
allantools Documentation

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by the allantools team

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CHAPTER 1

AllanTools

A python library for calculating Allan deviation and related time & frequency statistics. GPL v3+ license.

Developed at <https://github.com/aeWallin/allantools> and also available on PyPi at <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/AllanTools> Discussion group at <https://groups.google.com/d/forum/allantools>

Input data should be evenly spaced observations of either fractional frequency, or phase in seconds. Deviations are calculated for given tau values in seconds.

These statistics are currently included:

- `adev()` Allan deviation
- `oadev()` overlapping Allan deviation,
- `mdev()` modified Allan deviation,
- `tdev()` Time deviation
- `hdev()` Hadamard deviation
- `ohdev()` overlapping Hadamard deviation
- `totdev()` total Allan deviation
- `mtie()` Maximum time interval error
- `tierms()` Time interval error RMS
- `mtotdev()` Modified total deviation
- `ttotdev()` Time total deviation
- `htotdev()` Hadamard total deviation
- `theo1()` Thêo1 deviation

Noise generators for creating synthetic datasets are also included:

- violet noise with f^2 PSD
- white noise with f^0 PSD

- pink noise with f^{-1} PSD
- Brownian or random walk noise with f^{-2} PSD

see /tests for tests that compare allantools output to other (e.g. Stable32) programs. More test data, benchmarks, ipython notebooks, and comparisons to known-good algorithms are welcome!

CHAPTER 2

Documentation

See /docs for documentation in sphinx format. On Ubuntu this requires the **python-sphinx** and **python-numpydoc** packages. html/pdf documentation using sphinx can be built locally with:

```
/docs$ make html
/docs$ make latexpdf
```

this generates html documentation in docs/_build/html and pdf documentation in docs/_build/latex.

The sphinx documentation is also auto-generated online

- <http://allantools.readthedocs.org>

IPython notebooks with examples

See /examples for some examples in IPython notebook format.

github formats the notebooks into nice web-pages, for example

- <https://github.com/aewallin/allantools/blob/master/examples/noise-color-demo.ipynb>
- <https://github.com/aewallin/allantools/blob/master/examples/three-cornered-hat-demo.ipynb>

todo: add here a very short guide on how to get started with ipython

CHAPTER 4

Authors

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CHAPTER 5

Installation

clone from github, then install with:

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

(see *python setup.py -help install* for install options)

or download from pypi:

```
sudo pip install allantools
```


New in 2016.11 : simple top-level API, using dedicated classes for data handling and plotting.

```
import allantools # https://github.com/aewallin/allantools/
import numpy as np

# Compute a deviation using the Dataset class
a = allantools.Dataset(data=np.random.rand(1000))
a.compute("mdev")

# Plot it using the Plot class
b = allantools.Plot()
b.plot(a, errorbars=True, grid=True)
# You can override defaults before "show" if needed
b.ax.set_xlabel("Tau (s)")
b.show()
```

Lower-level access to the algorithms is still possible :

```
import allantools # https://github.com/aewallin/allantools/
rate = 1/float(data_interval_in_s) # data rate in Hz
taus = [1,2,4,8,16] # tau-values in seconds
# fractional frequency data
(taus_used, adev, adeverror, adev_n) = allantools.adev(fract_freqdata, data_type='freq
↪', rate=rate, taus=taus)
# phase data
(taus_used, adev, adeverror, adev_n) = allantools.adev(phasedata, data_type='phase', ↪
↪rate=rate, taus=taus)

# notes:
# - taus_used may differ from taus, if taus has a non-integer multiples
# of data_interval - adeverror assumes 1/sqrt(adev_n) errors
```


The tests compare the output of allantools to other programs such as Stable32. Tests may be run using `py.test` (<http://pytest.org>). Slow tests are marked ‘slow’ and tests failing because of a known reason are marked ‘fails’. To run all tests:

```
$ py.test
```

To exclude known failing tests:

```
$ py.test -m "not fails" --durations=10
```

To exclude tests that run slowly:

```
$ py.test -m "not slow" --durations=10
```

To exclude both (note option change):

```
$ py.test -k "not (slow or fails)" --durations=10
```

To run the above command without installing the package:

```
$ python setup.py test --addopts "-k 'not (fails or slow)'"
```

Test coverage may be obtained with the (<https://pypi.python.org/pypi/coverage>) module:

```
coverage run --source allantools setup.py test --addopts "-k 'not (fails or slow)'"
coverage report # Reports on standard output
coverage html # Writes annotated source code as html in ./htmlcov/
```

On Ubuntu this requires packages **python-pytest** and **python-coverage**.

Testing on multiple python versions can be done with `tox` (<https://testrun.org/tox>)

```
$ tox
```

Tests run continuously on Travis-CI at <https://travis-ci.org/aewallin/allantools>

Installation

from Github

To clone and install from github:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/awallin/allantools
$ python setup.py install
```

This installs the latest development version of allantools. Cloning the repository gives you examples, tests, test-data, and iPython notebooks also.

from PyPi

To install the latest released version of allantools from PyPi:

```
$ pip install allantools
```

No examples, tests, or test-data is installed from the PyPi package.

Basic usage

For a general description see the API.

Minimal example, phase data

We can call allantools with only one parameter - an array of phase data. This is suitable for time-interval measurements at 1 Hz, for example from a time-interval-counter measuring the 1PPS output of two clocks.

```
import allantools
import pylab as plt
x = allantools.noise.white(10000)          # Generate some phase data, in seconds.
(taus, adevs, errors, ns) = allantools.oadev(x)
# when only one input parameter is given, phase data in seconds is assumed
# when no rate parameter is given, rate=1.0 is the default
# when no taus parameter is given, taus='octave' is the default
```

Frequency data example

Note that allantools assumes nondimensional frequency data input. Normalization, by e.g. dividing all datapoints with the average frequency, is left to the user.

```
import allantools
import pylab as plt
t = numpy.logspace(0, 3, 50)              # tau values from 1 to 1000
y = allantools.noise.white(10000)        # Generate some frequency data
r = 12.3 # sample rate in Hz of the input data
(t2, ad, ade, adn) = allantools.oadev(frequency=y, rate=r, taus=t) # Compute the_
↪overlapping ADEV
plt.loglog(t2, ad)                        # Plot the results
plt.show()
```

variations on taus parameter

The taus parameter can be given in a number of ways:

```
(t, d, e, n) = allantools.adev(my_phase) # omitted, defaults to taus='octave'
(t, d, e, n) = allantools.adev(my_phase, taus=[]) # empty list, defaults to taus=
↪'octave'
(t, d, e, n) = allantools.adev(my_phase, taus='all') # 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, ...
(t, d, e, n) = allantools.adev(my_phase, taus='octave') # 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, ...
(t, d, e, n) = allantools.adev(my_phase, taus='decade') # 1, 2, 4, 10, 20, 40, 100, ..
↪.
my_taus=[1,5,15,28]
(t, d, e, n) = allantools.adev(my_phase, taus=my_taus) # python list
(t, d, e, n) = allantools.adev(my_phase, taus=numpy.array(my_taus)) # numpy array
```

Further examples are given in the `examples` directory of the package. For more exciting API musings you can read the API.

The Dataset() class

New in version 2016.11

This class allows simple data handling.

```
class allantools.Dataset (data=None, rate=1.0, data_type='phase', taus=None)  
    Dataset class for Allantools
```

Example

```
import numpy as np  
# Load random data  
a = allantools.Dataset (data=np.random.rand(1000))  
# compute mdev  
a.compute ("mdev")  
print (a.out ["stat"])
```

compute() returns the result of the computation and also stores it in the object's out member.

Methods

<code>compute(function)</code>	Evaluate the passed function with the supplied data.
<code>set_input(data[, rate, data_type, taus])</code>	Optionnal method if you chose not to set inputs on init

```
__init__ (data=None, rate=1.0, data_type='phase', taus=None)  
    Initialize object with input data
```

Parameters data: np.array

Input data. Provide either phase or frequency (fractional, adimensional)

rate: float

The sampling rate for data, in Hz. Defaults to 1.0

data_typ: {'phase', 'freq'}

Data type, i.e. phase or frequency. Defaults to "phase".

taus: np.array

Array of tau values, in seconds, for which to compute statistic. Optionally set `taus=["all"|"octave"|"decade"]` for automatic calculation of taus list

Returns Dataset()

A Dataset() instance

inp = {'taus': None, 'rate': None, 'data': None, 'data_type': None}

input data Dict, will be initialized by `__init__()`

out = {'stat': None, 'stat_unc': None, 'stat_err': None, 'stat_id': None, 'stat_n': None, 'taus': None}

output data Dict, to be populated by `compute()`

set_input (*data*, *rate=1.0*, *data_type='phase'*, *taus=None*)

Optionnal method if you chose not to set inputs on init

Parameters data: np.array

Input data. Provide either phase or frequency (fractional, adimensional)

rate: float

The sampling rate for data, in Hz. Defaults to 1.0

data_typ: {'phase', 'freq'}

Data type, i.e. phase or frequency. Defaults to "phase".

taus: np.array

Array of tau values, in seconds, for which to compute statistic. Optionally set `taus=["all"|"octave"|"decade"]` for automatic

compute (*function*)

Evaluate the passed function with the supplied data.

Stores result in `self.out`.

Parameters function: str

Name of the `allantools` function to evaluate

Returns result: dict

The results of the calculation.

The Plot() class

New in version 2016.11

This class allows simple data plotting.

class `allantools.Plot` (*no_display=False*)

A class for plotting data once computed by Allantools

Example `import allantools import numpy as np a = allantools.Dataset(data=np.random.rand(1000))`

`a.compute("mdev") b = allantools.Plot() b.plot(a) b.show()`

Uses matplotlib. self.fig and self.ax stores the return values of matplotlib.pyplot.subplots(). plot() sets various defaults, but you can change them by using standard matplotlib method on self.fig and self.ax

Methods

<code>plot(atDataset[, errorbars, grid])</code>	use matplotlib methods for plotting
<code>show()</code>	Calls matplotlib.pyplot.show()

`__init__` (*no_display=False*)

set `no_display` to True when we don't have an X-window (e.g. for tests)

`plot` (*atDataset, errorbars=False, grid=False*)

use matplotlib methods for plotting

Parameters `atDataset` : `allantools.Dataset()`

a dataset with computed data

errorbars : boolean

Plot errorbars. Defaults to False

grid : boolean

Plot grid. Defaults to False

`show` ()

Calls matplotlib.pyplot.show()

Keeping this separated from `plot` () allows to tweak display before rendering

Implemented statistics functions

Function	Description
<code>adev()</code>	Allan deviation
<code>oadev()</code>	Overlapping Allan deviation
<code>mdev()</code>	Modified Allan deviation
<code>tdev()</code>	Time deviation
<code>hdev()</code>	Hadamard deviation
<code>ohdev()</code>	Overlapping Hadamard deviation
<code>totdev()</code>	Total deviation
<code>mtotdev()</code>	Modified total deviation
<code>ttotdev()</code>	Time total deviation
<code>htotdev()</code>	Hadamard total deviation
<code>theol()</code>	Theol deviation
<code>mtie()</code>	Maximum Time Interval Error
<code>tierms()</code>	Time Interval Error RMS
<code>gradev()</code>	Gap resistant overlapping Allan deviation

Low-level access to the statistics functions

The deviation functions are generally of the form:

```
(tau_out, adev, adeverr, n) = allantools.adev(data, rate=1.0, data_type="phase",  
↳taus=None)
```

Inputs:

- **data** = list of phase measurements in seconds, or list of fractional frequency measurements (nondimensional)
- **rate** = sample rate of data in Hz , i.e. interval between phase measurements is 1/rate seconds.
- **data_type** = either “phase” or “freq”
- **taus** = list of tau-values for ADEV computation. The keywords “all”, “octave”, or “decade” can also be used.

Outputs

- **tau_out** = list of tau-values for which deviations were computed
- **adev** = list of ADEV (or another statistic) deviations
- **adevrr** = list of estimated errors of allan deviations. some functions instead return a confidence interval (**err_l**, **err_h**)
- **n** = list of number of pairs in allan computation. standard error is adevrr = adev/sqrt(n)

Statistics

`allantools.adev` (*data*, *rate*=1.0, *data_type*='phase', *taus*=None)

Allan deviation. Classic - use only if required - relatively poor confidence.

$$\sigma_{ADEV}^2(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\tau^2} \langle (x_{n+2} - 2x_{n+1} + x_n)^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2(N-2)\tau^2} \sum_{n=1}^{N-2} (x_{n+2} - 2x_{n+1} + x_n)^2$$

where x_n is the time-series of phase observations, spaced by the measurement interval τ , and with length N .

Or alternatively calculated from a time-series of fractional frequency:

$$\sigma_{ADEV}^2(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} \langle (\bar{y}_{n+1} - \bar{y}_n)^2 \rangle$$

where \bar{y}_n is the time-series of fractional frequency at averaging time τ

NIST SP 1065 eqn (6) and (7), pages 14 and 15

Parameters data: `np.array`

Input data. Provide either phase or frequency (fractional, adimensional).

rate: `float`

The sampling rate for data, in Hz. Defaults to 1.0

data_type: {'phase', 'freq'}

Data type, i.e. phase or frequency. Defaults to "phase".

taus: `np.array`

Array of tau values, in seconds, for which to compute statistic. Optionally set `taus=["all"|"octave"|"decade"]` for automatic tau-list generation.

Returns (`taus2`, `ad`, `ade`, `ns`): tuple

Tuple of values

taus2: np.array

Tau values for which td computed

ad: np.array

Computed adev for each tau value

ade: np.array

adev errors

ns: np.array

Values of N used in each adev calculation

`allantools.oadev` (*data*, *rate=1.0*, *data_type='phase'*, *taus=None*)

overlapping Allan deviation. General purpose - most widely used - first choice

$$\sigma_{ADEV}^2(m\tau_0) = \frac{1}{2(m\tau_0)^2(N-2m)} \sum_{n=1}^{N-2m} (x_{n+2m} - 2x_{n+m} + x_n)^2$$

where $\sigma_x^2(m\tau_0)$ is the overlapping Allan deviation at an averaging time of $\tau = m\tau_0$, and x_n is the time-series of phase observations, spaced by the measurement interval τ_0 , with length N .

Parameters **data: np.array**

Input data. Provide either phase or frequency (fractional, adimensional).

rate: float

The sampling rate for data, in Hz. Defaults to 1.0

data_type: {'phase', 'freq'}

Data type, i.e. phase or frequency. Defaults to "phase".

taus: np.array

Array of tau values, in seconds, for which to compute statistic. Optionally set `taus=["all"|"octave"|"decade"]` for automatic tau-list generation.

Returns (taus2, ad, ade, ns): tuple

Tuple of values

taus2: np.array

Tau values for which td computed

ad: np.array

Computed oadev for each tau value

ade: np.array

oadev errors

ns: np.array

Values of N used in each oadev calculation

`allantools.mdev` (*data*, *rate=1.0*, *data_type='phase'*, *taus=None*)

Modified Allan deviation. Used to distinguish between White and Flicker Phase Modulation.

$$\sigma_{MDEV}^2(m\tau_0) = \frac{1}{2(m\tau_0)^2(N-3m+1)} \sum_{j=1}^{N-3m+1} \left\{ \sum_{i=j}^{j+m-1} x_{i+2m} - 2x_{i+m} + x_i \right\}^2$$

Parameters data: `np.array`

Input data. Provide either phase or frequency (fractional, adimensional).

rate: `float`

The sampling rate for data, in Hz. Defaults to 1.0

data_type: {'phase', 'freq'}

Data type, i.e. phase or frequency. Defaults to "phase".

taus: `np.array`

Array of tau values, in seconds, for which to compute statistic. Optionally set `taus=["all"|"octave"|"decade"]` for automatic tau-list generation.

Returns (taus2, md, mde, ns): tuple

Tuple of values

taus2: `np.array`

Tau values for which td computed

md: `np.array`

Computed mdev for each tau value

mde: `np.array`

mdev errors

ns: `np.array`

Values of N used in each mdev calculation

Notes

see http://www.leapsecond.com/tools/adev_lib.c

NIST SP 1065 eqn (14) and (15), page 17

`allantools.hdev` (*data*, *rate*=1.0, *data_type*='phase', *taus*=None)

Hadamard deviation. Rejects frequency drift, and handles divergent noise.

$$\sigma_{HDEV}^2(\tau) = \frac{1}{6\tau^2(N-3)} \sum_{i=1}^{N-3} (x_{i+3} - 3x_{i+2} + 3x_{i+1} + x_i)^2$$

where x_i is the time-series of phase observations, spaced by the measurement interval τ , and with length N .

NIST SP 1065 eqn (17) and (18), page 20

Parameters data: `np.array`

Input data. Provide either phase or frequency (fractional, adimensional).

rate: `float`

The sampling rate for data, in Hz. Defaults to 1.0

data_type: {'phase', 'freq'}

Data type, i.e. phase or frequency. Defaults to “phase”.

taus: np.array

Array of tau values, in seconds, for which to compute statistic. Optionally set `taus=["all"|"octave"|"decade"]` for automatic tau-list generation.

`allantools.ohdev` (*data*, *rate=1.0*, *data_type='phase'*, *taus=None*)

Overlapping Hadamard deviation. Better confidence than normal Hadamard.

$$\sigma_{OHDEV}^2(m\tau_0) = \frac{1}{6(m\tau_0)^2(N-3m)} \sum_{i=1}^{N-3m} (x_{i+3m} - 3x_{i+2m} + 3x_{i+m} + x_i)^2$$

where x_i is the time-series of phase observations, spaced by the measurement interval τ_0 , and with length N .

Parameters data: np.array

Input data. Provide either phase or frequency (fractional, adimensional).

rate: float

The sampling rate for data, in Hz. Defaults to 1.0

data_type: {'phase', 'freq'}

Data type, i.e. phase or frequency. Defaults to “phase”.

taus: np.array

Array of tau values, in seconds, for which to compute statistic. Optionally set `taus=["all"|"octave"|"decade"]` for automatic tau-list generation.

Returns (taus2, hd, hde, ns): tuple

Tuple of values

taus2: np.array

Tau values for which td computed

hd: np.array

Computed hdev for each tau value

hde: np.array

hdev errors

ns: np.array

Values of N used in each hdev calculation

`allantools.tdev` (*data*, *rate=1.0*, *data_type='phase'*, *taus=None*)

Time deviation. Based on modified Allan variance.

$$\sigma_{TDEV}^2(\tau) = \frac{\tau^2}{3} \sigma_{MDEV}^2(\tau)$$

Note that TDEV has a unit of seconds.

Parameters data: np.array

Input data. Provide either phase or frequency (fractional, adimensional).

rate: float

The sampling rate for data, in Hz. Defaults to 1.0

data_type: {'phase', 'freq'}

Data type, i.e. phase or frequency. Defaults to "phase".

taus: np.array

Array of tau values, in seconds, for which to compute statistic. Optionally set `taus=["all"|"octave"|"decade"]` for automatic tau-list generation.

Returns (taus, tdev, tdev_error, ns): tuple

Tuple of values

taus: np.array

Tau values for which td computed

tdev: np.array

Computed time deviations (in seconds) for each tau value

tdev_errors: np.array

Time deviation errors

ns: np.array

Values of N used in `mdev_phase()`

Notes

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_deviation

`allantools.totdev(data, rate=1.0, data_type='phase', taus=None)`

Total deviation. Better confidence at long averages for Allan.

$$\sigma_{TOTDEV}^2(m\tau_0) = \frac{1}{2(m\tau_0)^2(N-2)} \sum_{i=2}^{N-1} (x_{i-m}^* - 2x_i^* + x_{i+m}^*)^2$$

Where x_i^* is a new time-series of length $3N - 4$ derived from the original phase time-series x_n of length N by reflection at both ends.

FIXME: better description of reflection operation. the original data x is in the center of x^* : $x^*(1-j) = 2x(1) - x(1+j)$ for $j=1..N-2$ $x^*(i) = x(i)$ for $i=1..N$ $x^*(N+j) = 2x(N) - x(N-j)$ for $j=1..N-2$ x^* has length $3N-4$ $\tau = m\tau_0$

FIXME: bias correction <http://www.wiley.com/CI2.pdf> page 5

Parameters phase: np.array

Phase data in seconds. Provide either phase or frequency.

frequency: np.array

Fractional frequency data (nondimensional). Provide either frequency or phase.

rate: float

The sampling rate for phase or frequency, in Hz

taus: np.array

Array of tau values for which to compute measurement

References

David A. Howe, *The total deviation approach to long-term characterization of frequency stability*, IEEE tr. UFFC vol 47 no 5 (2000)

NIST SP 1065 eqn (25) page 23

`allantools.mtotdev` (*data*, *rate*=1.0, *data_type*='phase', *taus*=None)

PRELIMINARY - REQUIRES FURTHER TESTING. Modified Total deviation. Better confidence at long averages for modified Allan

FIXME: bias-correction <http://www.wiley.com/CI2.pdf> page 6

The variance is scaled up (divided by this number) based on the noise-type identified. WPM 0.94 FPM 0.83 WFM 0.73 FFM 0.70 RWFM 0.69

Parameters *data*: np.array

Input data. Provide either phase or frequency (fractional, adimensional).

rate: float

The sampling rate for data, in Hz. Defaults to 1.0

data_type: {'phase', 'freq'}

Data type, i.e. phase or frequency. Defaults to "phase".

taus: np.array

Array of tau values, in seconds, for which to compute statistic. Optionally set `taus=["all"|"octave"|"decade"]` for automatic tau-list generation.

NIST SP 1065 eqn (27) page 25

`allantools.ttotdev` (*data*, *rate*=1.0, *data_type*='phase', *taus*=None)

Time Total Deviation modified total variance scaled by $\tau^2 / 3$ NIST SP 1065 eqn (28) page 26 <— formula should have tau squared !?!

`allantools.htotdev` (*data*, *rate*=1.0, *data_type*='phase', *taus*=None)

PRELIMINARY - REQUIRES FURTHER TESTING. Hadamard Total deviation. Better confidence at long averages for Hadamard deviation

FIXME: bias corrections from <http://www.wiley.com/CI2.pdf> W FM 0.995 alpha=0 F FM 0.851 alpha=-1 RW FM 0.771 alpha=-2 FW FM 0.717 alpha=-3 RR FM 0.679 alpha=-4

Parameters *data*: np.array

Input data. Provide either phase or frequency (fractional, adimensional).

rate: float

The sampling rate for data, in Hz. Defaults to 1.0

data_type: {'phase', 'freq'}

Data type, i.e. phase or frequency. Defaults to "phase".

taus: np.array

Array of tau values, in seconds, for which to compute statistic. Optionally set `taus=["all"|"octave"|"decade"]` for automatic tau-list generation.

`allantools.theo1` (*data*, *rate*=1.0, *data_type*='phase', *taus*=None)

PRELIMINARY - REQUIRES FURTHER TESTING. Theo1 is a two-sample variance with improved confidence and extended averaging factor range.

$$\sigma_{THEO1}^2(m\tau_0) = \frac{1}{(m\tau_0)^2(N-m)} \sum_{i=1}^{N-m} \sum_{\delta=0}^{m/2-1} \frac{1}{m/2-\delta} \{(x_i - x_{i-\delta+m/2}) + (x_{i+m} - x_{i+\delta+m/2})\}^2$$

Where $10 \leq m \leq N - 1$ is even.

FIXME: bias correction

NIST SP 1065 eq (30) page 29

Parameters data: np.array

Input data. Provide either phase or frequency (fractional, adimensional).

rate: float

The sampling rate for data, in Hz. Defaults to 1.0

data_type: {'phase', 'freq'}

Data type, i.e. phase or frequency. Defaults to "phase".

taus: np.array

Array of tau values, in seconds, for which to compute statistic. Optionally set `taus=["all"|"octave"|"decade"]` for automatic tau-list generation.

`allantools.mtie` (*data*, *rate*=1.0, *data_type*='phase', *taus*=None)

Maximum Time Interval Error.

Parameters data: np.array

Input data. Provide either phase or frequency (fractional, adimensional).

rate: float

The sampling rate for data, in Hz. Defaults to 1.0

data_type: {'phase', 'freq'}

Data type, i.e. phase or frequency. Defaults to "phase".

taus: np.array

Array of tau values, in seconds, for which to compute statistic. Optionally set `taus=["all"|"octave"|"decade"]` for automatic tau-list generation.

Notes

this seems to correspond to Stable32 setting "Fast(u)" Stable32 also has "Decade" and "Octave" modes where the dataset is extended somehow?

`allantools.tierms` (*data*, *rate*=1.0, *data_type*='phase', *taus*=None)

Time Interval Error RMS.

Parameters data: np.array

Input data. Provide either phase or frequency (fractional, adimensional).

rate: float

The sampling rate for data, in Hz. Defaults to 1.0

data_type: {'phase', 'freq'}

Data type, i.e. phase or frequency. Defaults to "phase".

taus: np.array

Array of tau values, in seconds, for which to compute statistic. Optionally set `taus=["all"|"octave"|"decade"]` for automatic tau-list generation.

Noise Generation

`allantools.noise.white` (*num_points=1024, b0=1.0, fs=1.0*)

generate time series with white noise that has constant PSD = b_0 , up to the nyquist frequency $fs/2$ N = number of samples b_0 = desired power-spectral density in $[X^2/Hz]$ where X is the unit of x fs = sampling frequency, i.e. $1/fs$ is the time-interval between datapoints

the pre-factor corresponds to the area 'box' under the PSD-curve: The PSD is at 'height' b_0 and extends from 0 Hz up to the nyquist frequency $fs/2$

`allantools.noise.brown` (*num_points=1024, b2=1.0, fs=1.0*)

Brownian or random walk (diffusion) noise with $1/f^2$ PSD (not really a color... rather Brownian or random-walk)

N = number of samples b_2 = desired PSD is $b_2 * f^{-2}$ fs = sampling frequency

we integrate white-noise to get Brownian noise.

`allantools.noise.violet` (*num_points*)

violet noise with f^2 PSD

`allantools.noise.pink` (*N, depth=80*)

N -length vector with (approximate) pink noise pink noise has $1/f$ PSD

Utilities

`allantools.frequency2phase` (*freqdata, rate*)

integrate fractional frequency data and output phase data

Parameters `freqdata:` np.array

Data array of fractional frequency measurements (nondimensional)

rate: float

The sampling rate for phase or frequency, in Hz

Returns `phasedata:` np.array

Time integral of fractional frequency data, i.e. phase (time) data in units of seconds. For phase in units of radians, see `phase2radians()`

`allantools.phase2frequency` (*phase, rate*)

Convert phase in seconds to fractional frequency

Parameters `phase:` np.array

Data array of phase in seconds

rate: float

The sampling rate for phase, in Hz

Returns *y*:

Data array of fractional frequency

`allantools.phase2radians` (*phasedata*, *v0*)

Convert phase in seconds to phase in radians

Parameters *phasedata*: **np.array**

Data array of phase in seconds

v0: **float**

Nominal oscillator frequency in Hz

Returns *fi*:

phase data in radians

`allantools.edf_simple` (*N*, *m*, *alpha*)

Equivalent degrees of freedom. Simple approximate formulae.

Parameters *N*: **int**

the number of phase samples

m: **int**

averaging factor, $\tau = m * \tau_0$

alpha: **int**

exponent of *f* for the frequency PSD: 'wp' returns white phase noise. $\alpha=+2$ 'wf' returns white frequency noise. $\alpha=0$ 'fp' returns flicker phase noise. $\alpha=+1$ 'ff' returns flicker frequency noise. $\alpha=-1$ 'rf' returns random walk frequency noise. $\alpha=-2$ If the input is not recognized, it defaults to idealized, uncorrelated noise with (*N*-1) degrees of freedom.

Returns *edf*: **float**

Equivalent degrees of freedom

Notes

S. Stein, Frequency and Time - Their Measurement and Characterization. Precision Frequency Control Vol 2, 1985, pp 191-416. <http://tf.boulder.nist.gov/general/pdf/666.pdf>

`allantools.edf_greenhall` (*alpha*, *d*, *m*, *N*, *overlapping=False*, *modified=False*, *verbose=True*)

Used for the following deviations (see <http://www.wiley.com/CI2.pdf> page 8) *adev()* *oadev()* *mdev()* *tdev()* *hdev()* *ohdev()*

`allantools.edf_totdev` (*N*, *m*, *alpha*)

Equivalent degrees of freedom for Total Deviation

`allantools.edf_mtdev` (*N*, *m*, *alpha*)

Equivalent degrees of freedom for Modified Total Deviation

`allantools.three_cornered_hat_phase` (*phasedata_ab*, *phasedata_bc*, *phasedata_ca*, *rate*, *taus*, *function*)

Three Cornered Hat Method

Given three clocks A, B, C, we seek to find their variances σ_A^2 , σ_B^2 , σ_C^2 . We measure three phase differences, assuming no correlation between the clocks, the measurements have variances:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{AB}^2 &= \sigma_A^2 + \sigma_B^2 \\ \sigma_{BC}^2 &= \sigma_B^2 + \sigma_C^2 \\ \sigma_{CA}^2 &= \sigma_C^2 + \sigma_A^2\end{aligned}$$

Which allows solving for the variance of one clock as:

$$\sigma_A^2 = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_{AB}^2 + \sigma_{CA}^2 - \sigma_{BC}^2)$$

and similarly cyclic permutations for σ_B^2 and σ_C^2

Parameters `phasedata_ab`: `np.array`

phase measurements between clock A and B, in seconds

phasedata_bc: `np.array`

phase measurements between clock B and C, in seconds

phasedata_ca: `np.array`

phase measurements between clock C and A, in seconds

rate: `float`

The sampling rate for phase, in Hz

taus: `np.array`

The tau values for deviations, in seconds

function: `allantools deviation function`

The type of statistic to compute, e.g. `allantools.oadev`

Returns `tau_ab`: `np.array`

Tau values corresponding to output deviations

`dev_a`: `np.array`

List of computed values for clock A

References

<http://www.wiley.com/3-CornHat.htm>

To-do list

Here follows an un-ordered to do list:

- Statistics and core algorithms
 - The `mtie_phase_fast` approach to MTIE, using a binary tree (see BREGNI reference)
 - TheoH
 - Confidence intervals based on identified noise-type and equivalent degrees of freedom.
 - Bias corrections for biased statistics (`totdev`, `mtotdev`, `htotdev`, `theo1`)
 - Multi-threading for faster processing of (very) large datasets
 - Faster algorithms for `mtotdev()` and `htotdev()` which are currently very slow
- Improve documentation
- Improve packaging for PyPi and/or other packaging systems (PPA for Ubuntu/Debian?)
- Stable32-style plots using `matplotlib`
- Tests for different noise types according to IEEE 1139, include power-spectral-density calculations
- Conversion between phase noise and Allan variance
- Phase noise calculations and plots
- Comparison to other libraries such as GPSTk

Make sure your patch does not break any of the tests, and does not significantly reduce the readability of the code.

Notes for Pypi

Creating a source distribution

```
python setup.py sdist
```

Testing the source distribution. The install takes a long time while compiling numpy and scipy.

```
$ virtualenv tmp
$ tmp/bin/pip install dist/AllanTools-2016.2.tar.gz
$ tmp/bin/python
>>> import allantools
```

Registering, uploading and testing source distribution to PyPi test server (requires a ~/.pypirc with username and password)

```
$ python setup.py register -r test
$ python setup.py sdist upload -r test
$ pip install -i https://testpypi.python.org/pypi AllanTools
```

Registering and uploading to PyPi

```
$ python setup.py register
$ python setup.py sdist upload
```

CHAPTER 12

References

Code

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Papers

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