may contain wildcards. If no arguments are given, the script provides a dialog to choose a file or folder. Finally, it provides working session of [IPython](#) with the results preloaded. [PyLab](#) is directly imported (`from pylab import *`) to provide many functions of [NumPy](#) and [matplotlib](#) (e.g., `sin()` and `plot()`). The essential classes and functions of [ModelicaRes](#) are directly available as well.

## Example:

```
$ loadres examples
Valid: SimRes('../examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
Valid: SimRes('../examples/ThreeTanks.mat')
Valid: LinRes('../examples/PID.mat')
Simulation results have been loaded into sims[0] through sims[1].
A linearization result has been loaded into lin.
```

where ‘...’ depends on the local system.

You can now explore the simulation results or create plots using the methods in [SimRes](#). For example,

```
>>> sims[0].get_FV('L.v')
-0.25352862
>>> sims[0].get_unit('L.v')
'v'
```

If a variable cannot be found, then suggestions are given:

```
>>> sims[0].get_description('L.vv')
L.vv is not a valid variable name.

Did you mean one of the these?
    L.v
    L.p.v
    L.n.v
>>> sims[0].get_description('L.v')
'Voltage drop between the two pins (= p.v - n.v)'
```

To return all values of a variable, use its string as an index:

```
>>> sim['L.v']
array([ 0.00000000e+00, ... -2.53528625e-01], dtype=float32)
```

or an argument:



```
>>> sim('L.v')
array([ 0.00000000e+00, ... -2.53528625e-01], dtype=float32)
```

To see all the methods, use

```
>>> help(sims[0])
```

or go to [SimRes](#). To search for variable names, use `glob()` with wildcards:

```
>>> sims[0].glob('L.p*')
[u'L.p.i', u'L.p.v']
```

Likewise, you can explore the linearization result or create diagrams using the methods in [LinRes](#):

```
>>> print lin
Modelica linearization results from ".../examples/PID.mat"
>>> lin.sys.A
matrix([[ 0.,  0.],
        [ 0., -100.]])
```

# MODELICARES

Set up *Modelica* simulations and load, analyze, and plot the results.

This module provides direct access to the most important functions and classes from its submodules. These are:

- Basic supporting classes and functions (**base** module): `add_arrows()`, `add_hlines()`, `add_vlines()`, `animate()`, `ArrowLine`, `closeall()`, `figure()`, `load_csv()`, `save()`, `saveall()`, and `setup_subplots()`
- To manage simulation experiments (**exps** module): `Experiment`, `doe`, `gen_experiments()`, `ParamDict`, `read_params()`, `run_models()`, `write_params()`, and `write_script()`
- To handle multiple files at once (**multi** module): `multiload()`, `multiplot()`, `multibode()`, and `multinyquist()`
- For simulation results (**simres** module): `SimRes`
- For linearization results (**linres** module): `LinRes`
- To label numbers and quantities (**texunit** module): `label_number()`, `label_quantity()`, and `unit2tex()`

## MODELICARES.SIMRES

Load, analyze, and plot results from [Modelica](#) simulations.

This module contains two classes:

- [SimRes](#) - Class to load and analyze results from a [Modelica](#)-based simulation
- [Info](#) - Shortcuts to the “get” methods in [SimRes](#)

**class** `modelicares.simres.Info`

Shortcuts to the “get” methods in [SimRes](#)

**FV**(*names*, *f*=<function <lambda> at 0x47fc398>)

Return the final value(s) of variable(s).

**Arguments:**

- *names*: String or (possibly nested) list of strings of variable names
- *f*: Function that should be applied to the value(s) (default is identity)

If *names* is a string, then the output will be an array of values. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of arrays.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_FV('L.v')
-0.25352862
```

**IV**(*names*, *f*=<function <lambda> at 0x47fc2a8>)

Return the initial value(s) of variable(s).

**Arguments:**

- *names*: String or (possibly nested) list of strings of the variable names
- *f*: Function that should be applied to the value(s) (default is identity)

If *names* is a string, then the output will be a single value. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of values.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
```

```
>>> sim.get_IV('L.v')
0.0
```

**description(names)**

Return the description(s) of trajectory variable(s).

**Arguments:**

- names*: Name(s) of the variable(s) from which to get the description(s)

This may be a string or (possibly nested) list of strings representing the names of the variables.

If *names* is a string, then the output will be a single description. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of descriptions.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_description('L.v')
'Voltage drop between the two pins (= p.v - n.v)'
```

**displayUnit(names)**

Return the *Modelica displayUnit* attribute(s) of trajectory variable(s).

**Arguments:**

- names*: Name(s) of the variable(s) from which to get the display unit(s)

This may be a string or (possibly nested) list of strings representing the names of the variables.

If *names* is a string, then the output will be a single display unit. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of display units.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_displayUnit('G.T_heatPort')
'degC'
```

**indices\_wi\_times(names, t\_1=None, t\_2=None)**

Return the widest index pair(s) for which the time of signal(s) is within given limits.

**Arguments:**

- names*: String or (possibly nested) list of strings of the variable names
- t\_1*: Lower bound of time
- t\_2*: Upper bound of time

If *names* is a string, then the output will be an array of values. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of arrays.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_indices_wi_times('L.v', t_1=500, t_2=2000)
(104, 412)
```

**times**(*names*, *i*=*slice(0, None, None)*, *f*=<function <lambda> at 0x47fc488>)

Return vector(s) of the sample times of variable(s).

**Arguments:**

- *names*: String or (possibly nested) list of strings of the variable names
- *i*: Index (-1 for last), list of indices, or slice of the time(s) to return

By default, all times are returned.

- *f*: Function that should be applied to all times (default is identity)

If *names* is a string, then the output will be an array of times. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of arrays.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_times('L.v')
array([ 0.          , ... 2500.          ], dtype=float32)
```

**unit**(*names*)

Return the *unit* attribute(s) of trajectory variable(s).

**Arguments:**

- *names*: Name(s) of the variable(s) from which to get the unit(s)

This may be a string or (possibly nested) list of strings representing the names of the variables.

If *names* is a string, then the output will be a single unit. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of units.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_unit('L.v')
'V'
```

**values**(*names*, *i*=*slice(0, None, None)*, *f*=<function <lambda> at 0x47fc5f0>)

Return vector(s) of the values of the samples of variable(s).

If there is only a single value, then it is repeated (to support plotting).

**Arguments:**

- *names*: String or (possibly nested) list of strings of the variable names
- *i*: Index (-1 for last), list of indices, or slice of the values(s) to return

By default, all values are returned.

- *f*: Function that should be applied to all values (default is identity)

If *names* is a string, then the output will be an array of values. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of arrays.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_values('L.v')
array([ 0.00000000e+00, ... -2.53528625e-01], dtype=float32)
```

If the variable cannot be found, then possible matches are listed:

```
>>> sim.get_values(['L.vv'])
L.vv is not a valid variable name.
```

Did you mean one of these?

```
L.v
L.p.v
L.n.v
```

The other `get_*` methods also give this message when a variable cannot be found.

**values\_at\_times**(*names*, *times*, *f*=<function <lambda> at 0x47fc6e0>)

Return vector(s) of the values of the samples of variable(s) (at optionally given times).

**Arguments:**

- *names*: String or (possibly nested) list of strings of the variable names
- *times*: Scalar, numeric list, or a numeric array of the times from which to pull samples
- *f*: Function that should be applied to all values (default is identity)

If *names* is a string, then the output will be an array of values. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of arrays.

If *times* is not provided, all of the samples will be returned. If necessary, the values will be interpolated over time. The function *f* is applied before interpolation.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_values_at_times('L.v', [0, 2000])
array([ 0.          ,  0.15459341])
```

**class** modelicares.simres.**SimRes**(*fname*='dsres.mat', *constants\_only*=False)

Bases: object

Class to load and analyze results from a [Modelica](#)-based simulation

This class contains the following user-accessible methods:

- **browse()** - Launches a variable browser
- **get\_description()** - Returns the description(s) of trajectory variable(s)
- **get\_displayUnit()** - Returns the [Modelica](#) *displayUnit* attribute(s) of trajectory variable(s)
- **get\_indices\_wi\_times()** - Returns the widest index pair(s) for which the time of signal(s) is within given limits
- **get\_IV()** - Returns the initial value(s) of variable(s)
- **get\_FV()** - Returns the final value(s) of variable(s)
- **get\_times()** - Returns vector(s) of the sample times of variable(s)

- `get_unit()` - Returns the *unit* attribute(s) of trajectory variable(s)
- `get_values()` - Returns vector(s) of the values of the samples of variable(s)
- `get_values_at_times()` - Returns vector(s) of the values of the samples of variable(s)
- `keys()` - Returns a list of all variable names
- `names()` - Returns a list of all variable names
- `variables()` - Returns a list of all variable names
- `glob()` - Returns a list of variable names that match a pattern
- `nametree()` - Returns a tree of all variable names with respect to the path names
- `plot()` - Plots data as points and/or curves in 2D Cartesian coordinates
- `sankey()` - Creates a figure with Sankey diagram(s)

On initialization, load **Modelica** simulation results from a MATLAB® file in Dymola® format.

#### Arguments:

- *fname*: Name of the file (may include the path)  
The file extension ('.mat') is optional.
- *constants\_only*: *True*, if only the variables from the first data table should be loaded  
The first data table typically contains all of the constants, parameters, and variables that don't vary. If only that information is needed, it will save some time and memory to set *constants\_only* to *True*.

#### Example:

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes
>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
```

`__call__`(*names*, *action*=<function *get\_values* at 0x47fc668>, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Upon a call to an instance of **SimRes**, call a method on variable(s) given their name(s)

#### Arguments:

- *names*: String or (possibly nested) list of strings of the variable names
- *action*: Method for retrieving information about the variable(s)  
The default is `get_values()`. *action* may be a list or tuple, in which case the return value is a list or tuple.
- *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*: Additional arguments for *action*

#### Examples:

```
>>> from modelicares.simres import SimRes, Info
>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')

# Values of a single variable
>>> sim('L.v')
array([ 0.00000000e+00, ... -2.53528625e-01], dtype=float32)
>>> # This is equivalent to:
>>> sim.get_values('L.v')
array([ 0.00000000e+00, ... -2.53528625e-01], dtype=float32)

# Values of a list of variables
>>> sim(['L.L', 'C1.C'], SimRes.get_description)
```

```
['Inductance', 'Capacitance']
>>> # This is equivalent to:
>>> sim.get_description(['L.L', 'C1.C'])
['Inductance', 'Capacitance']

# Other attributes
>>> print("The final value of %s is %.3f %s." %
        sim('L.i', (Info.description, Info.FV, Info.unit)))
The final value of Current flowing from pin p to pin n is 2.049 A.
```

### `__contains__(name)`

Test if a variable is present in the simulation results.

#### Arguments:

- *name*: Name of variable

#### Example:

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes
>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')

>>> # 'L.v' is a valid variable name:
>>> 'L.v' in sim
True
>>> # but 'x' is not:
>>> 'x' not in sim
True
```

### `__getitem__(names)`

Upon accessing a variable name within an instance of `SimRes`, return its values

#### Arguments:

- *names*: String or (possibly nested) list of strings of the variable names

#### Examples:

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes
>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')

>>> sim['L.v']
array([ 0.00000000e+00, ... -2.53528625e-01], dtype=float32)
>>> # This is equivalent to:
>>> sim.get_values('L.v')
array([ 0.00000000e+00, ... -2.53528625e-01], dtype=float32)
```

### `__len__()`

Return the number of variables in the simulation.

#### Example:

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes
>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')

>>> print("There are %i variables in the %s simulation." %
        (len(sim), sim.fbase))
There are 62 variables in the ChuaCircuit simulation.
```

### `__repr__()`

Return a formal description of the `SimRes` instance.



**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes
>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim
SimRes('...ChuaCircuit.mat')
```

**\_\_str\_\_()**

Return an informal description of the `SimRes` instance.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes
>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> print(sim)
Modelica simulation results from "...ChuaCircuit.mat"
```

**browse()**

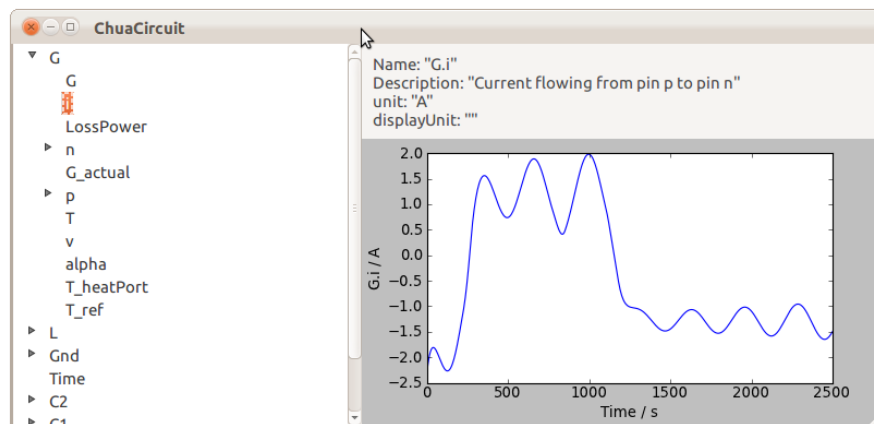
Launch a variable browser.

When a variable is selected, the right panel shows its attributes and a simple plot of the variable over time. Variable names can be dragged and dropped into a text editor.

There are no arguments or return values.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes
>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.browse()
```

**get\_FV(names, f=<function <lambda> at 0x47fc398>)**

Return the final value(s) of variable(s).

**Arguments:**

- *names*: String or (possibly nested) list of strings of variable names
- *f*: Function that should be applied to the value(s) (default is identity)

If *names* is a string, then the output will be an array of values. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of arrays.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_FV('L.v')
-0.25352862
```

**get\_IV**(names, f=<function <lambda> at 0x47fc2a8>)  
Return the initial value(s) of variable(s).

**Arguments:**

- *names*: String or (possibly nested) list of strings of the variable names
- *f*: Function that should be applied to the value(s) (default is identity)

If *names* is a string, then the output will be a single value. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of values.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_IV('L.v')
0.0
```

**get\_description**(names)  
Return the description(s) of trajectory variable(s).

**Arguments:**

- *names*: Name(s) of the variable(s) from which to get the description(s)

This may be a string or (possibly nested) list of strings representing the names of the variables.

If *names* is a string, then the output will be a single description. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of descriptions.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_description('L.v')
'Voltage drop between the two pins (= p.v - n.v)'
```

**get\_displayUnit**(names)  
Return the *Modelica* *displayUnit* attribute(s) of trajectory variable(s).

**Arguments:**

- *names*: Name(s) of the variable(s) from which to get the display unit(s)

This may be a string or (possibly nested) list of strings representing the names of the variables.

If *names* is a string, then the output will be a single display unit. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of display units.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
```

```
>>> sim.get_displayUnit('G.T_heatPort')
'degC'
```

**get\_indices\_wi\_times**(names, t\_1=None, t\_2=None)

Return the widest index pair(s) for which the time of signal(s) is within given limits.

**Arguments:**

- *names*: String or (possibly nested) list of strings of the variable names
- *t\_1*: Lower bound of time
- *t\_2*: Upper bound of time

If *names* is a string, then the output will be an array of values. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of arrays.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_indices_wi_times('L.v', t_1=500, t_2=2000)
(104, 412)
```

**get\_times**(names, i=slice(0, None, None), f=<function <lambda> at 0x47fc488>)

Return vector(s) of the sample times of variable(s).

**Arguments:**

- *names*: String or (possibly nested) list of strings of the variable names
  - *i*: Index (-1 for last), list of indices, or slice of the time(s) to return
- By default, all times are returned.
- *f*: Function that should be applied to all times (default is identity)

If *names* is a string, then the output will be an array of times. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of arrays.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_times('L.v')
array([ 0.          , ... 2500.          ], dtype=float32)
```

**get\_unit**(names)

Return the *unit* attribute(s) of trajectory variable(s).

**Arguments:**

- *names*: Name(s) of the variable(s) from which to get the unit(s)

This may be a string or (possibly nested) list of strings representing the names of the variables.

If *names* is a string, then the output will be a single unit. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of units.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_unit('L.v')
'V'
```

**get\_values**(names, i=slice(0, None, None), f=<function <lambda> at 0x47fc5f0>)

Return vector(s) of the values of the samples of variable(s).

If there is only a single value, then it is repeated (to support plotting).

**Arguments:**

- *names*: String or (possibly nested) list of strings of the variable names
- *i*: Index (-1 for last), list of indices, or slice of the values(s) to return  
By default, all values are returned.
- *f*: Function that should be applied to all values (default is identity)

If *names* is a string, then the output will be an array of values. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of arrays.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_values('L.v')
array([ 0.00000000e+00, ... -2.53528625e-01], dtype=float32)
```

If the variable cannot be found, then possible matches are listed:

```
>>> sim.get_values(['L.vv'])
L.vv is not a valid variable name.
```

Did you mean one of these?

```
L.v
L.p.v
L.n.v
```

The other *get\_\** methods also give this message when a variable cannot be found.

**get\_values\_at\_times**(names, times, f=<function <lambda> at 0x47fc6e0>)

Return vector(s) of the values of the samples of variable(s) (at optionally given times).

**Arguments:**

- *names*: String or (possibly nested) list of strings of the variable names
- *times*: Scalar, numeric list, or a numeric array of the times from which to pull samples
- *f*: Function that should be applied to all values (default is identity)

If *names* is a string, then the output will be an array of values. If *names* is a (optionally nested) list of strings, then the output will be a (nested) list of arrays.

If *times* is not provided, all of the samples will be returned. If necessary, the values will be interpolated over time. The function *f* is applied before interpolation.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.get_values_at_times('L.v', [0, 2000])
array([ 0.          ,  0.15459341])
```

### **glob(*pattern*)**

Return a list of variable names that match *pattern*.

Patterns are Unix shell style:

Character(s)	Role
•	Matches everything
?	Matches any single character
[seq]	Matches any character in seq
[!seq]	Matches any char not in seq

The matches are case-sensitive.

#### **Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes
>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.glob('L.p*')
[u'L.p.i', u'L.p.v']
```

### **keys()**

Return a list of all variable names.

This is the same as `names()` and `variables()`.

#### **Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes
>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.keys()
[u'L.p.i', u'Ro.alpha', ... u'Ro.LossPower']
```

### **names()**

Return a list of all variable names.

This is the same as `keys()` and `variables()`.

#### **Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes
>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.names()
[u'L.p.i', u'Ro.alpha', ... u'Ro.LossPower']
```

### **nametree()**

Return a tree of all variable names with respect to the path names.

The tree represents the structure of the *Modelica* model. It is returned as a nested dictionary. The keys are the path elements and the values are sub-dictionaries or variable names.

There are no arguments.

#### **Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes
>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.nametree()
{u'G': {u'G': u'G.G', ... u'n': {u'i': u'G.n.i', u'v': u'G.n.v'}, ...}, u'L': {...}, ...}

plot(ynames1=[], ylabel1=None, legends1=[], leg1_kwargs={'loc': 'best'}, ax1=None, ynames2=[
], ylabel2=None, legends2=[], leg2_kwargs={'loc': 'best'}, ax2=None, xname='Time', xla-
bel=None, title=None, label='xy', incl_prefix=False, suffix=None, use_paren=True, **kwargs)
Plot data as points and/or curves in 2D Cartesian coordinates.
```

**Arguments:**

- **ynames1**: Names of variables for the primary y axis  
If any names are invalid, then they will be skipped.
- **ylabel1**: Label for the primary y axis  
If *ylabel1* is *None* (default) and all of the variables have the same *Modelica* description string, then the common description will be used. Use “ for no label.
- **legends1**: List of legend entries for variables assigned to the primary y axis  
If *legends1* is an empty list (`[]`), *ynames1* will be used. If *legends1* is *None* and all of the variables on the primary axis have the same unit, then no legend will be shown.
- **leg1\_kwargs**: Dictionary of keyword arguments for the primary legend
- **ax1**: Primary y axes  
If *ax1* is not provided, then axes will be created in a new figure.
- **ynames2**, **ylabel2**, **legends2**, **leg2\_kwargs**, and **ax2**: Similar to *ynames1*, *ylabel1*, *legends1*, *leg1\_kwargs*, and *ax1* but for the secondary y axis
- **xname**: Name of the x-axis data
- **xlabel**: Label for the x axis  
If *xlabel* is *None* (default), the variable’s *Modelica* description string will be applied. Use “ for no label.
- **title**: Title for the figure  
If *title* is *None* (default), then the title will be the base filename. Use “ for no title.
- **label**: Label for the figure (ignored if *ax* is provided)  
This will be used as a base filename if the figure is saved.
- **incl\_prefix**: If *True*, prefix the legend strings with the base filename of the class.
- **suffix**: String that will be added at the end of the legend entries
- **use\_paren**: Add parentheses around the suffix
- **\*\*kwargs**: Propagated to `base.plot()` (and thus to `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()`)  
If both y axes are used (primary and secondary), then the *dashes* argument is ignored. The curves on the primary axis will be solid and the curves on the secondary axis will be dotted.

**Returns:**

1. *ax1*: Primary y axes
2. *ax2*: Secondary y axes

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes, save

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.plot(ynames1='L.i', ylabel1="Current",
            ynames2='L.der(i)', ylabel2="Derivative of current",
            title="Chua Circuit", label='examples/ChuaCircuit')
(<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x...>, <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x...>)

>>> save()
Saved examples/ChuaCircuit.pdf
Saved examples/ChuaCircuit.png
```

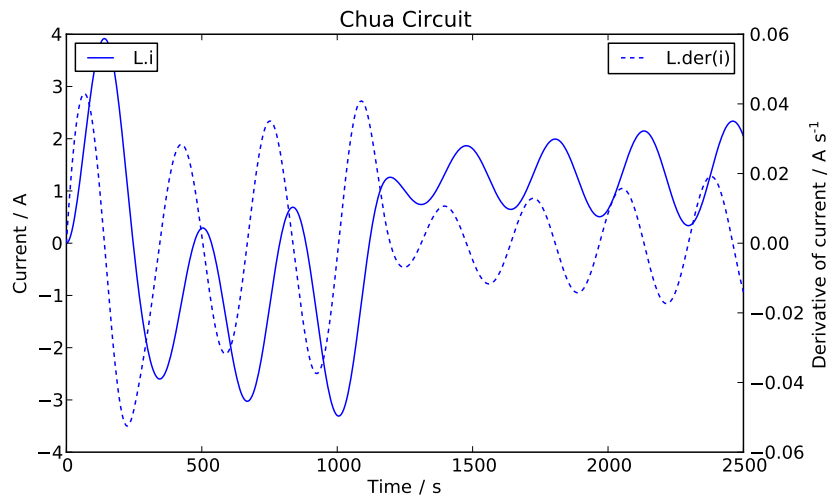


Figure 3.1: Plot of Chua circuit

```
sankey(names=[], times=[0], n_rows=1, title=None, subtitles=[], label='sankey', margin_left=0.05,
        margin_right=0.05, margin_bottom=0.05, margin_top=0.1, wspace=0.1, hspace=0.25,
        **kwargs)
```

Create a figure with Sankey diagram(s).

**Arguments:**

- **names**: List of names of the flow variables

- **times**: List of times at which the data should be sampled

If multiple times are given, then subfigures will be generated, each with a Sankey diagram.

- **n\_rows**: Number of rows of (sub)plots

- **title**: Title for the figure

If **title** is *None* (default), then the title will be “Sankey Diagram of *fbase*”, where *fbase* is the base filename of the data. Use “” for no title.

- **subtitles**: List of subtitles (i.e., titles for each subplot)

If not provided, “t = xx s” will be used, where *xx* is the time of each entry. “(initial)” or “(final)” is appended if appropriate.

- **label**: Label for the figure

This will be used as the base filename if the figure is saved.

- `margin_left`: Left margin
- `margin_right`: Right margin
- `margin_bottom`: Bottom margin
- `margin_top`: Top margin
- `wspace`: The amount of width reserved for blank space between subplots
- `hspace`: The amount of height reserved for white space between subplots
- `**kwargs`: Additional arguments for `matplotlib.sankey.Sankey`

#### Returns:

1. List of `matplotlib.sankey.Sankey` instances of the subplots

#### Example:

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes, save

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ThreeTanks')
>>> sankeys = sim.sankey(label='examples/ThreeTanks',
    title="Sankey Diagrams of Modelica.Fluid.Examples.Tanks.ThreeTanks",
    times=[0, 50, 100, 150], n_rows=2, format='%.1f ',
    names=['tank1.ports[1].m_flow', 'tank2.ports[1].m_flow',
           'tank3.ports[1].m_flow'],
    labels=['Tank 1', 'Tank 2', 'Tank 3'],
    orientations=[-1, 0, 1],
    scale=0.1, margin=6, offset=1.5,
    pathlengths=2, trunklength=10)
>>> save()
Saved examples/ThreeTanks.pdf
Saved examples/ThreeTanks.png
```

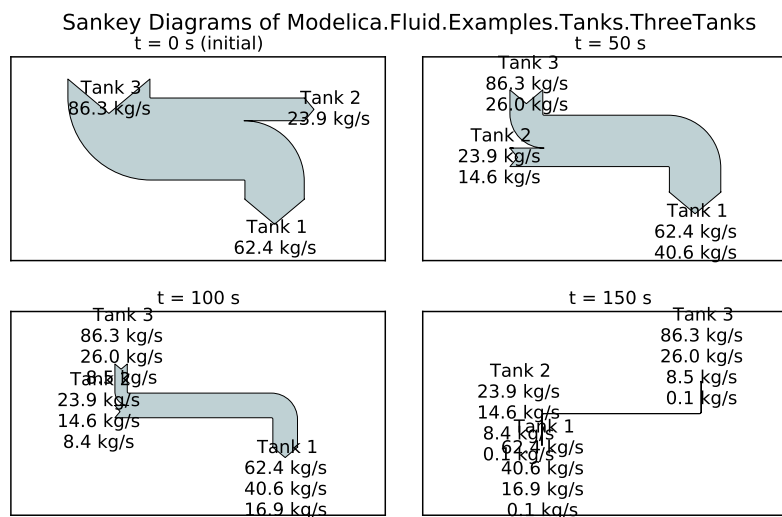


Figure 3.2: Sankey digarams of three-tank model

#### `variables()`

Return a list of all variable names.



This is the same as `keys()` and `names()`.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import SimRes
>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> sim.variables()
[u'L.p.i', u'Ro.alpha', ... u'Ro.LossPower']
```

`modelicares.simres.merge_times(times_list)`

Merge a list of multiple time vectors into one vector.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares.simres import SimRes, merge_times

>>> sim = SimRes('examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
>>> times_list = sim.get_times(['L.v', 'G.T_heatPort'])
>>> merge_times(times_list)
array([    0.          , ... 2500.          ], dtype=float32)
```

# MODELICARES.LINRES

Load, analyze, and plot the result of linearizing a [Modelica](#) model.

This module contains one class: [LinRes](#). It relies on [python-control](#), which is included in the distribution.

`class modelicares.linres.LinRes(fname='dslin.mat')`

Bases: `object`

Class for [Modelica](#)-based linearization results and methods to analyze those results

This class contains two user-accessible methods:

- `bode()` - Creates a Bode plot of the system's response
- `nyquist()` - Creates a Nyquist plot of the system's response

On initialization, load and preprocess a linearized [Modelica](#) model (MATLAB<sup>®</sup> format). The model is in state space:

```
der(x) = A*x + B*u;
y = C*x + D*u;
```

The linear system is stored as `sys` within this class. It is an instance of `control.StateSpace`, which emulates the structure of a continuous-time model in MATLAB<sup>®</sup> (e.g., the output of `ss()` in MATLAB<sup>®</sup>). It contains:

- `A, B, C, D`: Matrices of the linear system
- `stateName`: List of name(s) of the states (`x`)
- `inputName`: List of name(s) of the inputs (`u`)
- `outputName`: List of name(s) of the outputs (`y`)

## Arguments:

- `fname`: Name of the file (may include the path)

The file extension (‘.mat’) is optional. The file must contain four matrices: `Aclass` (specifies the class name, which must be “AlinearSystem”), `nx`, `xuyName`, and `ABCD`.

## Example:

```
>>> from modelicares import LinRes
>>> lin = LinRes('examples/PID')
```

## `__repr__()`

Return a formal description of the [LinRes](#) instance.

## Example:

```
>>> from modelicares import LinRes
>>> lin = LinRes('examples/PID.mat')
>>> lin
LinRes('...PID.mat')
```

**\_\_str\_\_()**

Return an informal description of the `LinRes` instance.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import LinRes
>>> lin = LinRes('examples/PID.mat')
>>> print(lin)
Modelica linearization results from "...PID.mat"
```

**bode**(*axes=None, pairs=None, label='bode', title=None, colors=['b', 'g', 'r', 'c', 'm', 'y', 'k'], styles=[(None, None), (3, 3), (1, 1), (3, 2, 1, 2)], \*\*kwargs*)  
Create a Bode plot of the system's response.

The Bode plots of a MIMO system are overlaid. This is different than MATLAB®, which creates an array of subplots.

**Arguments:**

- *axes*: Tuple (pair) of axes for the magnitude and phase plots  
If *axes* is not provided, then axes will be created in a new figure.
- *pairs*: List of (input index, output index) tuples of each transfer function to be evaluated  
If not provided, all of the transfer functions will be plotted.
- *label*: Label for the figure (ignored if *axes* is provided)  
This will be used as the base filename if the figure is saved.
- *title*: Title for the figure  
If *title* is *None* (default), then the title will be “Bode Plot of *fbase*”, where *fbase* is the base filename of the data. Use “” for no title.
- *colors*: Color or list of colors that will be used sequentially  
Each may be a character, grayscale, or rgb value.

**See Also:**

[http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/colors\\_api.html](http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/colors_api.html)

- *styles*: Line/dash style or list of line/dash styles that will be used sequentially  
Each style is a string representing a linestyle (e.g., “-”) or a tuple of on/off lengths representing dashes. Use “” for no line and “-” for a solid line.

**See Also:**

[http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/collections\\_api.html](http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/collections_api.html)

- *\*\*kwargs*: Additional arguments for `control.freqplot.bode()`

**Returns:**

1. *axes*: Tuple (pair) of axes for the magnitude and phase plots

**Example:**

```

>>> from modelicares import LinRes, save
>>> from numpy import pi, logspace

>>> lin = LinRes('examples/PID.mat')
>>> lin.bode(label='examples/PID-bode', omega=2*pi*logspace(-2, 3),
            title="Bode Plot of Modelica.Blocks.Continuous.PID")
(<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x...>, <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x...>)
>>> save()
Saved examples/PID-bode.pdf
Saved examples/PID-bode.png

```

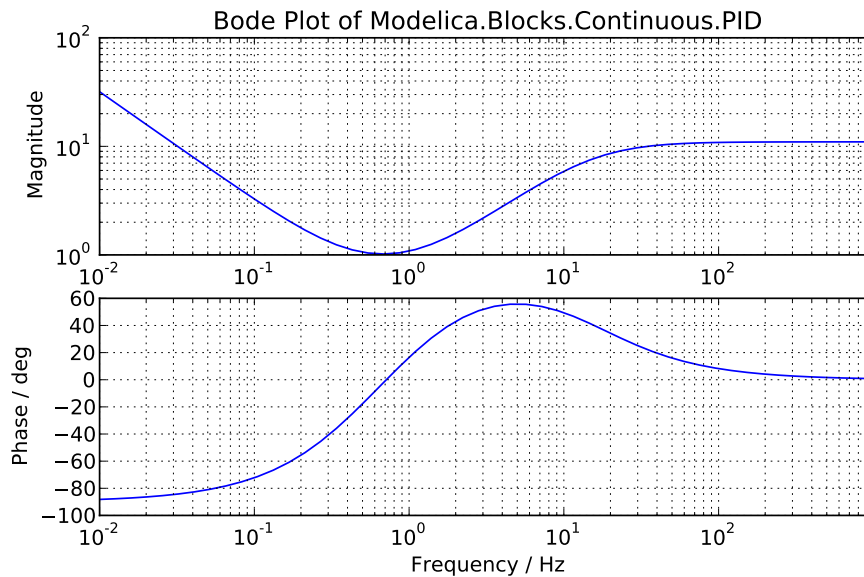


Figure 4.1: Results of example for `LinRes.bode()`.

**nyquist**(*ax=None*, *pairs=None*, *label='nyquist'*, *title=None*, *xlabel='Real Axis'*, *ylabel='Imaginary Axis'*, *colors=['b', 'g', 'r', 'c', 'm', 'y', 'k']*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
 Create a Nyquist plot of the system's response.

The Nyquist plots of a MIMO system are overlaid. This is different than MATLAB®, which creates an array of subplots.

#### Arguments:

- **ax**: Axes onto which the Nyquist diagram should be plotted  
 If *ax* is not provided, then axes will be created in a new figure.
- **pairs**: List of (input index, output index) tuples of each transfer function to be evaluated  
 If not provided, all of the transfer functions will be plotted.
- **label**: Label for the figure (ignored if *ax* is provided)  
 This will be used as the base filename if the figure is saved.
- **title**: Title for the figure  
 If *title* is *None* (default), then the title will be “Nyquist Plot of *fbase*”, where *fbase* is the base filename of the data. Use “” for no title.

- *xlabel*: x-axis label
- *ylabel*: y-axis label
- *colors*: Color or list of colors that will be used sequentially

Each may be a character, grayscale, or rgb value.

**See Also:**

[http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/colors\\_api.html](http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/colors_api.html)

- *\*\*kwargs*: Additional arguments for `control.freqplot.nyquist()`

**Returns:**

1. *ax*: Axes of the Nyquist plot

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import LinRes, save
>>> from numpy import pi, logspace

>>> lin = LinRes('examples/PID.mat')
>>> lin.nyquist(label='examples/PID-nyquist',
               omega=2*pi*logspace(0, 3, 61), labelFreq=20,
               title="Nyquist Plot of Modelica.Blocks.Continuous.PID")
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x...>
>>> save()
Saved examples/PID-nyquist.pdf
Saved examples/PID-nyquist.png
```

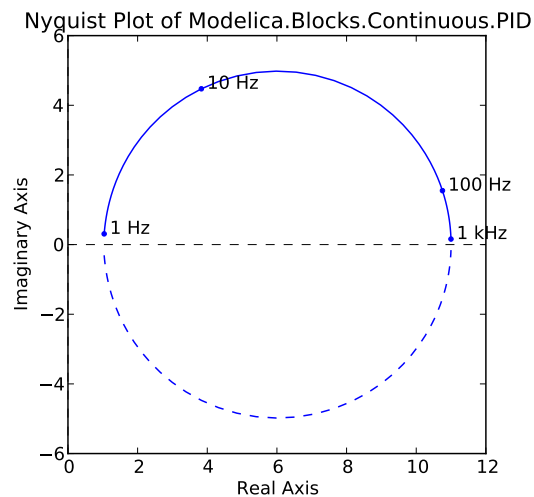


Figure 4.2: Results of example for `LinRes.nyquist()`.

# MODELICARES.MULTI

Functions to load and plot data from multiple simulation and linearization files at once

This module contains four functions:

- `multiload()` - Loads multiple `Modelica` simulation and/or linearization results
- `multiplot()` - Plots data from multiple simulations in 2D Cartesian coordinates
- `multibode()` - Plots multiple linearizations onto a single Bode diagram
- `multinyquist()` - Plots multiple linearizations onto a single Nyquist diagram

```
modelicares.multi.multibode(lins, axes=None, pair=(0, 0), label='bode', title='Bode Plot', labels='',
                           colors=['b', 'g', 'r', 'c', 'm', 'y', 'k'], styles=[(None, None), (3, 3), (1, 1),
                                   (3, 2, 1, 2)], leg_kwargs={}, **kwargs)
```

Plot multiple linearizations onto a single Bode diagram.

## Arguments:

- *lins*: Linearization result or list of results (instances of `linres.LinRes`)
- *axes*: Tuple (pair) of axes for the magnitude and phase plots  
If *axes* is not provided, then axes will be created in a new figure.
- *pair*: Tuple of (input index, output index) for the transfer function to be chosen from each system (applied to all)  
This is ignored if the system is SISO.
- *label*: Label for the figure (ignored if axes is provided)  
This will be used as the base filename if the figure is saved.
- *title*: Title for the figure
- *labels*: Label or list of labels for the legends  
If *labels* is `None`, then no label will be used. If it is an empty string (''), then the base filenames will be used.
- *colors*: Color or list of colors that will be used sequentially  
Each may be a character, grayscale, or rgb value.

## See Also:

[http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/colors\\_api.html](http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/colors_api.html)

- *styles*: Line/dash style or list of line/dash styles that will be used sequentially

Each style is a string representing a linestyle (e.g., “-”) or a tuple of on/off lengths representing dashes. Use “” for no line and “-” for a solid line.

**See Also:**

[http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/collections\\_api.html](http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/collections_api.html)

- `leg_kwargs`: Dictionary of keyword arguments for `matplotlib.pyplot.legend()`

If `leg_kwargs` is `None`, then no legend will be shown.

- `**kwargs`: Additional arguments for `control.freqplot.bode()`

**Returns:**

1. `axes`: Tuple (pair) of axes for the magnitude and phase plots

**Example:**

```
>>> import os

>>> from glob import glob
>>> from modelicares import LinRes, multibode, save, read_params
>>> from numpy import pi, logspace

>>> lins = map(LinRes, glob('examples/PID/*/*.mat'))
>>> labels = ["Ti=%g" % read_params('Ti', os.path.join(lin.dir, 'dsin.txt'))
              for lin in lins]
>>> multibode(lins,
              title="Bode Plot of Modelica.Blocks.Continuous.PID",
              label='examples/PIDs-bode', omega=2*pi*logspace(-2, 3),
              labels=labels, leg_kwargs=dict(loc='lower right'))
(<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x...>, <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x...>)

>>> save()
Saved examples/PIDs-bode.pdf
Saved examples/PIDs-bode.png
```

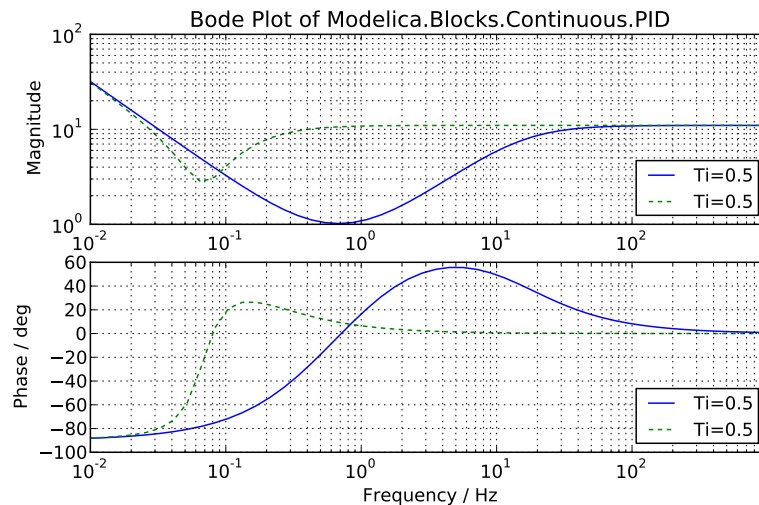


Figure 5.1: Bode plot of PID with varying parameters

`modelicares.multi.multiload(locations='*')`

Load multiple `Modelica` simulation and/or linearization results.

**Arguments:**

- *locations*: Input filename, directory, or list of these  
Wildcards (\*) may be used in the path(s).

**Returns:**

1. List of simulations (`simres.SimRes` instances)
2. List of linearizations (`linres.LinRes` instances)

Either may be an empty list.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import *

# By file:
>>> multiload(['examples/ChuaCircuit.mat', 'examples/PID/*/*.mat'])
Valid: SimRes('.../examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')
Valid: LinRes('.../examples/PID/1/dslin.mat')
Valid: LinRes('.../examples/PID/2/dslin.mat')
([SimRes('.../examples/ChuaCircuit.mat')], [LinRes('.../examples/PID/1/dslin.mat'), LinRes('.../examples/PID/2/dslin.mat')])

# By directory:
>>> multiload('examples')
Valid: SimRes('...ChuaCircuit.mat')
Valid: LinRes('...PID.mat')...
Valid: SimRes('...ThreeTanks.mat')
([SimRes('...ChuaCircuit.mat'), SimRes('...ThreeTanks.mat')], [LinRes('...PID.mat')])
```

```
modelicares.multi.multinyquist(lins, ax=None, pair=(0, 0), label='nyquist', title='Nyquist Plot', xlabel='Real Axis', ylabel='Imaginary Axis', labels='', colors=['b', 'g', 'r', 'c', 'm', 'y', 'k'], leg_kwargs={}, **kwargs)
```

Plot multiple linearizations onto a single Nyquist diagram.

**Arguments:**

- *lins*: Linearization result or list of results (instances of `linres.LinRes`)
- *ax*: Axes onto which the Nyquist diagrams should be plotted  
If *ax* is not provided, then axes will be created in a new figure.
- *pair*: Tuple of (input index, output index) for the transfer function to be chosen from each system (applied to all)  
This is ignored if the system is SISO.
- *label*: Label for the figure (ignored if axes is provided)  
This will be used as the base filename if the figure is saved.
- *title*: Title for the figure
  - *xlabel*: x-axis label
  - *ylabel*: y-axis label
- *labels*: Label or list of labels for the legends  
If *labels* is *None*, then no label will be used. If it is an empty string (''), then the base filenames will be used.



- *colors*: Color or list of colors that will be used sequentially

Each may be a character, grayscale, or rgb value.

**See Also:**

[http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/colors\\_api.html](http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/colors_api.html)

- *leg\_kwargs*: Dictionary of keyword arguments for `matplotlib.pyplot.legend()`

If *leg\_kwargs* is *None*, then no legend will be shown.

- *\*\*kwargs*: Additional arguments for `control.freqplot.nyquist()`

If *textFreq* is not specified, then only the frequency points of the first system will have text labels.

**Returns:**

1. *ax*: Axes of the Nyquist plot

**Example:**

```
>>> import os

>>> from glob import glob
>>> from modelicares import LinRes, multinyquist, save, read_params
>>> from numpy import pi, logspace

>>> lins = map(LinRes, glob('examples/PID/*/*.mat'))
>>> labels = ["Td=%g" % read_params('Td', os.path.join(lin.dir, 'dsin.txt'))
>>>             for lin in lins]
>>> multinyquist(lins,
>>>               title="Nyquist Plot of Modelica.Blocks.Continuous.PID",
>>>               label='examples/PIDs-nyquist', textFreq=True,
>>>               omega=2*pi*logspace(-1, 3, 81), labelFreq=20,
>>>               labels=labels)
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x...>

>>> save()
Saved examples/PIDs-nyquist.pdf
Saved examples/PIDs-nyquist.png
```

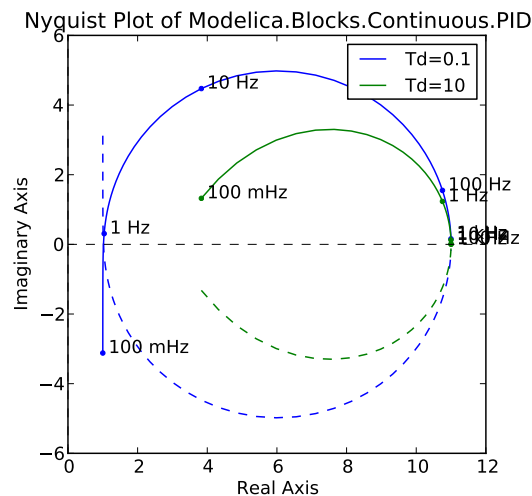


Figure 5.2: Nyquist plot of PID with varying parameters

```
modelicares.multi.multiplot(sims, suffixes='', color=['b', 'g', 'r', 'c', 'm', 'y', 'k'], dashes=[(None, None), (3, 3), (1, 1), (3, 2, 1, 2)], **kwargs)
```

Plot data from multiple simulations in 2D Cartesian coordinates.

This method simply calls `simres.SimRes.plot()` from multiple instances of `simres.SimRes`.

A new figure is created if necessary.

#### Arguments:

- **sims**: Simulation result or list of results (instances of `simres.SimRes`)
- **suffixes**: Suffix or list of suffixes for the legends (see `simres.SimRes.plot()`)  
If *suffixes* is *None*, then no suffix will be used. If it is an empty string (''), then the base filenames will be used.
- **color**: Single entry, list, or `itertools.cycle` of colors that will be used sequentially  
Each entry may be a character, grayscale, or rgb value.

#### See Also:

[http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/colors\\_api.html](http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/colors_api.html)

- **dashes**: Single entry, list, or `itertools.cycle` of dash styles that will be used sequentially  
Each style is a tuple of on/off lengths representing dashes. Use (0, 1) for no line and (None, None) for a solid line.

#### See Also:

[http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/collections\\_api.html](http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/collections_api.html)

- **\*\*kwargs**: Propagated to `simres.SimRes.plot()` (and thus to `base.plot()` and finally `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()`)

#### Returns:

- 1.*ax1*: Primary y axes
- 2.*ax2*: Secondary y axes

#### Example:

```
>>> from glob import glob
>>> from modelicares import SimRes, multiplot, save

>>> sims = map(SimRes, glob('examples/ChuaCircuit/*.mat'))
>>> multiplot(sims, title="Chua Circuit", label='examples/ChuaCircuits',
             suffixes=['L.L = %.0f H' % sim.get_IV('L.L')
                       for sim in sims], # Read legend parameters.
             ynames1='L.i', ylabel1="Current")
(<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x...>, None)

>>> save()
Saved examples/ChuaCircuits.pdf
Saved examples/ChuaCircuits.png
```

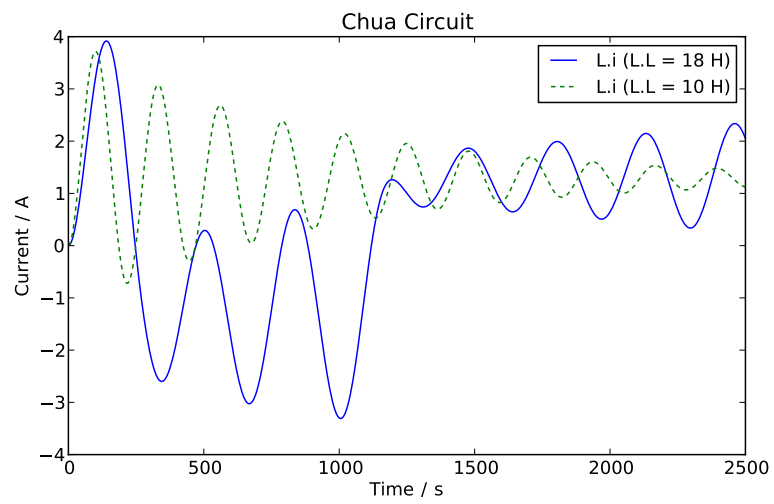


Figure 5.3: Plot of Chua circuit with varying inductance

# MODELICARES.EXPS

Set up and help run [Modelica](#) simulation experiments.

This module supports two approaches for managing simulations. The first is to create a [Modelica](#) script (using [write\\_script\(\)](#)) and run it within a [Modelica](#) environment (see the scripts in “examples/ChuaCircuit/”), which translates and simulates the models with the prescribed settings. The second approach is to execute pre-translated models. The [run\\_models\(\)](#) method handles this by writing to initialization file(s) (e.g., “dsin.txt”) and launching the appropriate model executables. The advantage of the first approach is that formal parameters (those that are hard-coded during translation) can be adjusted. However, the second approach is faster because it does not require a model to be recompiled when only tunable parameters (those that are not hard-coded during translation) are changed.

The first step in either case is to create a dictionary to specify model parameters and other settings for simulation experiment. A single model parameter may have multiple possible values. The dictionary is passed to the [gen\\_experiments\(\)](#) function (see that function for a description of the dictionary format), which combines the values of all the variables (by piecewise alignment or permutation) and returns a generator to step through the experiments. Finally, the generator is passed to the [write\\_script\(\)](#) or [run\\_models\(\)](#) function (see first paragraph).

**class** `modelicares.exps.Experiment`

Bases: tuple

`Experiment(model, params, args)`

`__repr__()`

Return a nicely formatted representation string

**args**

Alias for field number 2

**model**

Alias for field number 0

**params**

Alias for field number 1

**class** `modelicares.exps.ParamDict`

Bases: dict

Dictionary that prints its items (string mapping) as nested tuple-based modifiers, formatted for [Modelica](#)

Otherwise, this class is the same as `dict`. The underlying structure is not nested or reformatted—only the informal representation (`ParamDict.__str__()`).

`__str__()`

Map the `ParamDict` instance to a string using tuple-based modifiers formatted for [Modelica](#).

Each key is interpreted as a parameter name (including the full model path in [Modelica](#) dot notation) and each entry is a parameter value. The value may be a number (integer or float), Boolean constant (in [Python](#) format—`True` or `False`, not `'true'` or `'false'`), string, or [NumPy](#) arrays of these. [Modelica](#) strings must be given with double quotes included (e.g., `""hello""`). Enumerations may be used as values (e.g., `'Axis.x'`). Values may include functions, but the entire value must be expressed as a [Python](#) string (e.g., `'fill(true, 2, 2)'`). Items with a value of `None` are not shown.

Redeclarations and other prefixes must be included in the key along with the name of the instance (e.g., `'redeclare Region regions[n_x, n_y, n_z]'`). The single quotes must be explicitly included for instance names that contain symbols (e.g., `""H+""`).

Note that [Python](#) dictionaries do not preserve order.

#### Example:

```
>>> from numpy import array
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> d = ParamDict({'a': 1, 'b.c': array([2, 3]), 'b.d': False,
                  'b.e': ""hello"", 'b.f': None})
>>> print(d)
(a=1, b(c={2, 3}, e="hello", d=false))

# The formal representation (and the internal structure) is unaffected:
>>> d
{'a': 1, 'b.c': array([2, 3]), 'b.f': None, 'b.e': ""hello"", 'b.d': False}

# An empty dictionary prints as an empty string (not ""):
print(ParamDict({}))
```

`modelicares.exps.gen_experiments(models=None, params={}, args={}, design=<function fullfact at 0x3ebcc80>)`

Return a generator for a set of simulation experiments using permutation or simple element-wise grouping.

The generator yields instances of [Experiment](#)—named tuples of (*model*, *params*, *args*), where *model* is the name of a single model (type `str`), *params* is a specialized dictionary ([ParamDict](#)) of model parameter names and values, and *arg\_dict* is a dictionary (`dict`) of command arguments (keyword and value) for the [Modelica](#) tool or environment.

#### Arguments:

- *models*: List of model names (including the full model path in [Modelica](#) dot notation)
- *params*: Dictionary of model parameters
 

Each key is a variable name and each entry is a list of values. The keys must indicate the hierarchy within the model—either in [Modelica](#) dot notation or via nested dictionaries.
- *args*: Dictionary of command arguments for the [Modelica](#) tool or environment (e.g., to the `simulateModel()` command in `Dymola`)
 

Each key is an argument name and each entry is a list of settings.
- *design*: Method of generating the simulation experiments (i.e., design of experiments)
 

This is a function that returns a iterable object that contains or generates the simulation settings. Several options are available in `modelicares.doe`.

#### Example 1 (element-wise list of experiments):

```
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> experiments = gen_experiments(
```

```
        ['Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit']*3,
        {'L.L': [16, 18, 20], 'C2.C': [80, 100, 120]},
        design=doe.aslisted)
>>> for experiment in experiments:
    print(experiment.model + str(experiment.params))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=80), L(L=16))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=100), L(L=18))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=120), L(L=20))
>>> # Note that the model name must be repeated in the models argument.
```

#### Example 2 (one-factor-at-a-time; first entries are baseline):

```
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> experiments = gen_experiments(
    ['Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit'],
    {'L.L': [16, 18, 20], 'C2.C': [80, 100, 120]},
    design=doe.ofat)
>>> for experiment in experiments:
    print(experiment.model + str(experiment.params))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=80), L(L=16))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=80), L(L=18))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=80), L(L=20))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=100), L(L=16))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=120), L(L=16))
```

#### Example 3 (permutation—full-factorial design of experiments):

```
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> experiments = gen_experiments(
    ['Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit'],
    {'L.L': [16, 18, 20], 'C2.C': [80, 100, 120]},
    design=doe.fullfact)
>>> for experiment in experiments:
    print(experiment.model + str(experiment.params))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=80), L(L=16))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=100), L(L=16))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=120), L(L=16))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=80), L(L=18))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=100), L(L=18))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=120), L(L=18))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=80), L(L=20))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=100), L(L=20))
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit(C2(C=120), L(L=20))
```

#### Example 4 (parameters given in nested form):

```
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> models = ['Modelica.Mechanics.MultiBody.Examples.Systems.RobotR3.oneAxis']
>>> params = dict(axis=dict(motor=dict(i_max=[5, 15],
                                     Ra=dict(R=[200, 300])))))
>>> for experiment in gen_experiments(models, params):
    print(experiment.model + str(experiment.params))
Modelica.Mechanics.MultiBody.Examples.Systems.RobotR3.oneAxis(axis(motor(i_max=5, Ra(R=200))))
Modelica.Mechanics.MultiBody.Examples.Systems.RobotR3.oneAxis(axis(motor(i_max=15, Ra(R=200))))
Modelica.Mechanics.MultiBody.Examples.Systems.RobotR3.oneAxis(axis(motor(i_max=5, Ra(R=300))))
Modelica.Mechanics.MultiBody.Examples.Systems.RobotR3.oneAxis(axis(motor(i_max=15, Ra(R=300))))
```

```

>>> # Note that the underlying representation of the parameters is
>>> # actually flat:
>>> for experiment in gen_experiments(models, params):
    experiment.params
{'axis.motor.Ra.R': 200, 'axis.motor.i_max': 5}
{'axis.motor.Ra.R': 200, 'axis.motor.i_max': 15}
{'axis.motor.Ra.R': 300, 'axis.motor.i_max': 5}
{'axis.motor.Ra.R': 300, 'axis.motor.i_max': 15}
>>> # Also note that Python dictionaries do not preserve order (and it
>>> # is not necessary here).

```

`modelicares.exps.modelica_array(x)`

Return a string representing a NumPy array in *Modelica* format.

Square brackets are curled and Booleans are cast to lowercase.

**Example:**

```

>>> from numpy import array
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> x = array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
>>> modelica_array(x)
'{{1, 2}, {3, 4}}'

>>> modelica_array(array([[True, True], [False, False]]))
'{{true, true}, {false, false}}'

```

`modelicares.exps.modelica_boolean(x)`

Return a string representing an instance of Python's `bool` in *Modelica*.

This is simply 'true' or 'false' (in lowercase).

**Example:**

```

>>> from modelicares import *

>>> modelica_boolean(True)
'true'
>>> modelica_boolean(False)
'false'

```

`modelicares.exps.read_params(names, fname='dsin.txt')`

Read parameter values from an initialization or final values file.

**Arguments:**

- *names*: Parameter name or list of names (with full model path in *Modelica* dot notation)  
A parameter name includes array indices (if any) in *Modelica* representation (1-base indexing); the values are scalar.
- *fname*: Name of the file (may include the file path)

**Example:**

```

>>> from modelicares import *

>>> read_params(['L.L', 'C1.C'], 'examples/dsin.txt')
[18.0, 10.0]

```

```
modelicares.exps.run_models(experiments=[(None, {}, {})], filemap={'dslog.txt': '%s_%i.log',  
                                'dsres.mat': '%s_%i.mat'})
```

Run **Modelica** models via pairs of executables and initialization files.

**Warning:** This function has not yet been implemented.

#### Arguments:

- **experiments:** Tuple or (list or generator of) tuples specifying the simulation experiment(s)

The first entry of each tuple is the name of the model executable. The second is a dictionary of model parameter names and values. The third is a dictionary of simulation settings (keyword and value).

Each tuple may be (optionally) an instance of the tuple subclass **Experiment**, which names the entries as *model*, *params*, and *args*. These designations are used below for clarity.

*model* may include the file path. It is not necessary to include the extension (e.g., ".exe"). There must be a corresponding model initialization file on the same path with the same base name and the extension ".in". For Dymola®, the executable is the "dymosim" file (possibly renamed) and the initialization file is a renamed 'dsin.txt' file.

The keys or variable names in the *params* dictionary must indicate the hierarchy within the model—either in **Modelica** dot notation or via nested dictionaries. The items in the dictionary must correspond to parameters in the initialization file. In Dymola, these are integers or floating point numbers. Therefore, arrays must be broken into scalars by indicating the indices (**Modelica** 1-based indexing) in the key along with the variable name. Enumerations and Booleans must be given as their unsigned integer equivalents (e.g., 0 for *False*). Strings and prefixes are not supported.

Items with values of *None* in *params* and *args* are skipped.

- **filemap:** Dictionary of result file mappings

Each key is the path/name of a file that is generated during simulation (source) and each value is the path/name it will be copied as (destination). The sources and destinations are relative to the directory indicated by the *model* subargument. '%s' may be included in the destination to indicate the model name (*model*) without the full path or extension. '%i' may be included to indicate the simulation number in the sequence of experiments.

There are no return values.

```
modelicares.exps.write_params(params, fname='dsin.txt')
```

Write parameter values to a simulation initialization file.

#### Arguments:

- **params:** Dictionary of parameters

Each key is a parameter name (including the full model path in **Modelica** dot notation) and each entry is a parameter value. The parameter name includes array indices (if any) in **Modelica** representation (1-bases indexing). The values must be representable as scalar numbers (integer or floating point). *True* and *False* (not 'true' and 'false') are automatically mapped to 1 and 0. Enumerations must be given explicitly as the unsigned integer equivalent. Strings, functions, redeclarations, etc. are not supported.

- **fname:** Name of the file (may include the file path)

#### Example:



```
>>> from modelicares import *
```

```
>>> write_params({'L.L': 10, 'C1.C': 15}, 'examples/dsin.txt')
```

This updates the appropriate lines in “examples/dsin.txt”:

```
-1      10              0      0              1  280  # L.L
...
-1      15              0  1.0000000000000000E+100  1  280  # C1.C
```

```
modelicares.exps.write_script(experiments=[(None, {}, {})], packages=[], working_dir='~/Documents/Modelica', fname='run-sims.mos', command='simulateModel', results=['dsin.txt', 'dslog.txt', 'dsres.mat', 'dymosim%x', 'dymolalg.txt'])
```

Write a [Modelica](#) script to run simulations.

### Arguments:

- **experiments:** Tuple or (list or generator of) tuples specifying the simulation experiment(s)

The first entry of each tuple is the name of the model to be simulated, including the full path in [Modelica](#) dot notation. The second is a dictionary of parameter names and values. The third is a dictionary of command arguments (keyword and value) for the [Modelica](#) tool or environment (see below for Dymola®).

Each tuple may be (optionally) an instance of the tuple subclass [Experiment](#), which names the entries as *model*, *params*, and *args*. These designations are used below for clarity.

The keys or variable names in the *params* dictionary must indicate the hierarchy within the model—either in [Modelica](#) dot notation or via nested dictionaries. If *model* is *None*, then *params* is not used. Python values are automatically mapped to their [Modelica](#) equivalent (see [ParamDict.\\_\\_str\\_\\_\(\)](#)). Redclarations and other prefixes must be included in the keys along with the variable names.

[gen\\_experiments\(\)](#) can be used to create a generator for this argument.

Items with values of *None* in *params* and *args* are skipped.

- **working\_dir:** Working directory (for the executable, log files, etc.)

‘~’ may be included to represent the user directory.

- **packages:** List of [Modelica](#) packages that should be preloaded or scripts that should be run

Each may be a “\*.mo” file, a folder that contains a “package.mo” file, or a “\*.mos” file. The path may be absolute or relative to *working\_dir*. It may be necessary to include in *packages* the file or folder that contains the model specified by the *model* subargument, but the Modelica Standard Library generally does not need to be included. If an entry is a script (“\*.mos”), it is run from its folder.

- **fname:** Name of the script file to be written (usually in the form “\*.mos”)

This may include the path (‘~’ for user directory). The results will be stored relative to the same folder. If the folder does not exist, it will be created.

- **command:** Simulation or other command to the [Modelica](#) tool or environment

Instead of the default (‘simulateModel’), this could be ‘linearizeModel’ to create a state space representation or ‘translateModel’ to create model executables without running them.

- **results:** List of files to copy to the results folder

Each entry is the path/name of a file that is generated during simulation. The path is relative to the working directory. ‘%x’ may be included in the filename to represent ‘.exe’ if the operating system is Windows and ‘’ otherwise. The result folders are named by the number of the simulation run and placed within the folder that contains the simulation script (*fname*).

If *command* is ‘simulateModel’ and the Modelica environment is Dymola®, then the following keywords may be used in *args* (see *experiments* above). The defaults (shown in parentheses) are applied by Dymola®—not by this function.

- *startTime* (0): Start of simulation
- *stopTime* (1): End of simulation
- *numberOfIntervals* (0): Number of output points
- *outputInterval* (0): Distance between output points
- *method* (“Dassl”): Integration method
- *tolerance* (0.0001): Tolerance of integration
- *fixedstepsize* (0): Fixed step size for Euler
- *resultFile* (“dsres.mat”): Where to store result

Note that *problem* is not listed. It is generated from *model* and *params*. If *model* is *None*, the currently/previously translated model will be simulated.

#### Returns:

1. List of model names without full model paths
2. Directory where the script has been saved

#### Example 1 (single simulation):

```
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> experiment = Experiment(model='Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit',
                           params={},
                           args=dict(stopTime=2500))

>>> write_script(experiment,
                fname="examples/ChuaCircuit/run-sims1.mos")
(['ChuaCircuit'], '...examples/ChuaCircuit')
```

In “examples/ChuaCircuit/run-sims1.mos”:

```
import Modelica.Utilities.Files.copy;
import Modelica.Utilities.Files.createDirectory;
Advanced.TranslationInCommandLog = true "Also include translation log in command log";
cd("../Documents/Modelica");
destination = ".../examples/ChuaCircuit/";

// Experiment 1
ok = simulateModel("Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit", stopTime=2500);
if ok then
    savelog();
    createDirectory(destination + "1");
    copy("dsin.txt", destination + "1/dsin.txt", true);
    copy("dslog.txt", destination + "1/dslog.txt", true);
    copy("dsres.mat", destination + "1/dsres.mat", true);
    copy("dymosim", destination + "1/dymosim", true);
    copy("dymolalg.txt", destination + "1/dymolalg.txt", true);
end if;
```

```
exit();
```

where “...” depends on the local system.

**Example 2 (full-factorial design of experiments):**

```
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> experiments = gen_experiments(
    models=["Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.ChuaCircuit"],
    params={'L.L': [18, 20],
            'C1.C': [8, 10],
            'C2.C': [80, 100, 120]})
>>> write_script(experiments, fname="examples/ChuaCircuit/run-sims2.mos")
(['ChuaCircuit', 'ChuaCircuit', 'ChuaCircuit', 'ChuaCircuit', 'ChuaCircuit', 'ChuaCircuit', 'ChuaCircuit', 'ChuaCircuit', 'ChuaCircuit', 'ChuaCircuit', 'ChuaCircuit', 'ChuaCircuit'])
```

In “examples/ChuaCircuit/run-sims2.mos”, there are commands to run and save results from 12 simulation experiments.

## MODELICAES.EXPS.DOE

Functions to design experiments (i.e., design of experiments (DOE))

These can be passed to the *design* argument of `exps.gen_experiments()`.

`modelicares.exps.doe.aslisted(*space)`

Step through all the entries together (jointly or element-wise).

The set of experiments will terminate at end of the shortest list.

### Example

```
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> settings = doe.aslisted([0, 1], [0, 1], [0, 1, 2])
>>> for s in settings:
>>>     print(s)
(0, 0, 0)
(1, 1, 1)
```

`modelicares.exps.doe.fullfact(*space)`

Full-factorial DOE

### Example

```
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> settings = doe.fullfact([0, 1], [0, 1], [0, 1, 2])
>>> for s in settings:
>>>     print(s)
(0, 0, 0)
(0, 0, 1)
(0, 0, 2)
(0, 1, 0)
(0, 1, 1)
(0, 1, 2)
(1, 0, 0)
(1, 0, 1)
(1, 0, 2)
(1, 1, 0)
(1, 1, 1)
(1, 1, 2)
```

`modelicares.exps.doe.ofat(*space)`

One-factor-at-a-time or OFAT method

The first entry in each sublist is taken as the baseline value for that dimension.

**Example**

```
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> settings = doe.ofat([0, 1], [0, 1], [0, 1, 2])
>>> for s in settings:
>>>     print(s)
(0, 0, 0)
(1, 0, 0)
(0, 1, 0)
(0, 0, 1)
(0, 0, 2)
```

# MODELICARES . TEXUNIT

Methods to format numbers to support [LaTeX](#)

This module contains three main functions:

- `label_number()` - Generates text to label a number as a quantity expressed in a unit
- `label_quantity()` - Generates text to write a quantity as a number times a unit
- `unit2tex()` - Converts a [Modelica](#) unit string to [LaTeX](#)

`modelicares.texunit.label_number(quantity=' ', unit=None, times='\\, ', per='\\,/\\, ', roman=False)`  
Generate text to label a number as a quantity expressed in a unit.

The unit is formatted with [LaTeX](#) as needed.

## Arguments:

- *quantity*: String describing the quantity
- *unit*: String specifying the unit

This is expressed in extended [Modelica](#) notation. See `unit2tex()`.

- *times*: [LaTeX](#) math string to indicate multiplication

*times* is applied between the number and the first unit and between units. The default is 3/18 quad space. The multiplication between the significand and the exponent is always indicated by “×”.

- *per*: [LaTeX](#) math string to indicate division

It is applied between the quantity and the units. The default is a 3/18 quad space followed by ‘/’; and another 3/18 quad space. The division associated with the units on the denominator is always indicated by a negative exponential.

If the unit is not a simple scaling factor, then “in” is used instead. For example,

```
>>> label_number("Gain", "dB")
'Gain in $dB$'
```

- *roman*: *True*, if the units should be typeset in Roman text (rather than italics)

## Examples:

```
>>> label_number("Mobility", "m2/(V.s)", roman=True)
'Mobility$\\,/\\,\\mathrm{m}^{2}\\,/\\,\\mathrm{V}^{-1}\\,/\\,\\mathrm{s}^{-1}}$'
```

in [LaTeX](#):  $\text{Mobility} / \text{m}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$

```
>>> label_number("Mole fraction", "1")
'Mole fraction'
```

`modelicares.texunit.label_quantity(number, unit=' ', format='%G', times='\\ ', roman=False)`

Generate text to write a quantity as a number times a unit.

If an exponent is present, then either a LaTeX-formatted exponential or a System International (SI) prefix is applied.

#### Arguments:

- *number*: Floating point or integer number

- *unit*: String specifying the unit

*unit* uses extended *Modelica* notation. See `unit2tex()`.

- *format*: Modified *Python* number formatting string

If LaTeX-formatted exponentials should be applied, then then use an uppercase exponential formatter ('E' or 'G'). A lowercase exponential formatter ('e' or 'g') will result in a System International (SI) prefix, if applicable.

#### See Also:

<http://docs.python.org/release/2.5.2/lib/typesseq-strings.html>

and

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SI\\_prefix](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SI_prefix)

- *times*: *LaTeX* math string to indicate multiplication

*times* is applied between the number and the first unit and between units. The default is 3/18 quad space. The multiplication between the significand and the exponent is always indicated by "×".

- *roman*: *True*, if the units should be typeset in Roman text (rather than italics)

#### Examples:

```
>>> label_quantity(1.2345e-3, 'm', format='%.3e', roman=True)
'1.234$\\,\\mathrm{mm}$'
```

in *LaTeX*: 1.234 mm

```
>>> label_quantity(1.2345e-3, 'm', format='%.3E', roman=True)
'1.234$\\times10^{-3}$\\,\\mathrm{m}$'
```

in *LaTeX*:  $1.234 \times 10^{-3}$  m

```
>>> label_quantity(1.2345e6)
'1.2345$\\times10^{6}$'
```

in *LaTeX*:  $1.2345 \times 10^6$

```
>>> label_quantity(1e3, '\Omega', format='%.1e', roman=True)
'1.0$\\,\\mathrm{k}\\Omega$'
```

in *LaTeX*: 1.0 kΩ

`modelicares.texunit.unit2tex(unit, times='\\ ', roman=False)`

Convert a *Modelica* unit string to *LaTeX*.

#### Arguments:

- *unit*: Unit string in extended *Modelica* notation

**See Also:**

Modelica Specification, version 3.2, p. 209 (<https://www.modelica.org/documents>)

In summary, ‘.’ indicates multiplication. The denominator is enclosed in parentheses and begins with a ‘/’. Exponents directly follow the significand (e.g., no carat (‘^’)).

- *times*: **LaTeX** math string to indicate multiplication

*times* is applied between the number and the first unit and between units. The default is 3/18 quad space.

- *roman*: *True*, if the units should be typeset in Roman text (rather than italics)

**Example:**

```
>>> unit2tex("m/s2", roman=True)
'\mathrm{m}\,s^{-2}'
```

which will render in **LaTeX** math as  $\mathrm{m\,s^{-2}}$



## MODELICARES . BASE

Basic methods to help plot and interpret experimental data

This module contains the following classes:

- `ArrowLine` - A matplotlib subclass to draw an arrowhead on a line
- `Quantity` - Named tuple class for a constant physical quantity

and the following functions:

- `add_arrows()` - Overlays arrows with annotations on top of a pre-plotted line
- `add_hlines()` - Adds horizontal lines to a set of axes with optional labels
- `add_vlines()` - Adds vertical lines to a set of axes with optional labels
- `animate()` - Encodes a series of PNG images as a MPG movie
- `color()` - Plots 2D scalar data on a color axis in 2D Cartesian coordinates
- `closeall()` - Closes all open figures
- `convert()` - Converts the expression of a physical quantity between units
- `expand_path()` - Expands a file path by replacing '~' with the user directory and makes the path absolute
- `flatten_dict()` - Flattens a nested dictionary
- `flatten_list()` - Flattens a nested list
- `figure()` - Creates a figure and set its label
- `get_indices()` - Returns the pair of indices that bound a target value in a monotonically increasing vector
- `get_pow10()` - Returns the exponent of 10 for which the significand of a number is within the range [1, 10)
- `get_pow1000()` - Returns the exponent of 1000 for which the significand of a number is within the range [1, 1000)
- `load_csv()` - Loads a CSV file into a dictionary
- `plot()` - Plots 1D scalar data as points and/or line segments in 2D Cartesian coordinates
- `quiver()` - Plots 2D vector data as arrows in 2D Cartesian coordinates
- `save()` - Saves the current figures as images in a format or list of formats
- `saveall()` - Saves all open figures as images in a format or list of formats
- `setup_subplots()` - Creates an array of subplots and return their axes
- `shift_scale_x()` - Applies an offset and a factor as necessary to the x axis

- `shift_scale_y()` - Applies an offset and a factor as necessary to the y axis

**class** `modelicares.base.Quantity`

`Quantity(number, factor, offset, unit)`

**`__repr__()`**

Return a nicely formatted representation string

**`factor`**

Alias for field number 1

**`number`**

Alias for field number 0

**`offset`**

Alias for field number 2

**`unit`**

Alias for field number 3

`modelicares.base.add_arrows(p, x_locs=[0], xstar_offset=0, ystar_offset=0, lstar=0.05, label='', orientation='tangent', color='r')`

Overlay arrows with annotations on top of a pre-plotted line.

**Arguments:**

- *p*: A plot instance (`matplotlib.lines.Line2D` object)
- *x\_locs*: x-axis locations of the arrows
- *xstar\_offset*: Normalized x-axis offset from the middle of the arrow to the text
- *ystar\_offset*: Normalized y-axis offset from the middle of the arrow to the text
- *lstar*: Length of each arrow in normalized xy axes
- *label*: Annotation text
- *orientation*: 'tangent', 'horizontal', or 'vertical'
- *color*: Color of the arrows (from `matplotlib.colors`)

**Example:**

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> # Create a plot.
>>> figure('examples/add_arrows')
<matplotlib.figure.Figure object at 0x...>
>>> x = np.arange(100)
>>> p = plt.plot(x, np.sin(x/4.0))

>>> # Add arrows and annotations.
>>> add_arrows(p[0], x_locs=x.take(np.arange(20,100,20)),
              label="Incr. time", xstar_offset=-0.15)
>>> save()
Saved examples/add_arrows.pdf
Saved examples/add_arrows.png
>>> plt.show()
```

`modelicares.base.add_hlines(ax=None, positions=[0], labels=[], **kwargs)`

Add horizontal lines to a set of axes with optional labels.

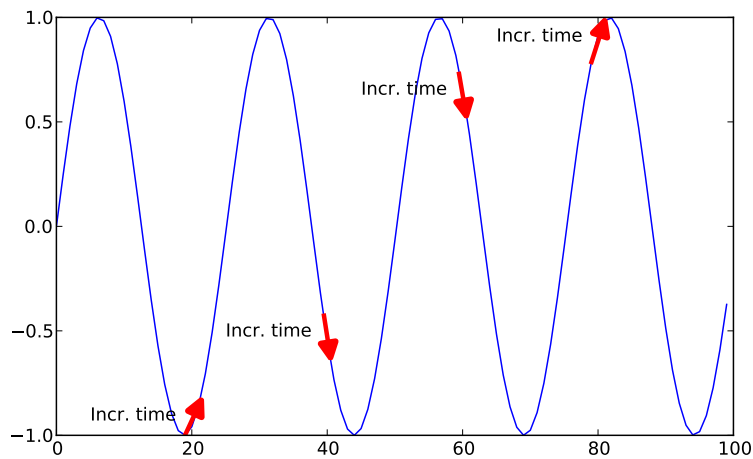


Figure 9.1: Example of add\_arrows()

**Arguments:**

- *ax*: Axes (matplotlib.axes object)
- *positions*: Positions (along the x axis)
- *labels*: List of labels for the lines
- *\*\*kwargs*: Line properties (propagated to matplotlib.pyplot.axhline())

E.g., `color='k', linestyle='--', linewidth=0.5`

**Example:**

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> # Create a plot.
>>> figure('examples/add_hlines')
<matplotlib.figure.Figure object at 0x...>
>>> x = np.arange(100)
>>> y = np.sin(x/4.0)
>>> plt.plot(x, y)
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0x...>]
>>> plt.ylim([-1.2, 1.2])
(-1.2, 1.2)

>>> # Add horizontal lines and labels.
>>> add_hlines(positions=[min(y), max(y)], labels=["min", "max"],
               color='r', ls='--')
>>> save()
Saved examples/add_hlines.pdf
Saved examples/add_hlines.png
>>> plt.show()
```

`modelicares.base.add_vlines(ax=None, positions=[0], labels=[], **kwargs)`  
 Add vertical lines to a set of axes with optional labels.

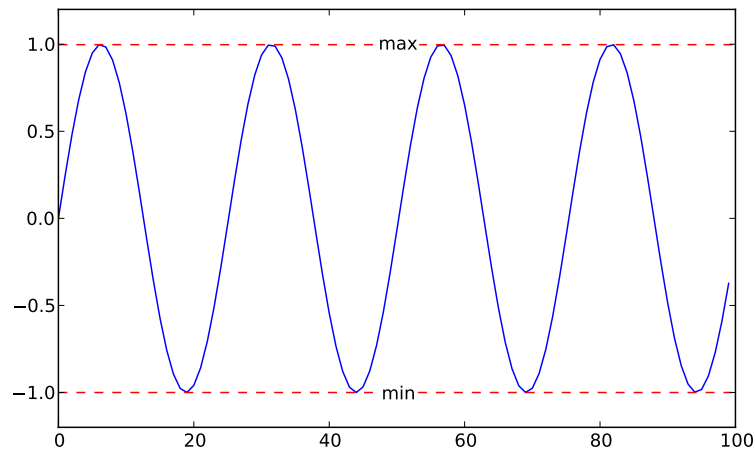


Figure 9.2: Example of add\_hlines()

**Arguments:**

- *ax*: Axes (matplotlib.axes object)
- *positions*: Positions (along the x axis)
- *labels*: List of labels for the lines
- *\*\*kwargs*: Line properties (propagated to matplotlib.pyplot.axvline())

E.g., color='k', linestyle='--', linewidth=0.5

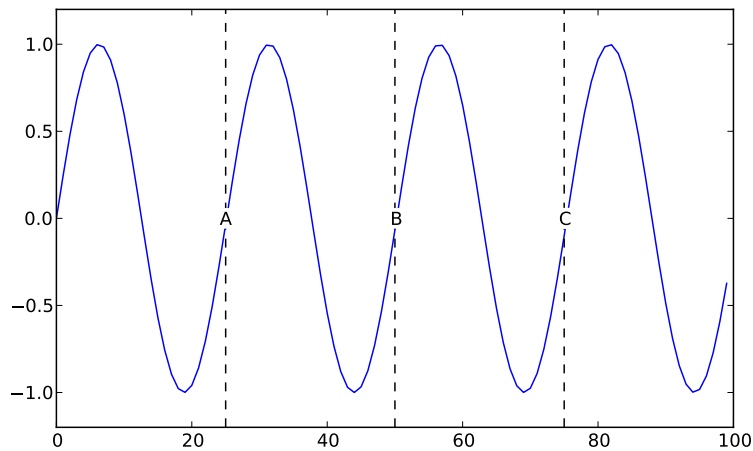
**Example:**

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> # Create a plot.
>>> figure('examples/add_vlines')
<matplotlib.figure.Figure object at 0x...>
>>> x = np.arange(100)
>>> y = np.sin(x/4.0)
>>> plt.plot(x, y)
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0x...>]
>>> plt.ylim([-1.2, 1.2])
(-1.2, 1.2)

>>> # Add horizontal lines and labels.
>>> add_vlines(positions=[25, 50, 75], labels=["A", "B", "C"],
               color='k', ls='--')
>>> save()
Saved examples/add_vlines.pdf
Saved examples/add_vlines.png
>>> plt.show()
```

`modelicares.base.animate(imagebase='_tmp', fname='animation', fps=10, clean=False)`  
 Encode a series of PNG images as a MPG movie.

Figure 9.3: Example of `add_vlines()`**Arguments:**

- *imagebase*: Base filename for the PNG images  
The images should be located in the current directory as an “*imagebase\*\*xx.png*” sequence, where *xx* is a frame index.
- *fname*: Filename for the movie  
“.mpg” will be appended if necessary.
- *fps*: Number of frames per second
- *clean*: *True*, if the PNG images should be deleted afterward

---

**Note:** This function requires `mencoder`. On Linux, install it with the following command: `sudo apt-get install mencoder`. Currently, this function is not supported on Windows.

---

**Example:**

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from numpy.random import rand
from modelicares import *

# Create the frames.
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
for i in range(50): # 50 frames
    ax.cla()
    ax.imshow(rand(5,5), interpolation='nearest')
    fname = '_tmp%02d.png' % i
    print("Saving frame %i (file %s)" % (i, fname))
    fig.savefig(fname) # doctest: +ELLIPSIS

# Assemble the frames into a movie.
animate(clean=True)
```

`modelicares.base.closeall()`

Close all open figures.

This is a shortcut for the following:

```
>>> from matplotlib._pylab_helpers import Gcf
>>> Gcf.destroy_all()
```

`modelicares.base.color(ax, c, *args, **kwargs)`

Plot 2D scalar data on a color axis in 2D Cartesian coordinates.

This uses a uniform grid.

**Arguments:**

- `ax`: Axis onto which the data should be plotted
- `c`: color- or c-axis data (2D array)
- `*args, **kwargs`: Additional arguments for `matplotlib.pyplot.imshow()`

**Example:**

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> figure('examples/color')
<matplotlib.figure.Figure object at 0x...>
>>> x, y = np.meshgrid(np.arange(0, 2*np.pi, 0.2),
                      np.arange(0, 2*np.pi, 0.2))
>>> c = np.cos(x) + np.sin(y)
>>> ax = plt.subplot(111)
>>> color(ax, c)
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage object at 0x...>
>>> save()
Saved examples/color.pdf
Saved examples/color.png
>>> plt.show()
```

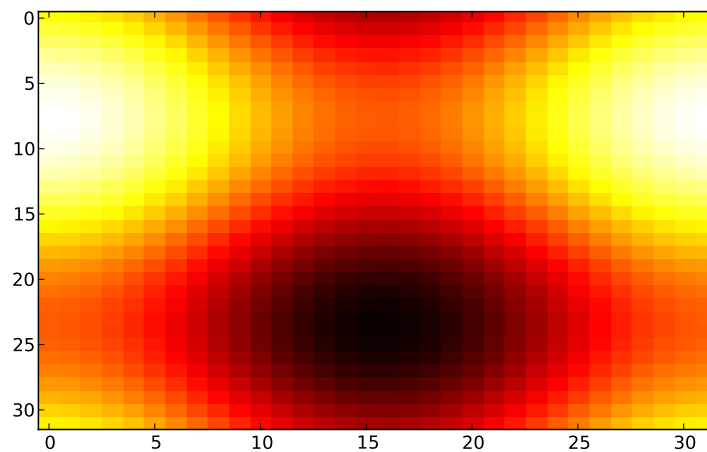


Figure 9.4: Example of `color()`

`modelicares.base.convert(quantity)`

Convert the expression of a physical quantity between units.

**Arguments:**

- *quantity*: Instance of `Quantity`

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> T = 293.15 # Temperature in K
>>> T_degC = convert(Quantity(T, factor=1, offset=-273.15, unit='C'))
>>> print(str(T) + " K is " + str(T_degC) + " degC.")
293.15 K is 20.0 degC.
```

`modelicares.base.expand_path(path)`

Expand a file path by replacing '~' with the user directory and making the path absolute.

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> expand_path('~Documents')
'...Documents'
>>> # where ... is '/home/user/' on Linux or 'C:\Users\user\' on
>>> # Windows (and "user" is the user id).
```

`modelicares.base.figure(label='', *args, **kwargs)`

Create a figure and set its label.

**Arguments:**

- *label*: String to apply to the figure's *label* property
- *\*args, \*\*kwargs*: Additional arguments for `matplotlib.pyplot.figure()`

**Example:**

```
>>> fig = figure("velocity_vs_time")
>>> plt.getp(fig, 'label')
'veLOCITY_vs_time'
```

---

**Note:** The *label* property is used as the base filename in the `saveall()` method.

---

`modelicares.base.flatten_dict(d, parent_key='', separator='.')`

Flatten a nested dictionary.

**Arguments:**

- *d*: Dictionary (may be nested to an arbitrary depth)
- *parent\_key*: Key of the parent dictionary, if any
- *separator*: String or character that joins elements of the keys or path names

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import *
>>> flatten_dict(dict(a=1, b=dict(c=2, d='hello')))
{'a': 1, 'b.c': 2, 'b.d': 'hello'}
```

`modelicares.base.flatten_list(l, ltypes=(<type 'list'>, <type 'tuple'>))`

Flatten a nested list.

**Arguments:**

- *l*: List (may be nested to an arbitrary depth)  
If the type of *l* is not in *ltypes*, then it is placed in a list.
- *ltypes*: Tuple (not list) of accepted indexable types

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import *
>>> flatten_list([1, [2, 3, [4]]])
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

`modelicares.base.get_indices(x, target)`

Return the pair of indices that bound a target value in a monotonically increasing vector.

**Arguments:**

- *x*: Vector
- *target*: Target value

**Example:**

```
>>> from modelicares import *
>>> get_indices([0,1,2],1.6)
(1, 2)
```

`modelicares.base.get_pow10(num)`

Return the exponent of 10 for which the significand of a number is within the range [1, 10).

**Example:**

```
>>> get_pow10(50)
1
```

`modelicares.base.get_pow1000(num)`

Return the exponent of 1000 for which the significand of a number is within the range [1, 1000).

**Example:**

```
>>> get_pow1000(1e5)
1
```

`modelicares.base.load_csv(fname, header_row=0, first_data_row=None, types=None, **kwargs)`

Load a CSV file into a dictionary.

The strings from the header row are used as dictionary keys.

**Arguments:**

- *fname*: Path and name of the file
- *header\_row*: Row that contains the keys (uses zero-based indexing)
- *first\_data\_row*: First row of data (uses zero-based indexing)  
If *first\_data\_row* is not provided, then it is assumed that the data starts just after the header row.
- *types*: List of data types for each column  
int and float data types will be cast into a `numpy.array`. If *types* is not provided, attempts will be made to cast each column into int, float, and str (in that order).



- ***\*\*kwargs***: Additional arguments for `csv.reader()`

#### Example:

```
>>> from modelicares import *
>>> data = load_csv("examples/load-csv.csv", header_row=2)
>>> print("The keys are: %s" % data.keys())
The keys are: ['Price', 'Description', 'Make', 'Model', 'Year']
```

`modelicares.base.plot(y, x=None, ax=None, label=None, color=['b', 'g', 'r', 'c', 'm', 'y', 'k'], marker=None, dashes=[(None, None), (3, 3), (1, 1), (3, 2, 1, 2)], **kwargs)`  
 Plot 1D scalar data as points and/or line segments in 2D Cartesian coordinates.

This is similar to `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` (and actually calls that method), but provides direct support for plotting an arbitrary number of curves.

#### Arguments:

- ***y***: y-axis data

This may contain multiple series.

- ***x***: x-axis data

If *x* is not provided, the y-axis data will be plotted versus its indices. If *x* is a single series, it will be used for all of the y-axis series. If it is a list of series, each x-axis series will be matched to a y-axis series.

- ***ax***: Axis onto which the data should be plotted.

If *ax* is *None* (default), axes are created.

- ***label***: List of labels of each series (to be used later for the legend if applied)

- ***color***: Single entry, list, or `itertools.cycle` of colors that will be used sequentially

Each entry may be a character, grayscale, or rgb value.

#### See Also:

[http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/colors\\_api.html](http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/colors_api.html)

- ***marker***: Single entry, list, or `itertools.cycle` of markers that will be used sequentially

Use *None* for no marker. A good assortment is `["o", "v", "^", "<", ">", "s", "p", "*", "h", "H", "D", "d"]`. All of the possible entries are listed at: [http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/artist\\_api.html#matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set\\_marker](http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/artist_api.html#matplotlib.lines.Line2D.set_marker).

- ***dashes***: Single entry, list, or `itertools.cycle` of dash styles that will be used sequentially

Each style is a tuple of on/off lengths representing dashes. Use `(0, 1)` for no line and `(None, None)` for a solid line.

#### See Also:

[http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/collections\\_api.html](http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/collections_api.html)

- ***\*\*kwargs***: Additional arguments for `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()`

**Returns:** List of `matplotlib.lines.Line2D` objects

#### Example:

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from modelicares import *
```

```

>>> figure('examples/plot')
<matplotlib.figure.Figure object at 0x...>
>>> ax = plt.subplot(111)
>>> plot([range(11), range(10, -1, -1)], ax=ax)
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0x...>], [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0x...>]]
>>> save()
Saved examples/plot.pdf
Saved examples/plot.png
>>> plt.show()

```

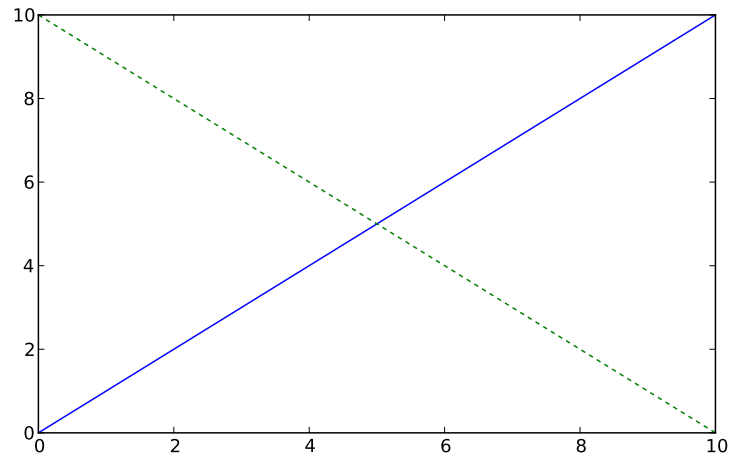


Figure 9.5: Example of plot()

`modelicares.base.quiver`(*ax*, *u*, *v*, *x=None*, *y=None*, *pad=0.05*, *pivot='middle'*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
 Plot 2D vector data as arrows in 2D Cartesian coordinates.

Uses a uniform grid.

#### Arguments:

- *ax*: Axis onto which the data should be plotted
- *u*: x-direction values (2D array)
- *v*: y-direction values (2D array)
- *pad*: Amount of white space around the data (relative to the span of the field)
- *pivot*: “tail” | “middle” | “tip” (see `matplotlib.pyplot.quiver()`)
- *\*\*kwargs*: Additional arguments for `matplotlib.pyplot.quiver()`

#### Example:

```

>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> figure('examples/quiver')
<matplotlib.figure.Figure object at 0x...>
>>> x, y = np.meshgrid(np.arange(0, 2*np.pi, 0.2),
                      np.arange(0, 2*np.pi, 0.2))

```

```

>>> u = np.cos(x)
>>> v = np.sin(y)
>>> ax = plt.subplot(111)
>>> quiver(ax, u, v)
<matplotlib.quiver.Quiver object at 0x...>
>>> save()
Saved examples/quiver.pdf
Saved examples/quiver.png
>>> plt.show()

```

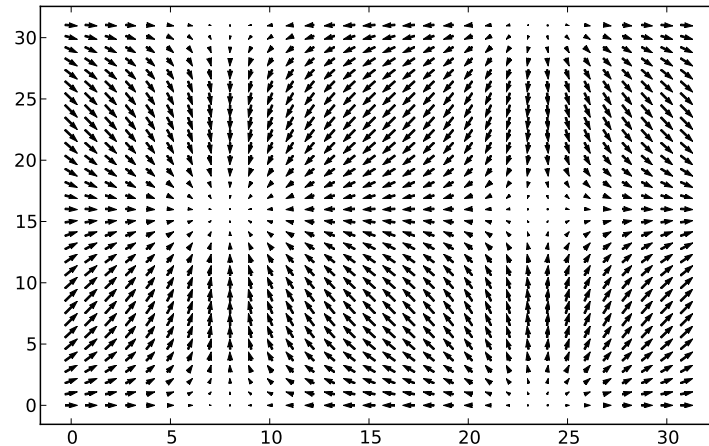


Figure 9.6: Example of quiver()

```
modelicares.base.save(formats=['pdf', 'png'], fbase='I')
```

Save the current figures as images in a format or list of formats.

The directory and base filenames are taken from the *label* property of the figures. A slash (“/”) can be used as a path separator, even if the operating system is Windows. Folders are created as needed. If the *label* property is empty, then a directory dialog is opened to choose a directory.

#### Arguments:

- *formats*: Format or list of formats in which the figure should be saved
- *fbase*: Default directory and base filename

This is used if the *label* attribute of the figure is empty (“”).

---

**Note:** In general, `save()` should be called before `matplotlib.pyplot.show()` so that the figure(s) are still present in memory.

---

#### Example:

```

>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> figure('temp_plot')
<matplotlib.figure.Figure object at 0x...>
>>> plt.plot(range(10))
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0x...>]

```

```
>>> save()
Saved temp_plot.pdf
Saved temp_plot.png
```

---

**Note:** The `figure()` method can be used to directly create a figure with a label.

---

`modelicares.base.saveall(formats=['pdf', 'png'])`

Save all open figures as images in a format or list of formats.

The directory and base filenames are taken from the `label` property of the figures. A slash (“/”) can be used as a path separator, even if the operating system is Windows. Folders are created as needed. If the `label` property is empty, then a directory dialog is opened to choose a directory. In that case, the figures are saved as a sequence of numbers.

**Arguments:**

- `formats`: Format or list of formats in which the figures should be saved

---

**Note:** In general, `saveall()` should be called before `matplotlib.pyplot.show()` so that the figure(s) are still present in memory.

---

**Example:**

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> figure('temp_plot')
<matplotlib.figure.Figure object at 0x...>
>>> plt.plot(range(10))
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0x...>]
>>> save()
Saved temp_plot.pdf
Saved temp_plot.png
```

---

**Note:** The `figure()` method can be used to directly create a figure with a label.

---

`modelicares.base.setup_subplots(n_plots, n_rows, title='', subtitles=None, label='multiplot', xlabel='', xticklabels=None, xticks=None, ylabel='', yticklabels=None, yticks=None, ctype=None, clabel='', margin_left=0.125, margin_right=0.09999999999999998, margin_bottom=0.1, margin_top=0.09999999999999998, margin_cbar=0.2, wspace=0.1, hspace=0.25, cbar_space=0.1, cbar_width=0.05)`

Create an array of subplots and return their axes.

**Arguments:**

- `n_plots`: Number of (sub)plots
- `n_rows`: Number of rows of (sub)plots
- `title`: Title for the figure
- `subtitles`: List of subtitles (i.e., titles for each subplot) or `None` for no subtitles
- `label`: Label for the figure

This will be used as a base filename if the figure is saved.

- *xlabel*: Label for the x-axes (only shown for the subplots on the bottom row)
- *xticklabels*: Labels for the x-axis ticks (only shown for the subplots on the bottom row)  
If *None*, then the default is used.
- *xticks*: Positions of the x-axis ticks  
If *None*, then the default is used.
- *ylabel*: Label for the y-axis (only shown for the subplots on the left column)
- *yticklabels*: Labels for the y-axis ticks (only shown for the subplots on the left column)  
If *None*, then the default is used.
- *yticks*: Positions of the y-axis ticks  
If *None*, then the default is used.
- *ctype*: Type of colorbar (*None*, 'vertical', or 'horizontal')
- *clabel*: Label for the color- or c-bar axis
- *margin\_left*: Left margin
- *margin\_right*: Right margin (ignored if `cbar_orientation == 'vertical'`)
- *margin\_bottom*: Bottom margin (ignored if `cbar_orientation == 'horizontal'`)
- *margin\_top*: Top margin
- *margin\_cbar*: Margin reserved for the colorbar (right margin if `cbar_orientation == 'vertical'` and bottom margin if `cbar_orientation == 'horizontal'`)
- *wspace*: The amount of width reserved for blank space between subplots
- *hspace*: The amount of height reserved for white space between subplots
- *cbar\_space*: Space between the subplot rectangles and the colorbar  
If *cbar* is *None*, then this is ignored.
- *cbar\_width*: Width of the colorbar if vertical (or height if horizontal)  
If *cbar* is *None*, then this is ignored.

**Returns:**

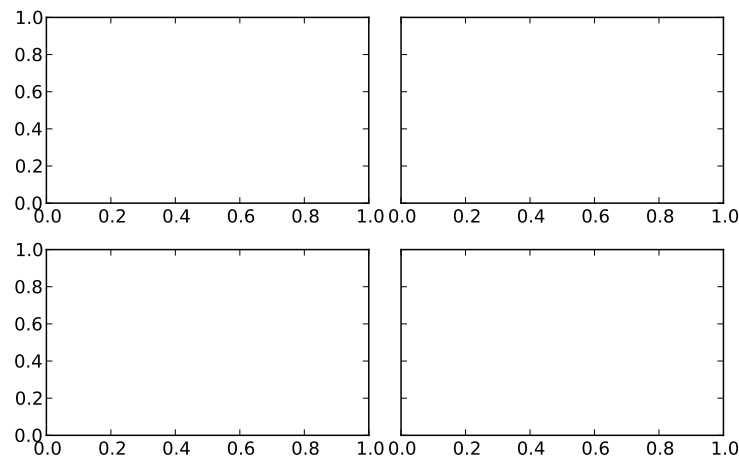
1. List of subplot axes
2. Colorbar axis (returned iff `cbar != None`)
3. Number of columns of subplots

**Example:**

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> setup_subplots(4, 2, label='examples/setup_subplots')
([<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x...>, <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x...>,
 <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x...>, <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x...>],
 <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x...>)
>>> save()
Saved examples/setup_subplots.pdf
Saved examples/setup_subplots.png
>>> plt.show()
```

Example of `setup_subplots()`



```
modelicares.base.shift_scale_x(ax, eagerness=0.325)
```

Apply an offset and a factor as necessary to the x axis.

**Arguments:**

- *ax*: matplotlib.axes object
- *eagerness*: Parameter to adjust how little of an offset is required before the label will be recentered
  - 0: Offset is never applied.
  - 1: Offset is always applied if it will help.

**Example:**

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from texunit import label_number
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> # Generate some random data.
>>> x = np.linspace(55478, 55486, 100) # Small range and large offset
>>> xlabel = label_number('Time', 's')
>>> y = np.cumsum(np.random.random(100) - 0.5)

>>> # Plot the data.
>>> ax = setup_subplots(2, 2, label='examples/shift_scale_x')[0]
>>> for a in ax:
>>>     a.plot(x, y)
>>>     a.set_xlabel(xlabel)
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0x...>]
<matplotlib.text.Text object at 0x...>
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0x...>]
<matplotlib.text.Text object at 0x...>

>>> # Shift and scale the axes.
>>> ax[0].set_title('Original plot')
<matplotlib.text.Text object at 0x...>
>>> ax[1].set_title('After applying offset and factor')
<matplotlib.text.Text object at 0x...>
>>> shift_scale_x(ax[1])
```

```
>>> save()
Saved examples/shift_scale_x.pdf
Saved examples/shift_scale_x.png
>>> plt.show()
```

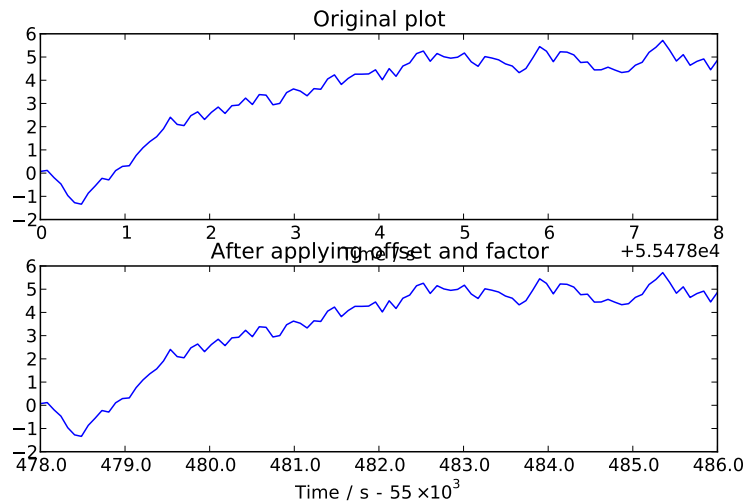


Figure 9.7: Example of `shift_scale_x()`

`modelicares.base.shift_scale_y(ax, eagerness=0.325)`

Apply an offset and a factor as necessary to the y axis.

#### Arguments:

- `ax`: matplotlib.axes object
- `eagerness`: Parameter to adjust how little of an offset is required before the label will be recentered
  - 0: Offset is never applied.
  - 1: Offset is always applied if it will help.

#### Example:

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from texunit import label_number
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> # Generate some random data.
>>> x = range(100)
>>> y = np.cumsum(np.random.random(100) - 0.5)
>>> y -= y.min()
>>> y *= 1e-3
>>> y += 1e3 # Small magnitude and large offset
>>> ylabel = label_number('Velocity', 'mm/s')

>>> # Plot the data.
>>> ax = setup_subplots(2, 2, label='examples/shift_scale_y')[0]
>>> for a in ax:
>>>     a.plot(x, y)
>>>     a.set_ylabel(ylabel)
```

```
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0x...>
<matplotlib.text.Text object at 0x...>
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0x...>
<matplotlib.text.Text object at 0x...>

>>> # Shift and scale the axes.
>>> ax[0].set_title('Original plot')
<matplotlib.text.Text object at 0x...>
>>> ax[1].set_title('After applying offset and factor')
<matplotlib.text.Text object at 0x...>
>>> shift_scale_y(ax[1])
>>> save()
Saved examples/shift_scale_y.pdf
Saved examples/shift_scale_y.png
>>> plt.show()
```

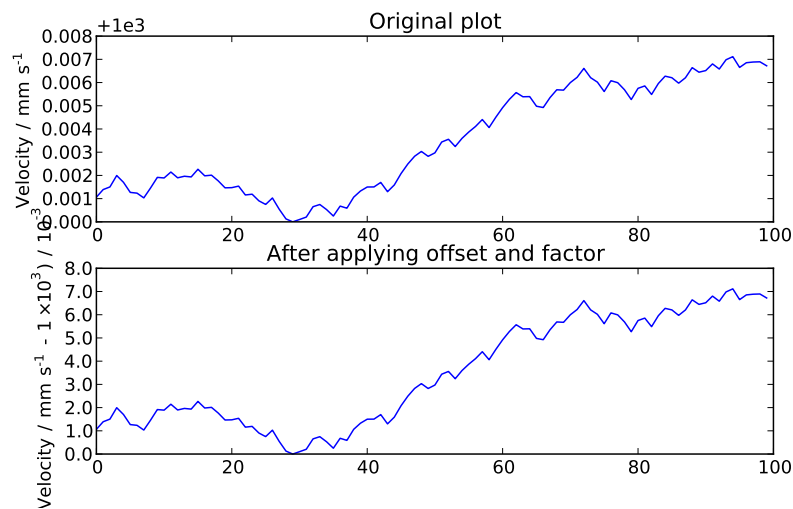


Figure 9.8: Example of shift\_scale\_y()

**class** modelicares.base.**ArrowLine**(\*args, \*\*kwargs)  
A matplotlib subclass to draw an arrowhead on a line

Initialize the line and arrow.

**Arguments:**

- *arrow* (=‘-’): Type of arrow (‘<’ | ‘-’ | ‘>’)
- *arrowsize* (=2\*4): Size of arrow
- *arrowedgcolor* (=‘b’): Color of arrow edge
- *arrowfacecolor* (=‘b’): Color of arrow face
- *arrowedgewidth* (=4): Width of arrow edge
- *arrowheadwidth* (=arrowsize): Width of arrow head
- *arrowheadlength* (=arrowsize): Length of arrow head
- *\*args, \*\*kwargs*: Additional arguments for matplotlib.lines.Line2D

**Example:**



```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> from modelicares import *

>>> fig = figure('examples/ArrowLine')
>>> ax = fig.add_subplot(111, autoscale_on=False)
>>> t = [-1,2]
>>> s = [0,-1]
>>> line = ArrowLine(t, s, color='b', ls='-', lw=2, arrow='>',
                    arrowsize=20)
>>> ax.add_line(line)
<modelicares.base.ArrowLine object at 0x...>
>>> ax.set_xlim(-3, 3)
(-3, 3)
>>> ax.set_ylim(-3, 3)
(-3, 3)
>>> save()
Saved examples/ArrowLine.pdf
Saved examples/ArrowLine.png
>>> plt.show()
```

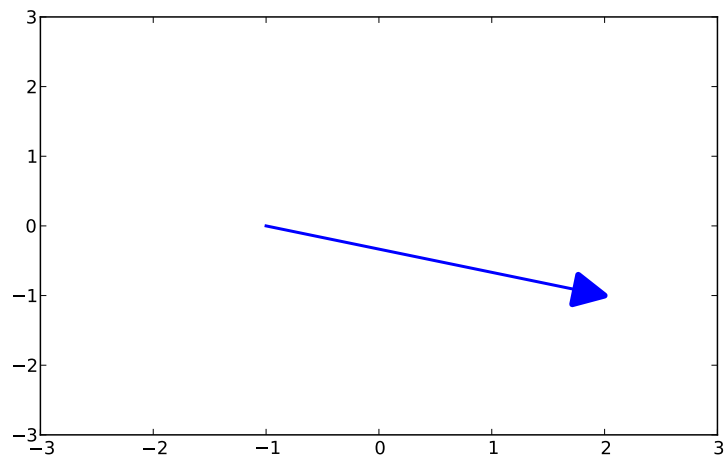


Figure 9.9: Example of ArrowLine



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