

TimeTagger

2.7.0.0

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Chapter 1

TimeTagger

backend for [TimeTagger](#), an OpalKelly based single photon counting library

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[TimeTagger](#) provides an easy to use and cost effective hardware solution for time-resolved single photon counting applications.

This document describes the C++ native interface to the [TimeTagger](#) device.

Chapter 2

Deprecated List

Class [Dump](#)

use [FileWriter](#)

Class [Iterator](#)

use [TimeTagStream](#)

Member [IteratorBase::lock \(\)](#)

use `getLock`

Member [IteratorBase::unlock \(\)](#)

use `getLock`

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6.1 File List

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Chapter 7

Module Documentation

7.1 base iterators

base iterators for photon counting applications

Classes

- class [Combiner](#)
Combine some channels in a virtual channel which has a tick for each tick in the input channels.
- class [AverageChannel](#)
a combiner which calculates the mean value of all monitored channel
- class [CountBetweenMarkers](#)
a simple counter where external marker signals determine the bins
- class [Counter](#)
a simple counter on one or more channels
- class [Coincidences](#)
a coincidence monitor for one or more channel groups
- class [Coincidence](#)
a coincidence monitor for one or more channel groups
- class [Countrate](#)
count rate on one or more channels
- class [DelayedChannel](#)
a simple delayed queue
- class [GatedChannel](#)
An input channel is gated by a gate channel.
- class [FrequencyMultiplier](#)
The signal of an input channel is scaled up to a higher frequency according to the multiplier passed as a parameter.
- class [Iterator](#)
a simple event queue
- class [TimeTagStream](#)
access the time tag stream
- class [Dump](#)
dump all time tags to a file
- class [StartStop](#)
simple start-stop measurement

- class [TimeDifferences](#)
Accumulates the time differences between clicks on two channels in one or more histograms.
- class [Histogram2D](#)
A 2-dimensional histogram of time differences. This can be used in measurements similar to 2D NRM spectroscopy.
- class [TimeDifferencesND](#)
Accumulates the time differences between clicks on two channels in a multi-dimensional histogram.
- class [Histogram](#)
Accumulate time differences into a histogram.
- class [HistogramLogBins](#)
Accumulate time differences into a histogram with logarithmic increasing bin sizes.
- class [Flim](#)
Fluorescence lifetime imaging.
- class [Correlation](#)
cross-correlation between two channels
- class [Scope](#)
- class [SynchronizedMeasurements](#)
start, stop and clear several measurements synchronized
- class [ConstantFractionDiscriminator](#)
a virtual CFD implementation which returns the mean time between a raising and a falling pair of edges
- class [FileWriter](#)
compresses and stores all time tags to a file
- class [EventGenerator](#)
Generate predefined events in a virtual channel relative to a trigger event.

7.1.1 Detailed Description

base iterators for photon counting applications

Chapter 8

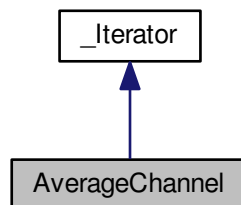
Class Documentation

8.1 AverageChannel Class Reference

a combiner which calculates the mean value of all monitored channel

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for AverageChannel:



Public Member Functions

- `AverageChannel (TimeTagger *tagger, channel_t input_channel, std::vector< channel_t > combined_channels)`
constructs a new averaging combiner
- `~AverageChannel ()`
- `channel_t getChannel ()`

Protected Member Functions

- `bool next_impl (std::vector< Tag > &incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time)` override
update iterator state
- `void clear_impl ()` override
clear Iterator state.

Additional Inherited Members

8.1.1 Detailed Description

a combiner which calculates the mean value of all monitored channel

This iterator is a combiner which triggers a virtual event when every selected channel was triggered within the `max_delay` interval. The mean value of all input timestamps will be used for the virtual event. So this function can be used to average some channels to get a more accurate result.

This feature is only supported on the Time Tagger Ultra 18.

8.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.1.2.1 `AverageChannel::AverageChannel (TimeTagger * tagger, channel_t input_channel, std::vector< channel_t > combined_channels)`

constructs a new averaging combiner

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>input_channel</i>	the physical input channel
<i>combined_channels</i>	the list of inputs for averaging the event, the <code>input_channel</code> will be muxed internally to the <code>combined_channels</code>

8.1.2.2 `AverageChannel::~~AverageChannel ()`

8.1.3 Member Function Documentation

8.1.3.1 `void AverageChannel::clear_impl () [override], [protected], [virtual]`

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the `clear_impl()` method to reset its internal state. The `clear_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.1.3.2 `channel_t AverageChannel::getChannel ()`

8.1.3.3 `bool AverageChannel::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time) [override], [protected], [virtual]`

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the `next_impl()` method. The `next_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

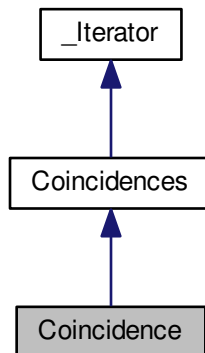
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.2 Coincidence Class Reference

a coincidence monitor for one or more channel groups

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Coincidence:



Public Member Functions

- [Coincidence](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) *tagger, `std::vector< channel_t >` channels, [timestamp_t](#) coincidence←Window=1000, [CoincidenceTimestamp](#) timestamp=[CoincidenceTimestamp::Last](#))
construct a coincidence
- [channel_t](#) [getChannel](#) ()
virtual channel which contains the coincidences

Additional Inherited Members

8.2.1 Detailed Description

a coincidence monitor for one or more channel groups

Monitor coincidences for a given channel groups passed by the constructor. A coincidence is event is detected when all slected channels have a click within the given coincidenceWindow [ps] The coincidence will create a virtual events on a virtual channel with the channel number provided by [getChannel\(\)](#). For multiple coincidence channel combinations use the class [Coincidences](#) which outperforms multiple instances of Conincidence.

8.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.2.2.1 `Coincidence::Coincidence (TimeTaggerBase * tagger, std::vector< channel_t > channels, timestamp_t coincidenceWindow = 1000, CoincidenceTimestamp timestamp = CoincidenceTimestamp::Last)`
`[inline]`

construct a coincidence

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>channels</i>	vector of channels to match
<i>coincidenceWindow</i>	max distance between all clicks for a coincidence [ps]
<i>timestamp</i>	type of timestamp for virtual channel (Last, Average, First, ListedFirst)

8.2.3 Member Function Documentation

8.2.3.1 `channel_t Coincidence::getChannel ()` `[inline]`

virtual channel which contains the coincidences

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

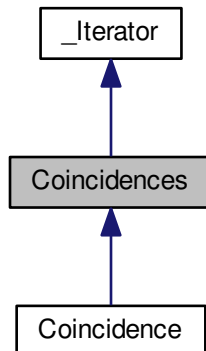
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.3 Coincidences Class Reference

a coincidence monitor for one or more channel groups

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Coincidences:



Public Member Functions

- `Coincidences` (`TimeTaggerBase` *tagger, `std::vector`< `std::vector`< `channel_t` >> coincidenceGroups, `timestamp_t` coincidenceWindow, `CoincidenceTimestamp` timestamp=`CoincidenceTimestamp::Last`)
construct a Coincidences
- `~Coincidences` ()
- `std::vector`< `channel_t` > `getChannels` ()
fetches the block of virtual channels for those coincidence groups
- void `setCoincidenceWindow` (`timestamp_t` coincidenceWindow)

Protected Member Functions

- `template`<`CoincidenceTimestamp` used_type>
`bool calculate` (`std::vector`< `Tag` > &incoming_tags, `timestamp_t` begin_time, `timestamp_t` end_time)
- `bool next_impl` (`std::vector`< `Tag` > &incoming_tags, `timestamp_t` begin_time, `timestamp_t` end_time) over-ride
update iterator state

Additional Inherited Members

8.3.1 Detailed Description

a coincidence monitor for one or more channel groups

Monitor coincidences for given coincidence groups passed by the constructor. A coincidence is hereby defined as for a given coincidence group a) the incoming is part of this group b) at least tag arrived within the coincidence↔Window [ps] for all other channels of this coincidence group Each coincidence will create a virtual event. The block of event IDs for those coincidence group can be fetched.

8.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.3.2.1 `Coincidences::Coincidences (TimeTaggerBase * tagger, std::vector< std::vector< channel_t >> coincidenceGroups, timestamp_t coincidenceWindow, CoincidenceTimestamp timestamp = CoincidenceTimestamp::Last)`

construct a [Coincidences](#)

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>coincidenceGroups</i>	a vector of channels defining the coincidences
<i>coincidenceWindow</i>	the size of the coincidence window in picoseconds
<i>timestamp</i>	type of timestamp for virtual channel (Last, Average, First, ListedFirst)

8.3.2.2 `Coincidences::~~Coincidences ()`

8.3.3 Member Function Documentation

8.3.3.1 `template<CoincidenceTimestamp used_type> bool Coincidences::calculate (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time)` `[protected]`

8.3.3.2 `std::vector<channel_t> Coincidences::getChannels ()`

fetches the block of virtual channels for those coincidence groups

8.3.3.3 `bool Coincidences::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time)` `[override], [protected], [virtual]`

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the `next_impl()` method. The `next_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

8.3.3.4 void Coincidences::setCoincidenceWindow (timestamp_t coincidenceWindow)

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

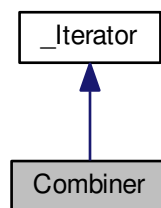
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.4 Combiner Class Reference

Combine some channels in a virtual channel which has a tick for each tick in the input channels.

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Combiner:



Public Member Functions

- [Combiner](#) (TimeTaggerBase *tagger, std::vector< [channel_t](#) > channels)
construct a combiner
- [~Combiner](#) ()
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getData, long long, array_out,)
get sum of counts
- [channel_t](#) getChannel ()
the new virtual channel

Protected Member Functions

- bool [next_impl](#) (std::vector< [Tag](#) > &incoming_tags, [timestamp_t](#) begin_time, [timestamp_t](#) end_time) override
update iterator state
- void [clear_impl](#) () override
clear [Iterator](#) state.

Additional Inherited Members

8.4.1 Detailed Description

Combine some channels in a virtual channel which has a tick for each tick in the input channels.

This iterator can be used to get aggregation channels, eg if you want to monitor the countrate of the sum of two channels.

8.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.4.2.1 `Combiner::Combiner (TimeTaggerBase * tagger, std::vector< channel_t > channels)`

construct a combiner

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>channels</i>	vector of channels to combine

8.4.2.2 `Combiner::~~Combiner ()`

8.4.3 Member Function Documentation

8.4.3.1 `void Combiner::clear_impl () [override], [protected], [virtual]`

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the [clear_impl\(\)](#) method to reset its internal state. The [clear_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.4.3.2 `Combiner::GET_DATA_1D (getData , long long, array_out)`

get sum of counts

For reference, this iterators sums up how much ticks are generated because of which input channel. So this functions returns an array with one value per input channel.

8.4.3.3 `channel_t Combiner::getChannel ()`

the new virtual channel

This function returns the new allocated virtual channel. It can be used now in any new iterator.

8.4.3.4 `bool Combiner::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time) [override], [protected], [virtual]`

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the [next_impl\(\)](#) method. The [next_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

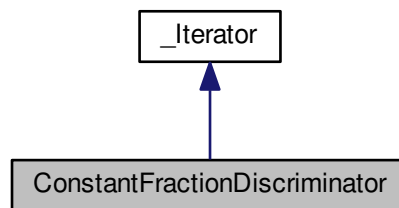
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.5 ConstantFractionDiscriminator Class Reference

a virtual CFD implementation which returns the mean time between a raising and a falling pair of edges

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ConstantFractionDiscriminator:



Public Member Functions

- [ConstantFractionDiscriminator](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) *tagger, std::vector< [channel_t](#) > channels, [timestamp_t](#) search_window)
constructor of a [ConstantFractionDiscriminator](#)
- [~ConstantFractionDiscriminator](#) ()
- std::vector< [channel_t](#) > [getChannels](#) ()
the list of new virtual channels

Protected Member Functions

- bool `next_impl` (std::vector< [Tag](#) > &incoming_tags, [timestamp_t](#) begin_time, [timestamp_t](#) end_time) override
update iterator state
- void `on_start` () override
callback when the measurement class is started

Additional Inherited Members

8.5.1 Detailed Description

a virtual CFD implementation which returns the mean time between a raising and a falling pair of edges

8.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.5.2.1 `ConstantFractionDiscriminator::ConstantFractionDiscriminator (TimeTaggerBase * tagger, std::vector< channel_t > channels, timestamp_t search_window)`

constructor of a [ConstantFractionDiscriminator](#)

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>channels</i>	list of channels for the CFD, the formers of the raising+falling pairs must be given
<i>search_window</i>	interval for the CFD window, must be positive

8.5.2.2 `ConstantFractionDiscriminator::~~ConstantFractionDiscriminator ()`

8.5.3 Member Function Documentation

8.5.3.1 `std::vector<channel_t> ConstantFractionDiscriminator::getChannels ()`

the list of new virtual channels

This function returns the list of new allocated virtual channels. It can be used now in any new measurement class.

8.5.3.2 `bool ConstantFractionDiscriminator::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time)` `[override]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the `next_impl()` method. The `next_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

8.5.3.3 `void ConstantFractionDiscriminator::on_start ()` `[override]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

callback when the measurement class is started

This function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

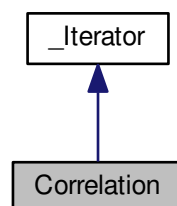
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.6 Correlation Class Reference

cross-correlation between two channels

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Correlation:



Public Member Functions

- [Correlation](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) **tagger*, [channel_t](#) *channel_1*, [channel_t](#) *channel_2*=CHANNEL_UNUSED, [timestamp_t](#) *binwidth*=1000, int *n_bins*=1000)
constructor of a correlation measurement
- [~Correlation](#) ()
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (*getData*, int, array_out,)
returns a one-dimensional array of size n_bins containing the histogram
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (*getDataNormalized*, double, array_out,)
get the histogram - normalized such that a perfectly uncorrelated signals would be flat at a height of one
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (*getIndex*, [timestamp_t](#), array_out,)
returns a vector of size n_bins containing the time bins in ps

Protected Member Functions

- bool [next_impl](#) (std::vector< [Tag](#) > &*incoming_tags*, [timestamp_t](#) *begin_time*, [timestamp_t](#) *end_time*) override
update iterator state
- void [clear_impl](#) () override
clear [Iterator](#) state.

Additional Inherited Members

8.6.1 Detailed Description

cross-correlation between two channels

Accumulates time differences between clicks on two channels into a histogram, where all ticks are considered both as start and stop clicks and both positive and negative time differences are considered. The histogram is determined by the number of total bins and the binwidth.

8.6.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

- 8.6.2.1 [Correlation::Correlation](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) * *tagger*, [channel_t](#) *channel_1*, [channel_t](#) *channel_2* = CHANNEL_UNUSED, [timestamp_t](#) *binwidth* = 1000, int *n_bins* = 1000)

constructor of a correlation measurement

If *channel_2* is left empty or set to CHANNEL_UNUSED, an auto-correlation measurement is performed. This is the same as setting *channel_2* = *channel_1*.

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>channel_1</i>	first click channel
<i>channel_2</i>	second click channel
<i>binwidth</i>	width of one histogram bin in ps
<i>n_bins</i>	the number of bins in the resulting histogram

8.6.2.2 Correlation::~~Correlation ()

8.6.3 Member Function Documentation

8.6.3.1 void Correlation::clear_impl () [override], [protected], [virtual]

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the [clear_impl\(\)](#) method to reset its internal state. The [clear_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.6.3.2 Correlation::GET_DATA_1D (getData , int , array_out)

returns a one-dimensional array of size `n_bins` containing the histogram

8.6.3.3 Correlation::GET_DATA_1D (getDataNormalized , double , array_out)

get the histogram - normalized such that a perfectly uncorrelated signals would be flat at a height of one

8.6.3.4 Correlation::GET_DATA_1D (getIndex , timestamp_t , array_out)

returns a vector of size `n_bins` containing the time bins in ps

8.6.3.5 bool Correlation::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time) [override], [protected], [virtual]

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the [next_impl\(\)](#) method. The [next_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

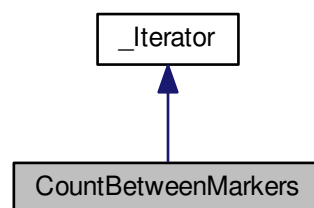
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.7 CountBetweenMarkers Class Reference

a simple counter where external marker signals determine the bins

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for CountBetweenMarkers:



Public Member Functions

- [CountBetweenMarkers](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) *tagger, [channel_t](#) click_channel, [channel_t](#) begin_channel, [channel_t](#) end_channel=[CHANNEL_UNUSED](#), int n_values=1000)
constructor of [CountBetweenMarkers](#)
- [~CountBetweenMarkers](#) ()
- bool [ready](#) ()
tbd
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getData, int, array_out,)
tbd
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getBinWidths, [timestamp_t](#), array_out,)
fetches the widths of each bins
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getIndex, [timestamp_t](#), array_out,)
fetches the starting time of each bin

Protected Member Functions

- bool [next_impl](#) (std::vector< [Tag](#) > &incoming_tags, [timestamp_t](#) begin_time, [timestamp_t](#) end_time) override
update iterator state
- void [clear_impl](#) () override
clear [Iterator](#) state.

Additional Inherited Members

8.7.1 Detailed Description

a simple counter where external marker signals determine the bins

[Counter](#) with external signals that trigger beginning and end of each counter accumulation. This can be used to implement counting triggered by a pixel clock and gated counting. The thread waits for the first time tag on the 'begin_channel', then begins counting time tags on the 'click_channel'. It ends counting when a tag on the 'end_channel' is detected.

8.7.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.7.2.1 `CountBetweenMarkers::CountBetweenMarkers (TimeTaggerBase * tagger, channel_t click_channel, channel_t begin_channel, channel_t end_channel = CHANNEL_UNUSED, int n_values = 1000)`

constructor of [CountBetweenMarkers](#)

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>click_channel</i>	channel that increases the count
<i>begin_channel</i>	channel that triggers beginning of counting and stepping to the next value
<i>end_channel</i>	channel that triggers end of counting
<i>n_values</i>	the number of counter values to be stored

8.7.2.2 `CountBetweenMarkers::~~CountBetweenMarkers ()`

8.7.3 Member Function Documentation

8.7.3.1 `void CountBetweenMarkers::clear_impl ()` `[override]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the `clear_impl()` method to reset its internal state. The `clear_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.7.3.2 `CountBetweenMarkers::GET_DATA_1D (getData , int , array_out)`

tbd

8.7.3.3 `CountBetweenMarkers::GET_DATA_1D (getBinWidths , timestamp_t , array_out)`

fetches the widths of each bins

8.7.3.4 CountBetweenMarkers::GET_DATA_1D (getIndex , timestamp_t , array_out)

fetches the starting time of each bin

8.7.3.5 bool CountBetweenMarkers::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time) [override], [protected], [virtual]

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the [next_impl\(\)](#) method. The [next_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

8.7.3.6 bool CountBetweenMarkers::ready ()

tbd

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

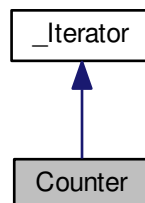
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.8 Counter Class Reference

a simple counter on one or more channels

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Counter:



Public Member Functions

- [Counter](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) **tagger*, std::vector< [channel_t](#) > *channels*, [timestamp_t](#) *binwidth*=1000000000, int *n_values*=1)
construct a counter
- [~Counter](#) ()
- [GET_DATA_2D](#) (*getData*, int, array_out,)
get counts
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (*getIndex*, [timestamp_t](#), array_out,)

Protected Member Functions

- bool [next_impl](#) (std::vector< [Tag](#) > &*incoming_tags*, [timestamp_t](#) *begin_time*, [timestamp_t](#) *end_time*) override
update iterator state
- void [clear_impl](#) () override
clear [Iterator](#) state.
- void [on_start](#) () override
callback when the measurement class is started

Additional Inherited Members

8.8.1 Detailed Description

a simple counter on one or more channels

[Counter](#) with fixed binwidth and circular buffer output. This class is suitable to generate a time trace of the count rate on one or more channels. The thread repeatedly counts clicks on a single channel over a given time interval and stores the results in a two-dimensional array. The array is treated as a circular buffer. I.e., once the array is full, each new value shifts all previous values one element to the left.

8.8.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.8.2.1 [Counter::Counter](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) * *tagger*, std::vector< [channel_t](#) > *channels*, [timestamp_t](#) *binwidth* = 1000000000, int *n_values* = 1)

construct a counter

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>channels</i>	channels to count on
<i>binwidth</i>	counts are accumulated for binwidth picoseconds
<i>n_values</i>	number of counter values stored (for each channel)

8.8.2.2 [Counter::~Counter](#) ()

8.8.3 Member Function Documentation

8.8.3.1 `void Counter::clear_impl() [override],[protected],[virtual]`

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the `clear_impl()` method to reset its internal state. The `clear_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.8.3.2 `Counter::GET_DATA_1D(getIndex , timestamp_t , array_out)`

8.8.3.3 `Counter::GET_DATA_2D(getData , int , array_out)`

get counts

the counts are copied to a newly allocated allocated memory, an the pointer to this location is returned.

8.8.3.4 `bool Counter::next_impl(std::vector< Tag > &incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time) [override],[protected],[virtual]`

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the `next_impl()` method. The `next_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

8.8.3.5 `void Counter::on_start() [override],[protected],[virtual]`

callback when the measurement class is started

This function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

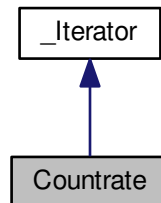
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.9 Countrate Class Reference

count rate on one or more channels

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Countrate:



Public Member Functions

- `Countrate` (`TimeTaggerBase` *tagger, `std::vector`< `channel_t` > channels)
constructor of Countrate
- `~Countrate` ()
- `GET_DATA_1D` (getData, double, array_out,)
get the count rates
- `GET_DATA_1D` (getCountsTotal, long long, array_out,)
get the total amount of events

Protected Member Functions

- `bool next_impl` (`std::vector`< `Tag` > &incoming_tags, `timestamp_t` begin_time, `timestamp_t` end_time) override
update iterator state
- `void clear_impl` () override
clear Iterator state.
- `void on_start` () override
callback when the measurement class is started

Additional Inherited Members

8.9.1 Detailed Description

count rate on one or more channels

Measures the average count rate on one or more channels. Specifically, it counts incoming clicks and determines the time between the initial click and the latest click. The number of clicks divided by the time corresponds to the average countrate since the initial click.

8.9.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.9.2.1 Countrate::Countrate (TimeTaggerBase * *tagger*, std::vector< channel_t > *channels*)

constructor of [Countrate](#)

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>channels</i>	the channels to count on

8.9.2.2 Countrate::~~Countrate ()

8.9.3 Member Function Documentation

8.9.3.1 void Countrate::clear_impl () [override],[protected],[virtual]

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the [clear_impl\(\)](#) method to reset its internal state. The [clear_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.9.3.2 Countrate::GET_DATA_1D (getData , double , array_out)

get the count rates

Returns the average rate of events per second per channel as an array.

8.9.3.3 Countrate::GET_DATA_1D (getCountsTotal , long long , array_out)

get the total amount of events

Returns the total amount of events per channel as an array.

8.9.3.4 bool Countrate::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & *incoming_tags*, timestamp_t *begin_time*, timestamp_t *end_time*) [override],[protected],[virtual]

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the [next_impl\(\)](#) method. The [next_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

8.9.3.5 `void Countrate::on_start ()` `[override]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

callback when the measurement class is started

This function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Iterators.h](#)

8.10 CustomLogger Class Reference

```
#include <TimeTagger.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [CustomLogger](#) ()
- virtual [~CustomLogger](#) ()
- void [enable](#) ()
- void [disable](#) ()
- virtual void [Log](#) (int level, const std::string &msg)=0

8.10.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.10.1.1 `CustomLogger::CustomLogger ()`

8.10.1.2 `virtual CustomLogger::~~CustomLogger ()` `[virtual]`

8.10.2 Member Function Documentation

8.10.2.1 `void CustomLogger::disable ()`

8.10.2.2 `void CustomLogger::enable ()`

8.10.2.3 `virtual void CustomLogger::Log (int level, const std::string & msg)` `[pure virtual]`

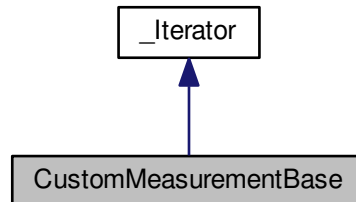
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [TimeTagger.h](#)

8.11 CustomMeasurementBase Class Reference

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for CustomMeasurementBase:



Public Member Functions

- void [register_channel](#) ([channel_t](#) channel)
- void [unregister_channel](#) ([channel_t](#) channel)
- void [finalize_init](#) ()
- bool [is_running](#) () const
- void [_lock](#) ()
- void [_unlock](#) ()

Protected Member Functions

- [CustomMeasurementBase](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) *tagger)

Additional Inherited Members

8.11.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.11.1.1 [CustomMeasurementBase::CustomMeasurementBase](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) * *tagger*) `[inline]`, `[protected]`

8.11.2 Member Function Documentation

8.11.2.1 [void CustomMeasurementBase::_lock](#) () `[inline]`

8.11.2.2 [void CustomMeasurementBase::_unlock](#) () `[inline]`

8.11.2.3 [void CustomMeasurementBase::finalize_init](#) () `[inline]`

8.11.2.4 [bool CustomMeasurementBase::is_running](#) () const `[inline]`

8.11.2.5 [void CustomMeasurementBase::register_channel](#) ([channel_t](#) *channel*) `[inline]`

8.11.2.6 [void CustomMeasurementBase::unregister_channel](#) ([channel_t](#) *channel*) `[inline]`

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

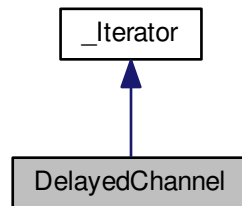
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.12 DelayedChannel Class Reference

a simple delayed queue

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for DelayedChannel:



Public Member Functions

- `DelayedChannel (TimeTaggerBase *tagger, channel_t input_channel, timestamp_t delay)`
constructor of a `DelayedChannel`
- `DelayedChannel (TimeTaggerBase *tagger, std::vector< channel_t > input_channels, timestamp_t delay)`
constructor of a `DelayedChannel` for delaying many channels at once
- `~DelayedChannel ()`
- `channel_t getChannel ()`
the first new virtual channel
- `std::vector< channel_t > getChannels ()`
the new virtual channels
- `void setDelay (timestamp_t delay)`
set the delay time delay for the cloned tags in the virtual channels. A negative delay will delay all other events.

Protected Member Functions

- `bool next_impl (std::vector< Tag > &incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time)` override
update iterator state
- `void on_start ()` override
callback when the measurement class is started

Additional Inherited Members

8.12.1 Detailed Description

a simple delayed queue

A simple first-in first-out queue of delayed event timestamps.

8.12.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.12.2.1 DelayedChannel::DelayedChannel (TimeTaggerBase * *tagger*, channel_t *input_channel*, timestamp_t *delay*)

constructor of a [DelayedChannel](#)

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>input_channel</i>	channel which is delayed
<i>delay</i>	amount of time to delay

8.12.2.2 DelayedChannel::DelayedChannel (TimeTaggerBase * *tagger*, std::vector< channel_t > *input_channels*, timestamp_t *delay*)

constructor of a [DelayedChannel](#) for delaying many channels at once

This function is not exposed to Python/C#/Matlab/Labview

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>input_channels</i>	channels which will be delayed
<i>delay</i>	amount of time to delay

8.12.2.3 DelayedChannel::~~DelayedChannel ()

8.12.3 Member Function Documentation

8.12.3.1 channel_t DelayedChannel::getChannel ()

the first new virtual channel

This function returns the first of the new allocated virtual channels. It can be used now in any new iterator.

8.12.3.2 std::vector<channel_t> DelayedChannel::getChannels ()

the new virtual channels

This function returns the new allocated virtual channels. It can be used now in any new iterator.

8.12.3.3 bool DelayedChannel::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & *incoming_tags*, timestamp_t *begin_time*, timestamp_t *end_time*) [override], [protected], [virtual]

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the [next_impl\(\)](#) method. The [next_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

8.12.3.4 void DelayedChannel::on_start () [override],[protected],[virtual]

callback when the measurement class is started

This function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.12.3.5 void DelayedChannel::setDelay (timestamp_t delay)

set the delay time delay for the cloned tags in the virtual channels. A negative delay will delay all other events.

Note: When the delay is the same or greater than the previous value all incoming tags will be visible at virtual channel. By applying a shorter delay time, the tags stored in the local buffer will be flushed and won't be visible in the virtual channel.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

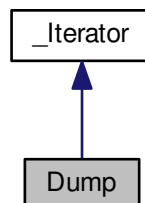
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.13 Dump Class Reference

dump all time tags to a file

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Dump:



Public Member Functions

- [Dump](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) **tagger*, `std::string` *filename*, `int64_t` *max_tags*, `std::vector`< [channel_t](#) > *channels*=`std::vector`< [channel_t](#) >())
constructor of a [Dump](#) thread
- [~Dump](#) ()
tbd

Protected Member Functions

- `bool` [next_impl](#) (`std::vector`< [Tag](#) > &*incoming_tags*, [timestamp_t](#) *begin_time*, [timestamp_t](#) *end_time*) override
update iterator state
- `void` [clear_impl](#) () override
clear [Iterator](#) state.
- `void` [on_start](#) () override
callback when the measurement class is started
- `void` [on_stop](#) () override
callback when the measurement class is stopped

Additional Inherited Members

8.13.1 Detailed Description

dump all time tags to a file

Deprecated use [FileWriter](#)

8.13.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

- 8.13.2.1 [Dump::Dump](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) * *tagger*, `std::string` *filename*, `int64_t` *max_tags*, `std::vector`< [channel_t](#) > *channels* = `std::vector`< [channel_t](#) > ())

constructor of a [Dump](#) thread

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>filename</i>	name of the file to dump to
<i>max_tags</i>	stop after this number of tags has been dumped. Negative values will dump forever
<i>channels</i>	channels which are dumped to the file (when empty or not passed all active channels are dumped)

- 8.13.2.2 [Dump::~Dump](#) ()

tbd

8.13.3 Member Function Documentation

8.13.3.1 `void Dump::clear_impl () [override],[protected],[virtual]`

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the `clear_impl()` method to reset its internal state. The `clear_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.13.3.2 `bool Dump::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time) [override],[protected],[virtual]`

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the `next_impl()` method. The `next_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

8.13.3.3 `void Dump::on_start () [override],[protected],[virtual]`

callback when the measurement class is started

This function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.13.3.4 `void Dump::on_stop () [override],[protected],[virtual]`

callback when the measurement class is stopped

This function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Iterators.h](#)

8.14 Event Struct Reference

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Public Attributes

- [timestamp_t time](#)
- [State state](#)

8.14.1 Member Data Documentation

8.14.1.1 State Event::state

8.14.1.2 timestamp_t Event::time

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

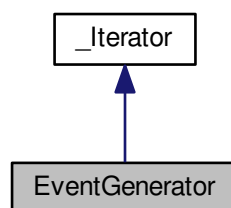
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.15 EventGenerator Class Reference

Generate predefined events in a virtual channel relative to a trigger event.

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for EventGenerator:



Public Member Functions

- [EventGenerator](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) *[tagger](#), [channel_t](#) [trigger_channel](#), std::vector< [timestamp_t](#) > [pattern](#), [uint64_t](#) [trigger_divider](#)=1, [uint64_t](#) [divider_offset](#)=0, [channel_t](#) [stop_channel](#)=[CHANNEL_UNUSED](#))
construct a event generator
- [~EventGenerator](#) ()
- [channel_t](#) [getChannel](#) ()
the new virtual channel

Protected Member Functions

- bool `next_impl` (std::vector< [Tag](#) > &incoming_tags, [timestamp_t](#) begin_time, [timestamp_t](#) end_time) override
update iterator state
- void `clear_impl` () override
clear [Iterator](#) state.
- void `on_start` () override
callback when the measurement class is started

Additional Inherited Members

8.15.1 Detailed Description

Generate predefined events in a virtual channel relative to a trigger event.

This iterator can be used to generate a predefined series of events, the pattern, relative to a trigger event on a defined channel. A `trigger_divider` can be used to fire the pattern not on every, but on every n'th trigger received. The `trigger_offset` can be used to select on which of the triggers the pattern will be generated when `trigger_trigger_divider` is greater than 1. To abort the pattern being generated, a `stop_channel` can be defined. In case it is the very same as the `trigger_channel`, the subsequent generated patterns will not overlap.

8.15.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.15.2.1 `EventGenerator::EventGenerator (TimeTaggerBase * tagger, channel_t trigger_channel, std::vector< timestamp_t > pattern, uint64_t trigger_divider = 1, uint64_t divider_offset = 0, channel_t stop_channel = CHANNEL_UNUSED)`

construct a event generator

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>trigger_channel</i>	trigger for generating the pattern
<i>pattern</i>	vector of time stamp generated relativ to the trigger event
<i>trigger_divider</i>	establishes every how many trigger events a pattern is generated
<i>divider_offset</i>	the offset of the divided trigger when the pattern shall be emitted
<i>stop_channel</i>	channel on which a received event will stop all pending patterns from being generated

8.15.2.2 `EventGenerator::~EventGenerator ()`

8.15.3 Member Function Documentation

8.15.3.1 `void EventGenerator::clear_impl ()` [override], [protected], [virtual]

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the [clear_impl\(\)](#) method to reset its internal state. The [clear_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.15.3.2 `channel_t EventGenerator::getChannel ()`

the new virtual channel

This function returns the new allocated virtual channel. It can be used now in any new iterator.

8.15.3.3 `bool EventGenerator::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time)` `[override]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the [next_impl\(\)](#) method. The [next_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

8.15.3.4 `void EventGenerator::on_start ()` `[override]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

callback when the measurement class is started

This function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Iterators.h](#)

8.16 FastBinning Class Reference

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Public Types

- enum [Mode](#) {
[Mode::ConstZero](#), [Mode::Dividend](#), [Mode::PowerOfTwo](#), [Mode::FixedPoint_32](#),
[Mode::FixedPoint_64](#), [Mode::Divide_32](#), [Mode::Divide_64](#) }

Public Member Functions

- [FastBinning](#) ()
- [FastBinning](#) (uint64_t divisor, uint64_t max_duration)
- template<Mode mode>
uint64_t [divide](#) (uint64_t duration) const
- [Mode](#) [getMode](#) () const

8.16.1 Detailed Description

Helper class for fast division with a constant divisor. It chooses the method on initialization time and precompile the evaluation functions for all methods.

8.16.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

8.16.2.1 enum [FastBinning::Mode](#) [strong]

Enumerator

ConstZero
Dividend
PowerOfTwo
FixedPoint_32
FixedPoint_64
Divide_32
Divide_64

8.16.3 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.16.3.1 [FastBinning::FastBinning](#) () [inline]

8.16.3.2 [FastBinning::FastBinning](#) (uint64_t *divisor*, uint64_t *max_duration*)

8.16.4 Member Function Documentation

8.16.4.1 template<Mode mode> uint64_t [FastBinning::divide](#) (uint64_t *duration*) const [inline]

8.16.4.2 [Mode](#) [FastBinning::getMode](#) () const [inline]

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Iterators.h](#)

8.17 FileReader Class Reference

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [FileReader](#) (std::vector< std::string > filenames)
- [FileReader](#) (const std::string &filename)
- [~FileReader](#) ()
- bool [hasData](#) ()
- [TimeTagStreamBuffer](#) [getData](#) (size_t n_events)
- bool [getDataRaw](#) (std::vector< [Tag](#) > &tag_buffer)
- std::string [getConfiguration](#) ()
- std::string [getLastMarker](#) ()

8.17.1 Detailed Description

Reads tags from the disk files, which has been created by [FileWriter](#). Its usage is compatible with the [TimeTagStream](#).

8.17.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.17.2.1 `FileReader::FileReader (std::vector< std::string > filenames)`

Creates a file reader with the given filename. The file reader automatically continues to read split [FileWriter](#) Streams. In case multiple filenames are given, the files will be read in successively.

Parameters

<i>filenames</i>	list of files to read
------------------	-----------------------

8.17.2.2 `FileReader::FileReader (const std::string & filename)`

Creates a file reader with the given filename. The file reader automatically continues to read split [FileWriter](#) Streams

Parameters

<i>filename</i>	file to read
-----------------	--------------

8.17.2.3 `FileReader::~FileReader ()`

8.17.3 Member Function Documentation

8.17.3.1 `std::string FileReader::getConfiguration ()`

Fetches the overall configuration status of the Time Tagger object, which was serialized in the current file.

Returns

a JSON serialized string with all configuration and status flags.

8.17.3.2 `TimeTagStreamBuffer FileReader::getData (size_t n_events)`

Fetches and delete the next tags from the internal buffer. Every tag is returned exactly once. If less than `n_events` are returned, the reader is at the end-of-files.

Parameters

<code>n_events</code>	maximum amount of elements to fetch
-----------------------	-------------------------------------

Returns

a [TimeTagStreamBuffer](#) with up to `n_events` events

8.17.3.3 `bool FileReader::getDataRaw (std::vector< Tag > & tag_buffer)`

Low level file reading. This function will return the next non-empty buffer in a raw format.

Parameters

<code>tag_buffer</code>	a buffer, which will be filled with the new events
-------------------------	--

Returns

true if fetching the data was successfully

8.17.3.4 `std::string FileReader::getLastMarker ()`

return the last processed marker from the file.

Returns

the last marker from the file

8.17.3.5 bool FileReader::hasData ()

Checks if there are still events in the [FileReader](#)

Returns

false if no more events can be read from this [FileReader](#)

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

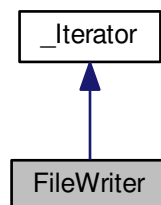
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.18 FileWriter Class Reference

compresses and stores all time tags to a file

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for FileWriter:



Public Member Functions

- [FileWriter](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) *tagger, const std::string &filename, std::vector< [channel_t](#) > channels)
constructor of a [FileWriter](#)
- [~FileWriter](#) ()
- void [split](#) (const std::string &new_filename="")
- void [setMaxFileSize](#) (long long max_file_size)
- long long [getMaxFileSize](#) ()
- long long [getTotalEvents](#) ()
- long long [getTotalSize](#) ()
- void [setMarker](#) (const std::string &marker)

Protected Member Functions

- bool `next_impl` (std::vector< [Tag](#) > &incoming_tags, [timestamp_t](#) begin_time, [timestamp_t](#) end_time) override
update iterator state
- void `clear_impl` () override
clear [Iterator](#) state.
- void `on_start` () override
callback when the measurement class is started
- void `on_stop` () override
callback when the measurement class is stopped

Additional Inherited Members

8.18.1 Detailed Description

compresses and stores all time tags to a file

8.18.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.18.2.1 `FileWriter::FileWriter (TimeTaggerBase * tagger, const std::string & filename, std::vector< channel_t > channels)`

constructor of a [FileWriter](#)

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>filename</i>	name of the file to store to
<i>channels</i>	channels which are stored to the file

8.18.2.2 `FileWriter::~FileWriter ()`

8.18.3 Member Function Documentation

8.18.3.1 `void FileWriter::clear_impl ()` `[override]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the `clear_impl()` method to reset its internal state. The `clear_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.18.3.2 `long long FileWriter::getMaxFileSize ()`

fetches the maximum file size. Please see `setMaxFileSize` for more details.

Returns

the maximum file size in bytes

8.18.3.3 `long long FileWriter::getTotalEvents ()`

queries the total amount of events stored in all files

Returns

the total amount of events stored

8.18.3.4 `long long FileWriter::getTotalSize ()`

queries the total amount of bytes stored in all files

Returns

the total amount of bytes stored

8.18.3.5 `bool FileWriter::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time)` [override], [protected], [virtual]

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the `next_impl()` method. The `next_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

8.18.3.6 void FileWriter::on_start () [override],[protected],[virtual]

callback when the measurement class is started

This function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.18.3.7 void FileWriter::on_stop () [override],[protected],[virtual]

callback when the measurement class is stopped

This function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.18.3.8 void FileWriter::setMarker (const std::string & *marker*)

writes a marker in the file. While parsing the file, the last marker can be extracted again.

Parameters

<i>marker</i>	the marker to write into the file
---------------	-----------------------------------

8.18.3.9 void FileWriter::setMaxFileSize (long long *max_file_size*)

Set the maximum file size on disk and so when the automatical split happens. Note: This is a rough limit, the actual file might be larger by one block.

Parameters

<i>max_file_size</i>	new maximum file size in bytes
----------------------	--------------------------------

8.18.3.10 void FileWriter::split (const std::string & *new_filename* = " ")

Close the current file and create a new one

Parameters

<i>new_filename</i>	filename of the new file. If empty, the old one will be used.
---------------------	---

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Iterators.h](#)

8.19 Flim Class Reference

Fluorescence lifetime imaging.

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Flim](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) *tagger, [channel_t](#) click_channel, [channel_t](#) start_channel, [channel_t](#) next_channel, [timestamp_t](#) binwidth=1000, int n_bins=1000, int n_pixels=1)
constructor of a FLIM measurement
- void [start](#) ()
- void [startFor](#) ([timestamp_t](#) capture_duration, bool [clear](#)=true)
- void [stop](#) ()
- void [clear](#) ()
- [timestamp_t](#) [getCaptureDuration](#) ()
- [GET_DATA_2D](#) (getData, int, array_out,)
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getIndex, [timestamp_t](#), array_out,)

8.19.1 Detailed Description

Fluorescence lifetime imaging.

Successively acquires n histograms (one for each pixel in the image), where each histogram is determined by the number of bins and the binwidth. Clicks that fall outside the histogram range are ignored.

Fluorescence-lifetime imaging microscopy or FLIM is an imaging technique for producing an image based on the differences in the exponential decay rate of the fluorescence from a fluorescent sample.

Fluorescence lifetimes can be determined in the time domain by using a pulsed source. When a population of fluorophores is excited by an ultrashort or delta pulse of light, the time-resolved fluorescence will decay exponentially.

8.19.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.19.2.1 [Flim::Flim](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) * tagger, [channel_t](#) click_channel, [channel_t](#) start_channel, [channel_t](#) next_channel, [timestamp_t](#) binwidth = 1000, int n_bins = 1000, int n_pixels = 1)

constructor of a FLIM measurement

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>click_channel</i>	channel that increments the count in a bin
<i>start_channel</i>	channel that sets start times relative to which clicks on the click channel are measured
<i>next_channel</i>	channel that increments the pixel
<i>binwidth</i>	width of one histogram bin in ps
<i>n_bins</i>	number of bins in each histogram
<i>n_pixels</i>	number of pixels

8.19.3 Member Function Documentation

8.19.3.1 void Flim::clear ()

8.19.3.2 Flim::GET_DATA_1D (getIndex , timestamp_t , array_out)

8.19.3.3 Flim::GET_DATA_2D (getData , int , array_out)

8.19.3.4 timestamp_t Flim::getCaptureDuration ()

8.19.3.5 void Flim::start ()

8.19.3.6 void Flim::startFor (timestamp_t capture_duration, bool clear = true)

8.19.3.7 void Flim::stop ()

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

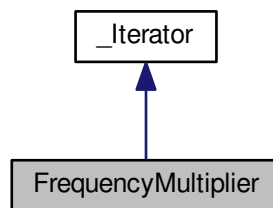
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.20 FrequencyMultiplier Class Reference

The signal of an input channel is scaled up to a higher frequency according to the multiplier passed as a parameter.

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for FrequencyMultiplier:



Public Member Functions

- [FrequencyMultiplier](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) *tagger, [channel_t](#) input_channel, int multiplier)
constructor of a [FrequencyMultiplier](#)
- [~FrequencyMultiplier](#) ()
- [channel_t](#) getChannel ()
- int [getMultiplier](#) ()

Protected Member Functions

- bool [next_impl](#) (std::vector< [Tag](#) > &incoming_tags, [timestamp_t](#) begin_time, [timestamp_t](#) end_time) override

update iterator state

Additional Inherited Members

8.20.1 Detailed Description

The signal of an input channel is scaled up to a higher frequency according to the multiplier passed as a parameter.

The [FrequencyMultiplier](#) inserts copies the original input events from the input_channel and adds additional events to match the upscaling factor. The algorithm used assumes a constant frequency and calculates out of the last two incoming events linearly the intermediate timestamps to match the upscaled frequency given by the multiplier parameter.

The [FrequencyMultiplier](#) can be used to restore the actual frequency applied to an input_channel which was reduces via the EventDivider to lower the effective data rate. For example a 80 MHz laser sync signal can be scaled down via setEventDivider(..., 80) to 1 MHz (hardware side) and an 80 MHz signal can be restored via [FrequencyMultiplier](#)(..., 80) on the software side with some loss in precision. The [FrequencyMultiplier](#) is an alternative way to reduce the data rate in comparison to the EventFilter, which has a higher precision but can be more difficult to use.

8.20.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.20.2.1 [FrequencyMultiplier::FrequencyMultiplier](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) * *tagger*, [channel_t](#) *input_channel*, int *multiplier*)

constructor of a [FrequencyMultiplier](#)

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>input_channel</i>	channel on which the upscaling of the frequency is based on
<i>multiplier</i>	frequency upscaling factor

8.20.2.2 [FrequencyMultiplier::~~FrequencyMultiplier](#) ()

8.20.3 Member Function Documentation

8.20.3.1 [channel_t](#) [FrequencyMultiplier::getChannel](#) ()

8.20.3.2 int [FrequencyMultiplier::getMultiplier](#) ()

8.20.3.3 bool [FrequencyMultiplier::next_impl](#) (std::vector< [Tag](#) > & *incoming_tags*, [timestamp_t](#) *begin_time*, [timestamp_t](#) *end_time*) [override], [protected], [virtual]

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the [next_impl\(\)](#) method. The [next_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

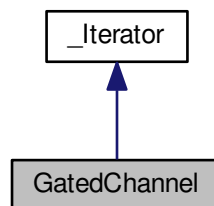
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.21 GatedChannel Class Reference

An input channel is gated by a gate channel.

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for GatedChannel:

**Public Member Functions**

- [GatedChannel](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) *[tagger](#), [channel_t](#) input_channel, [channel_t](#) gate_start_channel, [channel_t](#) gate_stop_channel)
constructor of a [GatedChannel](#)
- [~GatedChannel](#) ()
- [channel_t](#) [getChannel](#) ()
the new virtual channel

Protected Member Functions

- bool [next_impl](#) (std::vector< [Tag](#) > &incoming_tags, [timestamp_t](#) begin_time, [timestamp_t](#) end_time) override
update iterator state

Additional Inherited Members

8.21.1 Detailed Description

An input channel is gated by a gate channel.

Note: The gate is edge sensitive and not level sensitive. That means that the gate will transfer data only when an appropriate level change is detected on the `gate_start_channel`.

8.21.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.21.2.1 `GatedChannel::GatedChannel (TimeTaggerBase * tagger, channel_t input_channel, channel_t gate_start_channel, channel_t gate_stop_channel)`

constructor of a [GatedChannel](#)

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>input_channel</i>	channel which is gated
<i>gate_start_channel</i>	channel on which a signal detected will start the transmission of the input_channel through the gate
<i>gate_stop_channel</i>	channel on which a signal detected will stop the transmission of the input_channel through the gate

8.21.2.2 `GatedChannel::~~GatedChannel ()`

8.21.3 Member Function Documentation

8.21.3.1 `channel_t GatedChannel::getChannel ()`

the new virtual channel

This function returns the new allocated virtual channel. It can be used now in any new iterator.

8.21.3.2 `bool GatedChannel::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time)` [override], [protected], [virtual]

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the [next_impl\(\)](#) method. The [next_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Iterators.h](#)

8.22 Histogram Class Reference

Accumulate time differences into a histogram.

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Histogram](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) *tagger, [channel_t](#) click_channel, [channel_t](#) start_channel=[CHANNEL_UNUSED](#), [timestamp_t](#) binwidth=1000, int n_bins=1000)
constructor of a [Histogram](#) measurement
- void [start](#) ()
- void [startFor](#) ([timestamp_t](#) capture_duration, bool [clear](#)=true)
- void [stop](#) ()
- void [clear](#) ()
- [timestamp_t](#) [getCaptureDuration](#) ()
- bool [isRunning](#) ()
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getData, int, array_out,)
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getIndex, [timestamp_t](#), array_out,)

8.22.1 Detailed Description

Accumulate time differences into a histogram.

This is a simple multiple start, multiple stop measurement. This is a special case of the more general '[TimeDifferences](#)' measurement. Specifically, the thread waits for clicks on a first channel, the 'start channel', then measures the time difference between the last start click and all subsequent clicks on a second channel, the 'click channel', and stores them in a histogram. The histogram range and resolution is specified by the number of bins and the binwidth. Clicks that fall outside the histogram range are ignored. Data accumulation is performed independently for all start clicks. This type of measurement is frequently referred to as 'multiple start, multiple stop' measurement and corresponds to a full auto- or cross-correlation measurement.

8.22.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

- 8.22.2.1 [Histogram::Histogram](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) * tagger, [channel_t](#) click_channel, [channel_t](#) start_channel = [CHANNEL_UNUSED](#), [timestamp_t](#) binwidth = 1000, int n_bins = 1000)

constructor of a [Histogram](#) measurement

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>click_channel</i>	channel that increments the count in a bin
<i>start_channel</i>	channel that sets start times relative to which clicks on the click channel are measured
<i>binwidth</i>	width of one histogram bin in ps
<i>n_bins</i>	number of bins in the histogram

8.22.3 Member Function Documentation

8.22.3.1 void Histogram::clear ()

8.22.3.2 Histogram::GET_DATA_1D (getData , int , array_out)

8.22.3.3 Histogram::GET_DATA_1D (getIndex , timestamp_t , array_out)

8.22.3.4 timestamp_t Histogram::getCaptureDuration ()

8.22.3.5 bool Histogram::isRunning ()

8.22.3.6 void Histogram::start ()

8.22.3.7 void Histogram::startFor (timestamp_t capture_duration, bool clear = true)

8.22.3.8 void Histogram::stop ()

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

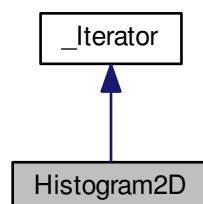
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.23 Histogram2D Class Reference

A 2-dimensional histogram of time differences. This can be used in measurements similar to 2D NRM spectroscopy.

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Histogram2D:



Public Member Functions

- [Histogram2D](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) **tagger*, [channel_t](#) *start_channel*, [channel_t](#) *stop_channel_1*, [channel_t](#) *stop_channel_2*, [timestamp_t](#) *binwidth_1*, [timestamp_t](#) *binwidth_2*, int *n_bins_1*, int *n_bins_2*)
constructor of a [Histogram2D](#) measurement
- [~Histogram2D](#) ()
- [GET_DATA_2D](#) (getData, int, array_out,)
- [GET_DATA_3D](#) (getIndex, [timestamp_t](#), array_out,)
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getIndex_1, [timestamp_t](#), array_out,)
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getIndex_2, [timestamp_t](#), array_out,)

Protected Member Functions

- bool [next_impl](#) (std::vector< [Tag](#) > &incoming_tags, [timestamp_t](#) *begin_time*, [timestamp_t](#) *end_time*) override
update iterator state
- void [clear_impl](#) () override
clear [Iterator](#) state.

Additional Inherited Members

8.23.1 Detailed Description

A 2-dimensional histogram of time differences. This can be used in measurements similar to 2D NRM spectroscopy.

This measurement is a 2-dimensional version of the [Histogram](#) measurement. The measurement accumulates two-dimensional histogram where stop signals from two separate channels define the bin coordinate. For instance, this kind of measurement is similar to that of typical 2D NMR spectroscopy.

8.23.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

- 8.23.2.1 [Histogram2D::Histogram2D](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) * *tagger*, [channel_t](#) *start_channel*, [channel_t](#) *stop_channel_1*, [channel_t](#) *stop_channel_2*, [timestamp_t](#) *binwidth_1*, [timestamp_t](#) *binwidth_2*, int *n_bins_1*, int *n_bins_2*)

constructor of a [Histogram2D](#) measurement

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	time tagger object
<i>start_channel</i>	channel on which start clicks are received
<i>stop_channel_1</i>	channel on which stop clicks for the time axis 1 are received
<i>stop_channel_2</i>	channel on which stop clicks for the time axis 2 are received
<i>binwidth_1</i>	bin width in ps for the time axis 1
<i>binwidth_2</i>	bin width in ps for the time axis 2
<i>n_bins_1</i>	the number of bins along the time axis 1
<i>n_bins_2</i>	the number of bins along the time axis 2

8.23.2.2 Histogram2D::~Histogram2D ()

8.23.3 Member Function Documentation

8.23.3.1 void Histogram2D::clear_impl () [override],[protected],[virtual]

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the [clear_impl\(\)](#) method to reset its internal state. The [clear_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.23.3.2 Histogram2D::GET_DATA_1D (getIndex_1 , timestamp_t , array_out)

Returns a vector of size `n_bins_1` containing the bin locations in ps for the time axis 1.

8.23.3.3 Histogram2D::GET_DATA_1D (getIndex_2 , timestamp_t , array_out)

Returns a vector of size `n_bins_2` containing the bin locations in ps for the time axis 2.

8.23.3.4 Histogram2D::GET_DATA_2D (getData , int , array_out)

Returns a two-dimensional array of size `n_bins_1` by `n_bins_2` containing the 2D histogram.

8.23.3.5 Histogram2D::GET_DATA_3D (getIndex , timestamp_t , array_out)

Returns a 3D array containing two coordinate matrices (meshgrid) for time bins in ps for the time axes 1 and 2. For details on meshgrid please take a look at the respective documentation either for Matlab or Python NumPy

8.23.3.6 bool Histogram2D::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time) [override],[protected],[virtual]

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the [next_impl\(\)](#) method. The [next_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

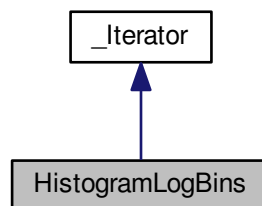
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.24 HistogramLogBins Class Reference

Accumulate time differences into a histogram with logarithmic increasing bin sizes.

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for HistogramLogBins:

**Public Member Functions**

- [HistogramLogBins](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) *tagger, [channel_t](#) click_channel, [channel_t](#) start_channel, double exp_start, double exp_stop, int n_bins)
constructor of a [HistogramLogBins](#) measurement
- [~HistogramLogBins](#) ()
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getData, unsigned long long, array_out,)
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getDataNormalizedCountsPerPs, double, array_out,)
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getDataNormalizedG2, double, array_out,)
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getBinEdges, [timestamp_t](#), array_out,)

Protected Member Functions

- bool [next_impl](#) (std::vector< [Tag](#) > &incoming_tags, [timestamp_t](#) begin_time, [timestamp_t](#) end_time) override
update iterator state
- void [clear_impl](#) () override
clear [Iterator](#) state.

Additional Inherited Members

8.24.1 Detailed Description

Accumulate time differences into a histogram with logarithmic increasing bin sizes.

This is a multiple start, multiple stop measurement, and works the very same way as the histogram measurement but with logarithmic increasing bin widths. After initializing the measurement (or after an overflow) no data is accumulated in the histogram until the full histogram duration has passed to ensure a balanced count accumulation over the full histogram.

8.24.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.24.2.1 `HistogramLogBins::HistogramLogBins (TimeTaggerBase * tagger, channel_t click_channel, channel_t start_channel, double exp_start, double exp_stop, int n_bins)`

constructor of a [HistogramLogBins](#) measurement

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>click_channel</i>	channel that increments the count in a bin
<i>start_channel</i>	channel that sets start times relative to which clicks on the click channel are measured
<i>exp_start</i>	exponent for the lowest time differences in the histogram: $10^{\text{exp_start}}$ s, lowest exp_start: -12 => 1ps
<i>exp_stop</i>	exponent for the highest time differences in the histogram: $10^{\text{exp_stop}}$ s
<i>n_bins</i>	total number of bins in the histogram

8.24.2.2 `HistogramLogBins::~~HistogramLogBins ()`

8.24.3 Member Function Documentation

8.24.3.1 `void HistogramLogBins::clear_impl ()` `[override]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the `clear_impl()` method to reset its internal state. The `clear_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.24.3.2 `HistogramLogBins::GET_DATA_1D (getData , unsigned long long, array_out)`

returns the absolute counts for the bins

8.24.3.3 HistogramLogBins::GET_DATA_1D (*getDataNormalizedCountsPerPs* , *double* , *array_out*)

returns the counts normalized by the binwidth of each bin

8.24.3.4 HistogramLogBins::GET_DATA_1D (*getDataNormalizedG2* , *double* , *array_out*)

returns the counts normalized by the binwidth and the average count rate. This matches the implementation of `Correlation::getDataNormalized`

8.24.3.5 HistogramLogBins::GET_DATA_1D (*getBinEdges* , *timestamp_t* , *array_out*)

returns the edges of the bins in ps

8.24.3.6 `bool HistogramLogBins::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time)` [override], [protected], [virtual]

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the `next_impl()` method. The `next_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

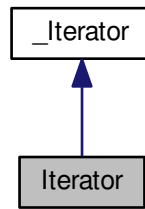
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.25 Iterator Class Reference

a simple event queue

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Iterator:



Public Member Functions

- `Iterator (TimeTaggerBase *tagger, channel_t channel)`
standard constructor
- `~Iterator ()`
- `timestamp_t next ()`
get next timestamp
- `size_t size ()`
get queue size

Protected Member Functions

- `bool next_impl (std::vector< Tag > &incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time)` override
update iterator state
- `void clear_impl ()` override
clear `Iterator` state.

Additional Inherited Members

8.25.1 Detailed Description

a simple event queue

A simple `Iterator`, just keeping a first-in first-out queue of event timestamps.

Deprecated use `TimeTagStream`

8.25.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.25.2.1 `Iterator::Iterator (TimeTaggerBase * tagger, channel_t channel)`

standard constructor

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	the backend
<i>channel</i>	the channel to get events from

8.25.2.2 `Iterator::~~Iterator ()`

8.25.3 Member Function Documentation

8.25.3.1 `void Iterator::clear_impl ()` `[override]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the [clear_impl\(\)](#) method to reset its internal state. The [clear_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.25.3.2 `timestamp_t Iterator::next ()`

get next timestamp

get the next timestamp from the queue.

8.25.3.3 `bool Iterator::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time)` `[override]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the [next_impl\(\)](#) method. The [next_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

8.25.3.4 size_t Iterator::size ()

get queue size

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

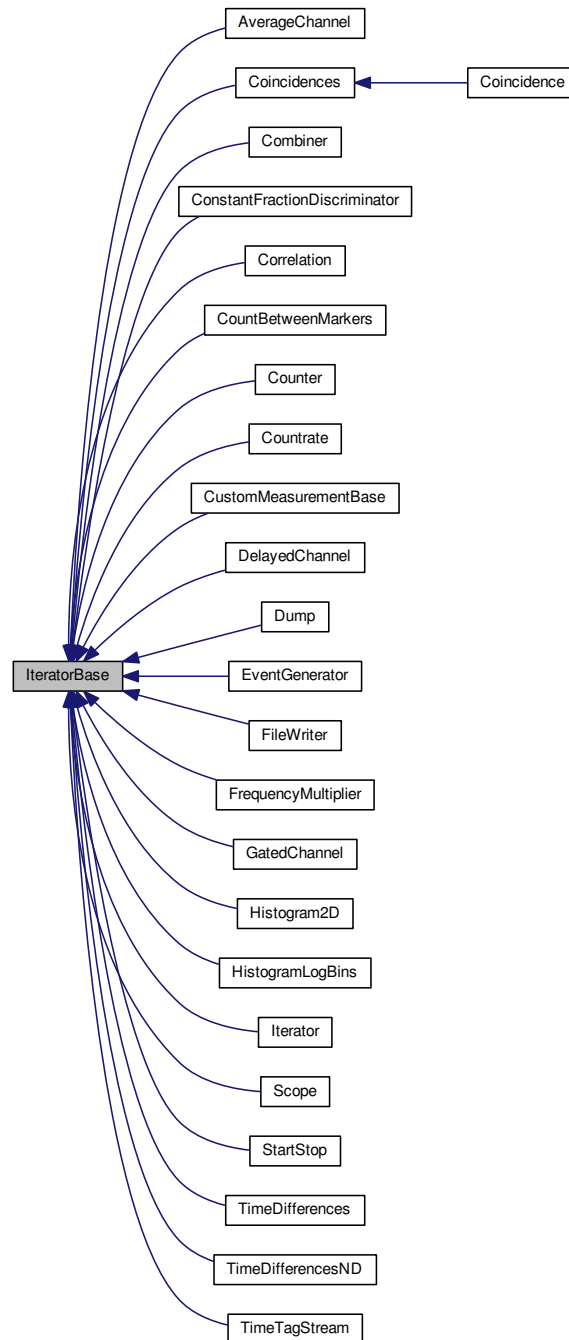
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.26 IteratorBase Class Reference

Base class for all iterators.

```
#include <TimeTagger.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for IteratorBase:



Public Member Functions

- virtual `~IteratorBase()`
destructor
- void `start()`
start the iterator
- void `startFor(timestamp_t capture_duration, bool clear=true)`

- *start the iterator, and stops it after the capture_duration*
- void `stop` ()
stop the iterator
- void `clear` ()
clear `Iterator` state.
- bool `isRunning` ()
query the `Iterator` state.
- `timestamp_t` `getCaptureDuration` ()
query the evaluation time

Protected Member Functions

- `IteratorBase` (`TimeTaggerBase` *tagger)
standard constructor
- void `registerChannel` (`channel_t` channel)
register a channel
- void `unregisterChannel` (`channel_t` channel)
unregister a channel
- `channel_t` `getNewVirtualChannel` ()
allocate a new virtual output channel for this iterator
- void `finishInitialization` ()
method to call after finishing the initialization of the measurement
- virtual void `clear_impl` ()
clear `Iterator` state.
- virtual void `on_start` ()
callback when the measurement class is started
- virtual void `on_stop` ()
callback when the measurement class is stopped
- void `lock` ()
acquire update lock
- void `unlock` ()
release update lock
- `OrderedBarrier::OrderInstance` `parallelize` (`OrderedPipeline` &pipeline)
release lock and continue work in parallel
- `std::unique_lock`< `std::mutex` > `getLock` ()
acquire update lock
- virtual bool `next_impl` (`std::vector`< `Tag` > &incoming_tags, `timestamp_t` begin_time, `timestamp_t` end_time)↵
update iterator state

Protected Attributes

- `std::set`< `channel_t` > `channels_registered`
list of channels used by the iterator
- bool `running`
running state of the iterator
- bool `autostart`
- `TimeTaggerBase` * `tagger`
- `timestamp_t` `capture_duration`

Friends

- class [TimeTaggerRunner](#)
- class [TimeTaggerProxy](#)
- class [SynchronizedMeasurements](#)

8.26.1 Detailed Description

Base class for all iterators.

8.26.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.26.2.1 `IteratorBase::IteratorBase (TimeTaggerBase * tagger)` `[protected]`

standard constructor

will register with the [TimeTagger](#) backend.

8.26.2.2 `virtual IteratorBase::~~IteratorBase ()` `[virtual]`

destructor

will stop and unregister prior finalization.

8.26.3 Member Function Documentation

8.26.3.1 `void IteratorBase::clear ()`

clear [Iterator](#) state.

8.26.3.2 `virtual void IteratorBase::clear_impl ()` `[inline]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the `clear_impl()` method to reset its internal state. The `clear_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented in [EventGenerator](#), [FileWriter](#), [Scope](#), [Correlation](#), [HistogramLogBins](#), [TimeDifferencesND](#), [Histogram2D](#), [TimeDifferences](#), [StartStop](#), [Dump](#), [TimeTagStream](#), [Iterator](#), [Countrate](#), [Counter](#), [CountBetweenMarkers](#), [AverageChannel](#), and [Combiner](#).

8.26.3.3 `void IteratorBase::finishInitialization ()` `[protected]`

method to call after finishing the initialization of the measurement

8.26.3.4 `timestamp_t` `IteratorBase::getCaptureDuration ()`

query the evaluation time

Query the total capture duration since the last call to clear. This might have a wrong amount of time if there were some overflows within this range.

Returns

capture duration of the data

8.26.3.5 `std::unique_lock<std::mutex>` `IteratorBase::getLock ()` `[protected]`

acquire update lock

All mutable operations on a iterator are guarded with an update mutex. Implementers are adviced to lock an iterator, whenever internal state is queried or changed.

Returns

a lock object, which releases the lock when this instance is freed

8.26.3.6 `channel_t` `IteratorBase::getNewVirtualChannel ()` `[protected]`

allocate a new virtual output channel for this iterator

8.26.3.7 `bool` `IteratorBase::isRunning ()`

query the [Iterator](#) state.

Fetches if this iterator is running.

8.26.3.8 `void` `IteratorBase::lock ()` `[protected]`

acquire update lock

All mutable operations on a iterator are guarded with an update mutex. Implementers are adviced to [lock\(\)](#) an iterator, whenever internal state is queried or changed.

Deprecated use `getLock`

8.26.3.9 `virtual bool` `IteratorBase::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time)` `[protected]`, `[pure virtual]`

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the `next_impl()` method. The `next_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implemented in [EventGenerator](#), [FileWriter](#), [ConstantFractionDiscriminator](#), [Scope](#), [Correlation](#), [HistogramLog](#), [Bins](#), [TimeDifferencesND](#), [Histogram2D](#), [TimeDifferences](#), [StartStop](#), [Dump](#), [TimeTagStream](#), [Iterator](#), [Frequency](#), [Multiplier](#), [GatedChannel](#), [DelayedChannel](#), [Countrate](#), [Coincidences](#), [Counter](#), [CountBetweenMarkers](#), [Average](#), [Channel](#), and [Combiner](#).

8.26.3.10 `virtual void IteratorBase::on_start () [inline],[protected],[virtual]`

callback when the measurement class is started

This function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented in [EventGenerator](#), [FileWriter](#), [ConstantFractionDiscriminator](#), [TimeDifferencesND](#), [TimeDifferences](#), [StartStop](#), [Dump](#), [DelayedChannel](#), [Countrate](#), and [Counter](#).

8.26.3.11 `virtual void IteratorBase::on_stop () [inline],[protected],[virtual]`

callback when the measurement class is stopped

This function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented in [FileWriter](#), and [Dump](#).

8.26.3.12 `OrderedBarrier::OrderInstance IteratorBase::parallelize (OrderedPipeline & pipeline) [protected]`

release lock and continue work in parallel

The measurement's lock is released, allowing this measurement to continue, while still executing work in parallel.

Returns

a ordered barrier instance that can be synced afterwards.

8.26.3.13 `void IteratorBase::registerChannel (channel_t channel) [protected]`

register a channel

Only channels registered by any iterator attached to a backend are delivered over the usb.

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	the channel
----------------	-------------

8.26.3.14 void IteratorBase::start ()

start the iterator

The default behavior for iterators is to start automatically on creation.

8.26.3.15 void IteratorBase::startFor (timestamp_t capture_duration, bool clear = true)

start the iterator, and stops it after the capture_duration

Parameters

<i>capture_duration</i>	capture duration until the measurement is stopped
<i>clear</i>	resets the data aquired

When the startFor is called before the previous measurement has ended and the clear parameter is set to false, then the passed capture_duration will be added on top to the current max_capture_duration

8.26.3.16 void IteratorBase::stop ()

stop the iterator

The iterator is put into the STOPPED state, but will still be registered with the backend.

8.26.3.17 void IteratorBase::unlock () [protected]

release update lock

see [lock\(\)](#)

Deprecated use getLock

8.26.3.18 void IteratorBase::unregisterChannel (channel_t channel) [protected]

unregister a channel

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	the channel
----------------	-------------

8.26.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

8.26.4.1 friend class `SynchronizedMeasurements` [friend]

8.26.4.2 friend class `TimeTaggerProxy` [friend]

8.26.4.3 friend class `TimeTaggerRunner` [friend]

8.26.5 Member Data Documentation

8.26.5.1 `bool IteratorBase::autostart` [protected]

8.26.5.2 `timestamp_t IteratorBase::capture_duration` [protected]

8.26.5.3 `std::set<channel_t> IteratorBase::channels_registered` [protected]

list of channels used by the iterator

8.26.5.4 `bool IteratorBase::running` [protected]

running state of the iterator

8.26.5.5 `TimeTaggerBase* IteratorBase::tagger` [protected]

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [TimeTagger.h](#)

8.27 OrderedBarrier Class Reference

```
#include <TimeTagger.h>
```

Classes

- class [OrderInstance](#)

Public Member Functions

- [OrderedBarrier](#) ()
- [~OrderedBarrier](#) ()
- [OrderInstance](#) queue ()
- void [waitUntilFinished](#) ()

Friends

- class [OrderInstance](#)

8.27.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.27.1.1 `OrderedBarrier::OrderedBarrier ()`

8.27.1.2 `OrderedBarrier::~~OrderedBarrier ()`

8.27.2 Member Function Documentation

8.27.2.1 `OrderInstance OrderedBarrier::queue ()`

8.27.2.2 `void OrderedBarrier::waitUntilFinished ()`

8.27.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation

8.27.3.1 `friend class OrderInstance` [*friend*]

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [TimeTagger.h](#)

8.28 OrderedPipeline Class Reference

```
#include <TimeTagger.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [OrderedPipeline](#) ()
- [~OrderedPipeline](#) ()

Friends

- class [IteratorBase](#)

8.28.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.28.1.1 `OrderedPipeline::OrderedPipeline ()`

8.28.1.2 `OrderedPipeline::~~OrderedPipeline ()`

8.28.2 Friends And Related Function Documentation

8.28.2.1 `friend class IteratorBase [friend]`

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [TimeTagger.h](#)

8.29 OrderedBarrier::OrderInstance Class Reference

```
#include <TimeTagger.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [OrderInstance](#) ()
- [OrderInstance](#) ([OrderedBarrier](#) *parent, uint64_t instance_id)
- [~OrderInstance](#) ()
- void [sync](#) ()
- void [release](#) ()

Friends

- class [OrderedBarrier](#)

8.29.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.29.1.1 `OrderedBarrier::OrderInstance::OrderInstance ()`

8.29.1.2 `OrderedBarrier::OrderInstance::OrderInstance (OrderedBarrier * parent, uint64_t instance_id)`

8.29.1.3 `OrderedBarrier::OrderInstance::~~OrderInstance ()`

8.29.2 Member Function Documentation

8.29.2.1 `void OrderedBarrier::OrderInstance::release ()`

8.29.2.2 `void OrderedBarrier::OrderInstance::sync ()`

8.29.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation

8.29.3.1 `friend class OrderedBarrier [friend]`

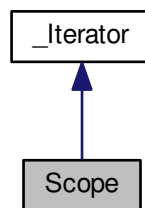
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [TimeTagger.h](#)

8.30 Scope Class Reference

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Scope:



Public Member Functions

- `Scope (TimeTaggerBase *tagger, std::vector< channel_t > event_channels, channel_t trigger_channel, timestamp_t window_size=1000000000, int n_traces=1, int n_max_events=1000)`
constructor of a `Scope` measurement
- `~Scope ()`
- `bool ready ()`
- `int triggered ()`
- `std::vector< std::vector< Event > > getData ()`
- `timestamp_t getWindowSize ()`

Protected Member Functions

- `bool next_impl (std::vector< Tag > &incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time)` override
update iterator state
- `void clear_impl ()` override
clear `Iterator` state.

Additional Inherited Members

8.30.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.30.1.1 `Scope::Scope (TimeTaggerBase * tagger, std::vector< channel_t > event_channels, channel_t trigger_channel, timestamp_t window_size = 1000000000, int n_traces = 1, int n_max_events = 1000)`

constructor of a `Scope` measurement

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>event_channels</i>	channels which are captured
<i>trigger_channel</i>	channel that starts a new trace
<i>window_size</i>	window time of each trace
<i>n_traces</i>	amount of traces ($n_traces < 1$, automatic retrigger)
<i>n_max_events</i>	maximum number of tags in each trace

8.30.1.2 `Scope::~~Scope ()`

8.30.2 Member Function Documentation

8.30.2.1 `void Scope::clear_impl () [override],[protected],[virtual]`

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the `clear_impl()` method to reset its internal state. The `clear_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.30.2.2 `std::vector<std::vector<Event>> Scope::getData ()`8.30.2.3 `timestamp_t Scope::getWindowSize ()`8.30.2.4 `bool Scope::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time) [override],[protected],[virtual]`

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the `next_impl()` method. The `next_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

8.30.2.5 `bool Scope::ready ()`

8.30.2.6 `int Scope::triggered ()`

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

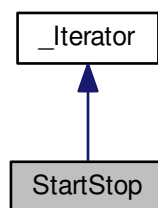
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.31 StartStop Class Reference

simple start-stop measurement

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for StartStop:



Public Member Functions

- [StartStop](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) *tagger, [channel_t](#) click_channel, [channel_t](#) start_channel=[CHANNEL_UNU](#)SED, [timestamp_t](#) binwidth=1000)
constructor of [StartStop](#)
- [~StartStop](#) ()
- [GET_DATA_2D](#) (getData, [timestamp_t](#), array_out,)

Protected Member Functions

- `bool next_impl` (std::vector< [Tag](#) > &incoming_tags, [timestamp_t](#) begin_time, [timestamp_t](#) end_time) override
update iterator state
- `void clear_impl` () override
clear [Iterator](#) state.
- `void on_start` () override
callback when the measurement class is started

Additional Inherited Members

8.31.1 Detailed Description

simple start-stop measurement

This class performs a start-stop measurement between two channels and stores the time differences in a histogram. The histogram resolution is specified beforehand (binwidth) but the histogram range is unlimited. It is adapted to the largest time difference that was detected. Thus all pairs of subsequent clicks are registered.

Be aware, on long-running measurements this may considerably slow down system performance and even crash the system entirely when attached to an unsuitable signal source.

8.31.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.31.2.1 `StartStop::StartStop (TimeTaggerBase * tagger, channel_t click_channel, channel_t start_channel = CHANNEL_UNUSED, timestamp_t binwidth = 1000)`

constructor of [StartStop](#)

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>click_channel</i>	channel for stop clicks
<i>start_channel</i>	channel for start clicks
<i>binwidth</i>	width of one histogram bin in ps

8.31.2.2 `StartStop::~~StartStop ()`

8.31.3 Member Function Documentation

8.31.3.1 `void StartStop::clear_impl ()` `[override]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the `clear_impl()` method to reset its internal state. The `clear_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.31.3.2 `StartStop::GET_DATA_2D (getData , timestamp_t , array_out)`

8.31.3.3 `bool StartStop::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time)` `[override]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the `next_impl()` method. The `next_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

8.31.3.4 `void StartStop::on_start ()` `[override]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

callback when the measurement class is started

This function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Iterators.h](#)

8.32 SynchronizedMeasurements Class Reference

start, stop and clear several measurements synchronized

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [SynchronizedMeasurements](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) *tagger)
construct a [SynchronizedMeasurements](#) object
- [~SynchronizedMeasurements](#) ()
- void [registerMeasurement](#) ([_Iterator](#) *measurement)
register a measurement (iterator) to the SynchronizedMeasurements-group.
- void [unregisterMeasurement](#) ([_Iterator](#) *measurement)
unregister a measurement (iterator) from the SynchronizedMeasurements-group.
- void [clear](#) ()
clear all registered measurements synchronously
- void [start](#) ()
start all registered measurements synchronously
- void [stop](#) ()
stop all registered measurements synchronously
- void [startFor](#) ([timestamp_t](#) capture_duration, bool [clear](#)=true)
start all registered measurements synchronously, and stops them after the capture_duration
- bool [isRunning](#) ()
check if any iterator is running
- [TimeTaggerBase](#) * [getTagger](#) ()

Protected Member Functions

- void `runCallback` (`TimeTaggerBase::IteratorCallback` callback, bool block=true)
run a callback on all registered measurements synchronously

8.32.1 Detailed Description

start, stop and clear several measurements synchronized

For the case that several measurements should be started, stopped or cleared at the very same time, a `SynchronizedMeasurements` object can be create to which all the measurements (also called iterators) can be registered with `.registerMeasurement(measurement)`. Calling `.stop()`, `.start()` or `.clear()` on the `SynchronizedMeasurements` object will call the respective method on each of the registered measurements at the very same time. That means that all measurements taking part will have processed the very same time tags.

8.32.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.32.2.1 `SynchronizedMeasurements::SynchronizedMeasurements (TimeTaggerBase * tagger)`

construct a `SynchronizedMeasurements` object

Parameters

<code>tagger</code>	reference to a <code>TimeTagger</code>
---------------------	--

8.32.2.2 `SynchronizedMeasurements::~~SynchronizedMeasurements ()`

8.32.3 Member Function Documentation

8.32.3.1 `void SynchronizedMeasurements::clear ()`

clear all registered measurements synchronously

8.32.3.2 `TimeTaggerBase* SynchronizedMeasurements::getTagger ()`

Returns a proxy tagger object, which shall be used to create immediately registered measurements. Those measurements will not start automatically.

8.32.3.3 `bool SynchronizedMeasurements::isRunning ()`

check if any iterator is running

8.32.3.4 `void SynchronizedMeasurements::registerMeasurement (_Iterator * measurement)`

register a measurement (iterator) to the SynchronizedMeasurements-group.

All available methods called on the [SynchronizedMeasurements](#) will happen at the very same time for all the registered measurements.

8.32.3.5 `void SynchronizedMeasurements::runCallback (TimeTaggerBase::IteratorCallback callback, bool block = true)` `[protected]`

run a callback on all registered measurements synchronously

Please keep in mind that the callback is copied for each measurement. So please avoid big captures.

8.32.3.6 `void SynchronizedMeasurements::start ()`

start all registered measurements synchronously

8.32.3.7 `void SynchronizedMeasurements::startFor (timestamp_t capture_duration, bool clear = true)`

start all registered measurements synchronously, and stops them after the *capture_duration*

8.32.3.8 `void SynchronizedMeasurements::stop ()`

stop all registered measurements synchronously

8.32.3.9 `void SynchronizedMeasurements::unregisterMeasurement (_Iterator * measurement)`

unregister a measurement (iterator) from the SynchronizedMeasurements-group.

Stops synchronizing calls on the selected measurement, if the measurement is not within this synchronized group, the method does nothing.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Iterators.h](#)

8.33 Tag Struct Reference

a single event on a channel

```
#include <TimeTagger.h>
```

Public Types

- enum [Type](#) : unsigned char {
[Type::TimeTag](#) = 0, [Type::Error](#) = 1, [Type::OverflowBegin](#) = 2, [Type::OverflowEnd](#) = 3,
[Type::MissedEvents](#) = 4 }

Public Attributes

- enum [Tag::Type](#) type
- char [reserved](#)
- unsigned short [missed_events](#)
- [channel_t](#) channel
- [timestamp_t](#) time

8.33.1 Detailed Description

a single event on a channel

Channel events are passed from the backend to registered iterators by the `IteratorBase::next()` callback function.

A [Tag](#) describes a single event on a channel.

8.33.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

8.33.2.1 enum `Tag::Type` : unsigned char [strong]

This enum marks what kind of event this object represents: `TimeTag`: a normal event from any input channel
`Error`: an error in the internal data processing, e.g. on plugging the external clock. This invalidates the global time
`OverflowBegin`: this marks the begin of an interval with incomplete data because of too high data rates
`OverflowEnd`: this marks the end of the interval. All events, which were lost in this interval, have been handled
`MissedEvents`: this virtual event signals the amount of lost events per channel within an overflow interval. Repeated usage for higher amounts of events

Enumerator

TimeTag
Error
OverflowBegin
OverflowEnd
MissedEvents

8.33.3 Member Data Documentation

8.33.3.1 `channel_t` `Tag::channel`

8.33.3.2 unsigned short `Tag::missed_events`

8.33.3.3 char `Tag::reserved`

8.33.3.4 `timestamp_t` `Tag::time`

8.33.3.5 enum `Tag::Type` `Tag::type`

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

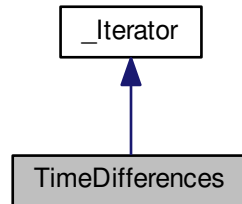
- [TimeTagger.h](#)

8.34 TimeDifferences Class Reference

Accumulates the time differences between clicks on two channels in one or more histograms.

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for TimeDifferences:



Public Member Functions

- `TimeDifferences` (`TimeTaggerBase` *tagger, `channel_t` click_channel, `channel_t` start_channel=`CHANNEL_UNUSED`, `channel_t` next_channel=`CHANNEL_UNUSED`, `channel_t` sync_channel=`CHANNEL_UNUSED`, `timestamp_t` binwidth=1000, int n_bins=1000, int n_histograms=1)
constructor of a `TimeDifferences` measurement
- `~TimeDifferences` ()
- `GET_DATA_2D` (getData, int, array_out,)
returns a two-dimensional array of size 'n_bins' by 'n_histograms' containing the histograms
- `GET_DATA_1D` (getIndex, `timestamp_t`, array_out,)
returns a vector of size 'n_bins' containing the time bins in ps
- void `setMaxCounts` (uint64_t max_counts)
set the number of rollovers at which the measurement stops integrating
- uint64_t `getCounts` ()
returns the number of rollovers (histogram index resets)
- bool `ready` ()
returns 'true' when the required number of rollovers set by 'setMaxCounts' has been reached

Protected Member Functions

- bool `next_impl` (std::vector< `Tag` > &incoming_tags, `timestamp_t` begin_time, `timestamp_t` end_time) override
update iterator state
- void `clear_impl` () override
clear `Iterator` state.
- void `on_start` () override
callback when the measurement class is started

Additional Inherited Members

8.34.1 Detailed Description

Accumulates the time differences between clicks on two channels in one or more histograms.

A multidimensional histogram measurement with the option up to include three additional channels that control how to step through the indices of the histogram array. This is a very powerful and generic measurement. You can use it to record cross-correlation, lifetime measurements, fluorescence lifetime imaging and many more measurements based on pulsed excitation. Specifically, the measurement waits for a tag on the 'start_channel', then measures the time difference between the start tag and all subsequent tags on the 'click_channel' and stores them in a histogram. If no 'start_channel' is specified, the 'click_channel' is used as 'start_channel' corresponding to an auto-correlation measurement. The histogram has a number 'n_bins' of bins of bin width 'binwidth'. Clicks that fall outside the histogram range are discarded. Data accumulation is performed independently for all start tags. This type of measurement is frequently referred to as 'multiple start, multiple stop' measurement and corresponds to a full auto- or cross-correlation measurement.

The data obtained from subsequent start tags can be accumulated into the same histogram (one-dimensional measurement) or into different histograms (two-dimensional measurement). In this way, you can perform more general two-dimensional time-difference measurements. The parameter 'n_histograms' specifies the number of histograms. After each tag on the 'next_channel', the histogram index is incremented by one and reset to zero after reaching the last valid index. The measurement starts with the first tag on the 'next_channel'.

You can also provide a synchronization trigger that resets the histogram index by specifying a 'sync_channel'. The measurement starts when a tag on the 'sync_channel' arrives with a subsequent tag on 'next_channel'. When a rollover occurs, the accumulation is stopped until the next sync and subsequent next signal. A sync signal before a rollover will stop the accumulation, reset the histogram index and a subsequent signal on the 'next_channel' starts the accumulation again.

Typically, you will run the measurement indefinitely until stopped by the user. However, it is also possible to specify the maximum number of rollovers of the histogram index. In this case the measurement stops when the number of rollovers has reached the specified value. This means that for both a one-dimensional and for a two-dimensional measurement, it will measure until the measurement went through the specified number of rollovers / sync tags.

8.34.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.34.2.1 `TimeDifferences::TimeDifferences (TimeTaggerBase * tagger, channel_t click_channel, channel_t start_channel = CHANNEL_UNUSED, channel_t next_channel = CHANNEL_UNUSED, channel_t sync_channel = CHANNEL_UNUSED, timestamp_t binwidth = 1000, int n_bins = 1000, int n_histograms = 1)`

constructor of a [TimeDifferences](#) measurement

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>click_channel</i>	channel that increments the count in a bin
<i>start_channel</i>	channel that sets start times relative to which clicks on the click channel are measured
<i>next_channel</i>	channel that increments the histogram index
<i>sync_channel</i>	channel that resets the histogram index to zero
<i>binwidth</i>	width of one histogram bin in ps
<i>n_bins</i>	number of bins in each histogram
<i>n_histograms</i>	number of histograms

8.34.2.2 TimeDifferences::~~TimeDifferences ()

8.34.3 Member Function Documentation

8.34.3.1 void TimeDifferences::clear_impl () [override],[protected],[virtual]

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the [clear_impl\(\)](#) method to reset its internal state. The [clear_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.34.3.2 TimeDifferences::GET_DATA_1D (getIndex , timestamp_t , array_out)

returns a vector of size 'n_bins' containing the time bins in ps

8.34.3.3 TimeDifferences::GET_DATA_2D (getData , int , array_out)

returns a two-dimensional array of size 'n_bins' by 'n_histograms' containing the histograms

8.34.3.4 uint64_t TimeDifferences::getCounts ()

returns the number of rollovers (histogram index resets)

8.34.3.5 bool TimeDifferences::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time) [override],[protected],[virtual]

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the [next_impl\(\)](#) method. The [next_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

8.34.3.6 `void TimeDifferences::on_start ()` `[override]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

callback when the measurement class is started

This function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.34.3.7 `bool TimeDifferences::ready ()`

returns 'true' when the required number of rollovers set by 'setMaxCounts' has been reached

8.34.3.8 `void TimeDifferences::setMaxCounts (uint64_t max_counts)`

set the number of rollovers at which the measurement stops integrating

Parameters

<i>max_counts</i>	maximum number of sync/next clicks
-------------------	------------------------------------

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

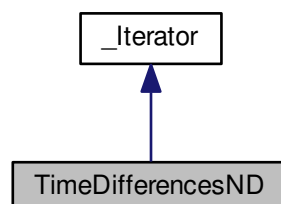
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.35 TimeDifferencesND Class Reference

Accumulates the time differences between clicks on two channels in a multi-dimensional histogram.

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for TimeDifferencesND:



Public Member Functions

- [TimeDifferencesND](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) *tagger, [channel_t](#) click_channel, [channel_t](#) start_channel, [std::vector< channel_t >](#) next_channels, [std::vector< channel_t >](#) sync_channels, [std::vector< int >](#) n_histograms, [timestamp_t](#) binwidth, [size_t](#) n_bins)
constructor of a [TimeDifferencesND](#) measurement
- [~TimeDifferencesND](#) ()
- [GET_DATA_2D](#) (getData, int, array_out,)
returns a two-dimensional array of size n_bins by all n_histograms containing the histograms
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getIndex, [timestamp_t](#), array_out,)
returns a vector of size n_bins containing the time bins in ps

Protected Member Functions

- bool [next_impl](#) ([std::vector< Tag >](#) &incoming_tags, [timestamp_t](#) begin_time, [timestamp_t](#) end_time) override
update iterator state
- void [clear_impl](#) () override
clear [Iterator](#) state.
- void [on_start](#) () override
callback when the measurement class is started

Additional Inherited Members

8.35.1 Detailed Description

Accumulates the time differences between clicks on two channels in a multi-dimensional histogram.

This is a multidimensional implementation of the [TimeDifferences](#) measurement class. Please read their documentation first.

This measurement class extends the [TimeDifferences](#) interface for a multidimensional amount of histograms. It captures many multiple start - multiple stop histograms, but with many asynchronous next_channel triggers. After each tag on each next_channel, the histogram index of the associated dimension is incremented by one and reset to zero after reaching the last valid index. The elements of the parameter n_histograms specifies the number of histograms per dimension. The accumulation starts when next_channel has been triggered on all dimensions.

You should provide a synchronization trigger by specifying a sync_channel per dimension. It will stop the accumulation when an associated histogram index rollover occurs. A sync event will also stop the accumulation, reset the histogram index of the associated dimension, and a subsequent event on the corresponding next_channel starts the accumulation again. The synchronization is done asynchronous, so an event on the next_channel increases the histogram index even if the accumulation is stopped. The accumulation starts when a tag on the sync_channel arrives with a subsequent tag on next_channel for all dimensions.

Please use setInputDelay to adjust the latency of all channels. In general, the order of the provided triggers including maximum jitter should be: old start trigger – all sync triggers – all next triggers – new start trigger

8.35.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

- 8.35.2.1 [TimeDifferencesND::TimeDifferencesND](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) * tagger, [channel_t](#) click_channel, [channel_t](#) start_channel, [std::vector< channel_t >](#) next_channels, [std::vector< channel_t >](#) sync_channels, [std::vector< int >](#) n_histograms, [timestamp_t](#) binwidth, [size_t](#) n_bins)

constructor of a [TimeDifferencesND](#) measurement

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>click_channel</i>	channel that increments the count in a bin
<i>start_channel</i>	channel that sets start times relative to which clicks on the click channel are measured
<i>next_channels</i>	vector of channels that increments the histogram index
<i>sync_channels</i>	vector of channels that resets the histogram index to zero
<i>n_histograms</i>	vector of numbers of histograms per dimension
<i>binwidth</i>	width of one histogram bin in ps
<i>n_bins</i>	number of bins in each histogram

8.35.2.2 TimeDifferencesND::~~TimeDifferencesND ()

8.35.3 Member Function Documentation

8.35.3.1 void TimeDifferencesND::clear_impl () [override], [protected], [virtual]

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the [clear_impl\(\)](#) method to reset its internal state. The [clear_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.35.3.2 TimeDifferencesND::GET_DATA_1D (getIndex , timestamp_t , array_out)

returns a vector of size *n_bins* containing the time bins in ps

8.35.3.3 TimeDifferencesND::GET_DATA_2D (getData , int , array_out)

returns a two-dimensional array of size *n_bins* by all *n_histograms* containing the histograms

8.35.3.4 bool TimeDifferencesND::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time) [override], [protected], [virtual]

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the [next_impl\(\)](#) method. The [next_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

8.35.3.5 `void TimeDifferencesND::on_start ()` `[override],[protected],[virtual]`

callback when the measurement class is started

This function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

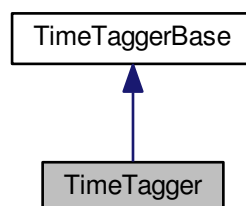
- [Iterators.h](#)

8.36 TimeTagger Class Reference

backend for the [TimeTagger](#).

```
#include <TimeTagger.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for TimeTagger:



Public Member Functions

- virtual void [reset](#) ()=0
reset the [TimeTagger](#) object to default settings and detach all iterators
- virtual void [setTestSignalDivider](#) (int divider)=0
set the divider for the frequency of the test signal
- virtual int [getTestSignalDivider](#) ()=0
get the divider for the frequency of the test signal
- virtual void [setTriggerLevel](#) ([channel_t](#) channel, double voltage)=0
set the trigger voltage threshold of a channel
- virtual double [getTriggerLevel](#) ([channel_t](#) channel)=0
get the trigger voltage threshold of a channel
- virtual [timestamp_t](#) [getHardwareDelayCompensation](#) ([channel_t](#) channel)=0
get hardware delay compensation of a channel
- virtual void [setInputMux](#) ([channel_t](#) channel, int mux_mode)=0
configures the input multiplexer
- virtual int [getInputMux](#) ([channel_t](#) channel)=0
fetches the configuration of the input multiplexer
- virtual void [setConditionalFilter](#) (std::vector< [channel_t](#) > trigger, std::vector< [channel_t](#) > filtered, bool hardwareDelayCompensation=true)=0
configures the conditional filter
- virtual void [clearConditionalFilter](#) ()=0
deactivates the conditional filter
- virtual std::vector< [channel_t](#) > [getConditionalFilterTrigger](#) ()=0
fetches the configuration of the conditional filter
- virtual std::vector< [channel_t](#) > [getConditionalFilterFiltered](#) ()=0
fetches the configuration of the conditional filter
- virtual void [setNormalization](#) (bool state)=0
enables or disables the normalization of the distribution.
- virtual bool [getNormalization](#) ()=0
returns the the normalization of the distribution.
- virtual void [setHardwareBufferSize](#) (int size)=0
sets the maximum USB buffer size
- virtual int [getHardwareBufferSize](#) ()=0
queries the size of the USB queue
- virtual void [setStreamBlockSize](#) (int max_events, int max_latency)=0
sets the maximum events and latency for the stream block size
- virtual int [getStreamBlockSizeEvents](#) ()=0
- virtual int [getStreamBlockSizeLatency](#) ()=0
- virtual void [setEventDivider](#) ([channel_t](#) channel, unsigned int divider)=0
Divides the amount of transmitted edge per channel.
- virtual unsigned int [getEventDivider](#) ([channel_t](#) channel)=0
Returns the factor of the dividing filter.
- virtual void [autoCalibration](#) (std::function< double *(size_t)> array_out)=0
runs a calibrations based on the on-chip uncorrelated signal generator.
- virtual std::string [getSerial](#) ()=0
identifies the hardware by serial number
- virtual std::string [getModel](#) ()=0
identifies the hardware by Time Tagger Model
- virtual int [getChannelNumberScheme](#) ()=0
Fetch the configured numbering scheme for this [TimeTagger](#) object.

- virtual `std::vector< double > getDACRange ()=0`
returns the minimum and the maximum voltage of the DACs as a trigger reference
- virtual void `getDistributionCount (std::function< long long *(size_t, size_t)> array_out)=0`
get internal calibration data
- virtual void `getDistributionPSecs (std::function< long long *(size_t, size_t)> array_out)=0`
get internal calibration data
- virtual `std::vector< channel_t > getChannelList (int type=TT_CHANNEL_RISING_AND_FALLING_EDGES)=0`
- virtual `timestamp_t getPSPerClock ()=0`
fetch the duration of each clock cycle in picoseconds
- virtual `std::string getPcbVersion ()=0`
Return the hardware version of the PCB board. Version 0 is everything before mid 2018 and with the channel configuration ZERO. version >= 1 is channel configuration ONE.
- virtual `std::string getFirmwareVersion ()=0`
Return an unique identifier for the applied firmware.
- virtual `std::string getSensorData ()=0`
Show the status of the sensor data from the FPGA and peripherals on the console.
- virtual void `setLED (uint32_t bitmask)=0`
Enforce a state to the LEDs 0: led_status[R] 16: led_status[R] - mux 1: led_status[G] 17: led_status[G] - mux 2: led_status[B] 18: led_status[B] - mux 3: led_power[R] 19: led_power[R] - mux 4: led_power[G] 20: led_power[G] - mux 5: led_power[B] 21: led_power[B] - mux 6: led_clock[R] 22: led_clock[R] - mux 7: led_clock[G] 23: led_clock[G] - mux 8: led_clock[B] 24: led_clock[B] - mux.
- virtual `uint32_t factoryAccess (uint32_t pw, uint32_t addr, uint32_t data, uint32_t mask)=0`
Direct read/write access to WireIn/WireOuts in FPGA (mask==0 for readonly)

Additional Inherited Members

8.36.1 Detailed Description

backend for the [TimeTagger](#).

The [TimeTagger](#) class connects to the hardware, and handles the communication over the usb. There may be only one instance of the backend per physical device.

8.36.2 Member Function Documentation

8.36.2.1 virtual void `TimeTagger::autoCalibration (std::function< double *(size_t)> array_out)` [pure virtual]

runs a calibrations based on the on-chip uncorrelated signal generator.

8.36.2.2 virtual void `TimeTagger::clearConditionalFilter ()` [pure virtual]

deactivates the conditional filter

equivalent to `setConditionalFilter({},{})`

8.36.2.3 `virtual uint32_t TimeTagger::factoryAccess (uint32_t pw, uint32_t addr, uint32_t data, uint32_t mask)` [pure virtual]

Direct read/write access to WireIn/WireOuts in FPGA (mask==0 for readonly)

DO NOT USE. Only for internal debug purposes.

8.36.2.4 `virtual std::vector<channel_t> TimeTagger::getChannelList (int type = TT_CHANNEL_RISING_AND_FALLING_EDGES)` [pure virtual]

8.36.2.5 `virtual int TimeTagger::getChannelNumberScheme ()` [pure virtual]

Fetch the configured numbering scheme for this [TimeTagger](#) object.

Please see [setTimeTaggerChannelNumberScheme\(\)](#) for details.

8.36.2.6 `virtual std::vector<channel_t> TimeTagger::getConditionalFilterFiltered ()` [pure virtual]

fetches the configuration of the conditional filter

see [setConditionalFilter](#)

8.36.2.7 `virtual std::vector<channel_t> TimeTagger::getConditionalFilterTrigger ()` [pure virtual]

fetches the configuration of the conditional filter

see [setConditionalFilter](#)

8.36.2.8 `virtual std::vector<double> TimeTagger::getDACRange ()` [pure virtual]

returns the minimum and the maximum voltage of the DACs as a trigger reference

8.36.2.9 `virtual void TimeTagger::getDistributionCount (std::function< long long *(size_t, size_t)> array_out)` [pure virtual]

get internal calibration data

8.36.2.10 `virtual void TimeTagger::getDistributionPSecs (std::function< long long *(size_t, size_t)> array_out)` [pure virtual]

get internal calibration data

8.36.2.11 `virtual unsigned int TimeTagger::getEventDivider (channel_t channel)` [pure virtual]

Returns the factor of the dividing filter.

See [setEventDivider](#) for further details.

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	channel to be queried
----------------	-----------------------

Returns

the configured divider

8.36.2.12 virtual std::string TimeTagger::getFirmwareVersion () [pure virtual]

Return an unique identifier for the applied firmware.

This function returns a comma separated list of the firmware version with

- the device identifier: TT-20 or TT-Ultra
- the firmware identifier: FW 3
- optional the timestamp of the assembling of the firmware
- the firmware identifier of the USB chip: OK 1.30 eg "TT-Ultra, FW 3, TS 2018-11-13 22:57:32, OK 1.30"

8.36.2.13 virtual int TimeTagger::getHardwareBufferSize () [pure virtual]

queries the size of the USB queue

See setHardwareBufferSize for more information.

Returns

the actual size of the USB queue in events

8.36.2.14 virtual timestamp_t TimeTagger::getHardwareDelayCompensation (channel_t *channel*) [pure virtual]

get hardware delay compensation of a channel

The physical input delays are calibrated and compensated. However this compensation is implemented after the conditional filter and so affects its result. This function queries the effective input delay, which compensates the hardware delay.

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	the channel
----------------	-------------

Returns

the hardware delay compensation in picoseconds

8.36.2.15 `virtual int TimeTagger::getInputMux (channel_t channel) [pure virtual]`

fetches the configuration of the input multiplexer

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	the physcal channel of the input multiplexer
----------------	--

Returns

the configuration mode of the input multiplexer

8.36.2.16 `virtual std::string TimeTagger::getModel () [pure virtual]`

identifies the hardware by Time Tagger Model

8.36.2.17 `virtual bool TimeTagger::getNormalization () [pure virtual]`

returns the the normalization of the distribution.

Refer the Manual for a description of this function.

8.36.2.18 `virtual std::string TimeTagger::getPcbVersion () [pure virtual]`

Return the hardware version of the PCB board. Version 0 is everything before mid 2018 and with the channel configuration ZERO. version ≥ 1 is channel configuration ONE.

8.36.2.19 `virtual timestamp_t TimeTagger::getPsPerClock () [pure virtual]`

fetch the duration of each clock cycle in picoseconds

8.36.2.20 `virtual std::string TimeTagger::getSensorData () [pure virtual]`

Show the status of the sensor data from the FPGA and peripherals on the console.

8.36.2.21 `virtual std::string TimeTagger::getSerial () [pure virtual]`

identifies the hardware by serial number

8.36.2.22 `virtual int TimeTagger::getStreamBlockSizeEvents () [pure virtual]`

8.36.2.23 `virtual int TimeTagger::getStreamBlockSizeLatency () [pure virtual]`

8.36.2.24 `virtual int TimeTagger::getTestSignalDivider () [pure virtual]`

get the divider for the frequency of the test signal

8.36.2.25 `virtual double TimeTagger::getTriggerLevel (channel_t channel) [pure virtual]`

get the trigger voltage threshold of a channel

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	the channel
----------------	-------------

8.36.2.26 `virtual void TimeTagger::reset () [pure virtual]`

reset the [TimeTagger](#) object to default settings and detach all iterators

8.36.2.27 `virtual void TimeTagger::setConditionalFilter (std::vector< channel_t > trigger, std::vector< channel_t > filtered, bool hardwareDelayCompensation = true) [pure virtual]`

configures the conditional filter

After each event on the trigger channels, one event per filtered channel will pass afterwards. This is handled in a very early stage in the pipeline, so all event limitations but the deadtime are suppressed. But the accuracy of the order of those events is low.

Refer the Manual for a description of this function.

Parameters

<i>trigger</i>	the channels that sets the condition
<i>filtered</i>	the channels that are filtered by the condition
<i>hardwareDelayCompensation</i>	if false, the physical hardware delay will not be compensated

8.36.2.28 `virtual void TimeTagger::setEventDivider (channel_t channel, unsigned int divider) [pure virtual]`

Divides the amount of transmitted edge per channel.

This filter decimates the events on a given channel by a specified factor. So for a divider n , every n th event is transmitted through the filter and $n-1$ events are skipped between consecutive transmitted events. If a conditional filter is also active, the event divider is applied after the conditional filter, so the conditional is applied to the complete event stream and only events which pass the conditional filter are forwarded to the divider.

As it is a hardware filter, it reduces the required USB bandwidth and CPU processing power, but it cannot be configured for virtual channels.

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	channel to be configured
<i>divider</i>	new divider, must be smaller than 65536

8.36.2.29 `virtual void TimeTagger::setHardwareBufferSize (int size) [pure virtual]`

sets the maximum USB buffer size

This option controls the maximum buffer size of the USB connection. This can be used to balance low input latency vs high (peak) throughput.

Parameters

<i>size</i>	the maximum buffer size in events
-------------	-----------------------------------

8.36.2.30 `virtual void TimeTagger::setInputMux (channel_t channel, int mux_mode)` [pure virtual]

configures the input multiplexer

Every physical input channel has an input multiplexer with 4 modes: 0: normal input mode 1: use the input from channel -1 (left) 2: use the input from channel +1 (right) 3: use the reference oscillator

Mode 1 and 2 cascades, so many inputs can be configured to get the same input events.

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	the physical channel of the input multiplexer
<i>mux_mode</i>	the configuration mode of the input multiplexer

8.36.2.31 `virtual void TimeTagger::setLED (uint32_t bitmask)` [pure virtual]

Enforce a state to the LEDs 0: led_status[R] 16: led_status[R] - mux 1: led_status[G] 17: led_status[G] - mux 2: led_status[B] 18: led_status[B] - mux 3: led_power[R] 19: led_power[R] - mux 4: led_power[G] 20: led_power[G] - mux 5: led_power[B] 21: led_power[B] - mux 6: led_clock[R] 22: led_clock[R] - mux 7: led_clock[G] 23: led_clock[G] - mux 8: led_clock[B] 24: led_clock[B] - mux.

8.36.2.32 `virtual void TimeTagger::setNormalization (bool state)` [pure virtual]

enables or disables the normalization of the distribution.

Refer the Manual for a description of this function.

8.36.2.33 `virtual void TimeTagger::setStreamBlockSize (int max_events, int max_latency)` [pure virtual]

sets the maximum events and latency for the stream block size

This option controls the latency and the block size of the data stream. The default values are max_events = 131072 events and max_latency = 20 ms. Depending on which of the two parameters is exceeded first, the block stream size is adjusted accordingly. The block size will be reduced automatically for blocks when no signal is arriving for 512 ns on the Time Tagger Ultra and 1536 ns for the Time Tagger 20. *

Parameters

<i>max_events</i>	maximum number of events
<i>max_latency</i>	maximum latency in ms

8.36.2.34 `virtual void TimeTagger::setTestSignalDivider (int divider)` `[pure virtual]`

set the divider for the frequency of the test signal

The base clock of the test signal oscillator for the Time Tagger Ultra is running at 100.8 MHz sampled down by an factor of 2 to have a similar base clock as the Time Tagger 20 (~50 MHz). The default divider is 63 -> ~800 kEvents/s

Parameters

<i>divider</i>	frequency divisor of the oscillator
----------------	-------------------------------------

8.36.2.35 `virtual void TimeTagger::setTriggerLevel (channel_t channel, double voltage)` `[pure virtual]`

set the trigger voltage threshold of a channel

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	the channel to set
<i>voltage</i>	voltage level.. [0..1]

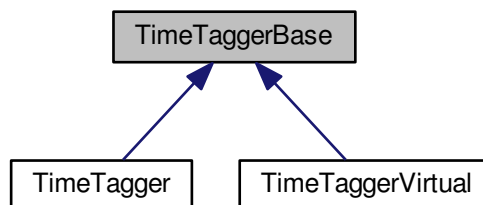
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [TimeTagger.h](#)

8.37 TimeTaggerBase Class Reference

```
#include <TimeTagger.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for TimeTaggerBase:



Public Types

- `typedef std::function< void(IteratorBase *)> IteratorCallback`
- `typedef std::map< IteratorBase *, IteratorCallback > IteratorCallbackMap`

Public Member Functions

- virtual unsigned int [getFence](#) (bool alloc_fence=true)=0
- virtual bool [waitForFence](#) (unsigned int fence, int timeout=-1)=0
- virtual void [sync](#) ()=0
- virtual [channel_t](#) [getInvertedChannel](#) ([channel_t](#) channel)=0
get the falling channel id for a raising channel and vice versa
- virtual bool [isUnusedChannel](#) ([channel_t](#) channel)=0
compares the provided channel with CHANNEL_UNUSED
- virtual void [runSynchronized](#) (const [IteratorCallbackMap](#) &callbacks, bool block=true)=0
Run synchronized callbacks for a list of iterators.
- virtual std::string [getConfiguration](#) ()=0
- virtual void [setInputDelay](#) ([channel_t](#) channel, [timestamp_t](#) delay)=0
set time delay on a channel
- virtual [timestamp_t](#) [getInputDelay](#) ([channel_t](#) channel)=0
get time delay of a channel
- virtual [timestamp_t](#) [setDeadtime](#) ([channel_t](#) channel, [timestamp_t](#) deadtime)=0
set the deadtime between two edges on the same channel.
- virtual [timestamp_t](#) [getDeadtime](#) ([channel_t](#) channel)=0
get the deadtime between two edges on the same channel.
- virtual void [setTestSignal](#) ([channel_t](#) channel, bool enabled)=0
enable the calibration on a channel.
- virtual void [setTestSignal](#) (std::vector< [channel_t](#) > channel, bool enabled)=0
- virtual bool [getTestSignal](#) ([channel_t](#) channel)=0
fetch the status of the test signal generator
- virtual long long [getOverflows](#) ()=0
get overflow count
- virtual void [clearOverflows](#) ()=0
clear overflow counter
- virtual long long [getOverflowsAndClear](#) ()=0
get and clear overflow counter

Protected Member Functions

- [TimeTaggerBase](#) ()
abstract interface class
- virtual [~TimeTaggerBase](#) ()
- [TimeTaggerBase](#) (const [TimeTaggerBase](#) &)=delete
- [TimeTaggerBase](#) & [operator=](#) (const [TimeTaggerBase](#) &)=delete
- virtual [IteratorBaseListNode](#) * [addIterator](#) ([IteratorBase](#) *it)=0
- virtual [channel_t](#) [getNewVirtualChannel](#) ()=0
- virtual void [registerChannel](#) ([channel_t](#) channel)=0
register a FPGA channel.
- virtual void [unregisterChannel](#) ([channel_t](#) channel)=0
release a previously registered channel.

Friends

- class [IteratorBase](#)
- class [TimeTaggerProxy](#)

8.37.1 Member Typedef Documentation

8.37.1.1 `typedef std::function<void(IteratorBase *)> TimeTaggerBase::IteratorCallback`

8.37.1.2 `typedef std::map<IteratorBase *, IteratorCallback> TimeTaggerBase::IteratorCallbackMap`

8.37.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.37.2.1 `TimeTaggerBase::TimeTaggerBase () [inline], [protected]`

abstract interface class

8.37.2.2 `virtual TimeTaggerBase::~~TimeTaggerBase () [inline], [protected], [virtual]`

destructor

8.37.2.3 `TimeTaggerBase::TimeTaggerBase (const TimeTaggerBase &) [protected], [delete]`

8.37.3 Member Function Documentation

8.37.3.1 `virtual IteratorBaseListNode* TimeTaggerBase::addIterator (IteratorBase * it) [protected], [pure virtual]`

8.37.3.2 `virtual void TimeTaggerBase::clearOverflows () [pure virtual]`

clear overflow counter

Sets the overflow counter to zero

8.37.3.3 `virtual std::string TimeTaggerBase::getConfiguration () [pure virtual]`

Fetches the overall configuration status of the Time Tagger object.

Returns

a JSON serialized string with all configuration and status flags.

8.37.3.4 `virtual timestamp_t TimeTaggerBase::getDeadtime (channel_t channel) [pure virtual]`

get the deadtime between two edges on the same channel.

This function gets the user configureable deadtime.

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	channel to be queried
----------------	-----------------------

Returns

the real configured deadtime

8.37.3.5 `virtual unsigned int TimeTaggerBase::getFence (bool alloc_fence = true)` [pure virtual]

Generate a new fence object, which validates the current configuration and the current time. This fence is uploaded to the earliest pipeline stage of the Time Tagger. Waiting on this fence ensures that all hardware settings such as trigger levels, channel registrations, etc., have propagated to the FPGA and are physically active. Synchronizes the Time Tagger internal memory, so that all tags arriving after the `waitForFence` call were actually produced after the `getFence` call. The `waitForFence` function waits until all tags, which are present at the time of the function call within the internal memory of the Time Tagger, are processed. This call might block to limit the amount of active fences.

Parameters

<i>alloc_fence</i>	if false, a reference to the most recently created fence will be returned instead
--------------------	---

Returns

the allocated fence

8.37.3.6 `virtual timestamp_t TimeTaggerBase::getInputDelay (channel_t channel)` [pure virtual]

get time delay of a channel

see `setInputDelay`

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	the channel
----------------	-------------

8.37.3.7 `virtual channel_t TimeTaggerBase::getInvertedChannel (channel_t channel)` [pure virtual]

get the falling channel id for a raising channel and vice versa

8.37.3.8 `virtual channel_t TimeTaggerBase::getNewVirtualChannel ()` [protected],[pure virtual]

8.37.3.9 `virtual long long TimeTaggerBase::getOverflows ()` [pure virtual]

get overflow count

Get the number of communication overflows occurred

8.37.3.10 `virtual long long TimeTaggerBase::getOverflowsAndClear () [pure virtual]`

get and clear overflow counter

Get the number of communication overflows occurred and sets them to zero

8.37.3.11 `virtual bool TimeTaggerBase::getTestSignal (channel_t channel) [pure virtual]`

fetch the status of the test signal generator

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	the channel
----------------	-------------

8.37.3.12 `virtual bool TimeTaggerBase::isUnusedChannel (channel_t channel) [pure virtual]`

compares the provided channel with CHANNEL_UNUSED

But also keeps care about the channel number scheme and selects either CHANNEL_UNUSED or CHANNEL_UNUSED_OLD

8.37.3.13 `TimeTaggerBase& TimeTaggerBase::operator= (const TimeTaggerBase &) [protected], [delete]`

8.37.3.14 `virtual void TimeTaggerBase::registerChannel (channel_t channel) [protected], [pure virtual]`

register a FPGA channel.

Only events on previously registered channels will be transferred over the communication channel.

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	the channel
----------------	-------------

8.37.3.15 `virtual void TimeTaggerBase::runSynchronized (const IteratorCallbackMap & callbacks, bool block=true) [pure virtual]`

Run synchronized callbacks for a list of iterators.

This method has a list of callbacks for a list of iterators. Those callbacks are called for a synchronized data set, but in parallel. They are called from an internal worker thread. As the data set is synchronized, this creates a bottleneck for one worker thread, so only fast and non-blocking callbacks are allowed.

Parameters

<i>callbacks</i>	Map of callbacks per iterator
<i>block</i>	Shall this method block until all callbacks are finished

8.37.3.16 `virtual timestamp_t TimeTaggerBase::setDeadtime (channel_t channel, timestamp_t deadtime)` [pure virtual]

set the deadtime between two edges on the same channel.

This function sets the user configureable deadtime. The requested time will be rounded to the nearest multiple of the clock time. The deadtime will also be clamped to device specific limitations.

As the actual deadtime will be altered, the real value will be returned.

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	channel to be configured
<i>deadtime</i>	new deadtime

Returns

the real configured deadtime

8.37.3.17 `virtual void TimeTaggerBase::setInputDelay (channel_t channel, timestamp_t delay)` [pure virtual]

set time delay on a channel

When set, every event on this channel is delayed by the given delay in picoseconds.

This method has the best performance with "small delays". The delay is considered "small" when less than 100 events arrive within the time of the largest delay set. For example, if the total event-rate over all channels used is 10 Mevent/s, the signal can be delayed efficiently up to 10 microseconds. For large delays, please use [DelayedChannel](#) instead.

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	the channel to set
<i>delay</i>	the delay in picoseconds

8.37.3.18 `virtual void TimeTaggerBase::setTestSignal (channel_t channel, bool enabled)` [pure virtual]

enable the calibration on a channel.

This will connect or disconnect the channel with the on-chip uncorrelated signal generator.

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	the channel
<i>enabled</i>	enabled / disabled flag

8.37.3.19 `virtual void TimeTaggerBase::setTestSignal (std::vector< channel_t > channel, bool enabled)` [pure virtual]

8.37.3.20 `virtual void TimeTaggerBase::sync ()` [pure virtual]

Sync the timetagger pipeline, so that all started iterators and their enabled channels are ready This is a shortcut for calling `getFence` and `waitForFence` at once. See `getFence` for more details.

8.37.3.21 `virtual void TimeTaggerBase::unregisterChannel (channel_t channel)` [protected], [pure virtual]

release a previously registered channel.

Parameters

<i>channel</i>	the channel
----------------	-------------

8.37.3.22 `virtual bool TimeTaggerBase::waitForFence (unsigned int fence, int timeout = -1)` [pure virtual]

Wait for a fence in the data stream. See `getFence` for more details.

Parameters

<i>fence</i>	fence object, which shall be waited on
<i>timeout</i>	timeout in milliseconds. Negative means no timeout, zero returns immediately.

Returns

true if the fence has passed, false on timeout

8.37.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

8.37.4.1 `friend class IteratorBase` [friend]

8.37.4.2 `friend class TimeTaggerProxy` [friend]

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

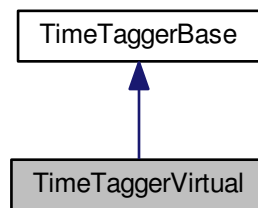
- [TimeTagger.h](#)

8.38 TimeTaggerVirtual Class Reference

virtual [TimeTagger](#) based on dump files

```
#include <TimeTagger.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for TimeTaggerVirtual:



Public Member Functions

- virtual uint64_t [replay](#) (const std::string &file, [timestamp_t](#) begin=0, [timestamp_t](#) duration=-1, bool queue=true)=0
replay a given dump file on the disc
- virtual void [stop](#) ()=0
stops the current and all queued files.
- virtual bool [waitForCompletion](#) (uint64_t ID=0, int timeout=-1)=0
block the current thread until the replay finish
- virtual void [setReplaySpeed](#) (double speed)=0
configures the speed factor for the virtual tagger.
- virtual double [getReplaySpeed](#) ()=0
fetches the speed factor

Additional Inherited Members

8.38.1 Detailed Description

virtual [TimeTagger](#) based on dump files

The [TimeTaggerVirtual](#) class represents a virtual Time Tagger. But instead of connecting to Swabians hardware, it replays all tags from a recorded file.

8.38.2 Member Function Documentation

8.38.2.1 virtual double TimeTaggerVirtual::getReplaySpeed () [pure virtual]

fetches the speed factor

Please see setReplaySpeed for more details.

Returns

the speed factor

8.38.2.2 virtual uint64_t TimeTaggerVirtual::replay (const std::string & file, timestamp_t begin = 0, timestamp_t duration = -1, bool queue = true) [pure virtual]

replay a given dump file on the disc

This method adds the file to the replay queue. If the flag 'queue' is false, the current queue will be flushed and this file will be replayed immediatelly.

Parameters

<i>file</i>	the file to be replayed
<i>begin</i>	amount of ps to skip at the begin of the file. A negativ time will generate a pause in the replay
<i>duration</i>	time period in ps of the file. -1 replays till the last tag
<i>queue</i>	flag if this file shall be queued

Returns

ID of the queued file

8.38.2.3 virtual void TimeTaggerVirtual::setReplaySpeed (double speed) [pure virtual]

configures the speed factor for the virtual tagger.

This method configures the speed factor of this virtual Time Tagger. A value of 1.0 will replay in real time. All values < 0.0 will replay the data as fast as possible, but stops at the end of all data. This is the default value.

Parameters

<i>speed</i>	ratio of the replay speed and the real time
--------------	---

8.38.2.4 virtual void TimeTaggerVirtual::stop () [pure virtual]

stops the current and all queued files.

This method stops the current file and clears the replay queue.

8.38.2.5 `virtual bool TimeTaggerVirtual::waitForCompletion (uint64_t ID = 0, int timeout = -1) [pure virtual]`

block the current thread until the replay finish

This method blocks the current execution and waits till the given file has finished its replay. If no ID is provided, it waits until all queued files are replayed.

This function does not block on a zero timeout. Negative timeouts are interpreted as infinite timeouts.

Parameters

<i>ID</i>	selects which file to wait for
<i>timeout</i>	timeout in milliseconds

Returns

true if the file is complete, false on timeout

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

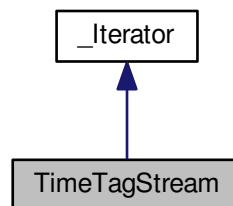
- [TimeTagger.h](#)

8.39 TimeTagStream Class Reference

access the time tag stream

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for TimeTagStream:



Public Member Functions

- [TimeTagStream](#) ([TimeTaggerBase](#) *tagger, size_t n_max_events, std::vector< [channel_t](#) > channels=std::vector< [channel_t](#) >())
constructor of a [TimeTagStream](#) thread
- [~TimeTagStream](#) ()
tbd
- size_t [getCounts](#) ()
get incoming time tags
- [TimeTagStreamBuffer](#) [getData](#) ()
fetches all stored tags and clears the internal state

Protected Member Functions

- bool `next_impl` (std::vector< [Tag](#) > &incoming_tags, [timestamp_t](#) begin_time, [timestamp_t](#) end_time) override
update iterator state
- void `clear_impl` () override
clear [Iterator](#) state.

Additional Inherited Members

8.39.1 Detailed Description

access the time tag stream

8.39.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

8.39.2.1 `TimeTagStream::TimeTagStream (TimeTaggerBase * tagger, size_t n_max_events, std::vector< channel_t > channels = std::vector< channel_t > ())`

constructor of a [TimeTagStream](#) thread

Gives access to the time tag stream

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	reference to a TimeTagger
<i>n_max_events</i>	maximum number of tags stored
<i>channels</i>	channels which are dumped to the file (when empty or not passed all active channels are dumped)

8.39.2.2 `TimeTagStream::~~TimeTagStream ()`

tbd

8.39.3 Member Function Documentation

8.39.3.1 `void TimeTagStream::clear_impl ()` [override],[protected],[virtual]

clear [Iterator](#) state.

Each [Iterator](#) should implement the `clear_impl()` method to reset its internal state. The `clear_impl()` function is guarded by the update lock.

Reimplemented from [IteratorBase](#).

8.39.3.2 `size_t TimeTagStream::getCounts ()`

get incoming time tags

All incoming time tags are stored in a buffer (max size: `max_tags`). The buffer is cleared after retrieving the data with [getData\(\)](#) return the number of stored tags

8.39.3.3 `TimeTagStreamBuffer TimeTagStream::getData ()`

fetches all stored tags and clears the internal state

8.39.3.4 `bool TimeTagStream::next_impl (std::vector< Tag > & incoming_tags, timestamp_t begin_time, timestamp_t end_time)` `[override]`, `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

update iterator state

Each [Iterator](#) must implement the [next_impl\(\)](#) method. The [next_impl\(\)](#) function is guarded by the update lock.

The backend delivers each [Tag](#) on each registered channel to this callback function.

Parameters

<i>incoming_tags</i>	block of events
<i>begin_time</i>	earliest event in the block
<i>end_time</i>	begin_time of the next block, not including in this block

Returns

if the content of this block was modified

Implements [IteratorBase](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Iterators.h](#)

8.40 TimeTagStreamBuffer Class Reference

```
#include <Iterators.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getOverflows, unsigned char, array_out,)
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getChannels, [channel_t](#), array_out,)
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getTimestamps, [timestamp_t](#), array_out,)
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getMissedEvents, unsigned short, array_out,)
- [GET_DATA_1D](#) (getEventTypes, unsigned char, array_out,)

Public Attributes

- [size_t](#) [size](#)
- [bool](#) [hasOverflows](#)
- [timestamp_t](#) [tStart](#)
- [timestamp_t](#) [tGetData](#)

Friends

- [class](#) [TimeTagStream](#)
- [class](#) [FileReader](#)

8.40.1 Member Function Documentation

8.40.1.1 [TimeTagStreamBuffer::GET_DATA_1D](#) ([getOverflows](#) , [unsigned char](#), [array_out](#))

8.40.1.2 [TimeTagStreamBuffer::GET_DATA_1D](#) ([getChannels](#) , [channel_t](#) , [array_out](#))

8.40.1.3 [TimeTagStreamBuffer::GET_DATA_1D](#) ([getTimestamps](#) , [timestamp_t](#) , [array_out](#))

8.40.1.4 [TimeTagStreamBuffer::GET_DATA_1D](#) ([getMissedEvents](#) , [unsigned short](#), [array_out](#))

8.40.1.5 [TimeTagStreamBuffer::GET_DATA_1D](#) ([getEventTypes](#) , [unsigned char](#), [array_out](#))

8.40.2 Friends And Related Function Documentation

8.40.2.1 [friend class](#) [FileReader](#) [[friend](#)]

8.40.2.2 [friend class](#) [TimeTagStream](#) [[friend](#)]

8.40.3 Member Data Documentation

8.40.3.1 [bool](#) [TimeTagStreamBuffer::hasOverflows](#)

8.40.3.2 [size_t](#) [TimeTagStreamBuffer::size](#)

8.40.3.3 [timestamp_t](#) [TimeTagStreamBuffer::tGetData](#)

8.40.3.4 [timestamp_t](#) [TimeTagStreamBuffer::tStart](#)

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Iterators.h](#)

Chapter 9

File Documentation

9.1 Iterators.h File Reference

```
#include <algorithm>
#include <array>
#include <assert.h>
#include <deque>
#include <fstream>
#include <iostream>
#include <limits>
#include <list>
#include <map>
#include <memory>
#include <mutex>
#include <queue>
#include <set>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unordered_map>
#include <vector>
#include "TimeTagger.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Iterators.h:



Classes

- class [FastBinning](#)
- class [Combiner](#)
 - Combine some channels in a virtual channel which has a tick for each tick in the input channels.*
- class [AverageChannel](#)
 - a combiner which calculates the mean value of all monitored channel*
- class [CountBetweenMarkers](#)

- a simple counter where external marker signals determine the bins*
- class [Counter](#)
 - a simple counter on one or more channels*
- class [Coincidences](#)
 - a coincidence monitor for one or more channel groups*
- class [Coincidence](#)
 - a coincidence monitor for one or more channel groups*
- class [Countrate](#)
 - count rate on one or more channels*
- class [DelayedChannel](#)
 - a simple delayed queue*
- class [GatedChannel](#)
 - An input channel is gated by a gate channel.*
- class [FrequencyMultiplier](#)
 - The signal of an input channel is scaled up to a higher frequency according to the multiplier passed as a parameter.*
- class [Iterator](#)
 - a simple event queue*
- class [TimeTagStreamBuffer](#)
- class [TimeTagStream](#)
 - access the time tag stream*
- class [Dump](#)
 - dump all time tags to a file*
- class [StartStop](#)
 - simple start-stop measurement*
- class [TimeDifferences](#)
 - Accumulates the time differences between clicks on two channels in one or more histograms.*
- class [Histogram2D](#)
 - A 2-dimensional histogram of time differences. This can be used in measurements similar to 2D NRM spectroscopy.*
- class [TimeDifferencesND](#)
 - Accumulates the time differences between clicks on two channels in a multi-dimensional histogram.*
- class [Histogram](#)
 - Accumulate time differences into a histogram.*
- class [HistogramLogBins](#)
 - Accumulate time differences into a histogram with logarithmic increasing bin sizes.*
- class [Fim](#)
 - Fluorescence lifetime imaging.*
- class [Correlation](#)
 - cross-correlation between two channels*
- struct [Event](#)
- class [Scope](#)
- class [SynchronizedMeasurements](#)
 - start, stop and clear several measurements synchronized*
- class [ConstantFractionDiscriminator](#)
 - a virtual CFD implementation which returns the mean time between a raising and a falling pair of edges*
- class [FileWriter](#)
 - compresses and stores all time tags to a file*
- class [FileReader](#)
- class [EventGenerator](#)
 - Generate predefined events in a virtual channel relative to a trigger event.*
- class [CustomMeasurementBase](#)

Macros

- `#define BINNING_TEMPLATE_HELPER(fun_name, binner, ...)`
FastBinning caller helper.

Enumerations

- enum `CoincidenceTimestamp` : `uint32_t` { `CoincidenceTimestamp::Last` = 0, `CoincidenceTimestamp::Average` = 1, `CoincidenceTimestamp::First` = 2, `CoincidenceTimestamp::ListedFirst` = 3 }
- enum `State` { `UNKNOWN`, `HIGH`, `LOW` }

9.1.1 Macro Definition Documentation

9.1.1.1 `#define BINNING_TEMPLATE_HELPER(fun_name, binner, ...)`

Value:

```
switch (binner.getMode()) {
    case FastBinning::Mode::ConstZero:
        fun_name<FastBinning::Mode::ConstZero>(__VA_ARGS__);
        break;
    case FastBinning::Mode::Dividend:
        fun_name<FastBinning::Mode::Dividend>(__VA_ARGS__);
        break;
    case FastBinning::Mode::PowerOfTwo:
        fun_name<FastBinning::Mode::PowerOfTwo>(__VA_ARGS__);
        break;
    case FastBinning::Mode::FixedPoint_32:
        fun_name<FastBinning::Mode::FixedPoint_32>(__VA_ARGS__);
        break;
    case FastBinning::Mode::FixedPoint_64:
        fun_name<FastBinning::Mode::FixedPoint_64>(__VA_ARGS__);
        break;
    case FastBinning::Mode::Divide_32:
        fun_name<FastBinning::Mode::Divide_32>(__VA_ARGS__);
        break;
    case FastBinning::Mode::Divide_64:
        fun_name<FastBinning::Mode::Divide_64>(__VA_ARGS__);
        break;
}
```

FastBinning caller helper.

9.1.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

9.1.2.1 enum CoincidenceTimestamp : uint32_t [strong]

type of timestamp for the [Coincidence](#) virtual channel (Last, Average, First, ListedFirst)

Enumerator

Last

Average

First

ListedFirst

9.1.2.2 enum State

Enumerator

UNKNOWN

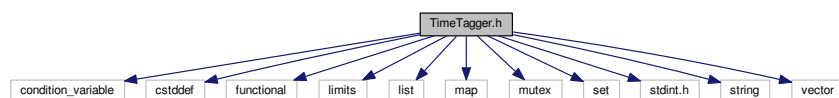
HIGH

LOW

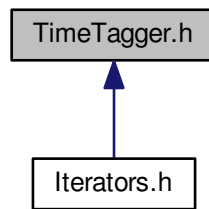
9.2 TimeTagger.h File Reference

```
#include <condition_variable>
#include <cstdint>
#include <functional>
#include <limits>
#include <list>
#include <map>
#include <mutex>
#include <set>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <string>
#include <vector>
```

Include dependency graph for TimeTagger.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Classes

- class [CustomLogger](#)
- class [TimeTaggerBase](#)
- class [TimeTaggerVirtual](#)
virtual [TimeTagger](#) based on dump files
- class [TimeTagger](#)
backend for the [TimeTagger](#).
- struct [Tag](#)
a single event on a channel
- class [OrderedBarrier](#)
- class [OrderedBarrier::OrderInstance](#)
- class [OrderedPipeline](#)
- class [IteratorBase](#)
Base class for all iterators.

Macros

- `#define TT_API __declspec(dllimport)`
- `#define timestamp_t long long`
- `#define channel_t int`
- `#define TIMETAGGER_VERSION "2.7.0"`
- `#define CHANNEL_UNUSED -134217728`
Constant for unused channel. Magic [channel_t](#) value to indicate an unused channel. So the iterators either have to disable this channel, or to choose a default one.
- `#define CHANNEL_UNUSED_OLD -1`
- `#define TT_CHANNEL_NUMBER_SCHEME_AUTO 0`
- `#define TT_CHANNEL_NUMBER_SCHEME_ZERO 1`
- `#define TT_CHANNEL_NUMBER_SCHEME_ONE 2`
- `#define GET_DATA_1D(function_name, type, argout, attribute) attribute void function_name(std::function<type *(size_t)> argout)`
- `#define GET_DATA_2D(function_name, type, argout, attribute) attribute void function_name(std::function<type *(size_t, size_t)> argout)`
- `#define GET_DATA_3D(function_name, type, argout, attribute) attribute void function_name(std::function<type *(size_t, size_t, size_t)> argout)`
- `#define __Log(level, ...) _Log(level, __FILE__, __LINE__, __VA_ARGS__);`

- `#define ErrorLog(...) __Log(LOGGER_ERROR, __VA_ARGS__);`
- `#define WarningLog(...) __Log(LOGGER_WARNING, __VA_ARGS__);`
- `#define InfoLog(...) __Log(LOGGER_INFO, __VA_ARGS__);`
- `#define TT_CHANNEL_RISING_AND_FALLING_EDGES 0`
fetch a vector of all physical input channel ids
- `#define TT_CHANNEL_RISING_EDGES 1`
- `#define TT_CHANNEL_FALLING_EDGES 2`

Typedefs

- `typedef void(* logger_callback) (LogLevel level, std::string msg)`
- `using _Iterator = IteratorBase`

Enumerations

- `enum LogLevel { LOGGER_ERROR = 40, LOGGER_WARNING = 30, LOGGER_INFO = 10 }`

Functions

- `TT_API std::string getVersion ()`
- `TT_API TimeTagger * createTimeTagger (std::string serial="")`
default constructor factory.
- `TT_API TimeTaggerVirtual * createTimeTaggerVirtual ()`
default constructor factory for the createTimeTaggerVirtual class.
- `TT_API void setCustomBitFileName (const std::string &bitFileName)`
set path and filename of the bitfile to be loaded into the FPGA
- `TT_API bool freeTimeTagger (TimeTaggerBase *tagger)`
free a copy of a TimeTagger reference.
- `TT_API void freeAllTimeTagger ()`
free all copies of all TimeTagger references.
- `TT_API std::vector< std::string > scanTimeTagger ()`
fetches a list of all available TimeTagger serials.
- `TT_API std::string getTimeTaggerModel (const std::string &serial)`
- `TT_API void setTimeTaggerChannelNumberScheme (int scheme)`
Configure the numbering scheme for new TimeTagger objects.
- `TT_API int getTimeTaggerChannelNumberScheme ()`
Fetch the currently configured global numbering scheme.
- `TT_API bool hasTimeTaggerVirtualLicense ()`
Check if a license for the TimeTaggerVirtual is available.
- `TT_API logger_callback setLogger (logger_callback callback)`
Sets the notifier callback which is called for each log message.
- `TT_API void _Log (LogLevel level, const char *file, int line, const char *fmt,...)`
Raise a new log message. Please use the XXXLog macro instead.

9.2.1 Macro Definition Documentation

9.2.1.1 `#define __Log(level, ...) __Log(level, __FILE__, __LINE__, __VA_ARGS__);`

9.2.1.2 `#define channel_t int`

9.2.1.3 `#define CHANNEL_UNUSED -134217728`

Constant for unused channel. Magic `channel_t` value to indicate an unused channel. So the iterators either have to disable this channel, or to choose a default one.

This value changed in version 2.1. The old value -1 aliases with falling events. The old value will still be accepted for now if the old numbering scheme is active.

9.2.1.4 `#define CHANNEL_UNUSED_OLD -1`

9.2.1.5 `#define ErrorLog(...) __Log(LOGGER_ERROR, __VA_ARGS__);`

9.2.1.6 `#define GET_DATA_1D(function_name, type, argout, attribute) attribute void function_name(std::function<type *(size_t)> argout)`

This are the default wrapper functions without any overloadings.

9.2.1.7 `#define GET_DATA_2D(function_name, type, argout, attribute) attribute void function_name(std::function<type *(size_t, size_t)> argout)`

9.2.1.8 `#define GET_DATA_3D(function_name, type, argout, attribute) attribute void function_name(std::function<type *(size_t, size_t, size_t)> argout)`

9.2.1.9 `#define InfoLog(...) __Log(LOGGER_INFO, __VA_ARGS__);`

9.2.1.10 `#define timestamp_t long long`

9.2.1.11 `#define TIMETAGGER_VERSION "2.7.0"`

9.2.1.12 `#define TT_API __declspec(dllimport)`

9.2.1.13 `#define TT_CHANNEL_FALLING_EDGES 2`

9.2.1.14 `#define TT_CHANNEL_NUMBER_SCHEME_AUTO 0`

Allowed values for [setTimeTaggerChannelNumberScheme\(\)](#).

`_ZERO` will typically allocate the channel numbers 0 to 7 for the 8 input channels. 8 to 15 will be allocated for the corresponding falling events.

`_ONE` will typically allocate the channel numbers 1 to 8 for the 8 input channels. -1 to -8 will be allocated for the corresponding falling events.

`_AUTO` will choose the scheme based on the hardware revision and so based on the printed label.

9.2.1.15 `#define TT_CHANNEL_NUMBER_SCHEME_ONE 2`

9.2.1.16 `#define TT_CHANNEL_NUMBER_SCHEME_ZERO 1`

9.2.1.17 `#define TT_CHANNEL_RISING_AND_FALLING_EDGES 0`

fetch a vector of all physical input channel ids

The function returns the channel of all rising and falling edges. For example for the Time Tagger 20 (8 input channels) `TT_CHANNEL_NUMBER_SCHEME_ZERO`: {0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15} and for `TT_CHANNEL_NUMBER_SCHEME_ONE`: {-8,-7,-6,-5,-4,-3,-2,-1,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8}

`TT_CHANNEL_RISING_EDGES` returns only the rising edges `SCHEME_ONE`: {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8} and `TT_CHANNEL_FALLING_EDGES` return only the falling edges `SCHEME_ONE`: {-1,-2,-3,-4,-5,-6,-7,-8} which are the invertedChannels of the rising edges.

9.2.1.18 `#define TT_CHANNEL_RISING_EDGES 1`

9.2.1.19 `#define WarningLog(...) __Log(LOGGER_WARNING, __VA_ARGS__);`

9.2.2 Typedef Documentation

9.2.2.1 `using _Iterator = IteratorBase`

9.2.2.2 `typedef void(* logger_callback) (LogLevel level, std::string msg)`

9.2.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

9.2.3.1 `enum LogLevel`

Enumerator

`LOGGER_ERROR`

`LOGGER_WARNING`

`LOGGER_INFO`

9.2.4 Function Documentation

9.2.4.1 `TT_API void _Log (LogLevel level, const char * file, int line, const char * fmt, ...)`

Raise a new log message. Please use the XXXLog macro instead.

9.2.4.2 `TT_API TimeTagger* createTimeTagger (std::string serial = " ")`

default constructor factory.

Parameters

<i>serial</i>	serial number of FPGA board to use. if empty, the first board found is used.
---------------	--

9.2.4.3 TT_API TimeTaggerVirtual* createTimeTaggerVirtual ()

default constructor factory for the createTimeTaggerVirtual class.

9.2.4.4 TT_API void freeAllTimeTagger ()

free all copies of all [TimeTagger](#) references.

9.2.4.5 TT_API bool freeTimeTagger (TimeTaggerBase * tagger)

free a copy of a [TimeTagger](#) reference.

Parameters

<i>tagger</i>	the TimeTagger reference to free
---------------	--

9.2.4.6 TT_API int getTimeTaggerChannelNumberScheme ()

Fetch the currently configured global numbering scheme.

Please see [setTimeTaggerChannelNumberScheme\(\)](#) for details. Please use [TimeTagger::getChannelNumberScheme\(\)](#) to query the actual used numbering scheme, this function here will just return the scheme a newly created [TimeTagger](#) object will use.

9.2.4.7 TT_API std::string getTimeTaggerModel (const std::string & serial)

9.2.4.8 TT_API std::string getVersion ()

9.2.4.9 TT_API bool hasTimeTaggerVirtualLicense ()

Check if a license for the [TimeTaggerVirtual](#) is available.

9.2.4.10 TT_API std::vector<std::string> scanTimeTagger ()

fetches a list of all available [TimeTagger](#) serials.

This function may return serials blocked by other processes or already disconnected some milliseconds later.

9.2.4.11 TT_API void setCustomBitFileName (const std::string & bitFileName)

set path and filename of the bitfile to be loaded into the FPGA

For debugging/development purposes the firmware loaded into the FPGA can be set manually with this function. To load the default bitfile set bitFileName = ""

Parameters

<i>bitFileName</i>	custom bitfile to use for the FPGA.
--------------------	-------------------------------------

9.2.4.12 **TT_API** logger_callback setLogger (logger_callback *callback*)

Sets the notifier callback which is called for each log message.

Returns

The old callback

If this function is called with nullptr, the default callback will be used.

9.2.4.13 **TT_API** void setTimeTaggerChannelNumberScheme (int *scheme*)

Configure the numbering scheme for new [TimeTagger](#) objects.

Parameters

<i>scheme</i>	new numbering scheme, must be TT_CHANNEL_NUMBER_SCHEME_AUTO, TT_CHANNEL_NUMBER_SCHEME_ZERO or TT_CHANNEL_NUMBER_SCHEME_ONE
---------------	--

This function sets the numbering scheme for newly created [TimeTagger](#) objects. The default value is `_AUTO`.

Note: [TimeTagger](#) objects are cached internally, so the scheme should be set before the first call of [createTimeTagger\(\)](#).

`_ZERO` will typically allocate the channel numbers 0 to 7 for the 8 input channels. 8 to 15 will be allocated for the corresponding falling events.

`_ONE` will typically allocate the channel numbers 1 to 8 for the 8 input channels. -1 to -8 will be allocated for the corresponding falling events.

`_AUTO` will choose the scheme based on the hardware revision and so based on the printed label.