

Update 2017/08/01

New feature: a combined temperature-voltage sweep can be done using the keyword Temperature-Voltage in the field <SweepType> of <SweepParameters> (see the example of code below). In this case, the simulation can be parallelized. <Threads> defines the number of parallel threads. Its optimal value should be the number of CPU cores available (if the available memory is sufficient). Within each parallel temperature sweep, a serial voltage sweep is performed.

```
<SweepParameters>
  <SweepType>Temperature-Voltage</SweepType>
  <MinV> 50</MinV>
  <MaxV> 60</MaxV>
  <DeltaV> 2</DeltaV>

  <MinT> 25</MinT>
  <MaxT> 300</MaxT>
  <DeltaT> 25</DeltaT>

  <Threads>12</Threads> <!-- Parallelization for Temperature-Voltage sweep
-->
</SweepParameters>
```

Note that for such voltage-temperature sweep, <Maximum_Number_of_Threads> in <Simulation_Parameter> should be set to 1 (combined parallelization will result in lower performances).

```
<Simulation_Parameter>
...
  <Maximum_Number_of_Threads>1</Maximum_Number_of_Threads>
</Simulation_Parameter>
```

At the end of the simulation, current and gain maps can be displayed. Gain_map.fld gives the maximum gain at each (voltage,temperature) point. Max_Gain_frequency.fld gives the map of the corresponding photon energy for which the gain is maximum.



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