METAS UncLib Python - User Reference V2.4.3

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1 Introduction

This document is a quick reference sheet. For practical demonstrations and more details refer to the tutorial and the examples that are provided with the installation of the software.

The METAS UncLib Python library is an extension to Python, which supports creation of uncertainty objects and subsequent calculation with them as well as storage of the results. It's able to handle complex-valued and multivariate quantities. It has been developed with Python V3.6 using the numpy (1.16.1) and the pythonnet (2.3.0) packages. It requires the C# library METAS UncLib in the background. There are three modules for uncertainty propagation: `LinProp`, `DistProp` and `MCProp`.

LinProp supports linear uncertainty propagation $\mathbf{V}_{out} = \mathbf{J}\mathbf{V}_{in}\mathbf{J}'$.

DistProp supports higher order uncertainty propagation, i.e. higher order terms of the Taylor expansion of the measurement equation are taken into account.[1]

MCProp supports Monte Carlo propagation.[1]

2 Global uncertainty settings

`from metas_unclib import *` Import METAS UncLib.

`use_linprop()` Use the linear uncertainty propagation.

`use_distprop(maxlevel=1)` Use the higher order uncertainty propagation.
The argument `maxlevel` specifies the higher order uncertainty propagation maximum level. Default value: 1 (1 corresponds to `LinProp`)

`use_mcprop(n=100000)` Use the Monte Carlo uncertainty propagation.
The argument `n` specifies the Monte Carlo uncertainty propagation sample size. Default value: 100000

[1]preliminary implementation

3 Create an uncertainty object

Square brackets indicate vector or matrix.

`x = ufloat(value)` Creates a new uncertain number without uncertainties.

`x = ufloat(value, stdunc, idof=0.0, desc=None)` Creates a new real uncertain number with value, standard uncertainty, inverse degrees of freedom (optional), and a description (optional).

`x = ucomplex(value, [covariance], desc=None)` Creates a new complex uncertain number. Covariance size: $2x2$

`x = ufloatarray(value, [covariance], desc=None)` Creates a new real uncertain array. Covariance size: NxN

`x = ucomplexarray(value, [covariance], desc=None)` Creates a new complex uncertain array. Covariance size: $2Nx2N$

`x = ufloat(value, [sys_inputs],[sys_sensitivities])` Create uncertain number by setting sensitivities with respect to uncertain inputs.[2]

4 Calculations with uncertainty objects

4.1 Math functions

- `x + y`
- `x - y`
- `umath.sqrt(x)`
- `umath.exp(x)`
- `umath.log(x)`
- `umath.log10(x)`
- `umath.pow(x, y)`
- `x * y`
- `x / y`
- `umath.sin(x)`
- `umath.cos(x)`
- `umath.tan(x)`
- `umath.asin(x)`
- `umath.acos(x)`
- `umath.atan(x)`
- `x ** y` [3]
- `-x`
- `umath.sinh(x)`
- `umath.cosh(x)`
- `umath.tanh(x)`
- `umath.asinh(x)`
- `umath.acosh(x)`
- `umath.atanh(x)`
- `umath.real(x)`
- `umath.imag(x)`
- `umath.abs(x)`
- `umath.angle(x)`
- `umath.conj(x)`

[2]`LinProp` uncertainty objects only
[3]`**` is the power operator

4.2 Linear algebra

`ulinalg.dot(M1, M2)` Matrix multiplication of matrix $\mathbf{M_1}$ and $\mathbf{M_2}$

`ulinalg.det(M)` Determinate of matrix $\mathbf{M}$

`ulinalg.inv(M)` Matrix inverse of $\mathbf{M}$

`ulinalg.solve(A, Y)` Solve linear equation system: $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{y}$

`ulinalg.lstsqrsolve(A, Y)` Least square solve over determined equation system

`ulinalg.weightedlstsqrsolve(A, Y, W)` Weighted least square solve over determined equation system

`V, D = ulinalg.eig(A0)` Eigenvalue problem[2]: $\mathbf{A_0V} = \mathbf{VD}$

`V, D = ulinalg.eig(A0, A1, A2, ..., An-1)` Non-linear eigenvalue problem[2]: $\mathbf{A_0V} + \mathbf{A_1VD} + \mathbf{A_2VD}^2 + \ldots + \mathbf{A_{(n-1)}VD}^{(n-1)} = 0$

4.3 Numerical routines

`unumlib.polyfit(x, y, n)` Fit polynom to data

`unumlib.polyval(p, x)` Evaluate polynom

`unumlib.interpolation(x, y, n, xx)` Interpolation

`unumlib.interpolation2(x, y, n, xx)` Interpolation with linear uncertainty propagation

`unumlib.splineinterpolation(x, y, xx, boundaries)` Spline interpolation

`unumlib.splineinterpolation2(x, y, xx, boundaries)` Spline interpolation with linear uncertainty propagation

`unumlib.integrate(x, y, n)` Integrate

`unumlib.splineintegrate(x, y, boundaries)` Spline integrate

`unumlib.fft(v)` Fast Fourier transformation

`unumlib.ifft(v)` Inverse Fast Fourier transformation

`unumlib.numerical_step(@f, x, dx)` Numerical step[2]

`unumlib.optimizer(@f, xStart, p)` Optimizer[2]

[2]`LinProp` uncertainty objects only

5 Get properties of an uncertainty object

`get_value(y)` Returns the expected value.

`get_fcn_value(y)` Returns the function value.

`get_stdunc(y)` Computes the standard uncertainty.

`get_coverage_interval(y, p)` Computes the coverage interval.

`get_moment(y, n)` Computes the n-th central moment.

`get_correlation([y1 y2 ...])` Computes the correlation matrix.

`get_covariance([y1 y2 ...])` Computes the covariance matrix.

`get_idof(y)` Computes the inverse degrees of freedom.[2]

`1.0 / get_idof(y)` Computes the degrees of freedom.[2]

`get_jacobi(y)` Returns the sensitivities to the virtual base inputs (with value 0 and uncertainty 1).[2]

`get_jacobi2(y, x)` Computes the sensitivities of $\mathbf{y}$ to the intermediate results $\mathbf{x}$.[2]

`get_unc_component(y, x)` Computes the uncertainty components of $\mathbf{y}$ with respect to $\mathbf{x}$.[2]

`unc_budget(y)` Shows the uncertainty budget.[2]

6 Storage functions

6.1 Store a computed uncertainty object

`ustorage.save_binary_file(y, filepath)` Binary serializes uncertainty object $\mathbf{y}$ to file.

`ustorage.save_xml_file(y, filepath)` XML serializes uncertainty object $\mathbf{y}$ to file.

`ustorage.to_xml_string(y)` XML serializes uncertainty object $\mathbf{y}$ to string.

6.2 Reload a stored uncertainty object

`ustorage.load_binary_file(filepath)` Reloads uncertainty object from binary file.

`ustorage.load_xml_file(filepath)` Reloads uncertainty object from XML file.

`ustorage.from_xml_string(s)` Reloads uncertainty object from XML string.

[2] `LinProp` uncertainty objects only