# 海-陆-气常规数据说明手册

(2011版)

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#### 前 言

如何更快地了解和使用日益复杂的地学数据是当前研究工作的重要问题之一,基于这一需求,我们编写了"海-陆-气常规数据说明手册(2011版)"。本手册共包括 45 套再分析、分析、观测等相关数据集的数据说明,所有数据说明均参阅原始网站信息及相关的技术报告、参考文献等。

本手册涉及数据主要来源于网上下载和课题组共享,所有数据无偿供所内外下载使用(http://meta.iap.ac.cn/),在此感谢朱江研究员课题组共享自行研发的较高分辨率海洋温盐再分析数据集 AIPOcean1.0(487G)。感谢吴琳博士、张贺博士、郑飞博士、张天一博士、王涛博士、陈朝晖博士等诸多同事的建议。大气所信息科学中心鼓励所内外各课题组共享个人积累或自行研发的数据。使用者在文章中请务必致谢其研发单位和研发者并引用文献。大部分数据为标准格式(netcdf、grib、hdf、ascii等),详情请参阅"数据详细列表"。

本手册为最初版本,由于能力和时间方面的限制,必然存在一些错误和不足, 其信息可能也不尽完善,衷心希望广大用户在使用过程中能指出错误、多提宝贵 意见和建议,我们非常欢迎有益的指点和讨论,希望能通过和使用者的共同努力 来完善本手册。

本手册仅为参考之用,版权归中国科学院大气物理研究所(IAP)所有,请使用者保持手册完整。本手册电子版及数据均不定期更新。

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## 数据概况列表 / 目录

数据集类别_名称英文缩写	数据集名称	起始页码
	大 气	
气_JRA25	JRA-25 全球再分析	1
气_ERA	ERA-40 / ERA Interim 全球再分析	13
气_CRU	CRU-ts3.1 高分辨率观测	17
	海	
海_AIPOcean1.0	AIPOcean1.0: 亚印太交汇区海洋再分析数据集	19
海_WOA09	WOA09: 世界海洋图集	21
海_WOD09	WOD09: 世界海洋数据集	26
海_WOCE	WOCE: 全球大洋环流试验气候学数据集	31
海_GTSPP	GTSPP: 全球温盐剖面	33
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海气_ICOADS	ICOADS 观测	73
海气_NOCS	NOCS FLUX v2.0:海表通量	77
	降水	
水_CMAP	CMAP 全球观测降水	80
水_EA-V0409	EA_V0409 基于台站观测分析的东亚逐日降水	82
水_GPCP	GPCP (V2.1)全球降水	84
水_GPCC	GPCC (V4.0)全球降水	86
水_PREC	PREC / PREC/L 全球海陆重建降水	88
水_APHRODITE	(APHRODITE)亚洲高分辨率降水观测融合数据	90
水_IITM	IITM: 印度仪器观测降水	93
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陆_NESDIS-snow	NOAA/NESDIS 北半球逐周雪盖	106
陆_NSIDC-snow	NSIDC 北半球逐周积雪和海冰覆盖	108
陆_NSIDC-swe	NSIDC 全球雪水当量	112
陆_HSDSD	HSDSD(V2): 前苏联逐日历史雪深	115
陆_RHSTD	俄罗斯土壤温度历史资料	119
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注:根据时空分辨率、空间分布等要素,将45套数据集拆分为125条数据,其详情请见下表(数据详细列表)。

### **数据详细列表**(此表重要)

数据集类别_ 名称英文缩写 (对应上表)	ID	Name 命名标准:数据集名称(时间段)(空间分辨率)(时间分辨率)(数据格式)ID	Volume	FTPLink (ftp://ds1.iap.ac.cn/ftp/)
		大 气		
	1	JRA-25(Japanese 25-year Reanalysis)全球再分析气象数据 (1979.1-2011.5)(1.125 度)(6 小时)(grib)ds001	817G	ds001_JRA25_1.125_6hour_grib/
	2	JRA-25(Japanese 25-year Reanalysis)全球再分析气象数据 (1979.1-2011.5)(1.25 度)(6 小时)(grib)ds002	360G	ds002_JRA25_1.25_6hour_grib/
气_JRA25	3	JRA-25(Japanese 25-year Reanalysis)全球再分析气象数据 (1979.1-2011.5)(1.125 度)(月平均)(binary)ds003	180G	ds003_JRA25_1.125_1month_binary/
	4	JRA-25(Japanese 25-year Reanalysis)全球再分析气象数据 (1979.1-2011.5)(1.25 度)(月平均)(binary)ds004	25G	ds004_JRA25_1.25_1month_binary/
	5	JRA-25(Japanese 25-year Reanalysis)全球再分析气象数据 (1979.1-2011.5)(2.5 度)(月平均)(binary)ds005	21G	ds005_JRA25_2.5_1month_binary/
	6	ERA40(ECMWF 40 Year Re-analysis Data Archive)欧洲中心 40 年再分析数据集(1957.9-2002.8)(压力层)(2.5 度)(6 小时)(netcdf)ds006	179G	ds006_ERA40-pressure_2.5_6hour_netcdf/
	7	ERA40(ECMWF 40 Year Re-analysis Data Archive)欧洲中心 40 年再分析数据集(1957.9-2002.8)(表层)(2.5 度)(6 小时)(netcdf)ds007	26G	ds007_ERA40-surface_2.5_6hour_netcdf/
气_ERA	8	ERA40(ECMWF 40 Year Re-analysis Data Archive)欧洲中心 40 年再分析数据集(1957.9-2002.8)(压力层)(2.5 度) (月平均)(netcdf)ds008	1.3G	ds008_ERA40-pressure_2.5_1month_netcdf/
	9	ERA40(ECMWF 40 Year Re-analysis Data Archive)欧洲中心 40 年再分析数据集(1957.9-2002.8)(表层)(2.5 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds009	532M	ds009_ERA40-surface_2.5_1month_netcdf/
	10	ECMWF-INTERIM(1989.1-2011.5)(压力层)(1.5 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds010	6.5G	ds010_ERA-interim-pressure_1.5_1month_netcdf/
	11	ECMWF-INTERIM(1989.1-2011.5)(表层)(1.5 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds011	646M	ds011_ERA-interim-surface_1.5_1month_netcdf/

气_CRU	12	CRU(Climatic Research Unit)高分辨率时间序列 3.1(1901.1-2009.12)(0.5度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds012	1.4G	ds012_CRU-ts31_0.5_1month_netcdf/
		AIPOcean1.0(An eddy-permitting ocean reanalysis dataset for the joining area		
海_AIPOcean1.0	13	of Asia and Indian-Pacific Ocean)亚印太交汇区海洋再分析数据集(1993.1 -	487GB	ds013_AIPOcean1.0_0.25_1day_netcdf/
		2006.12)(0.25 度) (日平均)(netcdf)ds013		
	14	WOA09(World Ocean Atlas 2009)世界海洋图集 2009(时间段)(1	1.4G	ds014_WOA09_1_0_netcdf/
	14	度)(1800-2009)(气候态的月、季、年平均) (netcdf)ds014	1.40	us014_WOA07_1_0_netedi/
	15	WOA09(World Ocean Atlas 2009)世界海洋图集 2009(时间段)(1	1.2G	ds015_WOA09_1_0_ascii/
	13	度)(1800-2009)(气候态的月、季、年平均)(ascii)ds015	1.20	uso13_word0/_1_0_ascii/
	16	WOA09(World Ocean Atlas 2009)世界海洋图集 2009(时间段)(1	1.2G	ds016_WOA09_1_0_csv/
海_WOA09	10	度)(1800-2009)(气候态的月、季、年平均)(csv)ds016	1.20	us010_W OA07_1_0_csv/
144_WON07	17	WOA09(World Ocean Atlas 2009)世界海洋图集 2009(时间段)(5	48M	ds017_WOA09_5_0_netcdf/
	17	度)(1800-2009)(气候态的月、季、年平均)(netcdf)ds017	40141	
	18	WOA09(World Ocean Atlas 2009)世界海洋图集 2009(时间段)(5	38M	ds018_WOA09_5_0_ascii/
	10	度)(1800-2009)(气候态的月、季、年平均)(ascii)ds018		
	19	WOA09(World Ocean Atlas 2009)世界海洋图集 2009(时间段)(5	38M	ds019_WOA09_5_0_csv/
	17	度)(1800-2009)(气候态的月、季、年平均)(csv)ds019	30111	ds017_W0107_3_0_6sv
	20	WOD09(World Ocean Database 2009)世界海洋数据集	6.5G	ds020_WOD09-GEOGRAPHIC_0_0_ascii/
海_WOD09		2009(GEOGRAPHIC)(1800-2009)(浮标等)(时间分辨率不固定)(ascii)ds020	0.00	00020_
1,1	21	WOD09(World Ocean Database 2009)世界海洋数据集	6.8G	ds021_WOD09-YEARLY_0_0_ascii/
		2009(YEARLY)(1800-2009)(浮标等)(时间分辨率不固定)(ascii)ds021	0.00	0001_W020712.Md21_0_0_400M
	22	WOCE(World Ocean Circulation Experiment)全球大洋环流试验气候学	606M	ds022_WOCE-CD1_0_0_ascii/
海_WOCE		(WGHC)数据集(CD1)(1960-1990)(所有剖面数据)(1 度纬带)(ascii)ds022		00022_11 00D 0D1_0_0_usell/
	23	WOCE(World Ocean Circulation Experiment)全球大洋环流试验气候学	413M	ds023_WOCE-CD2_0.5_0_ascii/
		(WGHC)数据集(CD2)(1960-1990)(气候平均)(0.5 度)(ascii)ds023		
海_GTSPP	24	GTSPP(The Global Temperature and Salinity Profile Program)全球温盐剖面	42G	ds024_GTSPP-best_0_0_netcdf/
.,		计划(1990.1-2011.9)(台站)(时间分辨率不规则)(netcdf)ds024	.20	dsU24_G1SPP-best_U_U_netcdt/

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	25	GTSPP(The Global Temperature and Salinity Profile Program)全球温盐剖面	11G	ds025_GTSPP-atlantic_0_0_netcdf/
		计划(太西洋)(1990.1-2011.9)(台站)(时间分辨率不规则)(netcdf)ds025		
	26	GTSPP(The Global Temperature and Salinity Profile Program)全球温盐剖面	4.0K	ds026_GTSPP-pacific_0_0_netcdf/
	20	计划(太平洋)(1990.1-2011.9)(台站)(时间分辨率不规则)(netcdf)ds026	4.0IX	us020_G1511-pacific_0_0_fictedi/
	27	GTSPP(The Global Temperature and Salinity Profile Program)全球温盐剖面	4.01/2	1-027 CTCDD :: 1: 0 0 :1f/
	27	计划(印度洋)(1990.1-2011.9)(台站)(时间分辨率不规则)(netcdf)ds027	4.0K	ds027_GTSPP-indian_0_0_netcdf/
海_ARGO	28	ARGO(Array for Real-time Geostrophic Oceanography)地转海洋学实时观测	46G	ds028_ARGO-geo_0_1day_netcdf/
母_ARGO	28	序列(印度洋、太平洋、大西洋)(1999.1-2011.9)(浮标)(日平均)(netcdf)ds028	400	ds028_ARGO-geo_0_1day_netcdi/
	29	NOAA(Optimum Interpolation Sea Surface Temperature Analysis)最优插值	88M	J-020 NOAA OIGGT V2 1 1
	29	海温分析资料(1981.1-2011.5)(1 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds029	88101	ds029_NOAA-OISST-V2_1_1month_netcdf/
海_OISST	30	NOAA(Optimum Interpolation Sea Surface Temperature Analysis)最优插值	575M	J-020 NOAA OIGGT V2 1 11
母_OISS I	30	海温分析资料(1981.1-2011.5)(1 度)(周平均)(netcdf)ds030	575M	ds030_NOAA-OISST-V2_1_1week_netcdf/
	31	NOAA(Optimum Interpolation Sea Surface Temperature Analysis)最优插值	3.0M	J-021 NOAAOISST V2 1 0
	31	海温分析资料(1971.1-2000.12)(1 度)(气候态月平均)(netcdf)ds031	3.0W	ds031_NOAAOISST-V2_1_0_netcdf/
		NOAA(NOAA Optimum Interpolation 1/4 Degree Daily Sea Surface		
	32	Temperature Analysis)最优插值海温分析资料	6.8G	ds032_Reyonds2-AVHRR+AMSR_0.25_1day_netcdf/
海_OISST2		V2.0(AVHRR)(1981.1-2011.5)(0.25 度)(日平均)(netcdf)ds032		
母_013312		NOAA(NOAA Optimum Interpolation 1/4 Degree Daily Sea Surface		
	33	Temperature Analysis)最优插值海温分析资料	21G	ds033_Reyonds2-AVHRR_0.25_1day_netcdf/
		V2.0(AVHRR+AMSR)(2002.1-2011.5)(0.25 度)(日平均)(netcdf)ds033		
	34	ERSST.v3(Extended Reconstructed Sea Surface Temperatures, version 3)扩展	193M	1-024 EDSST -21-2 1
海_ERSST	34	的重建海表温度资料 V3.0(1854.1-2011.4)(2 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds034	193101	ds034_ERSST-v3b_2_1month_netcdf/
	35	ERSST.v3(Extended Reconstructed Sea Surface Temperatures, version 3)扩展	63M	d=025 EDSST +2b 2 1-month/
	33	的重建海表温度资料 V3.0(1854.1-2011.4)(2 度)(月平均)(ascii)ds035	OSIVI	ds035_ERSST-v3b_2_1month_ascii/
海_Kaplan	36	Kaplan Extended SST V2(1856.1-2011.7)(5 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds036	9.3M	ds036_kaplan-sst_2_1month_netcdf/
海 DDCD 437	27	PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰运动矢量(北半	7.60	J-027 :
海_PPSIMV	37	球)(25km)(1978.11-2006.12)(日平均)(binary)ds037	7.6G	ds037_icemotion-north_25km_1day_binary/

			•	
	38	PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰运动矢量(南半	5.9G	ds038_icemotion-south_25km_1day_binary/
		球)(25km)(1978.11-2006.12)(日平均)(binary)ds038		
	39	PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰运动矢量(北半	1.1G	ds039_icemotion-north_25km_1week_binary/
	37	球)(25km)(1978.11-2006.12)(周平均)(binary)ds039	1.10	ds037_recinotion=north_25km_1 week_omaty/
	40	PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰运动矢量(南半	852M	ds040_icemotion-south_25km_1week_binary/
	40	球)(25km)(1978.11-2006.12)(周平均)(binary)ds040	632IVI	us040_teemotion-soutin_23km_1week_0mary/
	41	PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰运动矢量(北半	274M	ds041_icemotion-north_25km_1month_binary/
	41	球)(25km)(1978.11-2006.12)(月平均)(binary)ds041	274101	uso41_teemotion-nortii_25km_1montii_omaiy/
	42	PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰运动矢量(南半	217M	ds042_icemotion-south_25km_1month_binary/
	42	球)(25km)(1978.11-2006.12)(月平均)(binary)ds042	21/101	ds042_icemotion-soluii_23km_1monui_omary/
	43	PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰运动矢量(北半	32M	do042 icompation porth 25km Ivoor hingry/
	40	球)(25km)(1979-2006)(年平均)(binary)ds043	32101	ds043_icemotion-north_25km_1year_binary/
	44	PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰运动矢量(南半	28M	ds044_icemotion-south_25km_1year_binary/
	44	球)(25km)(1979-2006)(年平均)(binary)ds044		ds0++_iceniotion-soutii_25km_1yeai_omaiy/
	45	PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰运动矢量(北半	12M	ds045_icemotion-north_25km_0_binary/
	43	球)(25km) (1978.11-2006.12) (所有时间的平均)(binary)ds045		uso+3_lecinonon-norm_23km_o_omary/
	46	PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰运动矢量(南半	12M	ds046_icemotion-south_25km_0_binary/
	40	球)(25km) (1978.11-2006.12)(所有时间的平均)(binary)ds046	12101	ds046_icemotion-soutil_23km_0_bmary/
	47	PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰运动矢量(北半	28M	ds047_icemotion-north-bouy_1day_ascii/
	47	球)(浮标)(1979.1.18-2005.12.30)(日平均)(ascii)ds047	2011	uso4/_icelliotion-north-body_fday_asen/
	48	PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰运动矢量(北半	328M	ds048_icemotion-north-ssmi_25km_1day_ascii/
	48	球)(ssmi)(25km)(1978.10.25-2006.12. 31)(日平均)(ascii)ds048	320101	uso46_technotion-horar-ssiii_25kiii_fuay_asen/
	49	PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰运动矢量(南半	152M	ds049_icemotion-south-ssmi_25km_1day_ascii/
	4)	球)(ssmi)(25km) (1978.10.25-2006.12.31)(日平均)(ascii)ds049	132101	us047_technotion-south-ssiii_25kiii_1day_aseii/
	50	PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰运动矢量(北半	107M	ds050_icemotion-north-avhrr_25km_1day_ascii/
	50	球)(avhrr)(25km) (1981.7.24-2000.12.30)(日平均)(ascii)ds050	10/11/1	usoso_technotion-north-avint_25kiit_tuay_asen/
	51	PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰运动矢量(南半	40M	ds051_icemotion-south-avhrr_25km_1day_ascii/
	51	球)(avhrr)(25km) (1981.7.24-2000.12.30)(日平均)(ascii)ds051	40M	dsu51_icemotion-south-avhrr_25km_1day_ascii/

		海-气综合		
海气_HadSST	52	HadSST1 Hadley 海表温度观测资料(1870.1-2011.4)(1 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds052	851M	ds052_HadISST_1_1month_netcdf/
海气 HadMAT	53	MOHMAT / HadMAT(Met Office Historical Marine Air Temperature dataset) 英国气象局夜间观测海表气温历史资料(1856.1-2006.10)(5 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds053	36M	ds053_HadMAT_5_1month_netcdf/
144 (_HadiviAi	54	MOHMAT / HadMAT(Met Office Historical Marine Air Temperature dataset) 英国气象局夜间观测海表气温历史资料(1961.1-1990.12)(5 度)(气候态月平均)(netcdf)ds054	140K	ds054_HadMAT_5_0_netcdf/
海气 EN3	55	EN3(quality controlled subsurface ocean temperature and salinity data)海洋次表层温度、盐度质量控制资料(profile files)(1950.1-2011.5)(0.2度)(时间分辨率为不定时) (netcdf)ds055	4.3G	ds055_EN3-profiles_0.2_0_netcdf/
神气_EN3	56	EN3 (quality controlled subsurface ocean temperature and salinity data)海洋次表层温度、盐度质量控制资料(analysis files)(1950.1-2011.5)(1度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds056	7.0G	ds056_EN3-analysis_1_1month_netcdf/
海气_HadGOA	57	HadGOA(Hadley Centre Global ocean analyses)哈德莱中心全球海洋分析资料(1956-2004)(时间序列)(月平均)(ascii)ds057	12K	ds057_HadGOA_0_1month_ascii/
型 (_HauGOA	58	HadGOA(Hadley Centre Global ocean analyses)哈德莱中心全球海洋分析资料(1956-2004)(时间序列)(年平均)(ascii)ds058	104K	ds058_HadGOA_0_1year_ascii/
海气 HadSLP	59	HadSLP2(Hadley Centre Sea Level Pressure dataset)英国气象局哈德莱中心 海平面气压资料(1850.1-2004.12)(5 度)(月平均)(ascii)ds059	152M	ds059_HadSLP2_5_1month_ascii/
· -	60	HadSLP2r(Hadley Centre Sea Level Pressure dataset)英国气象局哈德莱中心 海平面气压资料(1850.1-2011.5)(5 度)(月平均)(ascii)ds060	40M	ds060_HadSLP2r_5_1month_ascii/
海气_EMSLP	61	EMSLP(EMULATE Mean Sea Level Pressure data set)EMULATE 平均海平面气压数据集(1850-2003)(5 度)(日平均)(netcdf)ds061	109M	ds061_EMSLP_5_1day_netcdf/
1-4 (_LivioLi	62	EMSLP(EMULATE Mean Sea Level Pressure data set)EMULATE 平均海平面气压数据集(1951.1-2000.12)(5 度)(气候态日平均)(netcdf)ds062	736K	ds062_EMSLP_5_0_ascii/

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	63	HadAT2(Globally gridded radiosonde temperature anomalies)全球无线电探 空仪温度异常格点资料(1958.1-2010.12)(10x5 度)(月平均)(ascii)ds063	78M	ds063_HadAT2_5_1month_ascii/
海气_HadAT2	64	HadAT2(Globally gridded radiosonde temperature anomalies)全球无线电探 空仪温度异常格点资料(1958.1-2010.12)(台站)(月平均)(ascii)ds064	45M	ds064_HadAT2_0_1month_ascii/
	65	HadAT2(Globally gridded radiosonde temperature anomalies)全球无线电探空仪温度异常格点资料(1958.1-2010.12)(全球平均、热带平均的时间序列)(月平均)(ascii)ds065	1.2M	ds065_HadAT2_0_1month_ascii/
海气_	66	HadGHCND(Gridded daily temperatures)逐日格点气温距平数据 (1950.1-2008.12)(2.5x3.75 度)(日平均)(ascii)ds066	107M	ds066_HadGHCNDanom_2.5_1day_ascii/
HadGHCND	67	HadGHCND(Gridded daily temperatures)逐日格点气温数据 (1946.1-2000.12)(2.5x3.75 度)(日平均)(ascii)ds067	179M	ds067_HadGHCND_2.5_1day_ascii/
海气_CRUTEM3	68	CRUTEM3 / CRUTEM3v: 全球格点陆表气温(1850.1-2011.5)(5 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds068	135M	ds068_CRUTEM3_5_1month_netcdf/
海气_HadCRUT3	69	HadCRUT3/ HadCRUT3v: 月平均全球海陆气温距平格点资料 (1850.1-2011.6)(5 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds069	116M	ds069_HadCRUT3_5_1month_netcdf/
海气_HadEX	70	HadEX(Global climate extremes indices)全球极端气候指数 (1850.1-2011.6)(2.5 度)(季和/或年)(ascii)ds070	86M	ds070_HadEX_2.5_1season_ascii/
	71	ICOADS(The International Comprehensive Ocean-Atmosphere Data Set)国际海-气综合数据集(赤道)(1960.1-2010.11)(1度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds071	3.9G	ds071_ICOADS-equatorial_1_1month_netcdf/
海气_ICOADS	72	ICOADS(The International Comprehensive Ocean-Atmosphere Data Set)国际海-气综合数据集(全球)(1960.1-2010.11)(1度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds072	34G	ds072_ICOADS-global_1_1month_netcdf/
	73	ICOADS(The International Comprehensive Ocean-Atmosphere Data Set)国际海-气综合数据集(1800.1-2010.11)(2度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds073	28G	ds073_ICOADS_2_1month_netcdf/
海气_NOCS	74	NOCS(National Oceanography Centre,Southampton) FLUX v2.0 表层通量数据集(1973.1-2009.12)(1度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds074	6.1G	ds074_NOCS2_1_1month_netcdf/
		降水		
水_CMAP	75	CMAP(CPC Merged Analysis of Precipitation)全球降水观测资料 (1979.1-2009.9)(2.5 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds075	30M	ds075_CMAP_2.5_1month_netcdf/

		CMAP(CPC Merged Analysis of Precipitation)全球降水观测资料		
	76	(1979.1-2009.9)(2.5 度)(候平均)(netcdf)ds076	178M	ds076_CMAP_2.5_1pentad_netcdf/
		CMAP(CPC Merged Analysis of Precipitation)全球降水观测资料		
	77	(1979.1-2000.12)(2.5 度)(气候态月平均)(netcdf) ds077	996K	ds077_CMAP_2.5_0_netcdf/
		EA_V0409(A Gauge-Based Analysis of Daily Precipitation over East Asia)基		
水_EA-V0409	78	于台站观测分析的东亚地区逐日降水资料(1961-2007)(0.5 度)(日平	284M	ds078_EA-V0409_0.5_1day_binary/
		均)(binary)ds078		,_ ,
		GPCP(Global Precipitation Climatology Project)V2.1 全球月平均降水		
	79	(1979.1-2009.9)(2.5 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds079	31M	ds079_GPCP21_2.5_1month_netcdf/
		GPCP(Global Precipitation Climatology Project)V2.1 全球月平均降水	70077	1000 0000000000000000000000000000000000
l. anan	80	(1979.1-2000.12)(2.5 度)(气候态月平均)(netcdf)ds080	500K	ds080_GPCP21_2.5_0_netcdf/
水_GPCP		GPCP(Global Precipitation Climatology Project)V2.2 全球月平均降水	242.5	ds081_GPCP22_2.5_1month_netcdf/
	81	(1979.1-2009.9)(2.5 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds081	31M	
	02	GPCP(Global Precipitation Climatology Project)V2.2 全球月平均降水	1.3M	ds082_GPCP22_2.5_0_netcdf/
	82	(1981.1-2010.12)(2.5 度)(气候态月平均)(netcdf)ds082		
水_GPCC	83	GPCC(Global Precipitation Climatology Centre)全球月平均降水	329M	ds083_GPCC4-combined_1_1 month_netcdf/
水_GPCC	83	V4.0(Combined Data) (1951.1-2009.12) (1 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds083	329M	
	84	GPCC(Global Precipitation Climatology Centre)全球月平均降水 V4.0(Full	1.C1M	J-004 CDCC4 f-II 1 1
	84	Data Product) (1951.1-2004.12) (1 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds084	161M	ds084_GPCC4-full_1_1month_netcdf/
	85	GPCC(Global Precipitation Climatology Centre)全球月平均降水	2014	J-005 CDCC4
	85	V4.0(Monitoring Data Product) (2000.1-2009.12)(1 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds085	30M	ds085_GPCC4-monitor_1_1month_netcdf/
	86	GPCC(Global Precipitation Climatology Centre)全球月平均降水		
		V4.0(Full-Monitoring Data Product) (1979.1-2000.12)(0.5 度)(气候态月平	3.0M	ds086_GPCC4-full+momitor_1_0_netcdf/
		均)(netcdf)ds086		
		GPCC(Global Precipitation Climatology Centre)全球月平均降水		
	87	V4.0(Full-Monitoring Data Product) (1979.1-2000.12)(1 度)(气候态月平	12M	ds087_GPCC4-full+momitor_0.5_0_netcdf/
		均)(netcdf)ds085		

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	88	GPCC(Global Precipitation Climatology Centre)全球月平均降水 V5.0(Full	591M	ds088_GPCC5-full_0.5_1month_ascii/
		Data Product) (1901-2009)(0.5 度)(月平均)(ascii)ds088		
	89	GPCC(Global Precipitation Climatology Centre)全球月平均降水 V5.0(Full	168M	ds089_GPCC5-full_1_1month_ascii/
		Data Product) (1901-2009)(1 度)(月平均)(ascii)ds089	100101	usoo/_Grees-tun_r_montin_asen/
	90	GPCC(Global Precipitation Climatology Centre)全球月平均降水 V5.0(Full	35M	ds090_GPCC5-full_2.5_1month_ascii/
	90	Data Product) (1901-2009)(2.5 度)(月平均)(ascii)ds090	33WI	us090_GFCC3-tuti_2.3_1titotitut_ascti/
	91	PREC(NOAA's Precipitation Reconstruction Dataset)NOAA 全球海陆降水重	31M	ds091_prec_2.5_1month_netcdf/
	91	建数据集(1948.1-2011.5)(2.5 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds091	311/1	uso91_prec_2.3_1monur_netcut/
	92	PREC/Land(NOAA's Precipitation Reconstruction Dataset)NOAA 全球陆地	31M	do002 massI 2.5 Imports notadf/
	92	降水重建数据集(1948.1-2011.9)(2.5 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds092	311/1	ds092_precL_2.5_1month_netcdf/
	93	PREC/Land(NOAA's Precipitation Reconstruction Dataset)NOAA 全球陆地	500K	ds093_precL_2.5_0_netcdf/
	93	降水重建数据集(1979.1-2000.12)(2.5 度)(气候态月平均)(netcdf)ds093	300K	ds093_precL_2.5_0_netcdi/
水_PREC	94	PREC/Land(NOAA's Precipitation Reconstruction Dataset)NOAA 全球陆地	190M	ds094_precL_1_1month_netcdf/
/∖\_FKEC	94	降水重建数据集(1948.1-2011.9)(1 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds094		ds074_precL_1_finontil_netcut/
	95	PREC/Land(NOAA's Precipitation Reconstruction Dataset) NOAA 全球陆地	3.0M	ds095_precL_1.0_0_netcdf/
	93	降水重建数据集(1979.1-2000.12)(1度)(气候态月平均)(netcdf)ds095	3.0W	us075_prect_1.0_0_netcul/
	96	PREC/Land(NOAA's Precipitation Reconstruction Dataset) NOAA 全球陆地	709M	do006 massI 0.5 Imports notadf/
	90	降水重建数据集(1948.1-2011.9)(0.5 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds096	709WI	ds096_precL_0.5_1month_netcdf/
	97	PREC/Land(NOAA's Precipitation Reconstruction Dataset)NOAA 全球陆地	12M	ds097_precL_0.5_0_netcdf/
	91	降水重建数据集(1979.1-2000.12)(0.5 度)(气候态月平均)(netcdf)ds097	1 2111	uso9/_precL_0.5_0_netcut/
		APHRODITE(Asian Precipitation - Highly-Resolved Observational Data		
水_APHRODITE	98	integration Towards Evaluation of Water Resources)用于水资源评价的亚洲	1.9G	ds098_APHRODITE-V1005_0.05_1day_binary/
/\tau_Al likobite	E 98	高分辨率降水观测融合数据集 v1005(Japan)(1900-2009)(0.05 度)(日平	1.90	ds098_AFHKODITE-v1003_0.03_1day_biliary/
		均)(netcdf)ds098		
		APHRODITE(Asian Precipitation - Highly-Resolved Observational Data		
	99	integration Towards Evaluation of Water Resources)用于水资源评价的亚洲	89M	ds099_APHRODITE-V1005_0.05_1month_binary/
	77	高分辨率降水观测融合数据集 v1005(Japan)(1900-2009)(0.05 度)(月和年平	071/1	us077_AF FINODITE- V 1003_0.03_1111011111_0111811y/
		均)(netcdf)ds099		

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	100	APHRODITE(Asian Precipitation - Highly-Resolved Observational Data integration Towards Evaluation of Water Resources)用于水资源评价的亚洲高分辨率降水观测融合数据集 v1003R1(Monsoon Asia)(1951-2007)(日平均)(0.25 度)(netcdf)ds100	4.9G	ds100_APHRODITE-V1003R1_MA_0.25_1day_netcdf/
	101	APHRODITE(Asian Precipitation - Highly-Resolved Observational Data integration Towards Evaluation of Water Resources)用于水资源评价的亚洲高分辨率降水观测融合数据集 v1003R1(Middle East)(1951-2007)(日平均)(0.25 度)(netcdf)ds101	885M	ds101_APHRODITE-V1003R1_ME_0.25_1day_netcdf/
	102	APHRODITE(Asian Precipitation - Highly-Resolved Observational Data integration Towards Evaluation of Water Resources)用于水资源评价的亚洲高分辨率降水观测融合数据集 v1003R1(Russia)(1951-2007)(日平均)(0.25度)(netcdf)ds102	3.4G	ds102_APHRODITE-V1003R1_RU_0.25_1day_netcdf/
	103	IITM(Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology)印度降水观测资料 (1813-2006)(月、季、年时间序列)(ascii)ds103	13M	ds103_IITM-Longest18132006_0_0_ascii/
水_IITM	104	IITM(Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology)印度降水观测资料 (1871-2010)(月时间序列)(ascii)ds104	528K	ds104_IITM-Homogeneous18712010_0_1month_ascii/
	105	IITM(Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology)印度气温观测资料 (1901-2003)(月时间序列)(ascii)ds105	204K	ds105_IITM-Homogeneoustemp19012003_0_1month_ascii/
TRAM 2D42	106	TRMM(3B42): TRMM(Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission)卫星和其他数据源综合热带降水估计(1998.1-2011.6)(0.25 度)(日平均)(binary)ds106	11G	ds106_TRMM-3B42_0.25_1day_binary/
水_TRMM-3B42	107	TRMM(3B42): TRMM(Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission)卫星和其他数据源综合热带降水估计(1998.1-2011.6)(0.25 度)(3 小时)(hdf)ds107	13G	ds107_TRMM-3B42_0.25_3hour_hdf/
水_TRMM-3B43	108	TRMM(3B43): TRMM(Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission)卫星和其他数据源综合热带降水估计(1998.1-2011.5)(0.25 度)(月平均)(netcdf)ds108	715M	ds108_TRMM-3B43_0.25_1month_netcdf/
		陆面		
陆_CPC-soil	109	CPC(Climate Prediction Center)全球月平均土壤湿度模式资料 (V2)(1948.1-2011.5)(月平均)(0.5 度)(月平均)(netcdf) ds109	381M	ds109_CPCsoilmoisture2_0.5_1month_netcdf/

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	110	CPC(Climate Prediction Center)全球月平均土壤湿度模式资料	6.0M	ds110_CPCsoilmoisture2_0.5_0_netcdf/	
	110	(V2)(1971.1-2000.12)(0.5 度)(气候态月平均)(netcdf) ds110	3.01,1	aviio_ei essimioistate2_v.s_o_noteal/	
	111	CPC(NOAA/NESDIS and CPC N.H. Snow Cover Data)北半球雪盖资料	59M	ds111_NESDISsnow_2_1week_binary/	
## NCIDC	111	(1973.1-2011.10)(2 度)(周平均)(binary) ds111	39101	ds111_NESDISSHOW_2_1week_blinary/	
陆_NSIDC-snow	110	CPC(NOAA/NESDIS and CPC N.H. Snow Cover Data)北半球雪盖资料	213.4	LIIO NEGDIG	
	112	(1973.1-2011.10)(89x89)(周平均)(ascii) ds112	21M	ds112_NESDISsnow_1_1week_ascii/	
Et Mania	110	NSIDC(National Snow and Ice Data Centre)北半球积雪和海冰覆盖资料	1.10	1110 170700	
陆_NESDIS-snow	113	(1966.10.3-2007.6.24) (25km) (周平均) (binary)ds113	1.1G	ds113_NSIDCsnow3.1_25km_1week_binary/	
The state of		NSIDC(National Snow and Ice Data Centre)全球雪水当量资料	2.15		
陆_NSIDC-swe	114	(1978.11-2007.5)(25km)(月平均)(binary)ds114	3.1G	ds114_NSIDCswe_25km_1month_binary/	
	11.5	HSDSD(Historical Soviet Daily Snow Depth Version 2)前苏联逐日历史雪深	2503.5	1115 110000 0 11	
	115	资料(1881-1995)(台站)(时间分辨率不确定)(ascii)ds115	258M	ds115_HSDSD_0_1day_ascii/	
		HSDSD(Historical Soviet Daily Snow Depth Version 2)前苏联逐日历史雪深			
III. Man an	116	资料(1881-1995)(台站)(日平均) (ascii)ds116	310M	ds116_HSDSD_0_1day_ascii/	
陆_HSDSD	115	HSDSD(Historical Soviet Daily Snow Depth Version 2)前苏联逐日历史雪深	7.03.6	ds117_HSDSD_0_1month_ascii/	
	117	资料(1881-1995) (台站) (月平均) (ascii)ds117	7.9M		
	110	HSDSD(Historical Soviet Daily Snow Depth Version 2)前苏联逐日历史雪深	2.514	1440 7700 00 00 00	
	118	资料(1881-1995)(台站)(气候态月平均) (ascii)ds118	3.5M	ds118_HSDSD_0_0_ascii/	
	110	RHSTD(Russian Historical Soil Temperature Data)俄罗斯土壤温度历史资料	2.134	Lillo Dilotto o i di di	
Et Directo	119	(1882.1-1990.12)(台站)(月平均)(ascii) ds119	2.1M	ds119_RHSTD_0_1month_ascii/	
陆_RHSTD	120	RHSTD(Russian Historical Soil Temperature Data)俄罗斯土壤温度历史资料	2201/	Ligo puetro o i	
	120	(1882.1-1990.12)(台站)(年平均)(ascii) ds120	220K	ds120_RHSTD_0_1year_ascii/	
		其 他	•		
其他_ISSCP	121	ISCCP(International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project)国际卫星云气候计	6.20	J-121 ISSCD DT 20L 21	
,共他_ISSCP	121	划数据集(BT)(1983.7-2008.6)(30km) (3 小时)(ascii)ds121	6.3G	ds121_ISSCP-BT_30km_3hour_ascii/	
	100	ISCCP(International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project)国际卫星云气候计	996	1 122 199CD D1 2001 11 "/	
	122	划数据集(D1)(1983.7-2007.6)(280km) (日平均)(ascii)ds122	88G	ds122_ISSCP-D1_280km_1day_ascii/	
			•	•	

	123	ISCCP(International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project)国际卫星云气候计划数据集(D2)(1983.7-2008.6)(280km) (月平均)(ascii)ds123	1.2G	ds123_ISSCP-D2_280km_1month_ascii/
其他_ MODIS-Terra	124	MODIS/Terra 气溶胶、云、水汽、臭氧全球 1°×1° 格点月值数据集 (C5)(2001.1-2011.7)(1 度)(月平均)(hdf)ds124	26G	ds124_MODIS-c5_1_1month_hdf/
其他_AERONET	125	AERONET 站点 Level 2.0 气溶胶日均值光学厚度数据集(2001.1-2011.7)(台站)(日平均)(ascii)ds125	104M	ds125_AOT-level2_0_1day_ascii/

## JRA-25(Japanese 25-year Reanalysis)全球再分析气象数据

#### (1979.1-近期)

#### 概述

该数据集是日本气象厅(The Japan Meteorological Agency, JMA)与电力工业中心研究所 (the Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry, CRIEPI)联合研制的高质量全球再分析气象数据,提供了每日四时次、月平均的分析数据,供气候研究、监测、预测使用。JRA-25 是第一套亚洲承担的长期再分析数据,其目的之一就是提高亚洲地区的数据质量,其采用了 JMA 资料同化和预测系统,尤其是使用了 JMA 最新的同化系统以及较多的观测数据,如,同化了 SSM/I PW、SSU、HIRS、MSU。另外, JRA-25 第一次使用了热带气旋风速廓线 (Wind profile retrievals surrounding tropical cyclones,TCR,源于重建数据)、SSM/I 雪盖资料、中国雪深资料、再处理 GMS-AMV 数据。

同化系统每六小时进行一次全球资料同化循环,每六小时输出一次大气分析数据及其他物理量的预报场,采用 T106 全球谱模式,其空间分辨率相当于 120km 网格,模式垂直分为 40 层(最高 0.4hPa)。采用三维变分(3D-Var)同化了大气常规观测数据、风场数据(同步卫星)、亮温数据(泰罗斯业务垂直探空器垂直探空仪)(TOVS)、可降水量(轨道卫星微波辐射计)及其他卫星数据。JMA 还为该数据集提供了逐日的海表温度、海冰和三维的臭氧高度分布曲线。TOVS的质量控制方法也得到改进。

JRA-25 的一些明显优点: 六小时全球降水量的时、空分布得到很好重建; 全球降水的长时间序列在所有再分析资料中质量最佳; 热带气旋得到适当分析; 亚热带西海岸低云得到较好模拟; 雪深分析资料质量较好。

时段 1979.1-2011.4

更新 日

变量

数据集名称	变量名	变量描述 [单位] C: Accumlated MN: Mean	层数	注
6 小时/1.25°×1.25°				
anl_p	HGTprs	Geopotential height [gpm]	23	
13 个变量/360G	TMPprs	Air temperature [K]	23	
	SPFHprs	Specific humidity [kg/kg]	12	up to 100hPa
	DEPRprs	Dew point depression [K]	8	up to 300hPa
	UGRDprs	Zonal wind [m/s]	23	
	VGRDprs	Meridional wind [m/s]	23	

	CWATprs	Cloud water content [kg/kg]	12	up to 100hPa
	PRMSLmsl	Pressure reduced to MSL [Pa]	1	
	TMPsfc	Surface 2m air temperature [K]	1	
	SPFHsfc	Surface 2m specific humidity [kg/kg]	1	
	DEPRsfc	Surface 2m dew point depression [K]	1	
	UGRDsfc	Surface 10m zonal wind [m/s]	1	
	VGRDsfc	Surface 10m meridional wind [m/s]	1	
6 小时/1.125°×1.125°	5º (T106 Gaussian)			
anl_isentrop	BVF2tht	Sqaure of Brunt-Vaisala frequency [1/s²]	20	
10 个变量/586G	HGTtht	Geopotential height [gpm]	20	
	MNTSFtht	Montgomery stream function $[m^2/s^2]$	20	
	POTsfc	surface Potential temperature [K]	1	
	SPFHtht	Specific humidity [kg/kg]	14	
	TMPtht	Temperature [K]	20	
	UGRDtht	u wind [m/s]	20	
	VGRDtht	v wind [m/s]	20	
	VVELtht	Pressure vertical velocity [Pa/s]	20	
	pVORtht	potential vorticity [PVU]	20	
fcst_phy2m	CPRATsfc	6-hourly convective precipitation rate [mm/day] MN	1	
60 个变量/203G	CSDLFsfc	Clear sky downward long wave flux at surface [W/m²] MN	1	
	CSDSFsfc	Clear sky downward solar flux at surface [W/m²] MN	1	
	CSULFtoa	Clear sky upward long wave flux at top [W/m²] MN	1	
	CSUSFsfc	Clear sky upward solar flux at surface [W/m <sup>2</sup> ] MN	1	
	CSUSFtoa	Clear sky upward solar flux at top $[W/m^2] \; MN$	1	
	CWATcol	Total cloud water [kg/m <sup>2</sup> ] AC	1	
	DISTsfc	Model Surface height [m] SNP	1	常数
	DLWRFsfc	Downward long wave radiation flux at surface[W/m²] MN	1	
	DSWRFsfc	Downward solar radiation flux at surface [W/m²] MN	1	
	DSWRFtoa	Downward solar radiation flux at	1	

	1 1771/ 23 2 53		
	top [W/m <sup>2</sup> ] MN		
FGLUsfc	Zonal momentum flux by long	1	
	gravity wave [N/m <sup>2</sup> ] MN		
FGLVsfc	Meridional momentum flux by	1	
	long gravity wave [N/m <sup>2</sup> ] MN		
FGSUsfc	Zonal momentum flux by short	1	
	gravity wave [N/m <sup>2</sup> ] MN		
FGSVsfc	Meridional momentum flux by	1	
1 00 1 010	short gravity wave [N/m <sup>2</sup> ] MN	•	
FRQCsfc	Frequency of cumulus	1	
Treesie	precipitation[%]	1	
FRQPsfc	Frequency of precipitation [%]	1	
HCDC	High level cloud cover [%] MN	1	
ICEC (	Ice concentration (ice=1; no ice=0)	1	
ICECsfc	[1/0] MN	1	
LCDC	Low level cloud cover [%] MN	1	
LHTFLsfc	Latent heat flux [W/m <sup>2</sup> ] MN	1	
MCDC	Mid level cloud cover [%] MN	1	
	6-hourly large scale precipitation		
LPRATsfc	rate [mm/day] MN	1	
PRESsfc	Surface pressure [Pa] SNP	1	
	Mean Pressure reduced to MSL		
PRMSLmsl	[Pa] SNP	1	
_	Maximum hourly precipitation		
PRMXsfc	[mm/hour]	1	
PWATcol	Precipitable water [kg/m²] SNP	1	
	Surface specific humidity [kg/kg]		
SPFHMsfc	MN	1	
RHsfc	Surface relative humidity [%] SNP	1	
SFCRsfc	Surface roughness [m] SNP	1	
SHTFLsfc	Sensible heat flux [W/m <sup>2</sup> ] MN	1	
SPFHsfc	Specific humidity [kg/kg] SNP	1	
	Specific humidity at the lowest		
SPFHhbl	model level [kg/kg] SNP	1	
	6-hourly snowfall rate water		
SRWEQsfc	equivalent [mm/day] MN	1	
TCDCcol	Total cloud cover [%] MN	1	
100001	Surface 2m air maximum	1	
TMAXsfc	temperature [K]	1	
	Surface 2m air minimum		
TMINsfc	temperature [K]	1	
	Surface 2m air temperature [K]		
TMPsfc		1	
	SNP		

TMPhbl	Temperature at the lowest model level [K] SNP	1	
TMPMsfc	Surface 2m air temperature [K] MN	1	
TTHMcol	Column total of diabatic heat(M) $[W/m^2] \ MN$	1	
UFLXsfc	Zonal momentum flux by friction [N/m²] MN	1	
UGRDsfc	Surface 10m zonal wind [m/s] SNP	1	
UGRDhbl	Zonal wind at lowest model level [m/s] SNP	1	
ULWRFsfc	Upward long wave radiation flux at surface [W/m²] MN	1	
ULWRFtoa	Upward long wave radiation flux at top [W/m²] MN	1	
UGRDMsfc	Surface 10m zonal wind [m/s] MN	1	
USWRFsfc	Upward solar radiation at surface [W/m²] MN	1	
USWRFtoa	Upward solar radiation at top [W/m²] MN	1	
UWVcol	Column total of zonal water vapor flux [kg/m/s] MN	1	
VFLXsfc	Meridional momentum flux by friction [N/m²] MN	1	
VGRDsfc	Surface 10m meridional wind [m/s] MN	1	
VGRDhbl	Meridional wind at lowest model level [m/s] SNP	1	
VGRDMsfc	Surface 10m meridional wind [m/s] MN	1	
VTUcol	Column total of TU [K*Pa*m/s] MN	1	
VTVcol	Column total of TV [K*Pa*m/s] MN	1	
VWVcol	Column total of meridional water vapor flux [kg/m/s] MN	1	
WSMXsfc	Surface 10m maximum surface wind [m/s]	1	
WSMXhbl	Maximum surface wind at the lowest model level [m/s]	1	
WTMPsfc	SST and sea ice surface temperature [K] MN	1	

		Column total of TV [K*Pa*m/s]		
	VTVcol	MN	1	
anl_land	TSGsfc	Ground temperature [K]	1	
5 个变量/11G	SoilWhbl	Soil wetness [fraction]	3	
	TSCsfc	Canopy temperature [K]	1	
	SoilTcol	Soil temperature [K]	1	
	SnWesfc	Water equivalent snow depth [m]	1	
fcst_phyland	TSCsfc	Canopy temperature [K] SNP	1	
10 个变量/18G	TSGsfc	Ground temperature [K] SNP	1	
	SoilTcol	Soil temperature [K] SNP	1	
	GFLXsfc	Ground heat flux [W/m <sup>2</sup> ] MN	1	
	MSGsfc	Ground water content [mm] SNP	1	
	MSCsfc	Canopy water content [mm] SNP	1	
	SoilWhbl	Soil water content [mm] SNP	3	
	LTRSsfc	Evapotranspiration [W/m <sup>2</sup> ] MN	1	
	LINTsfc	Interception loss [W/m <sup>2</sup> ] MN	1	
	ROFsfc	Surface runoff [mm/day] MN	1	
月/2.5°×2.5° (共记	† 20.5G)			
anl_p25	E 1 1			
(2G)	同'anl_p'			
anl_chipsi25	RELDprs	Divergence [/s]	23	
10 个变量/1.84G	RELVprs	Relative vorticity [/s]	23	
	STRMprs	Stream function [m <sup>2</sup> /s]	23	
	VPOTprs	Velocity potential [m <sup>2</sup> /s]	23	
	VVELprs	Pressure vertical velocity [Pa/s]	23	
	PRESsfc	surface Pressure [Pa]	1	
	RELDsfc	surface Relative divergence [/s]	1	
	RELVsfc	surface Relative vorticity [/s]	1	
	STRMsfc	surface Stream function [m <sup>2</sup> /s]	1	
	VPOTsfc	surface Velocity potential [m <sup>2</sup> /s]	1	
anl_isentrop25 (2.7G)	同'anl_isentrop'			
anl_land25 (112M)	同'anl_land'			
anl_snow25 (17M)	SnowD	Snow Depth [m]	1	by snow analysis
anl_z25	HGTprs	Geopotential height [gpm]	23	
13 个变量/17M	TMPprs	Air temperature [K]	23	
	SPFHprs	Specific humidity [kg/kg]	12	up to 100hPa
	CWATprs	Cloud water content [kg/kg]	12	up to 100hPa
	UGRDprs	Zonal wind [m/s]	23	

	VGRDprs	Meridional wind [m/s]	23	
	VVELprs	Pressure vertical velocity [Pa/s]	23	
	PRESsfc	Surface pressure [Pa]	1	
	PRMSLmsl	Pressure reduced to MSL [Pa]	1	
	TMPsfc	Surface 2m air temperature [K]	1	
	SPFHsfc	Surface 2m specific humidity [kg/kg]	1	
	UGRDsfc	Surface 10m zonal wind [m/s]	1	
	VGRDsfc	Surface 10m meridional wind [m/s]	1	
fcst_phy2m25 (940M)	同'fcst_phy2m'			
fcst_phy3m25	ADVHRhbl	Advective heating rate [K/day]  MN	23	
32 个变量/10.6G	ADVMRhbl	Advective Moistening rate [kg/kg/day] MN	23	
	ADVUAhbl	Advective zonal acceleration [m/s/day] MN	23	
	ADVVAhbl	Advective meridional acceleration [m/s/day] MN	23	
	CNVHRhbl	Convective heating rate [k/day]  MN	23	
	CNVMRhbl	Convective moistening rate [kg/kg/s] MN	23	
	CNVUAhbl	Convective zonal acceleration [m/s/day] MN	23	
	CNVVAhbl	Convective meridional acceleration [m/s/day] MN	23	
	CWAThbl	Cloud water content [kg/kg] MN	23	
	CWORKhbl	Cloud work function [J/kg] MN	23	
	GWDUAhbl	Gravity wave zonal acceleration [m/s/day] MN	23	
	GWDVAhbl	Gravity wave meridional acceleration [m/s/day] MN	23	
	HGThbl	Mean geopotential height [m] MN	23	
	LRGHRhbl	Large scale condensation heating rate [K/day] MN	23	
	LRGMRhbl	Large scale moistening rate [kg/kg/day] MN	23	
	LWHRhbl	Longwave radiative heating rate [K/day] MN	23	
	MFLUXhbl	Upward mass flux [kg/m²/s]	23	_
	MFLXBhbl	Upward mass flux at cloud base	23	

月/1.25°×1.25° (5	共计 25.1G)			
	VGRDsfc	[m/s]	1	
	VCDDafa	Surface 10m meridional wind	1	
	UGRDsfc	Surface 10m zonal wind [m/s]	1	
	SPFHsfc	Surface 2m specific humidity [kg/kg]	1	
	DEPRsfc	Surface 2m dew point depression [K]	1	
	DEPRprs	Dew point depression [K]	8	300hPa
	TMPsfc	Surface 2m air temperature [K]	1	up to
	PRMSLmsl	Pressure reduced to MSL [Pa]	1	
	CWATprs	Cloud water content [kg/kg]	12	up to 100hPa
	VVELprs	Pressure vertical velocity [Pa/s]	23	
	VGRDprs	Meridional wind [m/s]	23	
	UGRDprs	Zonal wind [m/s]	23	
	SPFHprs	Specific humidity [kg/kg]	12	up to 100hPa
14 个变量/2.4G	TMPprs	Air temperature [K]	23	
ges_p25	HGTprs	Geopotential height [gpm]	23	
	VVELMhbl	Mean pressure vertical velocity [Pa/s] MN	23	
	VGRDMhbl	Mean meridional wind [m/s] MN	23	
	VDFVAhbl	Vertical diffusion meridional acceleration [m/s/day] MN	23	
	VDFUAhbl	acceleration [m/s/day] MN	23	
	VDFMRhbl	[kg/kg/day] MN  Vertical diffusion zonal	23	
	VDFHRhbl	[K/day] MN  Vertical diffusion moistening rate	23	
	UGRDMhbl	Mean zonal wind [m/s] MN  Vertical diffusion heating rate	23	
	TMPMhbl	Mean temperature [K] MN	23	
	TCDChbl	Cloud cover [%] MN	23	
	SWHRhbl	Solar radiative heating rate [k/day]  MN	23	
	SPFHMhbl	Mean specific humidity [kg/kg]  MN	23	
	PRESMsfc	Surface pressure [Pa] MN	1	
	PRESsfc	Surface pressure [Pa] SNP	1	
	OZONEhbl	ozone mixing ratio [mg/kg] SNP	23	

(7.9G)	anl_p				
(33.5M)		同上			
March   Mar		同上			
(7.9G)   25"   同上		⊞"onl n			
Part	_				
Fig.		23			
Mail_mdi		同上			
17 个变量/21.6G	月/1.125°×1.125°	(T106 Gaussian)(共计	179G)		
SPFHhbl   Specific humidity [kg/kg]   40	anl_mdl	HGThbl	Geopotential height [gpm]	40	
UGRDhbl   Zonal wind [m/s]   40	17 个变量/21.6G	TMPhbl	Air temperature [K]	40	
UGRDhbl   Zonal wind [m/s]   40		SPFHhbl	Specific humidity [kg/kg]	40	
VGRDhbl   Meridional wind [m/s]   40		UGRDhbl		40	
VVELhbl   Pressure vertical velocity [Pa/s]   40		VGRDhbl	Meridional wind [m/s]	40	
CWAThbl   Cloud water content [kg/kg]   40		VVELhbl		40	
DISTsfc   Model surface height [m]   1   常数			-	40	
PRESSfc   Surface pressure [Pa]   1			- 0 0-		常数
TMPsfc   Surface 2m air temperature [K]   1   SPFHsfc   Surface 2m specific humidity [kg/kg]   1   Surface 2m specific humidity [kg/kg]   1   Surface 2m relative humidity [%]   1   Surface 10m zonal wind [m/s]   1   Surface 10m zonal wind [m/s]   1   Surface 10m meridional water vapor flux [kg/m/s]   1   Surface 10m meridional water vapor flux [k			-	1	11.327
SPFHsfc Surface 2m specific humidity [kg/kg] 1  RHsfc Surface 2m relative humidity [%] 1  UGRDsfc Surface 10m zonal wind [m/s] 1  VGRDsfc Surface 10m meridional wind [m/s] 1  PWATcol Precipitable water [kg/m²] 1  UWVcol Column total of zonal water vapor flux [kg/m/s] 1  VWVcol Column total of meridional water vapor flux [kg/m/s] 1  anl_snow106_mdl 78M			_		
RHsfc   Surface 2m relative humidity [%]   1     UGRDsfc   Surface 10m zonal wind [m/s]   1     VGRDsfc   Surface 10m meridional wind [m/s]   1     PWATcol   Precipitable water [kg/m²]   1     UWVcol   Column total of zonal water vapor flux [kg/m/s]   1     VWVcol   Column total of meridional water vapor flux [kg/m/s]   1     And_snow106_mdl   pi*anl_snow25"					
RHsfc   Surface 2m relative humidity [%]   1     UGRDsfc   Surface 10m zonal wind [m/s]   1     VGRDsfc   Surface 10m meridional wind [m/s]   1     PWATcol   Precipitable water [kg/m²]   1     UWVcol   Column total of zonal water vapor flux [kg/m/s]   1     VWVcol   Column total of meridional water vapor flux [kg/m/s]   1     anl_snow106_mdl   pi*anl_snow25**   pi*anl_isentrop 13G   pi*anl_isentrop 25**   pi*anl_land 535M   pi*anl_land 25**   Column total of meridional water vapor flux [kg/m/s]   pi*anl_isentrop 25**   pi*anl_land 25**		SPFHsfc		1	
UGRDsfc   Surface 10m zonal wind [m/s]   1		RHsfc		1	
VGRDsfc       Surface 10m meridional wind [m/s]       1         PWATcol       Precipitable water [kg/m²]       1         UWVcol       Column total of zonal water vapor flux [kg/m/s]       1         VWVcol       Column total of meridional water vapor flux [kg/m/s]       1         anl_snow106_mdl 78M       [="anl_snow25"]       -         anl_isentrop 13G       [="anl_isentrop 25"]       -         anl_land 535M       [="anl_land 25"]       -         fest_mdl       CWAThbl       Cloud water content [kg/kg]       40         16 个变量/24.5G       HGThbl       Geopotential height [gpm]       40         SPFHhbl       Specific humidity [kg/kg]       40         TMPhbl       Air temperature [K]       40         UGRDhbl       Zonal wind [m/s]       40			•		
VGRDsfc					
PWATcol   Precipitable water [kg/m²]   1     UWVcol   Column total of zonal water vapor flux [kg/m/s]   1     VWVcol   Column total of meridional water vapor flux [Kg/m/s]   1     anl_snow106_mdl 78M   同"anl_snow25"         anl_isentrop 13G           anl_isentrop 25"         fi*anl_isentrop 25"         fost_mdl   CWAThbl   Cloud water content [kg/kg]   40     16 个变量/24.5G   HGThbl   Specific humidity [kg/kg]   40     TMPhbl   Air temperature [K]   40     UGRDhbl   Zonal wind [m/s]   40		VGRDsfc		1	
UWVcol       Column total of zonal water vapor flux [kg/m/s]       1         VWVcol       Column total of meridional water vapor flux [Kg/m/s]       1         anl_snow106_mdl 78M       同"anl_snow25"                 anl_isentrop 13G       同"anl_ isentrop 25"                 anl_land 535M       同"anl_ land 25"                 fcst_mdl       CWAThbl       Cloud water content [kg/kg]       40         16个变量/24.5G       HGThbl       Geopotential height [gpm]       40         SPFHhbl       Specific humidity [kg/kg]       40         TMPhbl       Air temperature [K]       40         UGRDhbl       Zonal wind [m/s]       40		PWATcol		1	
UWVcol     flux [kg/m/s]     1       VWVcol     Column total of meridional water vapor flux [Kg/m/s]     1       anl_snow106_mdl 78M     同"anl_snow25"             anl_isentrop 13G                   anl_land 535M                   fcst_mdl     CWAThbl     Cloud water content [kg/kg]     40       16个变量/24.5G     HGThbl     Geopotential height [gpm]     40       SPFHhbl     Specific humidity [kg/kg]     40       TMPhbl     Air temperature [K]     40       UGRDhbl     Zonal wind [m/s]     40		2		_	
VWVcol   vapor flux [Kg/m/s]   1		UWVcol	_	1	
vapor flux [Kg/m/s]   anl_snow106_mdl   同"anl_snow25"		X/XX/X / 1	Column total of meridional water		
Fi anl_snow25"   Fi anl_snow25"   Fi anl_isentrop 25"   Fi anl_		V W V col	vapor flux [Kg/m/s]	1	
Fi anl_isentrop 25"   Fi anl_isentrop 25"		同"anl_snow25"			
anl_land 535M 同"anl_ land 25"		同"anl_ isentrop 25"			
fcst_mdlCWAThblCloud water content [kg/kg]4016 个变量/24.5GHGThblGeopotential height [gpm]40SPFHhblSpecific humidity [kg/kg]40TMPhblAir temperature [K]40UGRDhblZonal wind [m/s]40	anl_land	同"anl_ land 25"			
16 个变量/24.5G HGThbl Geopotential height [gpm] 40  SPFHhbl Specific humidity [kg/kg] 40  TMPhbl Air temperature [K] 40  UGRDhbl Zonal wind [m/s] 40	fcst_mdl	CWAThbl	Cloud water content [kg/kg]	40	
SPFHhbl Specific humidity [kg/kg] 40  TMPhbl Air temperature [K] 40  UGRDhbl Zonal wind [m/s] 40	16 个变量/24.5G	HGThbl	Geopotential height [gpm]	40	
TMPhbl Air temperature [K] 40 UGRDhbl Zonal wind [m/s] 40		SPFHhbl	Specific humidity [kg/kg]	40	
UGRDhbl Zonal wind [m/s] 40				40	
			_	40	
VORDIOI METUTOTICI WITH [III/5] TO		VGRDhbl	Meridional wind [m/s]	40	
VVELhbl Pressure vertical velocity [Pa/s] 40					

	MFLXBhbl	Upward mass flux at cloud base	40	
		[kg/m <sup>2</sup> /s]	40	
	PRESsfc	Surface pressure [Pa]	1	
	TMPsfc	Surface 2m air temperature [K]	1	
	SPFHsfc	Surface 2m specific humidity [kg/kg]	1	
	UGRDsfc	Surface 10m zonal wind [m/s]	1	
	VGRDsfc	Surface 10m meridional wind [m/s]	1	
	TPRATsfc	6-hourly total precipitation rate [mm/6hour]	1	
	SEWsfc	Surface snowfall rate water equiv.  [kg/m²/s]	1	
	WTMPsfc	surface Water temp. [K]	1	
fcst_phy2m 4.5G	同"fcst_phy2m25"			
fcst_phy3m	ADVHRhbl	Advective heating rate [K/day]  MN	40	
32 个变量/89.5G	ADVMRhbl	Advective Moistening rate [kg/kg/day] MN	40	
	ADVUAhbl	Advective zonal acceleration [m/s/day] MN	40	
	ADVVAhbl	Advective meridional acceleration [m/s/day] MN	40	
	CNVHRhbl	Convective heating rate [k/day]  MN	40	
	CNVMRhbl	Convective moistening rate [kg/kg/s] MN	40	
	CNVUAhbl	Convective zonal acceleration [m/s/day] MN	40	
	CNVVAhbl	Convective meridional acceleration [m/s/day] MN	40	
	CWAThbl	Cloud water content [kg/kg] MN	40	
	CWORKhbl	Cloud work function [J/kg] MN	40	
	GWDUAhbl	Gravity wave zonal acceleration [m/s/day] MN	40	
	GWDVAhbl	Gravity wave meridional acceleration [m/s/day] MN	40	
	HGThbl	Mean geopotential height [m] MN	40	
	LRGHRhbl	Large scale condensation heating rate [K/day] MN	40	
	LRGMRhbl	Large scale moistening rate [kg/kg/day] MN	40	

		Longwave radiative heating rate		
	LWHRhbl	[K/day] MN	40	
	MFLUXhbl	Upward mass flux [kg/m²/s]	40	
	MFLXBhbl	Upward mass flux at cloud base [kg/m²/s] MN	40	
	OZONEhbl	ozone mixing ratio [mg/kg] SNP	40	
	PRESsfc	Surface pressure [Pa] SNP	1	
	PRESMsfc	Surface pressure [Pa] MN	1	
	SPFHMhbl	Mean specific humidity [kg/kg]  MN	40	
	SWHRhbl	Solar radiative heating rate [k/day]  MN	40	
	TCDChbl	Cloud cover [%] MN	40	
	TMPMhbl	Mean temperature [K] MN	40	
	UGRDMhbl	Mean zonal wind [m/s] MN	40	
	VDFHRhbl	Vertical diffusion heating rate [K/day] MN	40	
	VDFMRhbl	Vertical diffusion moistening rate [kg/kg/day] MN	40	
	VDFUAhbl	Vertical diffusion zonal acceleration [m/s/day] MN	40	
	VDFVAhbl	Vertical diffusion meridional acceleration [m/s/day] MN	40	
	VGRDMhbl	Mean meridional wind [m/s] MN	40	
	VVELMhbl	Mean pressure vertical velocity [Pa/s] MN	40	
fcst_phyland	TSCsfc	Canopy temperature [K] SNP	1	
10 个变量/915M	TSGsfc	Ground temperature [K] SNP	1	
	SoilTcol	Soil temperature [K] SNP	1	
	GFLXsfc	Ground heat flux [W/m <sup>2</sup> ] MN	1	
	MSGsfc	Ground water content [mm] SNP	1	
	MSCsfc	Canopy water content [mm] SNP	1	
	SoilWhbl	Soil water content [mm] SNP	3	
	LTRSsfc	Evapotranspiration [W/m <sup>2</sup> ] MN	1	
	LINTsfc	Interception loss [W/m <sup>2</sup> ] MN	1	
	ROFsfc	Surface runoff [mm/day] MN	1	
ges_mdl	HGThbl	Geopotential height [gpm]	40	
16 个变量/24.4G	TMPhbl	Air temperature [K]	40	
	SPFHhbl	Specific humidity [kg/kg]	40	
	RHhbl	Relative humidity [fraction]	40	
	UGRDhbl	Zonal wind [m/s]	40	
	VGRDhbl	Meridional wind [m/s]	40	
	VVELhbl	Pressure vertical velocity [Pa/s]	40	

	CWAThbl	Cloud water content [kg/kg]	40	
	DISTsfc	Model surface height [m]	1	常数
	PRESsfc	Surface pressure [Pa]	1	
	PRMSLmsl	Pressure reduced to MSL [Pa]	1	
	TMPsfc	Surface 2m air temperature [K]	1	
	SPFHsfc	Surface 2m specific humidity [kg/kg]	1	
	RHsfc	Surface 2m relative humidity [%]	1	
	UGRDsfc	Surface 10m zonal wind [m/s]	1	
	VGRDsfc	Surface 10m meridional wind [m/s]	1	
fcst_phy2m 4.5G	同"fcst_phy2m25"			

层数 最多40层 (hPa): 995.00 982.49 964.98 942.47 914.94 882.44 845.43 804.91 761.89 717.38 672.37 627.37 582.86 539.36 496.85 455.35 415.35 377.35 340.84 305.33 271.33 239.33 209.33 181.33 155.33 131.33 109.33 89.33 71.33 55.38 41.54 30.00 20.87 14.00 9.07 5.66 3.41 1.98 1.11 0.4

**数据类型** 格点

空间分布 全球

**空间分辨率** T106(约 1.125°×1.125°, 320×160); 1.25°×1.25°(288×144); 2.5°×2.5° (144×72)

时间分辨率 6小时/月平均

数据来源 http://ds.data.jma.go.jp/gmd/jra/download/data/gribFinal/

**数据量** >1.4T

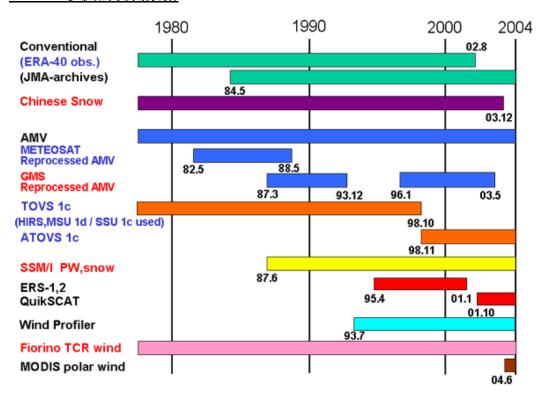
数据格式 grib

#### 与其他再分析数据的区别

数据集名称	机构	时间段	分辨率	同化	备忘	
JRA-25	JMA/CRIEPI	1979- present	T106L40	3DVAR	continues as JCDAS since 2005	
ERA-15	ECMWF	1979-1993	T106 L31	OI	completed in 1996	
ERA-40	ECMWF	1957.9-2002.8	TL159 L60	3DVAR	completed in 2003	
NCEP-NCAR	NCEP-NCAR	1948-present	T62 L28	3DVAR	continues as CDAS	
(Reanalysis-1)	NCEI -NCAK	1948-present	102 L26	3D VAR		
NCEP-DOE						
AMIP-I	NCEP-DOE	1979-present	T62 L28	3DVAR	continues as CDAS	
I(Reanalysis-2)						
GEOS1	NASA/DAO	1980-1996	2x2.5 L20	OI +	completed up to 1996	
GEOST	NASA/DAU	1700-1990	2A2.J L2U	IAU	Completed up to 1990	

T106 和 TL159 对应分辨率为 120km 格点, T62 对应 200km 格点。

#### JRA-25 涉及的观测数据:



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#### ERA-40 / ERA-Interim 全球再分析数据

#### (1957.9-2002.8 / 1989-近期)

概述 欧洲中尺度天气预测中心(European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts,ECMWF)是由 34 个国家支持的政府间独立组织,其前身是欧洲科技合作计划(COST (European Co-operation in Science and Technology) project),成立于 1975 年。其目标是发展中尺度天气预测的数值方法、为成员国提供预测服务、为提高预测水平而进行科学技术研究、积累气象数据等。ECMWF资料同化和预测系统都是基于其发展的地球系统模式而完成的。ERA-40 为 45 年(1957年中期至 2002 年中期)的同化数据,包括航海观测(Marine observations)、飞机观测(Aircraft observations)、高空探测(upper air soundings)以及卫星资料在内的观测资料参与同化。ERA-40 包括分辨率为 2.5°×2.5° / 1.0°×1.0° / 0.75°×0.75° 的每日 00 / 06 / 12 / 18 数据、日平均和月平均等数据,但对中国只提供 2.5°×2.5° 资料。ERA-Interim 为 ECMWF 研制的最新的全球大气再分析产品(对中国提供 1.5°×1.5°),未来将取代 ERA-40,起始时间为资料丰富的 1989 年,1979~1989年的数据正在准备中。更详细的情况以及一些常见问题请见网页: http://www.ecmwf.int/products/data/archive/data\_fag.html#subsurfacefields。

#### 时段

- ERA-40 (6 小时/2.5°×2.5°): 1957.9-2002.8
- ERA-Interim (月平均/1.5°×1.5°): 1989.1-2010.12

更新 ERA-40 无更新; ERA-Interim 月更新

#### 变量

ERA-40压力层分析 (6小时/2.5°×2.5°)	Divergence; Geopotential; Ozone mass mixing ratio; Potential vorticity; Relative humidity; Specific humidity; Temperature; U component of wind; V component of wind; Vertical velocity; Vorticity (relative)
ERA-40表层 (6小时/2.5°×2.5°)	10 metre U wind component; 10 metre V wind component; 2 metre dewpoint temperature; 2 metre temperature; Boundary layer height; Convective precipitation; East-West surface stress; Evaporation; High cloud cover; Ice temperature layer 1-4; Longitudinal component of gravity wave stress; Mean sea level pressure; Large-scale precipitation; Mean wave period; Low cloud cover; Meridional component of gravity wave stress; Mean wave direction; Runoff; Medium cloud cover; Significant height of combined wind waves and swell; North-South surface stress; Snow evaporation; Sea-ice cover; Snowmelt; Snow depth; Snowfall; Temperature of snow layer; Soil temperature level 1-4; Surface net solar radiation, clear sky; Surface sensible heat flux; Surface latent heat flux;

	T			
	Surface solar radiation downwards; Surface net thermal radiation, clear sky;			
	Surface thermal radiation downwards; Surface solar radiation;			
	Top net solar radiation, clear sky; Surface thermal radiation;			
	Top solar radiation; Top net thermal radiation, clear sky; Total cloud cover;			
	Top thermal radiation; Total column water; Total column ozone;			
	Total column water vapour; Total precipitation;			
	Volumetric soil water layer 1-4.			
	Cloud cover; Divergence; Geopotential; Ozone mass mixing ratio; Potential			
ERA-Interim压力层	vorticity; Relative humidity; Specific cloud ice water content; Specific cloud			
(月/1.5°×1.5°)	liquid water content; Specific humidity; Temperature; U component of			
	wind; V component of wind; Vertical velocity; Vorticity (relative).			
	10 metre U wind component; 10 metre V wind component;			
	10 metre wind speed; 2 metre dewpoint temperature; 2 metre temperature;			
	Albedo; Boundary layer height; Charnock;			
	Convective available potential energy; Forecast albedo;			
	Forecast logarithm of surface roughness for heat;			
	Forecast surface roughness; High cloud cover; Ice temperature layer 1-4;			
	Instantaneous X surface stress; Instantaneous Y surface stress;			
	Instantaneous moisture flux; Instantaneous surface heat flux;			
	Logarithm of surface roughness length for heat; Low cloud cover;			
	Mean sea level pressure; Medium cloud cover; Sea surface temperature;			
	Sea-ice cover; Skin reservoir content; Skin temperature; Snow albedo;			
	Snow density; Snow depth; Soil temperature level 1-4; Surface pressure;			
	Surface roughness; Temperature of snow layer; Total cloud cover;			
	Total column ice water; Total column liquid water; Total column ozone;			
	Total column water; Total column water vapour;			
ERA-Interim表层	Vertical integral of cloud frozen water;			
(月/1.5°×1.5°)	Vertical integral of cloud liquid water;			
	Vertical integral of divergence of cloud frozen water flux;			
	Vertical integral of divergence of cloud liquid water flux;			
	Vertical integral of divergence of geopotential flux;			
	Vertical integral of divergence of kinetic energy flux;			
	Vertical integral of divergence of mass flux;			
	Vertical integral of divergence of moisture flux;			
	Vertical integral of divergence of ozone flux;			
	Vertical integral of divergence of thermal energy flux;			
	Vertical integral of eastward cloud frozen water flux;			
	Vertical integral of eastward cloud liquid water flux;			
	Vertical integral of eastward geopotential flux;			
	Vertical integral of eastward heat flux;			
	Vertical integral of eastward kinetic energy flux			
	Vertical integral of eastward mass flux;			
	Vertical integral of eastward ozone flux;			
	Vertical integral of eastward total energy flux;			
	retical integral of castward total energy flux;			

Vertical integral of eastward water vapour flux;

Vertical integral of energy conversion; Vertical integral of kinetic energy;

Vertical integral of mass of atmosphere; Vertical integral of mass tendency;

Vertical integral of northward cloud frozen water flux;

Vertical integral of northward cloud liquid water flux;

Vertical integral of northward geopotential flux;

Vertical integral of northward heat flux;

Vertical integral of northward kinetic energy flux;

Vertical integral of northward mass flux;

Vertical integral of northward ozone flux;

Vertical integral of northward total energy flux;

Vertical integral of northward water vapour flux; Vertical integral of ozone;

Vertical integral of potential+internal energy;

Vertical integral of potential+internal+latent energy;

Vertical integral of temperature; Vertical integral of thermal energy;

Vertical integral of total energy; Vertical integral of water vapour;

Volumetric soil water layer 1-4

**<u>层数</u>** 压力层分析数据最多为23层 (hPa): 1000, 925, 850, 775, 700, 600, 500, 400, 300, 250, 200, 150, 100, 70, 50, 30, 20, 10, 7, 5, 3, 2, 1

数据类型 均匀经纬网格

空间分布 全球

#### 空间分辨率

• ERA-40: 2.5°×2.5°

• ERA-Interim: 1.5°×1.5°

时间分辨率 6 小时/月

数据来源 http://data-portal.ecmwf.int

#### 数据量

• ERA-40: 230G

• ERA-Interim: >7G

#### 数据格式 netcdf

参考文献 (部分文献获取: http://www.ecmwf.int/publications/)

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ds012

#### CRU(Climatic Research Unit)高分辨率时间序列 3.1

#### (1901.1-2009.12)

概述 CRU\_TS\_3.1 为高分辨率全球格点观测数据,是通过将气象站观测资料插值到经纬格点上得到。该数据集提供了 10 个地表变量,包括平均温度、最高温度、最低温度、降水、云量(cloud cover)、日较差(diurnal temperature range)、水汽压(vapor pressure)、霜日(frost day frequency)、露日(wet day frequency)、位蒸散(potential evaportranspiration)的 1901~2009 年的月平均场,空间分辨率为 0.5°×0.5°,覆盖全球陆地,高原和沙漠无缺测。该数据集最初由东安格利亚大学(the University of East Anglia)的气候研究联盟(Climatic Research Unit (CRU))研制并保管,从 2007 年开始,其由英国大气资料中心(The British Atmospheric Data Centre (BADC))管理。与其他类似资料比较,本数据集存在以下优势:在资料重建过程中包括了严格的时间均一性检验;空间分辨率较高;时间尺度较长。CRU 温度序列在全球变暖研究中被广泛采用。有研究表明(闻新字等,2006),该资料的中国地区年降水量与 160 台站观测资料相吻合。该数据集的更详细情况可参考文献。

时段 1990.1-2009.12

更新 不规则

变量

变	变量描述	单位	文件名	容量(压缩)
量	<b>文里</b> 加处			
cld	云量	%	cru_ts_3_10.1901.2009.cld.dat.nc	153M
dtr	温度日较差	$^{\circ}$	cru_ts_3_10.1901.2009.dtr.dat.nc	125M
frs	霜日	天	cru_ts_3_10.1901.2009.frs.dat.nc	90.3M
pre	降水量	毫米	cru_ts_3_10.1901.2009.pre.dat.nc	184M
tmp	日气温的月均值	$^{\circ}$	cru_ts_3_10.1901.2009.tmp.dat.nc	146M
tmn	日最低气温的月均值	$^{\circ}\!\mathbb{C}$	cru_ts_3_10.1901.2009.tmn.dat.nc	149M
tmx	日最高气温的月均值	$^{\circ}\!\mathbb{C}$	cru_ts_3_10.1901.2009.tmx.dat.nc	148M
vap	水汽压	百帕	cru_ts_3_10.1901.2009.vap.dat.nc	125M
wet	露日	天	cru_ts_3_10.1901.2009.wet.dat.nc	196M
pet	位蒸散	毫米	cru_ts_3_10.1901.2009.pet.dat.nc	69M

层数 无

数据类型 格点

空间分布 全球

空间分辨率 0.5°×0.5°

时间分辨率 月平均

数据来源 http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/~timm/grid/CRU\_TS\_2\_0.html

数据量 每个变量一个压缩文件, 共计 1.4G

数据格式 netcdf

**其他** "位蒸散"定义:指某陆地区域因葉面蒸发而应输出的水分 (如有足够水分),以水深单位表示。在干旱盆地上,可根据所需灌溉的水量而测定。在湿润地区,可比较降水与径流之差,或由维持一块土地一定土壤湿度所需供应水量而测定。

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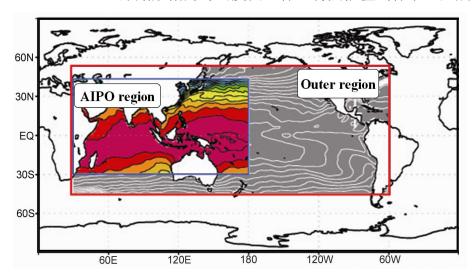
Mitchell T,Carter R,Jones P D. A comprehensive set of high-resolution grids of monthly climate for Europe and the globe:the observed record (1901-2000) and 16 scenarios (2001-2100). Tyndall Centre Working Paper No.55. July 2004,

Mitchell, T.D,Jones, P.D. An improved method of constructing a database of monthly climate observations and associated high-resolution grids .Int. J. Climatol. 2005, 25, 25:693-712.

## 亚印太交汇区海洋再分析数据集

# AIPOcean1.0 (An eddy-permitting ocean reanalysis dataset for the joining area of Asia and Indian-Pacific Ocean) (1993.1-2006.12)

概述 该数据集为中国科学院大气物理所 Yan et al. (2010) 研制的亚印太交汇海区海洋再分析资料,亚印太交汇区(The joining area of Asia and Indian-Pacific Ocean,简称 AIPO)的范围如下图所示,AIPO 区域强烈的海气相互作用对于中国的季际、年际气候变率而言十分关键。AIPOcean 1.0 数据集利用了 HYCOM (Bleck, 2002)海洋模式,借助集合最优插值方法,结合现场温盐观测和卫星遥感海表温度以及高度计资料,进行同化后获得,包括了逐日的三维海洋温度、盐度、洋流(经向流速、纬向流速)场以及二维海表高度,共 5 个变量,时间跨度为1993.1.1~2006.12.31。原始数据为等密度面坐标,将其插值到标准垂直层。



嵌套模式设置的AIPO 区域及其外围区域的地理定义

**时段** 1993.1.1-2006.12.31

**更新** 无

<u>变量</u>

变量	变量描述	单位
t	3-D temperature	°C
S	3-D salinity	psu
u	3-D zonal velocity	m/s
v	3-D meridional velocity	m/s
ssh	Sea surface height	m

**<u>层数</u>** 33层(单位: 米): 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500,

1750, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3500, 4000, 4500, 5000, 5500

数据类型 格点

**空间分布** 亚印太交汇海区(图1方框: 30℃~180℃, 28.7℃~44.5℃)

空间分辨率 0.25°×0.25°

时间分辨率 日

数据来源

## ftp.iap.ac.cn/AIPOcean1.0/

#### Contact:

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Emails: ycxlasg@mail.iap.ac.cn xiejp@mail.iap.ac.cn jzhu@mail.iap.ac.cn

**数据量** 每日一个文件(97.42MB), 共计 487GB

数据格式 netcdf

## 参考文献

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Xie J.P., and J Zhu, 2010. Optimal ensemble interpolation schemes for assimilation of Argo profiles into HYCOM. Ocean Modelling. 33. 283–298.

Bleck, R., 2002. An oceanic general circulation model framed in hybrid isopycnic-cartesian coordinates, Ocean Modelling, 4, 55–88.

## WOA09 (World Ocean Atlas 2009) 世界海洋图集 2009

概述 WOA09 是由美国海洋资料中心(the U.S. National Oceanographic Data Center)提供的分辨率为 1°×1°和 5°×5°的全球海洋经纬网格的气候学客观分析、统计分析数据,其包括了 33 个深度上的温度(temperature)、盐度(salinity)、溶解氧(dissolved oxygen)、表现耗氧量(Apparent Oxygen Utilization (AOU))、氧饱和度(percent oxygen saturation)、磷酸盐(phosphate)、硅酸盐(silicate)、硝酸盐(nitrate)等变量的年、月、季节数据。另外,该数据集还提供了各变量在部分格点上的分析场的 excel 图表,如,均值(Statistical mean,mn)、均值标准差(standard deviation of statistical mean,sd)和平均标准误差(standard error of statistical mean,se)等。

表 1: 客观分析和统计分析场

分析场名称	1°	5°	分析场简写 (for file names)
Objectively analyzed climatology	$\sqrt{}$		an
Statistical mean	$\sqrt{}$	√	mn
Number of observations	$\sqrt{}$	√	dd
Seasonal or monthly climatology minus annual	<b>√</b>		ma
climatology			
Standard deviation from statistical mean	$\sqrt{}$	√	sd
Standard error of the statistical mean	$\sqrt{}$	√	se
Statistical mean minus objectively analyzed	<b>√</b>		os
climatology			
Number of mean values within radius of influence	$\sqrt{}$		gp

背景 1982年,基于集成的全球海洋资料(后来被称为"World Ocean Database",(WOD)),美国研究人员 Syd Levitus 出版了"世界海洋地图"(Climatological Atlas of the World Ocean),此后,在 WOD 基础上,世界海洋地图(World Ocean Atlas(WOA))逐渐发展。WOD/WOA 产品定期更新,近期发布年份为: 1994、1998、2001、2005、2009,目前,该产品发展的官方名称为"世界海洋数据库计划"(World Ocean Database Project),由美国海洋资料中心(the U.S. National Oceanographic Data Center)、全球资料中心(the World Data Center(WDC) System)和政府间海洋委员会(Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission(IOC))批准和支持。

**时段** 气候态(约为 1800-2009 年的有观测时段)

更新 3~4 年左右更新版本

变量

表 2: 变量描述

变量/所在文件夹/单	计量单位	年变量	季节变量	月变量
字母缩写		(annual)涉及	(seasonal)涉及	(monthly)涉及
		深度	深度	深度
温度/ temperature/t	摄氏度(degrees Celsius)	0-5500米(33 层)	0-5500 米(33 层)	0-1500 米(24 层)
盐度/ salinity/s	微克/升 (micromoles/liter)	0-5500 米(33 层)	0-5500 米(33 层)	0-1500米(24层)
	(inicionioles/inter)	広)		
溶解氧 (Dissolved	微升/升	0-5500 米(33	0-5500 米(33 层)	0-1500 米(24 层)
oxygen) /oxygen/o	(milliliters/liter)	层)		
表现耗氧量(Apparent	微升/升	0-5500 米(33	0-5500 米(33 层)	0-1500 米(24 层)
oxygen utilisation)/ aou/A		层)		
氧饱和度(Percent oxygen saturation)/ o2sat/O	无	0-5500 米(33 层)	0-5500 米(33 层)	0-1500 米(24 层)
磷酸盐/phosphate/p	微克/升	0-5500 米(33 层)	0-500 米(14 层)	0-500 米(14 层)
硅酸盐/silicate/i	微克/升	0-5500 米(33 层)	0-500 米(14 层)	0-500 米(14 层)
硝酸盐/nitrate/n	微克/升	0-5500 米(33 层)	0-500 米(14 层)	0-500 米(14 层)

#### 地形文件

本数据集包括三个地形文件:

- landsea.msk:每个1°×1°格点上的标准深度层数,最大层数为33(表示海底深度为5500米),陆地值为1;
- basin.msk: 在0~5500米各深度上,每个1°×1°格点的海盆的编号,数值为1~58(代表58个海盆),随着海水深度的增加,同一个点上的编号可能发生变化;
- mixnumber.msk: 混合数量,数值为-2~2,若不是同一海盆,该格点在该深度上的值大于零。

以上文件原始下载地址: http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/WOA09/masks09.html.

表 3: 58 个 BASIN 的编号、地理名称、标准深度层数

BASIN编号	BASIN名称	深度层数	BASIN编号	BASIN名称	深度层数
1	Atlantic Ocean	1	30	North American Basin	29
2	Pacific Ocean	1	31	West European Basin	29
3	Indian Ocean	1	32	Southeast Indian Basin	29
4	Mediterranean Sea	1	33	Coral Sea	29
5	Baltic Sea	1	34	East Indian Basin	29
6	Black Sea	1	35	Central Indian Basin	29
7	Red Sea	1	36	Southwest Atlantic Basin	29
8	Persian Gulf	1	37	Southeast Atlantic Basin	29
9	Hudson Bay	1	38	Southeast Pacific Basin	29
10	Southern Ocean	1	39	Guatemala Basin	29
11	Arctic Ocean	1	40	East Caroline Basin	30
12	Sea of Japan	1	41	Marianas Basin	30
13	Kara Sea	8	42	Philippine Sea	30
14	Sulu Sea	10	43	Arabian Sea	30
15	Baffin Bay	14	44	Chile Basin	30
16	East Mediterranean	16	45	Somali Basin	30
17	West Mediterranean	19	46	Mascarene Basin	30
18	Sea of Okhotsk	19	47	Crozet Basin	30
19	Banda Sea	23	48	Guinea Basin	30
20	Caribbean Sea	23	49	Brazil Basin	31
21	Andaman Basin	25	50	Argentine Basin	31
22	North Caribbean	26	51	Tasman Sea	30
23	Gulf of Mexico	26	52	Atlantic Indian Basin	31
24	Beaufort Sea	28	53	Caspian Sea	1
25	South China Sea	28	54	Sulu Sea II	14
26	Barents Sea	28	55	Venezuela Basin	14
27	Celebes Sea	25	56	Bay of Bengal	1
28	Aleutian Basin	28	57	Java Sea	6

<b>29</b> Fiji Basin	29	58	East Indian Atlantic Basin	32
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注:某一BASIN的深度层数指其首次变化的深度

**<u>层数</u>** 33 (包括 30 个标准深度及 3500、4500、5500 三个深度),具体如下(单位: 米): 0; 10; 20; 30; 50; 75; 100; 125; 150; 200; 250; 300; 400; 500; 600; 700; 800; 900; 1000; 1100; 1200; 1300; 1400; 1500; 1750; 2000; 2500; 3000; 3500; 4000; 4500; 5000; 5500。

数据类型 格点

空间分布 全球

### 空间分辨率

- 1°×1° 全球(360×180): 89.5°S~89.5°N和0.5°E~0.5°W
- 5°×5° 全球 (72×36): 87.5°S~87.5°N 和 2.5°E~2.5°W

时间分辨率 0(月/季/年的气候平均)

数据来源 http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/WOA09

数据量 总量超过 6.8GB, 其中:

- 1°×1°: 1.35G (netcdf) , 4.6G (ascii)
- $5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$ : 47M (netcdf), 0.2G (ascii)

## <u>数据格式</u>

该数据集包括 netcdf 文件和以下两部分压缩文件(./Ocean/WOA09/DATA/):

• excel 表格 (csv): [v]\_[tp]\_[g]d.tar.gz, 解压后为[v]\_[tp]\_[sl]\_[g]d.csv。

[v] -表2中的各变量的单字母缩写,

[tp]-两位数字,00~16,具体地,

00 – annual statistics

01~12— monthly statistics (1~12月)

13 – winter (1~3月) statistics

 $14 - \text{spring } (4 \sim 6) \text{ statistics}$ 

 $15 - \text{summer} (7 \sim 9) \text{ statistics}$ 

16 – autumn (10~12) statistics

[g]-1和5,表示分辨率,

 $1-1^{\mathbf{o}}\!\!\times\!\!1^{\mathbf{o}}$ 

 $5-5^{o}\times5^{o}$ 

[sl] - 标准深度层数,01~33。

grid 文件:有 fortran 读程序,原始下载地址:

http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/WOA09/programs09.html。

**其它** WOA09F 为其图像(32.5G),下载地址:

ftp.nodc.noaa.gov/pub/data.nodc/woa/WOA09F.

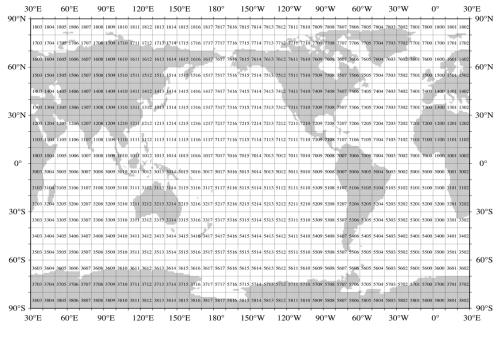
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## WOD09 世界海洋数据集 2009

### (World Ocean Database 2009)

**概述** WOD09 由经过质量控制的海洋数据图表和浮游生物数据等组成,共计 11 个数据集(表 1)。包括温度、盐度、含氧量、磷酸盐、硝酸盐、硅酸盐、叶绿素(chlorophyll)、碱度(alkalinity)、pH 值、二氧化碳分压(pCO2)、二氧化碳总量(TCO2)、氚(Tritium)、 $\Delta^{13}$ C、 $\Delta^{14}$ C、 $\Delta^{18}$ O、氟利昂(Freons)、氦(Helium)、 $\Delta^{3}$ He、氖(Neon)、浮游生物(plankton)等变量。所有数据可通过两种形式下载: 1)所有数据被 WMO 按  $10^{\circ}$ × $10^{\circ}$  网格分割(如图所示),每一个 WMO 网格内的数据又按照数据集大类和深度再次分类; 2)所有数据按照年份分类。



WMO 10°×10° 网格分布

**背景** WOA94(The World Ocean Atlas 1994)是美国海洋资料中心海洋气候实验室(National Oceanographic Data Center (NODC) Ocean Climate Laboratory (OCL))最早版本的数据集和分析产品,其包括各变量(温度、盐度、含氧量、磷酸盐、硝酸盐、硫酸盐)的垂直剖面图和各标准深度上的客观分析产品。WOD98 (World Ocean Database 1998)则增加了叶绿素、亚硝酸盐(nitrate)、氚、pH值、碱度、浮游生物等数据,此外还增加了温深电导(conductivity-temperature-depth,CTD)和投弃式温深计(expendable bathythermograph,XBT)的高分辨率数据图表,WOA98由该数据集衍生而来,包括了WOD98涉及变量的客观分析。WOD01(The World Ocean Database 2001)增加了一些新来源数据,如,设置浮标、成浪海洋记录仪(Undulating Ocean Recorders)(如,牵引式高分辨率温深电导(towed

CTDs))、独立式鳍足深海温度测量仪(Autonomous Pinniped Bathythermographs)等。WOD05 又增加了一些新变量(示踪物)和新工具源数据(滑翔数据)。WOD09 是目前最新版本的数据集,其包括了非常可观的历史数据和近期数据,2008 年之后的近期数据由于未能提前获取而未参加 WOD 数据集的质量控制,但所有已获数据每隔三个月就会加入到该数据集当中。

**时段** 1800-2009 (变量不同、数据集不同而不同)

更新 3~4 年左右更新一次版本

## 变量

表 1:数据集分类

数据集	注	变量
OSD (Ocean Station Data)	海洋台站观测(瓶)、低分 辨率温深电导(CTD)数据、 低分辨率可回收温深电导 (XCTD)数据、浮游生物 数据	1)海洋台站观测(闭合浮游生物网和采水器是最常用的瓶型): 盐度、含氧量、营养盐(磷酸盐/硝酸盐/硫酸盐),叶绿素,二氧化碳分压,二氧化碳总量、示踪物浓度(氚、 $\Delta^{13}$ C、 $\Delta^{14}$ C、 $\Delta^{18}$ O、氟利昂、氦、 $\Delta^{3}$ He、氖)。 2)低分辨率 CTD、XCTD: 温度和盐度。
CTD (Conductivity-Te mperature-Depth)	高分辨率温深电导(CTD)数据、高分辨率可回收温深电导(XCTD)数据	3) 浮游生物拖网: 浮游生物数量和生物体量。 深度/等压面上观测频率较高的温度、盐度剖面
MBT (Mechanical Bathythermograph )	机械式温深计(MBT)观测数据、数字式温深仪数据 (Digital Bathythermograph, DBT)、微温深仪数据(Micro Bathythermograph, micro-BT)	温度剖面
XBT (Expendable Bathythermograph s)	投弃式温深计 (XBT) 数据	1966年首次使用,在大部分观测中替代了 MBT, 其温度调节器可观测温度 vs 深度。 深度:利用水柱自由下降耗时计算得到。
SUR (Surface-only data)	表层数据 (桶、表水温盐仪)	海表实时观测记录,每个记录都附有经度、维度、 Julian 年-日。
APB (Autonomous Pinniped data)	独立式鳍足深海温度测量 仪观测记录	时-温-深记录仪(time-temperature-depth recorders,TTDR)观测的实时温度,CTD 观测 的温度和盐度。
MRB (Moored buoy data)	固定浮标观测数据	分布于热带太平洋、热带大西洋、白令海、北海 以及日本附近的固定浮标观测的温度和盐度。
PFL (Profiling float data)	廓线浮标数据	温度、盐度。 其主要数据源为Argo资料。
DRB	表层漂流浮标、带有次表层	主要数据源为GTSPP计划和北极浮标计划。

(Drifting buoy	半导体温度计链所观测的	
data)	数据	
UOR		
(Undulating	成浪记录仪记录	
Oceanographic	风很临来仅临来	
Recorder data)		
		数据来源于可重复使用的自主式水下船(水下机
GLD	滑翔记录	器人),其由海表滑翔到程序设计深度后再返回,
(Glider data)	<b>有</b> 翔 尼冰	可观测到温度、盐度、深度平均的洋流、沿锯齿
		形轨迹穿过水体的其他工程量。

## 表 2: 主要变量(随深度变化)

序号	变量	单位	变量所在数据集
		Irr a da	
1	温度(Temperature)	摄氏度 (℃)	OSD, CTD, MBT,
			XBT, SUR, APB, MRB, PFL, UOR,
			DRB, GLD
2	盐度(Salinity)		OSD, CTD, SUR,
	mi/x (Summy)	九千匹	MRB, PFL, UOR,
			DRB, GLD
3	含氧量 [O <sub>2</sub> ]	毫升/升 (ml l <sup>-1</sup> )	OSD, CTD, PFL,
			UOR
4	磷酸盐 [HPO <sub>4</sub> -2]	微摩尔/升 (μM)	OSD
6	硅酸盐 [Si(OH) <sub>4</sub> ]	微摩尔/升 (μM)	OSD
8	硝酸盐 [NO3-] 、硝酸盐+亚硝酸盐	微摩尔/升(μM)	OSD
9	pН	无单位	OSD, SUR
11	叶绿素含量 [Chl]	微克/升 (μg l <sup>-1</sup> )	OSD, CTD, SUR,
	(除非特别规定)		UOR
17	碱度[TALK] (除非特别规定)	微克当量/升 (meq l <sup>-1</sup> )	OSD, SUR
20	二氧化碳分压[pCO2]	微小气候(µatm)	OSD, SUR
21	溶解无机碳 [DIC]	微摩尔/升 (mM)	OSD
24	透射率(Transmissivity (BAC))	/米 (m <sup>-1</sup> )	CTD
25	压力(Pressure)	分巴(Decibar)	OSD, CTD, UOR,
			GLD, PFL
26	气温(Air temperature)	摄氏度(℃)	SUR
27	CO2warming	摄氏度(℃)	SUR
28	xCO2atmosphere	百万分之一 (ppm)	SUR
29	气压(Air pressure)	Millibar (mbar)	SUR
30	Latitude3	度	SUR, APB, UOR

31	Longitude3	度	SUR, APB, UOR
32	Julian year-day2,3	日	SUR, APB, UOR
33	氚 [ <sup>3</sup> H]	氚单位(TU)	OSD
34	氦 [He]	纳摩尔/升 (nM)	OSD
35	$[\Delta^3 \text{He}]$	百分之一(%)	OSD
36	$[\Delta^{14}C]$	千分之一 (‰)	OSD
37	[Δ13C]	千分之一(‰)	OSD
38	氩 [Ar]	纳(十亿分之一)摩尔/升(nM)	OSD
39	氖 [Ne]	纳摩尔/升(nM)	OSD
40	含氯氟烃11 (CFC 11)	皮(百亿分之一)摩尔/升 (pM)	OSD
41	含氯氟烃12 (CFC 12)	皮摩尔/升 (pM)	OSD
42	含氯氟烃113 (CFC113)	皮摩尔/升 (pM)	OSD
43	$[\Delta^{18}O]$	千分之一(‰)	OSD

层数 变量不同、数据集不同而不同

数据类型 固定台站、浮标等多种仪器观测的非格点数据

空间分布 全球大洋

空间分辨率 无

时间分辨率 变量不同、数据集不同而不同

#### 数据来源

- 按照 WMO 的 10°×10° 网格下载(约 6.4G):
   ftp://ftp.nodc.noaa.gov/pub/WOD09/ GEOGRAPHIC/
- 按照年份下载(约6.7G): ftp://ftp.nodc.noaa.gov/pub/WOD09/YEARLY/
- 以上数据的读程序(FORTRAN/C):
   ftp://ftp.nodc.noaa.gov/pub/WOD09/PROGRAMS/
- 相应的地形文件: <u>ftp://ftp.nodc.noaa.gov/pub/WOD09/MASKS/</u>
- WOD (WOD09) 介绍、WOD09 使用说明书、readme 的 pdf 文档下载: ftp://ftp.nodc.noaa.gov/pub/WOD09/DOC/
- 代码表: ftp://ftp.nodc.noaa.gov/pub/WOD09/CODE/

**数据量** 约 13G

数据格式 ascii (压缩)

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ds022~23

## WOCE(World Ocean Circulation Experiment)全球大洋环流试验 气候学(WGHC)数据集

### 概述

全球洋流试验WOCE是世界气候研究计划WCRP的一个组成部分,其产生了来源于近三十个国家的1990~1998年的原位观测和卫星观测数据(约9000台站),该数据集使全球海洋资料所涉及的深度大大增加,其数据质量前所未有,可用来研究大尺度洋流。在其基础之上,WOCE全球水文气候学(WGHC)提供了0.5°×0.5°的45层水文数据。

参考观测数据集(The reference observed data set)包括了WOCE和1970年之后的高质量巡航观测(384个巡航的19867个剖面),用来对历史数据集(1970年之前的巡航观测、未达到高质量的剖面)进行质量控制。原始的观测剖面通过最优插值进行等密度平均和严格的质量控制,最终得到温度、位温、盐度、含氧量、硅酸盐、硝酸盐和磷酸盐的气候学分析量。

本观测数据大部分剖面观测集中在1960-1990年之间,更详细的情况请参阅网址: <a href="http://www.bsh.de/en/Marine\_data/Observations/Climate/WOCE-AIMS/WGHC">http://www.bsh.de/en/Marine\_data/Observations/Climate/WOCE-AIMS/WGHC</a>,以及技术报告(BSH35\_REPORT\_FINAL.pdf)。

**时段** 大部分观测集中在 1960-1990 年

更新 无

**变量** 温度、位温、盐度、含氧量、硅酸盐、硝酸盐、磷酸盐含量

**<u>层数</u>** 45个标准深度(米): 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700, 800, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1750, 2000, 2250, 2500, 2750, 3000, 3250, 3500, 3750, 4000, 4250, 4500, 4750, 5000, 5250, 5500, 5750, 6000

**数据类型** 格点

**空间分布** 80°S~90°N 海洋

空间分辨率 0.5°×0.5°

#### 时间分辨率

- CD1: 不固定(有观测即有数据)
- CD2: 气候态

#### 数据来源

http://www.bsh.de/en/Marine\_data/Observations/Climate/WOCE-AIMS/WGHC/index.jsp 两部分:

• <u>CD-ROM-1</u>:包括所有的观测剖面数据,共 169 个数据文件,每个文件为 1°的纬度带;

• <u>CD-ROM-2</u>:包括所有剖面数据气候平均的的客观分析,全球海洋格点( $0.5^{\circ}\times0.5^{\circ}$ ), $0\sim6000$  米的 45 个标准深度层数据,共 6 个数据文件,每个文件代表一个  $59.5^{\circ}$  全球海洋经向扇区。

## <u>数据量</u>

• <u>CD-ROM-1</u>: 580M

• <u>CD-ROM-2</u>: 383M

数据格式 ascii (压缩)

## 参考文献

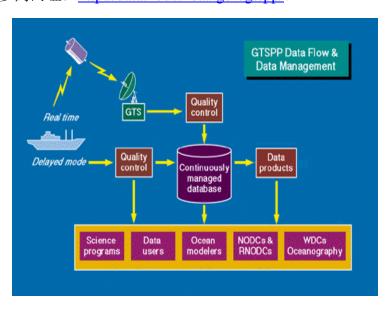
Gouretski, V.V. and K.P. Koltermann, 2004: WOCE Global Hydrographic Climatology. 35/2004, Berichte des Bundesamtes für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie, 52 pp.

## 全球温盐剖面计划

### **GTSPP** (The Global Temperature and Salinity Profile Program)

(1990.1-2011.9)

概述 全球温盐剖面计划(GTSPP)是 IOC/IODE 委员会和 IOC/WMO 全球海洋服务系统(IGOSS)委员会联合开展的一项计划。IODE 和 IGOSS 分别是 IOC和 WMO 的技术委员会。GTSPP 计划的主要目标是向用户快速提供海洋温盐(T-S)观测资料,使用户能更容易得到这些资料。通过 GTS 传输的实时资料和美国 NODC 接收的延时资料都整合到一个持续管理的数据库(Continuously Managed Database)。澳大利亚、加拿大、法国、德国、日本、俄罗斯和美国为该计划做了大量工作,其中,加拿大的海洋环境资料服务中心(MEDS)是该计划的牵头单位,负责收集并处理实时资料。MEDS 通过 GTS 从几个源头收集实时资料,将资料传送给美国 NODC 前进行查错、排重等处理。MEDS 开发了 GTSPP 质量控制程序。除加拿大 MEDS 和美国 NODC,本计划还有三个科学中心,分别独立分析印度洋、太平洋和大西洋的延时数据集,它们是履行 WOCE 资料汇集中心职责的澳大利亚联邦科学、工业和研究组织(CSIRO)、美国斯克里普思海洋研究所(SIO)和美国 NOAA 的大西洋海洋气象实验室(AOML)。 更详细的信息请参阅网址: http://data.nodc.noaa.gov/gtspp/。



GTSPP 数据流程

时段 1990.1-2011.9

更新 月

变量

注: 表中黑色字体为暂未下载部分

子目录/ 所占空间	具体描述			
atlantic/>12G	1990.1 至今的大西洋台站观测剖面 netcdf 文件,每月一个文件夹,			
attailtie/>120	每个台站一个文件。			
	GTSPP 最好的记录,数据为 MEDS ascii 格式,每个压缩文件为每			
	个月以及每个大洋(共三个大洋)。			
best/	文件名: OOYYYYMM.gz			
<u>besu</u>	OO-大洋代码(大西洋 at/印度洋 in/ 太平洋 pa);			
	YYYY-四位年份;			
	MM-两位月份			
	包括每月存档的目录文件。每个文件都列出了计算机平台的得符号			
best_inv/1.8G	(呼叫信号)、路径、netcdf文件名、台站的当月观测样本(年月日)、			
	台站位置(经度和纬度,负数代表南半球和西经)、最小/大值。			
	GTSPP 最好的记录,但仅包括了 netcdf 格式的温度和 PSAL 数据。			
	每月和每个大洋为一个压缩文件。			
best nc/>39G	文件名: gtspp_OOYYYYMM.zip			
Dest_IIC/ >39Cl	OO-大洋代码(大西洋 at/印度洋 in/ 太平洋 pa);			
	YYYY-四位年份;			
	MM-两位月份。			
best_sum/3M	每个大洋每月的统计量。每个文件包括了数据范围、经纬度边界、			
Dest_sum/3W	每类数据的台站数、剖面数据的剖面图。			
<u>Indian/</u>	1990 年至今的 netcdf 格式的每个台站的印度洋剖面观测数据			
	GTSPP 逐月的实时数据,MEDS ascii (text)格式。			
	文件名: rtmMMYY.meds.gz			
Realtime/1.26G	YY-两位年份;			
	MM-两位月份;			
	.txt 文件为逐月的统计量文件。			
Pacific/	1990 年至今的 netcdf 格式的每个台站的太平洋剖面观测数据			
tools/	处理、分析 GTSPP 数据的软件包			

## 层数

数据类型 台站观测

空间分布 大西洋 / 印度洋 / 太平洋

空间分辨率 0

**时间分辨率** 不规则

**数据来源** 原始数据下载: <a href="ftp://ftp.nodc.noaa.gov/pub/data.nodc/gtspp/">ftp://ftp.nodc.noaa.gov/pub/data.nodc/gtspp/</a>

数据量 >55G

数据格式 netcdf

参考文献

GTSPP Annual Meeting Report 2010, Oostende, Belgium, 5-7 May 2010

Ad Hoc Session of the Joint IOC-WMO Steering Group on Global Temperature-Salinity Porfile Program, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, 27 October 2008

- Ad Hoc Session of the Joint IOC-WMO Steering Group on Global Temperature-Salinity Porfile Program, Hobart, Australia, 12 November 2007
- Ad Hoc Session of the Joint IOC-WMO Steering Group on Global Temperature-Salinity Porfile Program, Southampton, UK, 27 September 2004
- Ad Hoc Session of the Joint IOC-WMO Steering Group on Global Temperature-Salinity Porfile Program, Hobart, Australia, 18 Mar, 2002
- Ad Hoc Session of the Joint IOC-WMO Steering Group on Global Temperature-Salinity Profile Program Brest, France,9-20 Nov, 2001
- Ad Hoc Session of the Joint IOC-WMO Steering Group on Global Temperature-Salinity Profile Program Washington, USA, 26 Mar, 2001
- Ad Hoc Session of the Joint IOC-WMO Steering Group on Global Temperature-Salinity Profile Program College Station, Texas, 4 April 2000
- Ad Hoc Session of the Joint IOC-WMO Steering Group on Global Temperature-Salinity Pilot Project, Bidston, UK. 16 Apr, 1999
- Ad Hoc Session of the Joint IOC-WMO Steering Group on Global Temperature-Salinity Pilot Project, Hawaii, USA, 9 Jan, 1998
- Fourth Session of the Joint IOC-WMO Steering Group on Global Temperature-Salinity Pilot Project, Wasington, USA. 16-19 April, 1996
- Third Session of the IOC-WMO Steering Group on the GTSPP, Otawa, Canada, 15-19 Nov, 1993
- Second Session of the IOC-WMO Steering Group on the GTSPP, Obninsk, Russia, 15-20 Jul, 1991
- First Session of the IOC-WMO Steering Group on the GTSPP, Brest, France, 17-19 Sep. 1990
- Second Ad Hoc Consultative Meeting on the GTSPP, Otawa, Canada, 25-28 Jul, 1989
- Ad Hoc Consultative Meeting on the GTSPP, Washington D.C, 23-25 Jan, 1989

ds028

## Argo(Array for Real-time Geostrophic Oceanography)地转海洋学

## 实时观测序列

### 概况

Argo(Array for Real-time Geostrophic Oceanography, 地转海洋学实时观测阵, 俗称"Argo 全球海洋观测网")是由美国等国家的大气、海洋科学家于 1998 年推出的一个大型海洋观测计划。由于 Argo 全球海洋观测网的独特优势和世界上各沿海国的积极响应,Argo 计划也已成为全球气候观测系统(GCOS)、全球海洋观测业务系统计划(GOOS)、全球气候变异与观测试验(CLIVAR)和全球海洋资料同化试验(GODAE)等大型国际观测和研究计划的重要组成部分,成为一个由世界众多沿海国推动的大型国际观测计划,旨在快速、准确、大范围地收集全球海洋上层海水的温度和盐度剖面资料,以提高气候预报的精度,有效防御全球日益严重的气候灾害(如飓风、龙卷风、冰暴、洪水和干旱等)对人类的威胁。

Argo 的观测手段是剖面浮标(自动剖面观测海水温、盐度的漂流设备),获取数据供全世界各国使用。截至 2010 年末,全球 34 个国家和组织相继参与 Argo 计划,累计投放浮标 7252 个,获取温盐剖面 75 万组。至今,始终保持着全球大洋每天约 3000 个在位运行的 Argo 浮标记录海洋上层 2000 米范围内的温度和盐度。我国也积极地参加了该计划。

**质量控制** 实时(24~72 小时)质量控制模式、延时(90 天内)质量控制模式。

时段 1901 (最早)~2011.2

更新 24 小时以内

变量 温度、盐度

**层数** 不定

数据类型 浮标观测(剖面)

空间分布 全球海洋

**空间分辨率** 无

时间分辨率 日

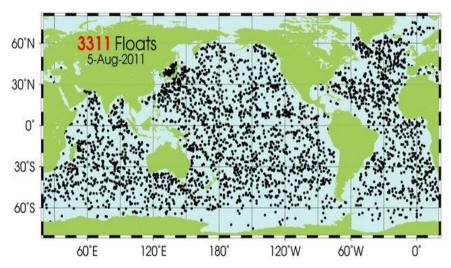
#### 数据来源

- ftp.ifremer.fr
- 中国 Argo 资料中心: ftp://ftp.argo.gov.cn
- 最近更新: <a href="http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/argo/latest\_data.html">http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/argo/latest\_data.html</a> (netcdf / JOS / TXT 三种格式)
- Argo资料的主源和信息: 1) The Argo Project Office; 2) JCOMMOPS Argo Information Center; 3) French Coriolis Server; 4) US GODAE Server

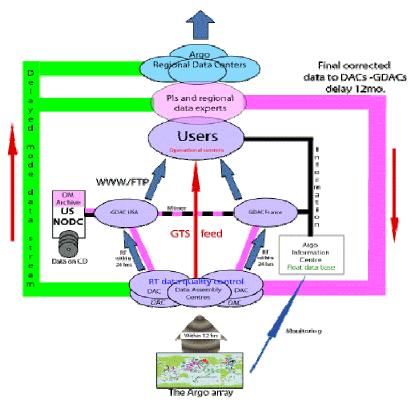
数据量 >80G

- geo (印度洋/太平洋/大西洋观测): >45G
- 其它(最新数据等): >35G

## 数据格式 netcdf



2011年8月5日的 Argo 浮标位置(<u>http://www.argo.ucsd.edu/</u>)



Argo 实时和延迟资料流程

## 其它 基于 Argo 资料的格点资料列表:

(摘自 http://www.argo.ucsd.edu/Gridded\_Fields.html):

注: 下划线部分为已下载数据

	描述	数据源	时空分辨 率/垂直 分辨率	时间跨 度	获取			
	全球							
Coriolis	Global gridded netcdf 95% Argo dataset produced by optimal interpolation in real time	Argo+ 其它	0.5°全球/周 平均/250 层 (最深至 2000 米)	2005.5.18 至今	email for data access:         codac@ifremer.fr  http://www.coriolis.eu.org/S         cience/Data-and-Products/A         nalysis-system			
IFREMER	Global gridded netcdf mean seasonal cycle dataset produced by estimation theory for 2002-2009 (Climatologie Arivo)	Argo+ 其它	0.5°全球墨 卡托投影/ 月平均/151 层(至 2000 米)	2003.1.1~ 2007.1.1	email for data access: fgaillard@ifremer.fr  http://wwz.ifremer.fr/lpo/SO -Argo-France/Products/Glob al-Ocean-T-S			
IPRC	Global gridded ascii and netcdf dataset produced by variational interpolation from Argo only profiles (Aviso altimetry for Absolute Dynamic Topography fields was used)	Argo+ Aviso altimet ry	1°全球/月平均/27层(最深至2000米)	2005.1 至今	http://apdrc.soest.hawaii.edu /projects/Argo/data/gridded/ On_standard_levels/			
JAMSTE C	Global gridded netcdf dataset produced by optimal interpolation from all available data	Argo+ 其它	1°全球/月平均/25层 (最深至 2000米)	2001.1 至今	http://www.jamstec.go.jp/A RGO/argo_web/MapQ/Map dataset_e.html			

	including Argo				
	Global gridded				
	ascii and netcdf				
	of YoMaHa'07				
	(http://apdrc.soe		1° 全球/气	2001.1 至	http://www.jamstec.go.jp/A
JAMSTE	st.hawaii.edu/pr	A #@0	候平均	今的多年	RGO/argo web/G-YoMaHa
С	•	Argo	/1000 dbars	平均	
	ojects/yomaha/i		/1000 abars	干均	/index_e.html
	ndex.php),				
	QC'ed Argo				
	drift trajectories				
	Global gridded		10 4 7 4 11		
	netcdf objective		1°全球/月		http://www.metoffice.gov.uk
Met	analyses	Argo+ 其它	平均/42 层	1999.1	/hadobs/en3/data/EN3_v2a/
Office	produced from		(最深至	至今	download EN3 v2a.html
	all types of data		5350米)		
	including Argo				
Scripps	Global gridded				
Institution	netcdf Argo		1° 全球/月		ftp://kakapo.ucsd.edu/pub/ar
of	only dataset	Argo	平均/58 层	2004.1	go/Global Marine Argo At
Oceanogra	produced by	11150	(最深至	至今	las/RG ArgoClim Full.nc
phy	optimal		5000米)		ids/RG /rigoChin Tunine
pily	interpolation				
			区域		
	ndian Ocean				
	gridded netcdf				
	Argo only		1° 印度洋/月	2002.1	http://log.in.goig.gov.in/l/
<u>INCOIS</u>	dataset	Argo	平均/19 层	2002.1 至今	http://las.incois.gov.in/las/ge
	produced by		(至 dbars)	土力	<u>tUI.do</u>
	optimal				
	interpolation				

## <u>参考文献</u>

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- control of Argo data based on high quality climatological dataset (HydroBase) I. ARGO Technical Report FY2001, Japan Marine Science and Technology Center, 36-48.

ds029~031

## NOAA OISST (Optimum Interpolation Sea Surface Temperature

## Analysis) 最优插值海温分析资料(1981.1-2011.5)

### 概述

最优插值(optimum interpolation, 简称 OI,)海表温度(sea surface temperature, SST)分析是逐周的 1°×1°格点数据,月平均资料则由逐周资料线性内插到该月的每一日,再计算得到。该分析资料使用了卫星 SST 资料和海冰覆盖模拟的 SST 资料。在计算该分析资料之前,利用 Reynolds (1988)和 Reynolds and Marsico (1993)的计算方法,根据误差对卫星资料进行了调整。最优分析的详细描述见文献(Reynolds and Smith, 1994)。误差校正提高了 OI 资料的大尺度准确性。

1981 年以后的 OI 资料于 2001 年 11 月被重新计算(现在的 OI.v2 版本),新版资料最明显的变化是,随着英国气象局模拟技术的提高,由海冰模拟的 SST 得到改进,这种变化降低了高纬 SST 的误差。另外,COADS 资料的更新和延伸也有助于 1997 年船舶观测覆盖面的拓宽,降低了稀疏区(若没有这些观测资料,将导致的观测稀疏区)的卫星资料偏差(Reynolds, et al., 2002)。

**时段** 逐周资料: 1981.10.29-1989.12.28 1989.12.31-2011.6.12

逐月资料: 1981.12 -2011.5

**更新** 月

## 变量

变量	变量描述	时间分 辨率	文件名	单位	
	海表温度(Sea	周平均	sst.wkmean.1981-1989.nc		
sst	Surface		sst.wkmean.1990-present.nc	$^{\circ}$ C	
	Temperature)				
	海冰密集度(Ice	周平均	icec.wkmean.1981-1989.nc		
icec	Concentration)		icec.wkmean.1990-present.nc	%	
	(0-100 之间的数)				
244	标准差(Normalized	周平均	err.wkmean.1981-1989.nc		
err	Error Variance)		err.wkmean.1990-present.nc		
sst	海表温度	月平均	sst.mnmean.nc	$^{\circ}$	
icec	海冰密集度	月平均	icec.mnmean.nc	%	
4	海主沮弃	气候平	sst.ltm.1961-1990.nc	°C	
sst	海表温度	均	sst.ltm.1971-2000.nc	C	
	海陆地形(Land Sea		lsmask.nc		
mask	Mask)				
	1/0表示海/陆				

层数 海表

**数据类型** 格点

**空间分布** 全球 0.5℃~359.5℃ 89.5℃ ~89.5℃

空间分辨率 1°×1° (360×180)

时间分辨率 周/月

## 数据来源

- 逐周二进制资料下载: ftp://ftp.emc.ncep.noaa.gov/cmb/sst/oisst\_v2/
- 逐月二进制下载: ftp://ftp.emc.ncep.noaa.gov/cmb/sst/oimonth\_v2/
- ascii 格式:

ftp://ftp.emc.ncep.noaa.gov/cmb/sst/oisst\_v2/ascii\_UPDATE
ftp://ftp.emc.ncep.noaa.gov/cmb/sst/oimonth\_v2/ascii\_UPDATE

• netcdf 格式: http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/cdc/data.noaa.oisst.v2.html

#### 数据量

- sst.wkmean.1981-1989.nc / icec.wkmean.1981-1989.nc 每个文件 55 Mbyte
- sst.wkmean.1990-present.nc / icec.wkmean.1990-present.nc 每个文件 139 Mbyte
- sst.mnmean.nc / icec.mnmean.nc 每个文件 43 Mbyte
- sst.ltm.1961-1990.nc / sst.ltm.1971-2000.nc 每个文件 2 Mbyte
- err.wkmean.1981-1989.nc / err.wkmean.1990-present.nc 52 /138 Mbyte
- lsmask.nc 133 Kbyte

共计 666 Mbyte

#### 数据格式 netcdf

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ds032~033

## NOAA 最优插值 1/4 度逐日海温分析资料 V2.0(NOAA Optimum

## **Interpolation 1/4 Degree Daily Sea Surface Temperature Analysis**)

(1981.1-2011.10)

#### 概述

该数据为利用最优插值得到的日平均 0.25°×0.25° 全球海表温度分析数据。本数据集包括两种使用了不同卫星资料的数据产品。一种产品使用了改进的高分辨率雷达(Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer,AVHRR)红外卫星海温数据,另一种产品使用了 AVHRR 和改进的微波扫描雷达(advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer,AMSR)数据。两种产品都使用了船舶和浮标的原位观测数据,也都包括了卫星观测(相对于原位观测)误差的大尺度调整。这两种产品都是需要的,因为自从 2002 年 5 月可获取 AMSR 数据以来,信号明显增加。两种数据产品的时、空分辨率都较以前的 1°×1° 周平均分析资料明显提高。

AVHRR-only 产品使用了探途 AVHRR 数据(1981 年 9 月至 2005 年 12 月可用)和 AVHRR 工作数据(2006 年开始),选择使用探途 AVHRR 数据的原因是其与现场观测数据的一致性较好。AMSR+AVHRR 产品起始于 2002 年 5 月 (AMSR 数据此时开始获取),在该产品中,AVHRR 数据主要为陆地区资料(该区 AMSR 不可用),但在无云区,红外和微波工具的使用减小了系统误差,因为两者的误差特性互相独立。

**时段** AVHRR-only: 1981.9.1-2011.10

AMSR+AVHRR: 2002.6.1-2011.10

**更新** 月

变量

变量	变量描述		单位
aat	海表温度(Sea Surface		
sst	Temperature, sst)		
anom	海表温度距平(sst		
anom	anomalies)		${\mathbb C}$
	估计标准差(Estimated	日平均	
err	Error Standard Diviation		
	of analysed_sst)		
iona	海冰密集度(Ice		%
icec	Concentration)		70

层数 海表

数据类型 格点

空间分布 全球

空间分辨率 0.25°×0.25°

## <u>时间分辨率</u> ⊟

数据来源 原始下载地址:

 $\underline{ftp://eclipse.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/OI-daily-v2/netcdf-uncompress/}$ 

Created by Chunying.Liu@noaa.gov

数据量 >24G

数据格式 netcdf (压缩)

<u>参考文献</u>

Reynolds, R. W., T. M. Smith, C. Liu, D. B. Chelton, K. S. Casey and M. G. Schlax, 2007. Daily High-resolution Blended Analyses for sea surface temperature. J. Climate, 20, 5473-5496.

ds034~035

## ERSST(Extended Reconstructed Sea Surface Temperatures) 扩展的 重建海表温度资料 V3.0

概述 ERSST 的最新版本为 v3b。该分析资料是基于国际海-气综合数据集(the International Comprehensive Ocean-Atmosphere Data Set,ICOADS),每个月底,ERSST 数据集都更新该月的 GTS 船测和浮标获取的资料。海温距平为相对于1971-2000 年平均而言。ERSST.v3b 使用了现场海温资料,改进了统计方法,允许稀疏资料的稳定重建。月分析数据从 1854 年 1 月到现在,但由于早期数据稀疏,其分析信号在 1880 年以前是阻尼的。1880 年以后的信号强度协调一致。本数据集适合用来进行长期的全球、海盆尺度的研究,局部的短期变率已被平滑。

时段 1854.1-2011.4

**更新** 月

变量

变量	变量描述	时间分辨率	单位
sst	扩展的重建海表温度		
	扩展的重建海温距平(sst		°C
anom	anomalies)	月	C
err	估计标准差		

#### **层数** 0

数据类型 格点

空间分布 全球海洋

空间分辨率 2°×2°

时间分辨率 月

数据来源 原始下载地址:

• ascii 格式: ftp://eclipse.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/ersstv3b/ascii/

• netcdf 格式: ftp://eclipse.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/ersstv3b/netcdf/

Contact: Thomas M. Smith (e-mail: Tom.Smith@noaa.gov)

National Climate Data Center

4115 Computer and Space Sciences Building

University of Maryland

College Park, MD 20742-2465 USA

Richard W. Reynolds (e-mail: Richard.W.Reynolds@noaa.gov)

National Climate Data Center

151 Patton Ave., Room 514,

Asheville, NC 28801

<u>数据量</u> >255M

## <u>数据格式</u> ascii / netcdf 参考文献

- Smith, T.M., and R.W. Reynolds, 2003: Extended Reconstruction of Global Sea Surface Temperatures Based on COADS Data (1854-1997). Journal of Climate, 16, 1495-1510.
- Smith, T.M., and R.W. Reynolds, 2004: Improved Extended Reconstruction of SST (1854-1997). Journal of Climate, 17, 2466-2477.
- Smith, T.M., R.W. Reynolds, Thomas C. Peterson, and Jay Lawrimore, 2008: Improvements to NOAA's Historical Merged Land-Ocean Surface Temperature Analysis (1880-2006). Journal of Climate, 21, 2283-2296.
- Xue, Y., T. M. Smith, and R. W. Reynolds, 2003: Interdecadal changes of 30-yr SST normals during 1871-2000. J. Climate, 16, 1601-1612

## Kaplan Extended SST V2(1856-近期)

概述 Kaplan 资料为 1856 年至今的 5°×5° 月平均海表温度距平(相对于 1951~1980 年平均而言)数据,是由英国气象局的 MOHSST5 作为输入数据,再通过不同的处理步骤得到,这些步骤包括了 EOF 分解、最优插值、卡尔曼滤波预测、卡尔曼滤波分析和最优滑动。这种处理技术通过数据存在的空间型和时间内插来填充缺测数据。需指出,V2 版本为目前的最新版本,其作者已于 2002 年用新的扩展版本替换了旧版本。

时段 1856.1-2011.7

更新 月

变量

变量	变量描述	单位
sst	海温距平(sst anomalies)	°C

层数 海表

**数据类型** 格点

空间分布 全球海洋

空间分辨率 5°×5°

时间分辨率 月

数据来源 原始下载地址:

http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/data/gridded/data.kaplan\_sst.html

Contact: Physical Sciences Division: Data Management

NOAA/ESRL/PSD

325 Broadway

Boulder, CO 80305-3328

esrl.psd.data@noaa.gov

数据量 >9.2M

数据格式 netcdf

#### 参考文献

Kaplan, A., M. Cane, Y. Kushnir, A. Clement, M. Blumenthal, and B.Rajagopalan, Analyses of global sea surface temperature 1856-1991, Journal of Geophysical Research, 103, 18,567-18,589, 1998.

Parker, D.E., P.D. Jones, C.K. Folland, and A. Bevan, 1994: Interdecadal changes of surface temperature since the latenineteenth century, J. Geophys. Res., 99, 14,373-14,399.

Reynolds, R.W., and T.M. Smith, 1994: Improved global sea surface temperature analysis using optimum interpolation. J. Climate, 7,929-948.

# PPSIMV(Polar Pathfinder Sea Ice Motion Vectors)极地海冰逐日 25KM 等面积格点运动矢量(1978.11-2006.12)

概况 逐日海冰运动矢量资料由 AVHRR(Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer)、SMMR(Scanning Multichannel Microwave\_Radiometer)、SSM/I(Special Sensor Microwave/Imager)和 IABP (International Arctic Buoy Programme)浮标数据计算得到。综合逐日格点资料(来源于所有遥感数据)的时间跨度为 1978.11~2006.12,空间范围 48.4°N~90°N 和 53.2°S~90°S。平均格点场包括年、月、周平均以及整个时间序列的平均。逐日资料和平均数据为 2-byte整型,为 25KM 的等面积网格北半球、南半球资料。海冰移动矢量的每种遥感数据均为 ascii text 格式。本数据集的更详细情况请见:http://nsidc.org/data/docs/daac/nsidc0116\_icemotion.gd.html。

**时段** 1978.11-2006.12, 详见表 1

更新 不规则

变量

表 1: 文件夹及其内容描述

文件夹	数据描述	时间段	变量
grids/	逐日格点数据(每年一个压缩文件),空间分辨率25km×25km,二进制格式数据。 北半球: 7.5G 南半球: 5.9G	1978.11.1-2006.12.31	u/v(纬/经向移 速)、均方根误 差。单位: 10 厘米/秒
means/	月平均(格点)、周平均(格点)、年平均(格点)、整个时间段的平均格点数据。二进制格式数据。 北半球:周/月/年/所有:1.1G/0.26G/21M/780K南半球:周/月/年/所有:0.82G/0.2G/16.5M/612K	周平均(每年一个压缩文件): 1978 第 45 周-2006 年第 52 周; 月平均以及气候月平均(每月一个压缩文件): 1978.11-2006.12; 年平均(一个压缩文件): 1979-2006; 整个时间段的平均(一个文件): 1978-2006	u/v(纬/经向移 速)、参加计算均 值的矢量数
ssmi/	SMMR、SSM/I的海冰移 动矢量(ascii),每年一 个压缩文件	SSM/I 逐日数据: 1978.10.25~2006.12.31	u / v

	北半球: 317M 南半球: 141M		
avhrr/	AVHRR海冰移动矢量 (ascii),每年一个压缩 文件 北半球:96M 南半球:29M	AVHRR 逐日数据: 1981.7.24~2000.12.30;	u / v
buoy/	来源于浮标数据的逐日 海冰移动矢量(ascii), 每年一个压缩文件,仅 北半球 17M	1979.1.18-2005.12.30(仅北半球)	u/v(纬/经向移 速) 单位: 10 厘米/ 秒
tools/	格点数据IDL 读程序, 产生EPS图		

## 层数 海表

数据类型 格点 / 浮标 (详见表 1)

**空间分布** 北半球和南半球极区(48.4°N~90°N 和 53.2°S~90°S)

**空间分辨率** 25km×25km (北半球 361×361; 南半球 321×321)

## 时间分辨率

数据类型	时间分辨率
逐日格点数据	日
AVHRR	可得到时,每日通过4个卫星
浮标	日(使用格林威治时间12:00的浮标位置来计算海冰移动速度)
SMMR	两天获取一次
SSM/I	两天获取一次

#### 数据来源

National Snow and Ice Data Center

http://nsidc.org/data/nsidc-0116.html

原始下载地址:

ftp://sidads.colorado.edu/pub/DATASETS/nsidc0116\_icemotion\_vectors

**数据量** 共计 16.3G

数据格式 格点数据: binary; 遥感数据: ascii

参考文献

Fowler, C. 2003, updated 2008. Polar Pathfinder Daily 25 km EASE-Grid Sea Ice Motion Vectors. Boulder, Colorado USA: National Snow and Ice Data Center. Digital media.

Cracknell, A. 1997. The Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer. London: Taylor and Francis.

- Emery, W., C. Fowler, and J. Maslanik. 1995. Satellite Remote Sensing of Ice Motion, in Oceanographic Applications of Remote Sensing, ed. Motoyoshi Ikeda and Frederic W. Dobson. CRC Press, Boca Raton.
- Isaaks, E., and R. M. Srivastava. 1989. An Introduction to Applied Geostatistics. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Kidwell, K. 1995. NOAA Polar Orbiter Data User's Guide. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NESDIS.
- Maslanik, J., C. Fowler, J. Key, T. Scambos, T. Hutchinson, and W. Emery. 1998. AVHRR-based Polar Pathfinder Products for Modeling Applications. Annals of Glaciology 25:388-392
- Rosborough, G., D. Baldwin, and W. Emery. 1994. Precise AVHRR Image Navigation. IEEE Transactions in Geosciences and Remote Sensing 32(3):644-657.
- Schweiger, A., C. Fowler, J. Key, J. Maslanik, J. Francis, R. Armstrong, M. J. Brodzik, T. Scambos, T. Haran, M. Ortmeyer, S. Khalsa, D. Rothrock, and R. Weaver. 1999. P-Cube: A Multisensor Data Set for Polar Climate Research. Proceedings on the 5th Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography, American Meteorological Society, Dallas, TX, 15-20 Jan., 136-141.

ds052

## 英国气象局哈德莱中心 (Met Office Hadley Centre) 海表温度观测资料 HadSST1 (1870.1-近期)

概述 英国气象局 Hadley 中心海表温度和海冰资料(HadISST1)为 1870 年至今 1°×1° 的全球逐月海表温度-海冰密集度合并观测数据。海温资料来源于英国气象局海洋资料库(Marine Data Bank,MDB),1982 年以前还接收全球电信系统(he Global Telecommunications System, GTS)资料,为加强资料覆盖,1871-1995 年的 COADS (Comprehensive Ocean-Atmosphere Data Set)(现在的 ICOADS)在没有 MDB 数据的地方使用了当月中间时刻的数值。海冰资料源包括数字化图表和被动式微波获取(passive microwave retrievals)。HadISST1 温度是使用了一个两步约化空间最优插值处理后的重建数据,再在重建数据上叠加高质量的格点观测,以恢复局地详细信息。海冰资料的均一性更好,因为补充的卫星海冰密集度资料减弱了融化效应对北极地区的影响以及南极地区的算法缺陷,使这些历史资料和卫星资料一致也提高了海冰数据的均一性。海冰附近的海表温度由两者的统计关系估计得到。

时段 1870.1-2011.4

更新 月

变量

变量	变量描述	文件名	单位
sst	海表温度 sst	HadSST_sst.nc	°C
sea_ice_area_fr	海冰密集度 ice	HadSST_ice.nc	0-1 之间的小数

层数 海表

**数据类型** 格点

**空间分布** 全球海洋

空间分辨率 1°×1° (360×180)

时间分辨率 月

数据来源 <a href="http://www.hadobs.org//">http://www.hadobs.org//</a>

**数据量** 每个文件 417MB, 共计 834M

数据格式 netcdf

参考文献

Rayner, N. A.; Parker, D. E.; Horton, E. B.; Folland, C. K.; Alexander, L. V.; Rowell, D. P.; Kent, E. C.; Kaplan, A. (2003) Global analyses of sea surface temperature, sea ice, and night marine air temperature since the late nineteenth century J. Geophys. Res. Vol. 108, No. D14, 4407 10.1029/2002JD002670

## 英国气象局夜间观测海表气温历史资料

## **Met Office Historical Marine Air Temperature dataset**

(MOHMAT / HadMAT) (1856.1-2006.10)

概述 MOHMAT 是英国气象局观测的 1856 年至今的海表气温距平格点数据,目前的版本为 MOHMAT4(MOHMAT43N / HadMAT1)。该数据为船舶、浮标的现场观测,质量不合格的观测已去除,通过计算得到气温距平场,最后将其处理为 5°×5° 的月平均数据。该数据集在 1996 年以前使用英国船舶数据库(the U.K. Marine Data Bank)的观测数据,近年来也通过 GTS(Global Telecommunication System)获取数据。MOHMAT 接近实时更新,逐月资料可在其 9 个月后获得。需要注意,该数据集仅使用了夜间观测,因为白天的观测数据受热岛效应影响而质量受损。另外,该数据经过偏移修正扣除了由于甲板高度的改变和非常规操作所带来的虚假倾向,为减小噪音,该数据经过平滑。目前,一个最优插值的版本HadMAT1(未实时更新)好于未经最优插值的 NMAT 数据。

时段 1856.1-2006.10

**更新** 月

变量

变量	变量描述	文件名	单
<b>人</b> 里	人里油处		位
ain tamananattuma	逐月海表气温距平	MOHMAT43_anm56xx.nc	K
air_temperatture	(MOHMAT43 版本)		
-:- 4	最优插值的逐月海表气	HadMAT1_anm56jan2002wrtM5_corrected.nc	K
air_temperatture	温距平(HadMAT1)		
	1961-1990 多年平均的逐	MOHMATN4_mn5dg6190.nc	
air_temperatture	月海表气温		K
	(MOHMATN4)		

#### 层数 海表

**数据类型** 格点

空间分布 全球海洋

**空间分辨率** 5°×5° (72×36)

时间分辨率 月

数据来源 <a href="http://www.hadobs.org//">http://www.hadobs.org//</a>

数据量

• MOHMAT43 anm56xx.nc: 18MB

• HadMAT1 anm56jan2002wrtM5 corrected.nc: 17.3MB

• MOHMATN4\_mn5dg6190.nc: 128K

## <u>数据格式</u> netcdf 参考文献

- Global analyses of sea surface temperature, sea ice, and night marine air temperature since the late nineteenth century by N. A. Rayner, D. E. Parker, Horton, E. B., C.K. Folland, L. V. Alexander, D. P. Rowell, E. C. Kent, A. Kaplan, J. Geophys. Res., 108, No. D14, 4407, 2003
- Marine Surface Temperature: Observed variations and data requirements by D.E. Parker, C.K. Folland and M. Jackson, Climatic Change 31: 559-600, 1995.
- Trends and Variations in South Pacific Island and Ocean Surface Temperature by Folland C.K., Salinger M.J., Jiang, N. and N. Rayner, 2003 J. Climate, **16**(17), 2859-2874.

ds055~056

# 海洋次表层温度、盐度质量控制资料(EN3 Quality Controlled Subsurface Ocean Temperature and Salinity Data)(1950.1-近期)

概述 EN3 (ensembles)数据集包括两部分数据产品:次表层海洋温度和盐度剖面观测及其质量信息、这些剖面数据的客观分析。该数据目前的最新版本为EN3\_v2a,其大部分数据来源于WOD05 (the World Ocean Database 2005, Boyer et al. 2006),其他数据源还包括GTSPP(the Global Temperature and Salinity Profile Project,从1990年开始,WOD05被GTSPP搜集的剖面数据补充)、ARGO、ASBO计划(Arctic Synoptic Basin-wide Oceanography project,北极数据)。本数据集的更详细情况请参阅: <a href="http://www.argo.ucsd.edu/EN3\_description.pdf">http://www.argo.ucsd.edu/EN3\_description.pdf</a>。

时段 1950.1-2011.5

**更新** 月

变量

文件类型	变量	变量描述
Profile file: (4.2G)		Date of observation in days since
这部分资料包括某	JULD	midnight on 1/1/1950.
月观面测剖数据及	LATITUDE	Latitude at which profile was recorded.
其质量控制结果。原	LONGITUDE	Longitude at which profile was recorded.
始的剖面数据应用	DEDIT CODDECTED	A two-dimensional array containing the
了一些数据简化手	DEPH_CORRECTED	depth of each level of each profile.
段,如,系泊浮标的		A two-dimensional array containing the
逐日剖面数据被平	TEMP	observed temperature of each level of
均(这种情况频繁发		each profile.
生),另外,对于垂		A two-dimensional array containing the
直分辨率很高的数	POTM_CORRECTED	potential temperature of each level of each
据,剖面使用了子采		profile
样,最多保留到150	PSAL CORRECTED	A two-dimensional array containing the
层。在每个 0.2°×0.2°	PSAL_CORRECTED	salinity of each level of each profile.
经纬网格,每小时仅		
保留一个剖面。由于		A two-dimensional array containing the
来源于 ASBO 计划	ВКРТ	background potential temperature used in
的数据仅有日观测,		the quality control of each level of each
因此这部分资料每		profile.
天仅允许1个剖面。		
保留下来的这些剖		A two-dimensional array containing the
面由一系列要素表	BKPS	background salinity used in the quality
示,如,具有最多层		control of each level of each profile
数的要素、可达到最		This is a string with a character for each
深处的要素、源目录	POSITION_QC	profile. If a profile has a '4' in this field,
(如,Argo 实时剖		the entire thing should be rejected.

<b>元</b> 〉		TILL A STATE OF THE
面)。		This is a string with a character for each
	PROFILE_POTM_QC	profile. If a profile has a '4' in this field,
		the entire temperature profile should be
		rejected.
		This is a string with a character for each
	PROFILE_PSAL_QC	profile. If a profile has a '4' in this field,
		the entire salinity profile should be
		rejected.
		This is an array of strings, one for each
	POTM_CORRECTED_QC	profile. Each string has a character for
		each level. If a level has a '4' in this field,
		the temperature should be rejected.
		This is an array of strings, one for each
l	PSAL_CORRECTED_QC	profile. Each string has a character for
		each level. If a level has a '4' in this field,
		the salinity should be rejected.
		This contains detailed information about
		the quality decisions affecting an entire
		profile. Each bit within the number has a
		different meaning if set. The meanings are
		described below: (Meaning if set)
		0 - Temperature profile was rejected.
		1 - Salinity profile was rejected.
		3 - Temperature and salinity rejected by
		the track check.
		4 - Temperature and salinity rejected by
		the vertical stability check.
		5 - Temperature and salinity rejected
		because profile is on the altimetry
	OC ELACS PROELLES	quality control suspect list.
	QC_FLAGS_PROFILES	9 - Temperature was rejected because
		profile is on the
		Argo grey list.
		10 - Temperature rejected because the
		profile is on the EN3 reject list.
		11 - Temperature profile rejected by the
		vertical check (which looks for spikes
		etc).
		12 - Temperature rejected because there
		were no background values for this
		profile.
		13 - Temperature profile rejected because
		over half its levels were rejected.
		17 - Salinity was rejected because profile

	T
	is on the Argo grey list.
	18 - Salinity rejected because the profile is
	on the EN3 reject list.
	19 - Salinity profile rejected by the
	vertical check (which looks for spikes
	etc).
	20 - Salinity rejected because there were
	no background values for this profile.
	21 - Salinity profile rejected because over
	half its levels were rejected.
	24 - Information flag to say that a
	correction was applied to depths -
	expendable bathythermograph (XBT)
	profiles only.
	25 - Information flag to say that this is a
	superob – an average of multiple
	observations; for moored buoys only.
	This contains detailed information about
	the quality decisions affecting individual
	levels of a profile. Each bit within the
	number has a different meaning if set. The
	meanings are described i below (Meaning
	if set):
	0 - Temperature level was rejected.
	1 - Salinity level was rejected.
	8 - Temperature level was rejected
	because it is a bathythermograph
	measurement shallower than 4 m or
	deeper than 950 m.
	9 - Temperature level rejected because it
QC_FLAGS_LEVELS	was rejected by the Argo delayed mode
	quality control procedures.
	10 - Temperature was out of a reasonable
	range and was set to missing data.
	11 - Temperature level was rejected
	because it was on the EN3 reject list.
	12 - Temperature level was rejected by the
	vertical check (spikes etc).
	13 - Temperature level was rejected
	because no background value was
	available.
	14 - Temperature level was rejected by the
	Bayesian background check performed on
	reported levels.

		metadata two additional code values are used:
IN	INST_REFERENCE	table 1770 type. Based on the GTSPP
		For GTSPP this contains the WMO code
	PLATFORM_NUMBER	A unique identifier for each instrument.
		delayed-mode data.
		indicate real-time, real-time adjusted or
		after 'ARGO' might be 'R', 'A' or 'D' to
		additional information e.g. the character
	PROJECT_NAME	'ASBO'. The rest of the field contains
		read 'ARGO', 'GTSPP', 'WOD05' or
		about the source of each profile - it might
		The start of this field gives information
	KEFEKENCE_DATE_TIME	time (currently 1/1/1950).
	REFERENCE_DATE_TIME	The observation times are relative to this
		checks performed on standard levels.
		rejection by the Bayesian and buddy
		28 - Salinity level was reinstated after
		standard levels.
		Bayesian and buddy checks performed on
		27 - Salinity level was rejected by the
		reported levels.
		Bayesian background check performed on
		26 - Salinity level was rejected by the
		background value was available.
		25 - Salinity level was rejected because no
		vertical check (spikes etc).
		24 - Salinity level was rejected by the
		was on the EN3 reject list.
		23 - Salinity level was rejected because it
		and was set to missing data.
		22 - Salinity was out of a reasonable range
		control procedures
		rejected by the Argo delayed mode quality
		21 - Salinity level rejected because it was
		shallower than 4 m or deeper than 950 m.
		is a bathythermograph measurement
		20 - Salinity level was rejected because it
		checks performed on standard levels.
		after rejection by the Bayesian and buddy
		16 - Temperature level was reinstated
		standard levels.
		Bayesian and buddy checks performed on

- 101 unknown instrument type, fall-rate coeff A=6.472 assumed;
- 102 unknown instrument type, no fall-rate correction required.

For WOD05 this is 10000\*Sech29 + 10\*InstType + CorrType, where: Sech29 (secondary header 29) is probe type (0-16) - table 2.13 (p 88) in WOD05 documentation; InstType (variable specific secondary headers) is probe type (0-16) - table 3.2 (p 102) in WOD05 documentation and CorrType is derived from Sech54 (secondary header 54) - "Needs depth fix" table 2.20 (p 93) in WOD05 documentation.

- Sech54 = 0: CorrType = 0! No correction needed
- Sech54 = 1: CorrType = 1!
   XBT Hanawa et al (1995)
   correction (\*)
- Sech54 = 2: CorrType = 2!XBT Kisu et al (2005)correction (\*)
- Sech54 = 103: CorrType = 3!XCTD Johnson (1995)correction (\*)
- Sech54 = 104: CorrType = 4!
   XCTD Mizuno and Watenabe
   (1998) correction (\*)
- Sech54 = -1: CorrType = 9!
   Insufficient information no correction

(Note: we correct the depths of profiles with CorrType 1 and 2, for CorrType 1 this is modfied for "cold" profiles, see section 3.1 of Ingleby and Huddleston (2006). We do not currently correct CorrType 3 and 4 - XCTDs.)

	WMO_INST_TYPE	Contains a simplified subset of WMO code table 1770. It is recommended that the INST_REFERENCE field is used to separate data types, as these are only broad categories and some profiles may not be in the correct category.  401 - XBT/MBT 741 - TESAC 831 - Profiling floats and other data e.g. some marine mammal data 820 - BUOYS
	SCIENTIFIC_CALIB_COEFFICIENT	For expendable bathythermographs (XBTs) this variable contains the multiplication factor used to correct the depths (except for TSK T5 XBTs where the multiplication factor depends on depth; in this case this field will specify a correction of 0.955).
Analysis files	depth	The depth of each level (m).
该部分资料包括在 某月,在一个持续的	lat	The (centre) latitudes of the grid points (degrees).
预报背景下,最优插 值剖面数据的客观	lon	The (centre) longitudes of the grid points (degrees).
分析资料,为 1°×1° 的 42 层数据,为减	temperature	The potential temperature at each grid point.
小存储空间,只包括 部分纬度数据。	salinity	The salinity at each grid point.
Files that contain the factors needed to undo cold water tapering of XBT profiles	These tar files contain a factor for each profile in the profiles files. If the factor for an XBT profile is not 1.0, simply multiply the depths by the factor to restore the depths to the Hanawa standard.	

# <u>层数</u>

Profile file: 最多 150 层Analysis files: 42 层

**数据类型** 格点

**空间分布** 全球海洋

<u>空间分辨率</u>

• Profile file: 0.2°×0.2°

• Analysis files: 1°×1°的 42 层(为减小存储空间,只包括部分纬度数据)

#### 时间分辨率

Profile file: 不定时Analysis files: 月

数据来源 http://hadobs.metoffice.com/en3/data/EN3\_v2a/

#### 数据量

Profile file: >4.2GAnalysis files: >6.9G

#### 数据格式 netcdf

#### 参考文献

- Ingleby, B., and M. Huddleston, 2007: Quality control of ocean temperature and salinity profiles historical and real-time data. Journal of Marine Systems, 65, 158-175, 10.1016/j.jmarsys. 2005.11.019.
- Wijffels, S., J. Willis, C. M. Domingues, P. Barker, N. J. White, A. Gronell, K. Ridgway and J. A. Church, 2008, Changing expendable bathythermograph fall rates and their impact on estimates of thermosteric sea level rise, Journal of Climate, 21, 21, 5657-5672, DOI:10.1175/2008JCLI2290.1.
- Guinehut, S., C. Coatanoan, A.-L. Dhomps, P.-Y. Le Traon and G. Larnicol, 2009. On the use of satellite altimeter data in Argo quality control, Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology, 26, 395-402, DOI: 10.1175/2008JTECHO648.1.
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ds057~058

# 哈德莱中心全球海洋分析资料 HadGOA(Hadley Centre Global

#### ocean analyses)(1956-2004)

概述 大部分全球海洋焓估计都是由海表至混合层深度的温度积分得到(如,Ishii et al.(2003),Levitus et al.(2005),Polyakov et al.(2005),Lyman et al.(2006),但这种方法过于直接,环流变化和温跃层垂直交换导致的瞬变都会影响其结果。HadGOA 方法取代了这种简单积分的方法,该方法减少了温跃层垂直交换对分析结果的影响。HadGOA 分析是一系列的固定等温线和固定深度的月平均次表层热量诊断,其使用了经过质量控制的 1956~2004 年 ENACT / ENSEMBLES(Enhanced Ocean Data Assimilation and Climate Prediction)观测资料。包括等温线深度和焓距平(相对于 1956~2004 年平均而言)的时间序列和每条等温线的深度/温度/焓变化的空间分布。HadGOA 分析资料很快就会包括由 ARGO 资料得到的实时更新时间序列,以供气候研究使用。目前可获取的数据为:14°C 温度距平序列、220 米温度距平序列,包括未平滑和平滑的四洋盆(Globe / Atlantic / Pacific / Indian Ocean)月距平,另外,全球 0~700 米海洋焓年距平序列(基于EN3 v2a 版本)也可获取,其包括两个变量:年距平(相对 1993~2003 而言)、标准差。

时段 1956-2004 / 1950-2009

更新 不定时

变量

变量描述	文件名	注
14°C temperature	EN2_isotherm_Tseries220m_14C_GRL.txt	四洋盆平滑、未平滑月距平
anomaly series		缺测值: -99.9
220m temperature	EN2_fixdepth_Tseries220m_14C_GRL.txt	FORMAT='(F8.2,1X,8(F8.4,1X))'
anomaly series		1956~2004年
Global 0-700m	EN3_v2a_fixdepth_Tseries700m.txt	
annumal heat		年距平、标准差
content anomalies		中起十、你在左 1950~2009 年
relative to		1930~2009 牛
1993-2002		

层数 不固定

数据类型 时间序列

空间分布 4个洋盆

空间分辨率 无

时间分辨率 月/年

数据来源 http://www.hadobs.org/

**数据量** 104K

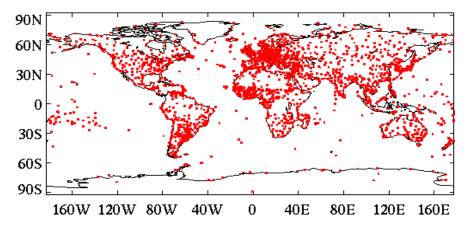
# **数据格式** ascii 文本 **参考文献**

- Palmer M. D., K. Haines, S. F. B. Tett and T. J. Ansell (2007), Isolating the signal of ocean global warming, Geophys. Res. Lett., 34, L23610, doi:10.1029/2007GL031712.
- Ishii, M., Kimoto, M. and M. Kachi (2003), 'Historical ocean subsurface temperature analysis with error estimates', Monthly Weather Review, 131, 51-73.
- Levitus, S., Antonov, J.I. and T.P. Boyer (2005), 'Warming of the World Ocean, 1955-2003', *Geophysical Research Letters*, 32, doi:10.1029/2004GL021592.
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- Lyman J. M., J. K. Willis, G. C. Johnson (2006), 'Recent cooling of the upper ocean', *Geophysical Research Letters*, 33, L18604, doi:10.1029/2006GL027033.
- Wijffels, S., J. Willis, C. M. Domingues, P. Barker, N. J. White, A. Gronell, K. Ridgway and J. A. Church, 2008, Changing expendable bathythermograph fall rates and their impact on estimates of thermosteric sea level rise, Journal of Climate, 21, 21, 5657-5672, DOI:10.1175/2008JCLI2290

# 英国气象局哈德莱中心海平面气压资料(Hadley Centre Sea

## Level Pressure dataset, HadSLP) (1850-近期)

**概述** HadSLP2 是唯一将全球陆地-海洋观测气压合并的月平均数据(1850~2004年),分辨率为 5°×5°。HadSLP2 使用了 ICOADS 海洋观测以及全球范围内2228 个台站(如下图所分布)的陆地(陆地和岛屿)观测,将这些陆地和海洋观测数据混合后,利用约化空间最优插值法将其重建,再将质量提高了的格点数据叠加到重建数据上以恢复局部信息。HadSLP2r 为实时产品,是 HadSLP2 的延伸和更新,其从 2005 年开始使用 NCEP/ NCAR 月平均资料,并用 HadSLP2 和 NCEP/ NCAR 之间的气候平均之差进行校正。



HadSLP2 使用的全球 2228 个陆地(陆地和岛屿)台站分布。

#### 时段

HadSLP2: 1850.1-2004.12HadSLP2r: 1850.1-2011.5

# **更新** 月

# 变量

大类	变量	文件名	注
HadSLP2		Hadslp2.asc (38M)	
HadSLP2.0	海平面气压	Hadslp2.0.acts.asc(38M)	
(un-interpolated	(4) 田(江		
HadSLP2 product)			
number of	   每个格点上,每月的台站数	Hadslp2.nobs.asc (38M)	附
observations	母   相		FORTRAN
uncertainty		Hadslp2.obs-error.asc	读程序
estimates (land and		(38M)	(大)王/丁
marine)			
HadSLP2r		Hadslp2r.asc (40M)	
(near-real time	海平面气压		
product)			

**层数** 0

数据类型 均匀经纬网格

**空间分布** 全球

<u>空间分辨率</u> 5°×5°

**时间分辨率** 月

数据来源 http://www.hadobs.org/

<u>数据量</u> >190M

数据格式 ascii 文本

参考文献

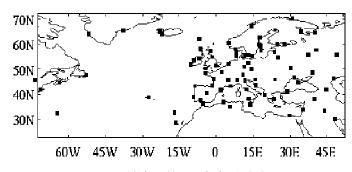
Allan, R. J. and Ansell, T. J. 2006. A new globally complete monthly historical mean sea level pressure data set (HadSLP2): 1850-2004, Journal of Climate.

ds061~062

#### EMULATE 平均海平面气压数据集(EMULATE Mean Sea Level

#### Pressure Dataset, EMSLP) (1850-2003)

概述 EMSLP 数据集由欧盟成立的欧洲和北大西洋年代际气候变率(European and North Atlantic daily to Multidecadal climate variability,EMULATE)计划于 2002 年开始研制,其为 1850-2003 年间的平均海平面气压(mean sea level pressure,MSLP)5°×5° 逐日资料(70°W ~50°E 和 25°N~70°N),涉及到 86 个大陆和岛屿台站(如下图所示)的海平面观测,EMSLP 将这些台站观测和 ICOADS 海洋观测数据混合,利用约化空间最优内插法将其重建,然后将质量提高了的格点观测资料叠加到重建资料上,以恢复局部信息。



EMSLP 所涉及的 86 个台站分布。

时段 1850.1-2003.12

更新 月

变量

变量	文件名	注
逐日海平面气压	emulate_3.2_1850-2003.nc	54M
逐日海平面气压距平	emulate_3.2_anoms_1850-2003.nc	54M
逐日气候平均 (1951-2000年平均)	emslp3_daily_norms_19512000.asc	740K

**层数** 0

数据类型 格点

**空间分布** 欧洲和北大西洋(70°W~50°E, 25°N~70°N)

<u>空间分辨率</u> 5°×5°

**时间分辨率** 逐日

数据来源 <a href="http://www.hadobs.org/">http://www.hadobs.org/</a>

数据量 108M

数据格式 netcdf / ascii

参考文献

Ansell, T. J. et al. 2006. Daily mean sea level pressure reconstructions for the European - North Atlantic region for the period 1850-2003, Journal of Climate, vol 19, No. 12, pp 2717-2742, doi: 10.1175/JCLI3775.1

ds063~065

# HadAT2 (globally gridded radiosonde temperature anomalies): 全球

无线电探空仪温度异常格点资料(1958.1-2010.12)

概述 HadAT2 数据集是英国气象局 Hadley 中心的无线电探空仪观测温度,其包括了 9 个标准层 (850hPa~30hPa) 上的全球逐月格点资料和区域平均温度距平 (相对于 1966-1995 平均而言) 数据,空间分辨率为 10°×5°,共涉及 676 个长期观测的无线电探空站。由于无线探空资料存在明显的不确定性,因此建议同时使用其他同类资料进行验证。

时段 1958.1-2010.12

更新 月

变量

大类	变量	单位	文件名	注
	气压距平			
台站月平均序列	(包括了站		hadat2_monthly_ stations.nc	14.7M
百 <u>站</u> 月干均序列	点信息(编		hadat2_monthly_stations.txt	44M
	号、经纬度)			
全球月平均格点		K	emulate_3.2_anoms_1850-2003.nc	56.6M
(10°×5°)			hadat2_monthly_gridded.txt	77M
纬向平均/热带(20°	气压距平		hadat2_monthly_zonal_and_global.nc	1M
N-20°S)/全球的月平均			hadat2_monthly_tropical.txt	52K
序列			hadat2_monthly_global_mean.txt	52K

**层数** 9层 (hPa): 850, 700, 500, 300, 200, 150, 100, 50, 30

数据类型 时间序列 / 全球经纬网格

**空间分布** 全球 /热带 (20° N-20°S)

空间分辨率 10°×5°

时间分辨率 月

数据来源 http://www.hadobs.org/

数据量 193M

数据格式 netcdf / ascii

参考文献

Thorne, P. W., Parker, D. E., Tett, S. F. B., Jones, P. D., McCarthy, M., Coleman, H., and Brohan, P., 2005, Revisiting radiosonde upper-air temperatures from 1958 to 2002, J. Geophys. Res., 110, D18105, doi:10.1029/2004JD005753.

Coleman, H. and Thorne, P.W., 2005, HadAT: An update to 2005 and development of the dataset website, Internal report for DEFRA.

Parker, D. E., Gordon, M., Cullum, D. P. N., Sexton, D. M. H., Folland, C. K., and Rayner, N., 1997, A New Gridded Radiosonde Temperature Data Base and Recent Temperature Trends, Geophys. Res. Letters, 24, 1499-1503.

- Lanzante, J. R., Klein, S. A., and Seidel, D. J., 2003, Temporal homogenization of monthly radiosonde temperature data. Part I: Methodology, J. Clim, 16, 224-240.
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- McCarthy, M. P., H.A. Titchner, P.W. Thorne, S.FB. Tett, L.Haimberger, D.E. Parker, 2008, Assessing bias and uncertainty in the HadAT adjusted radiosonde climate record, J. Clim., 21, doi: 10.1175/2007JCLI1733.1.
- Titchner, H. A., P. W. Thorne, M. P. McCarthy, S. F. B. Tett, L. Haimberger, and D. E. Parker, 2009, Critically reassessing tropospheric temperature trends from radiosondes using realistic validation experiments, J.Clim, 22, 465-485, doi: 10.1175/2008JCLI2419.1.

ds066~067

# HadGHCND (gridded daily temperatures)逐日格点气温数据

(1950.1-2008.12)

概述 HadGHCND 是基于近地表最高、最低气温观测的逐日格点资料,主要变量为气温距平(相对 1961~1990 年气候平均而言),主要用于极端气候分析和气候模式评估,其时间跨度为 1950 年至今,空间分辨率为 2.5°×3.75°,由美国气候资料中心(National Climatic Data Center (NCDC))研制,由 NCDC 和 HADLEY中心负责更新。该资料涉及了 23000 个气温观测台站,其中不少台站存在观测记录较短或记录间断的情况,采用角距离权重法将台站资料内插到格点上。

时段 1958.1-2008.12

更新 不规则

变量

	变量	单位	文件名
			HadGHCND_TX_anoms_1950-2007.tar.gz -
	气温距平		Tmax anomalies. (55Mb)
(	1950.1-2008.12)		HadGHCND_TN_anoms_1950-2007.tar.gz -
		K	Tmin anomalies. (53Mb)
	气温		hadghcnd_tx_acts.tar - Tmax actuals. (92Mb)
	(1946-2000)		hadghcnd_tn_acts.tar - Tmin actuals. (86Mb)

层数 0

数据类型 格点

空间分布 全球

空间分辨率 2.5°×3.75°

时间分辨率 日

数据来源 http://www.hadobs.org/

数据量 290M

数据格式 ascii 文本

参考文献

Caesar, J., L. Alexander, and R. Vose (2006), Large-scale changes in observed daily maximum and minimum temperatures: Creation and analysis of a new gridded data set, J. Geophys. Res., 111, D05101, doi:10.1029/2005JD006280

## CRUTEM3 / CRUTEM3v: 全球格点陆表气温(1850.1-2011.5)

概述 CRUTEM3 是全球格点月平均的表层气温距平的历史资料,时间跨度为 1850 年至今,空间分辨率为 5°×5°,该资料由英国气象局 Hadley 中心和东安哥拉大学气候研究部(the Climatic Research Unit at the University of East Anglia)合作研制。该资料集是基于由全球范围内 4000 多个气象站获取的月平均气温资料,每个台站观测气温都转化为相对 1961~1990 气候平均而言的温度距平,每个经纬网格点上的值为其范围内的台站平均。CRUTEM3v 为调整方差之后的版本。

时段 1850.1-2011.5

#### 更新 月

#### 变量

<u> </u>				
变量	文件名(txt)	文件名(netcdf)		
Best estimate temperature anomalies	CRUTEM3.txt	CRUTEM3.nc		
Number of observations	CRUTEM3_nobs. txt	CRUTEM3_nobs.nc		
Measurement and sampling error	CRUTEM3_m+s_error. txt	CRUTEM3_m+s_error.nc		
Station error	CRUTEM3_station_error. txt	CRUTEM3_station_error.nc		
Temperature anomalies including biases at the upper uncertainty range	CRUTEM3_biased_97.5pc. txt	CRUTEM3_biased_97.5pc.nc		
Temperature anomalies including biases at the lower uncertainty range	CRUTEM3_biased_2.5pc. txt	CRUTEM3_biased_2.5pc.nc		
CRUTEM3v (Variance adjusted)	CRUTEM3v. txt	CRUTEM3v.nc		

**层数** 0

数据类型 均匀经纬网格

空间分布 全球陆地

空间分辨率 5°×5°

时间分辨率 月

数据来源 http://www.hadobs.org/

<u>数据量</u> 504M

数据格式 ascii / netcdf

参考文献

P. Brohan, J.J. Kennedy, I. Harris, S.F.B. Tett and P.D. Jones, Uncertainty estimates in regional and global observed temperature changes: a new dataset from 1850. J. Geophys. Res, 111, D12106, doi:10.1029/2005JD006548.

ds069

## HadCRUT3/ HadCRUT3v: 全球海陆气温距平格点月资料

(1850.1-2011.6)

**概述** HadCRUT3 是全球格点月平均的表层气温距平的历史资料,时间跨度为 1850 年至今,空间分辨率为 5°×5°,该资料由英国气象局 Hadley 中心和东安哥拉大学气候研究部(the Climatic Research Unit at the University of East Anglia)搜集 和更新。HadCRUT3 为 CRUTEM3 陆表温度资料和 HadSST2 海表温度资料的融合。HadCRUT3v 为调整方差之后的版本。

时段 1850.1-2011.6

更新 月

变量

变量	文件名(txt)	文件名(netcdf)
Best estimate temperature anomalies	HadCRUT3.txt	HadCRUT3.nc
Measurement and sampling error	HadCRUT3_m+s_error. txt	HadCRUT3_m+s_error.nc
Station error	HadCRUT3_station_error. txt	HadCRUT3_station_error.nc
Temperature anomalies including biases at the upper uncertainty range	HadCRUT3_biased_97.5pc. txt	HadCRUT3_biased_97.5pc.nc
Temperature anomalies including biases at the lower uncertainty range	HadCRUT3_biased_2.5pc. txt	HadCRUT3_biased_2.5pc.nc
HadCRUT3v (Variance adjusted)	HadCRUT3v. txt	HadCRUT3v.nc

**层数** 0

**数据类型** 格点

空间分布 全球

**空间分辨率** 5°×5°

时间分辨率 月

数据来源 http://www.hadobs.org/

数据量 115M

数据格式 netcdf

参考文献

P. Brohan, J.J. Kennedy, I. Harris, S.F.B. Tett and P.D. Jones, Uncertainty estimates in regional and global observed temperature changes: a new dataset from 1850. J. Geophys. Res, 111, D12106, doi:10.1029/2005JD006548

ds070

# HadEX (Hadley Global Climate Extremes Indices): 全球极端气候指数(1850-2011.6)

概述 HadEX 是基于全球地表资料的极端气候数据集,由世界气象组织 CCI/CLIVAR/JCOMM 联合协调的气候变化检测和指数专家团(Expert Team on Climate Change Detection and Indices,ETCCDI) 研制,其包括 1951~2003 年的 27 个气温、降水指数,为 2.5°×3.75° 的季节值和/或年值,其由经过质量控制的约 2500 个温度台站和 6000 个降水台站的逐日资料、采用角距离加权法内插到经纬网格上。ETCCDI 对该数据集的研制由加拿大气象局气候研究部负责发展和保存。

**时段** 1850.1-2011.6

# 更新 月

### 变量

指数		指数描述	文件名	
	ALL All indices files (as listed below)		HadEX_indices.tar.gz	
1	FD	Number of frost days (TN<0°C)	HadEX_FD_1951-2003.txt	
2	SU	Number of summer days (TX>25°C)	HadEX_SU_1951-2003.txt	
3	ID	Number of icing days (TX<0°C)	HadEX_ID_1951-2003.txt	
4	TR	Number of tropical nights (TN> 20°C)	HadEX_TR_1951-2003.txt	
5	GSL	Growing season length	HadEX_GSL_1951-2003.txt	
6	TXx	Maximum value of daily maximum temperature	HadEX_TXx_1951-2003.txt	
7	TNx	Maximum value of daily minimum temperature	HadEX_TNx_1951-2003.txt	
8	TXn	Minimum value of daily maximum temperature	HadEX_TXn_1951-2003.txt	
9	TNn	Minimum value of daily minimum temperature	HadEX_TNn_1951-2003.txt	
10	TN10p	Percentage of days when TN < 10th percentile	HadEX_TN10p_1951-2003.txt	
11	TX10p	Percentage of days when TX < 10th percentile	HadEX_TX10p_1951-2003.txt	
12	TN90p	Percentage of days when TN > 90th percentile	HadEX_TN90p_1951-2003.txt	
13	TX90p	Percentage of days when TX > 90th percentile	HadEX_TX90p_1951-2003.txt	
14	WSDI	Warm spell duration index	HadEX_WSDI_1951-2003.txt	
15	CSDI	Cold spell duration index	HadEX_CSDI_1951-2003.txt	
16	DTR	Diurnal temperature range	HadEX_DTR_1951-2003.txt	
17	Rx1day	Maximum 1-day precipitation amount	RX1day_1951-2003.txt	

18	Rx5day	Maximum consecutive 5-day	HadEX_RX5day_1951-2003.t
10	KxSuay	precipitation amount	xt
19	SDII	Simple daily intensity index	HadEX_SDII_1951-2003.txt
20	R10mm	Annual count of days when PRCP≥	HadEX_
20	KIOIIIII	10mm	R10mm1951-2003.txt
21	R20mm	Annual count of days when PRCP≥	HadEX_R20mm_1951-2003.t
21	K20IIIII	20mm	xt
		Maximum length of dry spell,	
22	CDD	maximum number of consecutive days	HadEX_CDD_1951-2003.txt
		with RR < 1mm	
		Maximum length of wet spell,	
23 CW	CWD	maximum number of consecutive days	HadEX_CWD_1951-2003.txt
		with RR≥ 1mm	
24	R95p	Very wet days	HadEX_R95p_1951-2003.txt
25	R95pT	Contribution to very wet days	HadEX_R95pT_1951-2003.txt
26	R99p	Extremely wet days	HadEX_R99p_1951-2003.txt
27	PRCPTOT	Appual total wat day procipitation	HadEX_PRCPTOT_1951-200
21	PKCPIUI	Annual total wet-day precipitation	3.txt

# **层数** 0

数据类型 格点

空间分布 全球

空间分辨率 2.5°×3.75°

**时间分辨率** 季 / 年

数据来源 <a href="http://www.hadobs.org/">http://www.hadobs.org/</a>

<u>数据量</u> 85M

数据格式 ascii 文本

# 参考文献

Alexander, L. V., et al. 2006, Global observed changes in daily climate extremes of temperature and precipitation, J. Geophys. Res., 111, D05109, doi:10.1029/2005JD006290.

## ICOADS (The International Comprehensive Ocean-Atmosphere

# Data Set) 国际海-气综合数据集

概述 ICOADS 提供了三个世纪以来的海洋表层资料。其中 2°×2° 格点数据为 1800 年至今的资料,而 1°×1° 为 1960 年至今的数据。这些数据和产品分布于全球范围,其源于不同的观测系统,这些观测系统包含了几百年来观测技术的变化。ICOADS 资料可能是目前最完整的和最多样化的海-气综合数据集。具体来说,每个变量都分为"standard"和"enhanced"两部分数据,反映的是质量控制、混合数据的差异。"standard"资料用其气候数据的 3.5σ(标准差)进行限制校订,观测数据仅限于船舶观测。"enhanced"资料则使用范围更广泛的 4.5σ(标准差)进行校订,以更好地描述极端气候事件,其使用了船测和其他海上平台原位观测(现场观测)类型数据(如,漂流浮标和系泊浮标)。

时段 1800.1-2010.11

更新 不定时

变量

表 1: 具体变量

变量	变量描述
W	Scalar Wind
U	U-wind
V	V-wind
P	Sea Level Pressure
C	Cloudiness
Q	Specific Humidity
R	Relative Humidity
S-A	Sea-air Temperature difference
[S-A]*W	Sensible Heat Parameter
Qs-Q	Sat Sp Hum at SST minus Sp Hum
[Qs-Q]*W	Latent Heat Parameter
U*W	U-wind Stress
V*W	V-wind Stress
U*A	Sensible Heat Trans Eastward Param
V*A	Sensible Heat Trans Northward Param
U*Q	Latent Heat Trans Eastward Param

表 2: 具体文件描述

统计量	/层数/变量	文件名
ICOADS 1°×	1°数据共分为四部。	分:

Global Enhanced / Global Standard / Equatorial Enhanced/ Equatorial Standard				
Monthly Fifth Sextile		*.sextile5.nc (* 代表变量名,如,sst)		
Monthly First Sextile		*.sextile1.nc		
Monthly Fraction of Observations in  Daylight		*.day_fraction.nc		
Monthly Mean		*.mean.nc		
Monthly Mean Day of Month of Observations	1960.1-2010.11 /表层	*.mean_day.nc		
Monthly Mean Latitude (Off SW Corner of Box) of Observations		*.mean_lat.nc		
Monthly Mean Longitude (Off SW Corner of Box) of Observations		*.mean_lon.nc		
Monthly Number of Observations		*.nobs.nc		
Monthly Standard Deviation		*.stddev.nc		
Monthly Third Sextile (Median)		*.sextile3.nc		
ICOADS 2°×2°数据共分为两部分:				
Global Enhanced / Global Standard				
Monthly Fifth Sextile		*.sextile5.nc		
Monthly First Sextile		*.sextile1.nc		
Monthly Fraction of Observations in  Daylight		*.day_fraction.nc		
Monthly Mean		*.mean.nc		
Monthly Mean Day of Month of Observations	1800.1-2010.11	*.mean_day.nc		
Monthly Mean Latitude (Off SW Corner of Box) of Observations	表层	*.mean_lat.nc		
Monthly Mean Longitude (Off SW Corner of Box) of Observations		*.mean_lon.nc		
Monthly Number of Observations		*.nobs.nc		
Monthly Standard Deviation		*.stddev.nc		
Monthly Third Sextile (Median)		*.sextile3.nc		

# **层数** 海表

#### 数据类型 均匀经纬网格

#### 空间分布

- 1°×1° 赤道: 10°N~10°S, 0.5°E~359.5°E (21x360)
- 1°×1° 全球: 89.5°N~89.5°S, 0.5°E~359.5°E (180x360)
- 2°×2° 全球: 89°N~89°S, 1°E~359°E (90x180)

空间分辨率 1°×1° / 2°×2°

时间分辨率 月

#### 数据来源

下载地址: ftp.cdc.noaa.gov/pub/Datasets/icoads/

http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.coads.1deg.html http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.coads.2deg.html http://icoads.noaa.gov/products.html

Contact:

netcdf questions: Physical Sciences Division: Data

Management NOAA/ESRL/PSD 325 Broadway Boulder, CO

80305-3328 esrl.psd.data@noaa.gov

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Research Laboratory (R/PSD3) 325 Broadway Boulder, CO 80305

USA Phone: +1 303-497-6747 FAX: +1 303-497-6181

e-mail: Scott.D.Woodruff@noaa.gov

**数据**量 >64G

数据格式 netcdf

#### 参考文献

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Wilkinson, C., S.D. Woodruff, P. Brohan, S. Claesson, E. Freeman, F. Koek, S.J. Lubker, C. Marzin, and D. Wheeler, 2011: RECovery of Logbooks And International Marine Data: The RECLAIM Project. Int. J. Climatol., 31, 968-979 (doi:10.1002/joc.2102).

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ds074

# NOCS(National Oceanography Centre,Southampton)表层通量数据集 V2.0(1973.1-2009.12)

#### 概述

NOCS v2.0 是由 ICOADS v2.4 船测资料经最优插值而得到的 1°×1° 海表气象和通量全球格点月平均资料,包含变量为:气温、海表温度、海平面气压、风速、比湿、云量、感热通量、潜热通量、短波辐射、长波辐射,每一格点均给出各变量的月平均值、随机不确定度估计(estimate of random uncertainty)、误差不确定度估计(estimate of residual bias uncertainty)、总不确定度估计(estimate of total uncertainty)。各变量的月平均数据由其逐日估计值计算得到,同时也给出了每月的逐日标准差。在使用时需要注意,在一些样本非常少的区域(如,南海),其不确定性估计本身可能是不可靠的。

表层气象场已被校正(根据不同的观测高度和已知偏差)(详情见 Berry and Kent 的文献)。表层通量由逐日表层气象参数计算得到,其使用了大量的参数化 (Reed 1977; Clark et al. 1974; Smith 1980; 1988)。

时段 1973.1-2009.12

更新 无

变量

变量	单位	描述
Air Temperature (at)	$^{\circ}$	Measured values from ships, adjusted to standard height of 10 metres and bias adjusted following Berry et al. (2004)
Sea Surface Temperature (sst)	$^{\circ}$	Measured values from ships, no adjustments applied
Surface Pressure (slp)	mb	Measured values from ships, no adjustments applied as correction to sea level is applied by the observer before transmission
Wind Speed (wspd)	ms <sup>-1</sup>	Values from ship are either measured using anemometers or estimated from the sea state using a Beaufort Equivalent Scale (Kent and Taylor 1997). Anemometer-measured wind speeds are adjusted to 10 m height using known anemometer heights (Kent et al. 2007) or defaults from a gridded monthly-mean dataset of measurements heights using a stability dependent algorithm (Smith 1980). Beaufort estimates were adjusted following Lindau (1995). The small number of wind speeds with unknown method (Thomas et al. 2008) were assumed to be anemometer observations
Specific humidity (qair)	gkg <sup>-1</sup>	Calculated from ICOADS dewpoint records, using

	1	
		measured air temperature and surface pressure. Specific
		humidity is calculated prior to adjustment for air
		temperature bias (Kent and Taylor 1996). A further
		adjustment is applied to humidity reports identified as
		being measured by screens rather than ventilated sensors
		(Kent et al. 2007). A 4% reduction in specific humidity
		was applied which brought the measurements made using
		the two different methods into better agreement (Berry
		and Kent, submitted to BAMS). For observations of
		unknown method a partial adjustment was applied which
		depended on the known fractions of observations at that
		time and location (Berry and Kent, submitted to BAMS).
	0/	Calculated from visual estimates of total cloud cover
Cloud cover (cldc)	%	made by the reporting officer. No adjustments are applied
Sensible heat flux (shf)	Wm <sup>-2</sup>	Calculated following Smith (1980, 1988) from daily fields of wind speed, SST, air temperature and humidity.
Latent heat flux (lhf)	Wm <sup>-2</sup>	Calculated following Smith (1980, 1988) from daily fields of wind speed, SST, air temperature and humidity.
Shortwave radiation (sw)	Wm <sup>-2</sup>	Calculated following Reed (1977) from daily fields of cloud cover.
Longwave radiation (lw)	Wm <sup>-2</sup>	Calculated following Clark et al. (1974) from daily fields of cloud cover, SST, specific humidity and pressure.

层数 表层

数据类型 格点

空间分布 全球

空间分辨率 1°×1°

时间分辨率 月

#### 数据来源

- http://www.noc.soton.ac.uk/noc\_flux/
- http://badc.nerc.ac.uk/cgi-bin/data\_browser/data\_browser/badc/nocs\_flux/

数据量 每年一个压缩文件, 共约 6G

数据格式 netcdf

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# CMAP (CPC Merged Analysis of Precipitation)全球降水观测资料

(1979, 1-2009,9)

#### 概述

全球降水的逐月、逐候数据,包括标准版和加强版,空间分辨率为 2.5°×2.5°。 该数据将雨量计观测数据和卫星降水估计(GPI, OPI,SSM/I scattering, SSM/I emission, MSU)融合在一起,加强版数据还包括了混合的 NCEP/NCAR 再分析降水数据。月降水资料涉及变量为降水率(毫米/天),数值范围基本集中在 0-70 毫米/天,候降水资料包括了每年 73 候的数据。与 GPCP 降水资料比较存在一些不同(不矛盾)。

需要注意,本数据集的资料源并不连续,如,SSM/I (passive microwave - scattering and emission)从 1987 年 6 月开始获取,在此之前,仅可获取 MSU 反演 (Spencer, 1993)的微波衍生估计 (microwave-derived estimates),这是一种基于排放的模型,因此仅可获取海洋区域的降水。另外,高时间分辨率的对地同步卫星(每 3hr)IR 数据在 1986 年可获取,在此之前,在绕极卫星 OLR 数据的基础上,OPI (Xie and Arkin 1997) 估计已使用。混合技术(the merging technique)在文献Xie and Arkin (1997)中详细描述。

**时段** 逐月: 1979.1-2009.9

逐候: 1979.1-2009.9.23

气候月平均: 1979-2000 平均

更新 不规律

#### 变量

变量名	变量描述	文件名	单位
precip	月平均降水率(Standard)	precip.mon.mean.nc	mm/day
precip	月平均降水率(Enhanced)	precip.mon.mean.nc	mm/day
precip	气候月平均降水率(Standard)	precip.mon.ltm.nc	mm/day
precip	气候月平均降水率(Enhanced)	precip.mon.ltm.nc	mm/day
precip	候平均降水率(Standard)	precip.pentad.mean.nc	mm/day
precip	候平均降水率(Enhanced)	precip.pentad.mean.nc	mm/day

#### **层数** 0

**数据类型** 格点

**空间分布** 全球 1.25°E~358.75°E 88.75°S~88.75°N

**空间分辨率** 2.5°×2.5°(144×72)

**时间分辨率** 月、候

#### 数据来源

• Dr. Pingping Xie

National Centers for Environmental Prediction, #800A

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Washington, DC 20233

Tel: (301)763-8167 Fax: (301)763-8125

E-mail: Pingping.Xie@noaa.gov

URL:

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/global\_precip/html/wpage.cmap.html original ftp: ftp://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/precip/cmap/

http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.cmap.html

#### 数据量

- 逐月资料 14.6M
- 逐候资料 88.9M
- 气候月平均 488K

#### 数据格式 netcdf

#### 参考文献

Huffman, G. J. and co-authors, 1997: The Global Precipitation Climatology Project (GPCP) combined data set. Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc., 78, 5-20.

Reynolds, R. W., 1988: A real-time global sea surface temperature analysis. J. Climate, 1, 75-86.

Spencer, R. W., 1993: Global oceanic precipitation from the MSU during 1979-91 and comparisons to other climatologies. J. Climate, 6, 1301-1326.

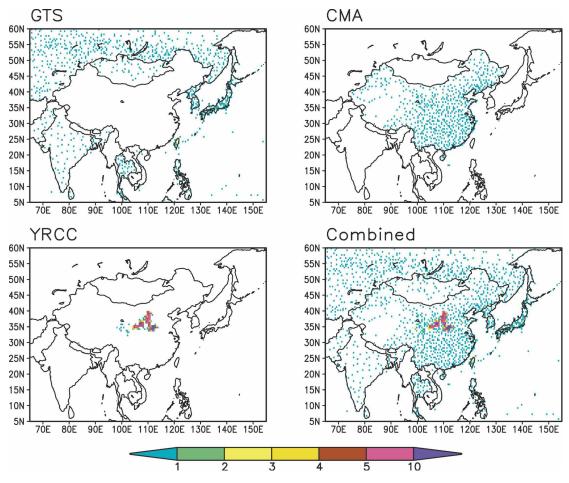
Spencer, R. W., 1993: Global oceanic precipitation from the MSU during 1979-91 and comparisons to other climatologies. J. Climate, 6, 1301-1326.

Xie P., and P. A. Arkin, 1996: Global precipitation: a 17-year monthly analysis based on gauge observations, satellite estimates, and numerical model outputs. Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc., 78, 2539-2558

#### 基于台站观测分析的东亚地区逐日降水资料(EA\_V0409)

# A Gauge-Based Analysis of Daily Precipitation over East Asia (1961-2007)

概述 1961~2007 年东亚(5°N-60°N, 65°E-155°E)降水逐日数据,空间分辨率为 0.5°×0.5°,该数据采用了最优插值,所涉及台站超过 2200 个,其台站观测来源于三个互相独立的数据集: NOAA CPC 的 GTS 逐日文件(1977 至今)、中国气象局(China Meteorological Administration,CMA)提供的 700 多个台站观测逐日降水(1951 至今)、黄河水利委员会(Yellow River Conservation Commission,YRCC)提供的 1000 多个水文站的逐日观测(1930~1997)。由于大部分 GTS站包括在 CMA 台站范围内,所以中国区数据仅使用了 CMA 和 YRCC 的观测。该数据集可用来进行中国水资源年际变率的分析,如,黄河径流的分析。



每一  $0.5^{\circ} \times 0.5^{\circ}$  经纬网格所包含台站数(三种数据源及其合并)。(引自 Xie, P. et al., 2007. FIG. 2)

**时段** 1961-2007 **更新** 不定时

#### 变量

变量描述	文件名
日降水(0.1mm/day)	EA_ANAL_DLY_PRCP_V0409B.lnx.YYYY

#### 层数 地表

数据类型 格点

**空间分布** 65°E~155°E, 5°N~60°N

**空间分辨率** 0.5°×0.5°(180×110)

时间分辨率 日

数据来源

original ftp: ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/precip/xie/EAG/EA\_V0409/

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数据量 283M

数据格式 binary (附 fortran 读程序)

参考文献

Xie, P., A. Yatagai, M. Chen, T. Hayasaka, Y. Fukushima, C. Liu, and S. Yang, 2007: A Gauge-Based Analysis of Daily Precipitation over East Asia, J. Hydrometeor., 8, 607-627.

# GPCP (Global Precipitation Climatology Project)全球月平均降水

#### V2.1 (1979.1-2009.9)

概述 全球降水气候学计划(GPCP)由世界气候研究计划制定,旨在量化全球降水的多年分布,由此而产生了 GPCP V2.1 月平均卫星-观测降水资料 2.5°×2.5°,由相关的微波、红外、探测数据的最优混合估计形成。该资料由全球降水气候中心(Global Precipitation Climatology Centre)研制。主要数据源为: 1) GPCP Polar Satellite Precipitation Data Centre - Emission (SSM/I emission estimates; 2) GPCP Geostationary Satellite Precipitation Data Centre (GPI and OPI estimates and rain gauge analyses); 3) NASA/GSFC Satellite Applications Office (TOVS estimates); 4) GPCP Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (rain gauge analyses)。

时段 1979.1-2009.9

气候月平均由 1979-2000 多年平均计算得到

#### 更新 不规则

#### 变量

变量名	变量描述	文件名	单位
precip	月平均降水	precip.mon.mean.nc	mm/day
precip	月平均降水误差估计	precip.mon.mean.error.nc	mm/day
precip	气候月平均降水(1979~2000)	precip.mon.ltm.nc	mm/day

#### 层数 0

数据类型 格点

**空间分布** 全球 1.25℃ ~ 358.75℃, 88.75℃ ~ 88.75℃

**空间分辨率** 2.5°×2.5° (144×72)

时间分辨率 月平均

#### 数据来源

- NASA's GPCP project at http://precip.gsfc.nasa.gov/
- http://precip.gsfc.nasa.gov/gpcp\_v2.1\_data.html
- 本数据下载地址:

http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.gpcp.html

#### 数据量

- 逐月资料 14.6M
- 气候月平均 488K

#### 数据格式 netcdf

#### 参考文献

SG: Adler, R.F., G.J. Huffman, A. Chang, R. Ferraro, P. Xie, J. Janowiak, B. Rudolf, U. Schneider, S. Curtis, D. Bolvin, A. Gruber, J. Susskind, P. Arkin, 2003: The Version 2 Global

- Precipitation Climatology Project (GPCP) Monthly Precipitation Analysis (1979-Present). J. Hydrometeor., 4,1147-1167.
- Pentad: Xie, P., J.E. Janowiak, P.A. Arkin, R.F. Adler, A. Gruber, R.R. Ferraro, G.J. Huffman, S. Curtis, 2003: GPCP Pentad Precipitation Analyses: An Experimental Dataset Based on Gauge Observations and Satellite Estimates. J. of Climate, 16, 2197-2214.
- 1DD: Huffman, G.J., R.F. Adler, M. Morrissey, D.T. Bolvin, S. Curtis, R. Joyce, B McGavock, J. Susskind, 2001: Global Precipitation at One-Degree Daily Resolution from Multi-Satellite Observations. J. Hydrometeor., 2, 36-50.
- Adler, R.F., G.J. Huffman, A. Chang, R. Ferraro, P. Xie, J. Janowiak, B. Rudolf, U. Schneider,
  S. Curtis, D. Bolvin, A. Gruber, J. Susskind, and P. Arkin, 2003: The Version 2 Global
  Precipitation Climatology Project (GPCP) Monthly Precipitation Analysis (1979-Present).
  J. Hydrometeor., 4,1147-1167.
- Adler, R.F., G.J. Huffman, and P.R. Keehn 1994: Global rain estimates from microwave-adjusted geosynchronous IR data. Remote Sens. Rev., 11, 125-15.

# GPCC(Global Precipitation Climatology Centre)全球月平均 降水 V4.0(1951.1-2009.12)

#### 概述

全球降水气候中心(The Global Precipitation Climatology Centre,简称 GPCC):由世界气象组织(the World Meteorological Organization,WMO)主办的 DWD (Deutscher Wetterdienst)管理。这里提供两种 GPCC 数据:一种是监测数据(Monitoring Data Product),该产品是基于 7000 个台站的质量控制资料;另一种是 1951~2004 年的完全数据(Full Data Product),该产品是基于更多台站(超过 43000)的质量控制数据,其时间分布也很规则,这种产品优化了空间分布,用来进行水分平衡方面的研究。需要注意,GPCC 提供的观测-分析格点数据产品还没有修正观测系统误差,但其提供了误差的气候学估计并给出各格点所包括的台站数。(http://kunden.dwd.de/GPCC/Visualizer)

目前,GPCC 的完全数据的再分析 V5.0 版本(GPCC Full Data Reanalysis Version 5)已释放,其为 2.5°×2.5°/1°×1°/0.5°×0.5° 的再分析数据,是基于 GPCC 所有台站观测(64400 个台站的至少十年的数据),因此可用来进行全球和区域的水平衡研究、基于降水估计的遥感资料的订正以及模式验证,但在实际应用河评估中需要考虑某些格点和某些月份的台站数,尤其在一些观测稀疏的区域。

注意: 1969.2 完全数据的再分析数据已于 2011.1.20 重新计算, 2005.12、2..6.1 的数据于 2011.4.18 重新计算。

#### 时段

- V4.0 监测数据(Monitoring Data Product): 2000.1-2009.12
- V4.0 完全数据(Full Data Product): 1951.1-2004.12
- V4.0 合并数据(Combined Data): 1951.1-2009.12
- V4.0 气候态的月平均: 由 1979-2000 多年平均计算得到
- V5.0 再分析的完全数据(Full Data Reanalysis Version 5): 1901.1~2009.12

#### 更新 月

#### 变量

变量 (mm)	变量描述	文件名	数据量
V4.0			里
月平均	1°×1°合并数据	precip.1x1.combined.mon.mean.nc	>175M
降水	(1951.1-2009.12)		>1/3WI
月平均	1°×1°完全数据	precip.1x1.mon.mean.nc	>160M
降水	(1951.1-2004.12)		>100W
月平均	1°×1°监测数据	precip.1x1.monitor.mon.mean.nc	>29M
降水	(2000.1-2009.12)		>29M

气候月 平均降 水	0.5°×0.5°完全-监测数据 (1979-2000多年平均)	precip.mon.ltm.19792000.nc	12M
气候月 平均降 水	1°×1°完全-监测数据 (1979-2000多年平均)	precip.1x1.mon.ltm.19792000.nc	2.3M
V5.0			
月平均降水	0.5°×0.5°/1°×1°/2.5°×2.5° 完全数据(再分析) (1901.1-2009.12)	每10年一个压缩文件(二进制), 举例命名规则: gpcc_full_data_archive_v005_10_degree_1901_1910.zip 0.5°×0.5°: 55M/文件; 1°×1°: 15M/文件 2.5°×2.5°: 3M/文件	

层数 表层

**数据类型** 均匀经纬网格

空间分布 全球

空间分辨率 2.5°×2.5°/1.0°×1.0°/0.5°×0.5°

时间分辨率 月

#### 数据来源

• V5.0 原始下载地址:

ftp://ftp-anon.dwd.de/pub/data/gpcc/html/fulldata\_download.html 网址:

http://www.dwd.de/bvbw/appmanager/bvbw/dwdwwwDesktop/? nfpb=true& pageLabel= dwdwww klima umwelt datenzentren wzn&T1240 4518261141645246564gsbDocumentPath=Content%2FOeffentlichkeit% 2FKU%2FKU4%2FKU42%2Fteaser\_product\_access.html&\_state=maximized& windowLabel=T12404518261141645246564&lastPageLabel= dwdwww\_klima\_umwelt\_datenzentren\_wzn

• V4.0 下载地址:

http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.gpcc.html

**数据量** >380M (详见上表)

数据格式 netcdf / binary

#### 参考文献

Rudolf, B., et al. (2010): GPCC Status Report December 2010 (On the most recent gridded global data set issued in fall 2010 by the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC))

Rudolf, B., U. Schneider (2005): Calculation of Gridded Precipitation Data for the Global Land-Surface using in-situ Gauge Observations, Proceedings of the 2nd Workshop of the International Precipitation Working Group IPWG, Monterey October 2004, EUMETSAT, ISBN 92-9110-070-6, ISSN 1727-432X, 231-247.

GPCC Homepage: <a href="http://gpcc.dwd.de">http://gpcc.dwd.de</a>

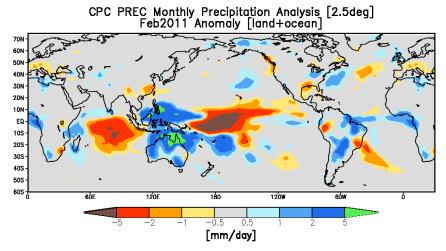
### PREC 降水重建数据集(NOAA's Precipitation Reconstruction

#### Dataset) (1948.1-近期)

#### 概述

PREC 数据集为 1948 年至今的 2.5°×2.5° 全球逐月降水分析资料(降水距平, mm)。其中,陆地降水分析数据(PREC/L)由超过 17000 个台站观测(NOAA/NCDC GHCN Version 2 和 NOAA/CPC CAMS 数据集)最优插值得到,海洋降水分析数据(PREC/O)由岛屿和陆地区台站历史观测资料 EOF 重建获得。EOF 模态为近期卫星估计资料(OPI, 1979-1998)整个空间分布上的 EOF 分析。目前的 V1.0 版本是基于各季节的前八个全球 EOF 模态以及剩余部分的大西洋区前四个模态。本数据集提供的陆地降水量距平是在 1951-1990 气候平均基础上计算得到,而海区降水距平则是在 1979-1998 年气候平均基础上计算得到。

另外,这里也给出了三种空间分辨率(2.5°×2.5°、1°×1°、0.5°×0.5°)的全球格点月平均陆地降水数据 PREC/L,时间跨度为 1948.1-2011.9。



2011年2月降水距平图

**时段** 1948.1-2011.5 (具体见下表)

**更新** 月

变量

变量 (时间段)	空间分辨率	文件名	数据量
月平均海陆降水率距平(1948.1-2011.5)	2.5°×2.5°	precip.mon.anom.nc	30M
月平均陆表降水量(1948.1-2011.9)	2.5°×2.5°	precip.mon.mean.2.5x2.5.nc	31M
气候态逐月陆表降水量	2.5°×2.5°	precip.mon.ltm.2.5x2.5.nc	490K
月平均陆表降水量(1948.1-2011.9)	1°×1°	precip.mon.mean.1x1.nc	195M
气候态逐月陆表降水量	1°×1°	precip.mon.ltm.1x1.nc	3M
月平均陆表降水量(1948.1-2011.9)	0.5°×0.5°	precip.mon.mean.0.5x0.5.nc	707M
气候态逐月陆表降水量	0.5°×0.5°	precip.mon.ltm.0.5x0.5.nc	11.8M

#### **层数** 陆/海表

#### 数据类型 格点

#### 空间分布 全球

#### 空间分辨率

- 2.5°×2.5° (88.75°N-88.75°S, 1.25°E-358.75°E)
- 1°×1° (89.5°N-89.5°S, 0.5°E-359.5°E)
- $0.5^{\circ} \times 0.5^{\circ}$  (89.75°N-89.75°S,  $0.25^{\circ}$ E-359.75°E)

#### 时间分辨率

- 月平均
- 气候月平均: 1979-2000

#### 数据来源

• original ftp: <a href="ftp://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/precip/50yr/land\_ocean/ftp://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/precip/50yr/">ftp://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/precip/50yr/land\_ocean/ftp://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/precip/50yr/</a>

Dr. May (Mingyue) Chen Climate Prediction Center 5200 Auth Road, #805B Camp Spings MD 20764 Tel: (301) 763-8000 ext. 7506

Fax: (301) 763-8125

E-mail: mingyue.chen@noaa.gov

http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.prec.html
 http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.precl.html

Physical Sciences Division: Data Management

NOAA/ESRL/PSD 325 Broadway Boulder, CO 80305-3328

esrl.psd.data@noaa.gov

<u>数据量</u> 约 980M 数据格式 netcdf

#### 参考文献

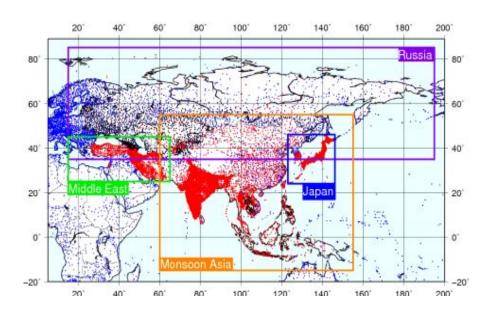
Chen, M., P. Xie, J. E. Janowiak, and P. A. Arkin, 2002: Global Land Precipitation: A 50-yr Monthly Analysis Based on Gauge Observations, J. of Hydrometeorology, 3, 249-266

用于水资源评价的亚洲高分辨率降水观测融合数据集(1900-2009)

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#### <u>Data ntegration Towards Evaluation of Water Resources</u>)

概述 APHRODITE计划研制最先进的亚洲高分辨率逐日降水格点资料,其主要数据源为降水计量观测系统。2006年起,APHRODITE计划由人类与自然研究所(the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature(RIHN))、日本气象厅气象研究所(the Meteorological Research Institute of Japan Meteorological Agency (MRI/JMA))承办,研制并释放了1951~2007年的0.25°和0.5°亚洲逐日降水数据(V1003R1,包括亚洲季风区、中东、俄罗斯),其为大陆尺度的长时间亚洲格点降水,包括了5000~12000个台站的降水数据,供气候变化诊断、亚洲水资源评价、降尺度统计、预测、模拟检验、卫星降水评估等方面的研究使用,该降水数据还附加提供了每日每个格点上的台站密度信息,因此该资料可作为衡量其他格点降水资料的标准。另外,1900~2009年的0.05°日本逐日降水数据(APHRO JP V1003R1)也得到释放,可用来进行极端事件长期变化的研究。



以下数据产品所涉及范围: APHRO\_MA/ME/RU\_V1003R1、APHRO\_IP\_V1005。红、黑、兰点分别对应了采自当地组织的原始观测降水、采自预编译数据、采自全球远程通讯系统报告的台站分布。

#### 时段

- V1003R1 版本: 1951-2007 年
- V1005版本: 1900-2009年
- V0902: 1961-2004年

#### 更新 不定时

#### <u>变量</u>

版本	涉及范围	变量	时空分辨率	时间段
V1003R1	Monsoon Asia (MA): 60°E-150°E, 15°S-55°N  Middle East (ME): 15°E-65°E, 25°N-45°N  Russia (RU): 15°E-165°W, 34°N-84°N	Precipitation (mm/day)  Ratio of 0.05 grid box containing station(s) (%)	0.25° daily	1951-2007
V1005 (Kamiguchi et al. 2010)	Japan (JP): 123°E-146°E, 24°N-46°N		0.05° 日/月/年 (月、年平均 在同一文件)	1900-2009
旧版本: V0902 (Yatagai et al. 2009)	Monsoon Asia (MA): 60°E-150°E, 0°N-55°N  Middle East (ME): 15°E-65°E, 25°N-45°N  Russia (RU): 15°E-165°W, 34°N-84°N		0.25°, daily	1961-2004

#### 层数 0

数据类型 格点

#### 空间分布

• 亚洲季风区(MA): 60°E~150°E, 15°S~55°N

• 中东(ME): 15°E~65°E, 25°N~45°N

• 俄罗斯(RU): 15°E~165°W, 34°N~84°N

● 日本 (JP): 123°E~146°E, 24°N~46°N

空间分辨率 0.05°/0.25°

时间分辨率 日

#### 数据来源

http://www.chikyu.ac.jp/precip/cgi-bin/aphrodite/script/aphrodite\_cgi.cgi/register (注册后下载)

#### contact:

Please contact APHRODITE project (led by Dr. Akiyo Yatagai of RIHN) for further questions regarding this product.

APHRODITE's Water Resources project

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Fax: +81-75-707-2506

#### 数据量

- V1003R1 版本: >5.7G
- V1005版本: >1.9G
- V0902 版本: >9.6G

数据格式 两种: netcdf; binary (附 ctl 文件和 fortran 读程序)

# 参考文献

- A. Yatagai, et al. (2007): Asian Precipitation -- Highly Resolved Observational Data Integration Towards Evaluation of the Water Resources (APHRODITE's Water Resources), IPWG Workshop on the Evaluation of High Resolution Precipitation Products, Dec. 3-5, 2007, Geneva, Swiss.
- Kamiguchi, K., O. Arakawa, A. Kitoh, A. Yatagai, A. Hamada, and N.Yasutomi, 2010: Development of APHRO\_JP, the first Japanese high-resolution daily precipitation product for more than 100 years, Hydrological Research Letters, 4, 60-64.
- Yatagai, A. O. Arakawa, K. Kamiguchi, H. Kawamoto, M. I. Nodzu and A. Hamada (2009): A 44-year daily gridded precipitation dataset for Asia based on a dense network of rain gauges, SOLA, 5, 137-140, DOI:10.2151/sola.2009-035.
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- Xie, P., A. Yatagai, M. Chen, T. Hayasaka, Y. Fukushima, C. Liu, and S. Yang (2007): A gauge-based analysis of daily precipitation over East Asia, Journal of Hydrometeorology, 8, 607-627. DOI:10.1175/JHM583.1
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# IITM(Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology)印度降水观测资料 (1813-2010)

该数据为印度热带气象研究所(Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology) 概述 提供。共4部分数据。(一)仪器观测印度降水序列(Longest Instrumental Rainfall Series of the Indian Regions) 是 1813~2006 年的 7 个类似区(北部山区/西北/中部 以北/东北/西印度半岛/东印度半岛/南印度半岛)以及整个印度区域平均的月、季、 年的时间序列,资料来源为经过严格质量控制的316个台站观测,在1901~2006 时间段,所有台站资料都得到使用,区域平均为简单的算术平均,1901 年以前 的观测资料较少,所以其时间序列采用了经理论证实的客观方法得以构建 (Holocene, 2008, ftp://www.tropmet.res.in/pub/data/rain-series/rainfall-data-tables. pdf)。(二)印度同类型区域月平均降水数据集(Homogeneous Indian Monthly Rainfall Data Sets),时间序列长度为 1871~2010年,具有很大的时空跨度,该数 据为印度热带气象研究所的研究基础,其主要数据源为本研究所的仪器观测记 录。(三)印度气温类似区区域平均的月气温数据集(Homogeneous Indian Monthly Surface Temperature Data Sets),时间序列长度为 1901~2003 年,根据月平均气温 的类似性将印度划分为7个区:喜玛拉雅西部(Western Himalaya (WH))、西北 (Northwest (NW))、中部以北 (North Central, NC)、东北 (Northeast, NE)、 西部沿海(West Coast, WC)、东部沿海(East Coast, EC)、内陆半岛(Interior Peninsula, IP), 涉及 121 个台站的观测数据, 其他情况类似于(二)。(四)降 水变化图集(Atlas of Rainfall Variations),这部分以 ppt 的形式给出,是在"十九 世纪和二十世纪印度区域湿度和降水空间变化图集"计划的支持下完成,包括四 部分: 1871-2003 年印度降水分布特点、1813-2003 年不同区降水长时间序列、 1813-2003 年印度主要和次要河流流域降水序列、1813-2003 年按照地理划分 (physiographic divisions)以及按照印度行政区划分的区域平均降水时间序列。

#### 时段

- Longest Instrumental Rainfall Series of the Indian Regions: 1813-2006 年
- Homogeneous Indian Monthly Rainfall Data Sets: 1871-2010 年
- Homogeneous Indian Monthly Surface Temperature Data Sets: 1901-2003 年

# **更新** 不规则

# 变量

数据大类	文件描述	注	文件名
Longest	North Mountainous	月/季/年降水序	
Instrumental	India	列(空白处无资	1-nmi.txt
Rainfall Series	(NMI)(1844-2006)	料)	

of the Indian	N41- W/4 I 1'		
	North West India (NWI) (1826-2006)		2-nwi.txt
Regions (1817~2006)	North Central India		
(1817~2000)	(NCI)(1831-2006)		3-nci.txt
	North East India		
	(NEI)(1829-2006)		4-nei.txt
	West Peninsular India		
	(WPI)(1817-2006)		5-wpi.txt
	East Peninsular India		6 oni tut
	(EPI)(1848-2006)		6-epi.txt
	South Peninsular India		7-spi.txt
	(SPI)(1813-2006)		/ Spilext
	Whole India		8-all_ind.txt
	(AI)(1813-2006)		o un_ma.ext
	ReadMe File	附有 fortran 读 程序	iitm-imr-readme.txt
	List of Raingauge	306个台站	iitm-imr-stn.txt
	Stations	300   1121	Hun-mn-sui.txt
	All-India and	印度/几大区月	
	Macro-Regional	降水(0.1	iitm-regionrf.txt
	(1871-2010)	mm/month)	
Homogeneous		6个季风类似区的划分	homogeneous-monsoon-region.png
Indian Monthly		2个印度季风类	
Rainfall Data	Map of Regions	似区的区域划	homogeneous-indian-monsoon-region.png
Sets	wap of Regions	分	nomogeneous-maran-monsoon-region.png
		8个降水中心区	
		的分布	core-monsoon-region-of-india.png
	G 1 11 1 1	30个气象分区	
	Sub-divisional	月降水(0.1	iitm-subdivrf.txt
	(1871-2010)	mm/month)	
	Map of Sub-divisions	印度辖区分布	india-subdiv-rev1.png
	ReadMe File	附有fortran读程 序	README.pdf
	All-India and Regional	印度/7个类似区	
Homogeneous	average Minimum	区域平均的月	NEW-TNREGION.txt
Indian Monthly	Temperatures	最低气温	
Surface	All-India and Regional	印度/7个类似区	
Temperature  Data Sets	average Maximum	区域平均的月	NEW-TXREGION.txt
(1901-2003)	Temperatures	最高气温	
(1701-2003)	Temperature	气温类似区的	
	Homogeneous Regions	区域划分	TEMP-REG.png
	Map		

	Atlas of Spatial features	
	of Rainfall of India:	
	1871-2003	
	Longest instrumental	
	rainfall series of	
	homogeneous zones,	
	different states and	
	meteorological sub	
降水变化图集	divisions of India:	
(Atlas of	1813-2003	以ppt的形式提
Rainfall	Longest instrumental	供
Variations)	rainfall series of major	
	and minor river basins	
	of India 1813-2003	
	Longest instrumental	
	rainfall series of	
	physiographic divisions	
	and	
	subdivisions/provinces	
	of India 1813-2003	

#### 层数 表层

数据类型 区域平均的时间序列

空间分布 无

**空间分辨率** 无

时间分辨率 月/季/年

数据来源

原始下载: <a href="http://www.tropmet.res.in/static\_page.php?page\_id=51">http://www.tropmet.res.in/static\_page.php?page\_id=51</a>

● 仪器观测印度降水序列(Longest Instrumental Rainfall Series of the Indian Regions)

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• 印度类似区月降水数据(Homogeneous Indian Monthly Rainfall Data Sets)

Director General of Meteorology India Meteorological Department Mausam Bhavan, Lodi Road New Delhi 110 003, India

●印度类似区月气温数据(Homogeneous Indian Monthly Surface Temperature Data

Sets)

Director General of Meteorology India Meteorological Department Mausam Bhavan, Lodi Road New Delhi 110 003, India

数据量 >12.5M

数据格式 ascii 文本

#### 参考文献

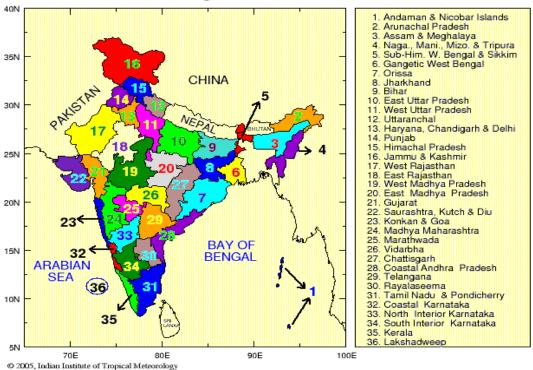
Sontakke N.A., Singh Nityanand and Singh H.N., (2008): Instrumental period rainfall series of the Indian region (1813-2005): revised reconstruction, update and analysis. The Holocene, Vol. 18, No. 7, pp. 1055-1066.

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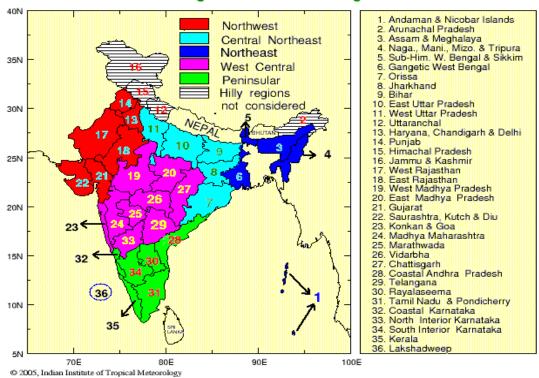
Singh, N. (1994): Optimizing a network of stations over India to monitor summer monsoon rainfall variation. International Journal of Climatology, Vol. 14, pp. 61-70.

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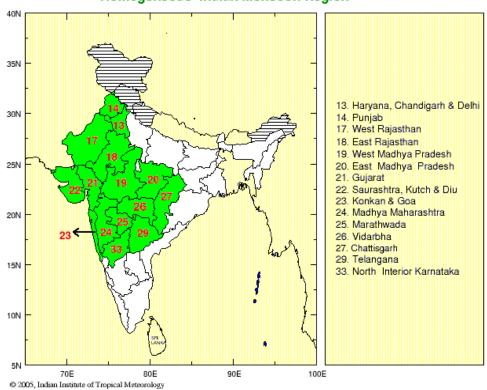
#### Meteorological Subdivisions of India

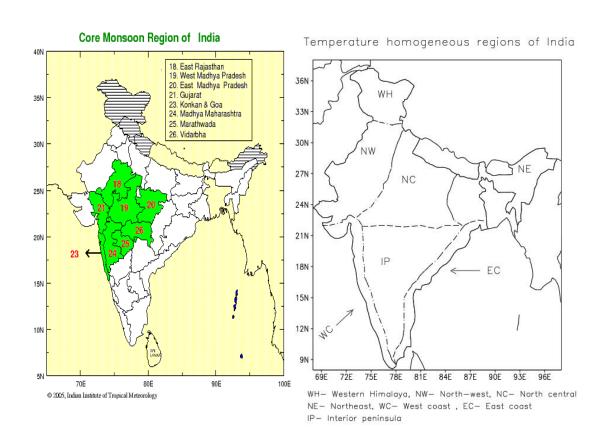


#### Homogeneous Monsoon Regions



#### Homogeneous Indian Monsoon Region





ds106~107

热带降雨量 TRMM 卫星数据集 TRMM 3B42(1998.1-近期):

# 0.25°×0.25° TRMM 卫星和其他卫星合成三小时/日降水估计数据集

#### 概述

该数据集为 NASA Goddard 地球科学分布式数据存档中心的全球南北纬 40°~50°范围内 TRMM 和其它 GOES 降水指数定标后的 0.25°×0.25° 的 3 小时平均 (0、3、6、9、12、15、18、21 时) 降雨量数据产品(版本 6),是利用红外亮温资料、采用 3B42 算法得到的准全球降水估量数据,包括降雨量(precipitation)和相对误差(Relative Error)两个变量,无版权限制。该数据集由 TRMM 科学资料信息系统(TSDIS)和 TRMM 办公室联合制作。该数据集的分发由美国国家航空航天局(NASA)的地球科学事业(ESE)战略计划资助。资料的存档和分发由 Goddard 分布式数据档案中心负责。

3B42算法(TRMM科学小组研制的综合降水评估算法)结合了2B31、2A12、微波成像专用传感器(SSMI)、改进的微波扫描辐射计(AMSR)、高级微波探测器(AMSU)等多种被认为是高质量的降水评估算法,对地球同步红外观测系统获得的红外辐射资料也进行了校准。高质量的准全球降水评估资料是通过对红外亮温资料进行校准获得的。

背景 热带降雨测量计划(Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission,TRMM)是由日本国家空间发展署(NASDA)和美国国家航空航天局(NASA)地球科学办公室共同主持的一项国际联合计划。TRMM卫星于1997年11月28日发射。TRMM卫星的仪器有5个:测雨雷达(Precipitation Radar, PR)、微波成像仪(TRMM μwave Imager,TMI)、可见光和红外扫描仪(Visible and Infrared Scanner,VIRS)、云和地球辐射能量系统(Clouds and the Earth Radiant Energy System,CERES)、闪电成像传感器(Lightning Imaging Sensor,LIS)。

时段 1998.1-2011.6

更新 日

变量

变量名	变量描述	文件名	单位
nan	3小时平均降水量		mm/hr
pcp	(0-200mm/hr)	3B42.yymmdd.t.6.nc	111111/111
pcp	日降水量		mm/dy
0.000	3小时降水相对误差	3B42_daily.yyyy.mm.dd.6.bin	/la
err	(0-200mm/hr)	y/m/d/t: 年/月/日/时	mm/hr
err	日降水相对误差		mm/dy

层数 表层

数据类型 格点

空间分布 50°S~50°N

**空间分辨率** 0.25°×0.25° (1440×400)

时间分辨率 3 小时 / 日

数据来源 http://mirador.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/mirador/

数据量 >23G

#### 数据格式

- 3 小时数据: hdf
- 日数据: binary (压缩)

#### 参考文献

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# 热带降雨量 TRMM 卫星数据集 TRMM 3B43:

# TRMM 卫星和其他数据源综合逐月降水估计(1998-近期)

#### 概述

TRMM 3B43 数据集为 1998-2011 年 50°S~50°N 范围内 TRMM 等卫星和其他资料合成降雨量 0.25°×0.25° 月平均资料(版本 6)。该数据集是 TRMM 3B42 数据产品、NOAA 气候预测中心气候异常监测系统(CAMS)的全球格点雨量测量器资料、全球降水气候中心(GPCC)的全球降水资料的综合数据产品,包括降雨量(precipitation)和相对误差(Relative Error)两个变量。该数据集由 TRMM科学资料信息系统(TSDIS)和 TRMM 办公室联合制作。资料的存档和分发由Goddard 分布式数据档案中心负责,其中分发由美国国家航空航天局(NASA)的地球科学事业(ESE)战略计划资助。该资料无版权限制。

3B43 算法是利用 TRMM 卫星和其他数据源产生最佳降水率(mm/hr)估计和降水误差估计的均方根(RMS)数据产品。该算法结合了四种独立降水资料: 1)完整的 TRMM 微波成像仪(TMI)降水估计月平均资料(来自 3B42 算法的半成品资料); 2)特别传感器微波成像仪(SSM/I)降水估计月平均资料(TRMM产品 3A46); 3)调整的红外(IR)降水估计 5 天平均合成资料(TRMM产品 3B42); 4)气候评价和监控系统(CAMS)或全球降水气候学中心(GPCC)雨量计分析的月总量资料(TRMM产品 3A45)。

背景 热带降雨测量计划(Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission,TRMM)是由日本国家空间发展署(NASDA)和美国国家航空航天局(NASA)地球科学办公室共同主持的一项国际联合计划。TRMM 卫星于 1997 年 11 月 28 日发射。TRMM 卫星的仪器有 5 个:测雨雷达(Precipitation Radar, PR)、微波成像仪(TRMM μwave Imager,TMI)、可见光和红外扫描仪(Visible and Infrared Scanner,VIRS)、云和地球辐射能量系统(Clouds and the Earth Radiant Energy System,CERES)、闪电成像传感器(Lightning Imaging Sensor,LIS)。

时段 1998.1-2011.5

更新 逐月

#### 变量

变量名	变量描述	文件名	单位
pcp	月平均降水量(0-10mm/hr)	3B43.yymm01.6.nc	mm/hr
err	相对误差(0-10mm/hr)	yy / mm: 年/月	111111/111

**层数** 0

**数据类型** 格点

空间分布 50°S~50°N

**空间分辨率** 0.25°×0.25°(1440×400)

# **时间分辨率** 月

数据来源 http://mirador.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/mirador/

数据量 每月一个文件(4.4M/文件),总量大于0.7G。

数据格式 netcdf

# 参考文献

Huffman, G.J., R.F. Adler, D.T. Bolvin, G. Gu, E.J. Nelkin, K.P. Bowman, Y. Hong, E.F. Stocker,
D.B. Wolff, 2007: The TRMM Multi-satellite Precipitation Analysis: Quasi-Global,
Multi-Year, Combined-Sensor Precipitation Estimates at Fine Scale. J. Hydrometeor., 8(1),
38-55.

ds109~110

# CPC (Climate Prediction Center)全球月平均土壤湿度模式资料(V2)

#### (1948.1-2011.10)

概述 CPC 全球逐月土壤湿度资料为模式数据,并非直接观测,V2.0 版本与早期版本存在一些不同,尤其在非洲地区。该土壤湿度资料是一层水文模式的估计数据(Huang et al., 1996; van den Dool et al, 2003),模式利用降水和温度观测资料来计算土壤湿度、蒸发量和径流。温度和降水资料分别为 CPC 重建全球陆地月平均数据(Chen M, Xie P, Janowiak J E.and Arkin P A, 2002: Global land precipitation: A 50-yr monthly analysis based on gauge observations. J. Hydrometeor., 3, 249-266)以及 CPC 全球陆表温度分析 (Fan, Y. & H. van den Dool, JGR 2008)。

**时段** 逐月数据: 1948.1~2011.10

气候月平均:由1971~2000多年平均计算得到

#### 更新 逐月

#### 变量

变量名	变量描述	文件名	单位
soilw	月平均土壤湿度(Soil Moisture)	soilw.mon.mean.v2.nc	mm
soilw	气候月平均土壤湿度	soilw.mon.ltm.v2.nc	mm
land	海陆地形(1/0表示陆/海)	landmask.nc	

#### 层数 0

数据类型 均匀经纬网格

**空间分布** 全球 0.25℃~359.75℃; 89.75℃ ~89.75℃

**空间分辨率** 0.5°×0.5° (720×360)

时间分辨率 月

#### 数据来源

原始下载地址:

NOAA Climate Prediction Center (CPC)

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/soilmst/leaky\_glb.html

• 本数据下载地址:

 $\underline{http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.cpcsoil.html}$ 

Contact:

Physical Sciences Division: Data Management

NOAA/ESRL/PSD

325 Broadway

Boulder, CO 80305-3328

esrl.psd.data@noaa.gov

#### <u>数据量</u>

- soilw.mon.mean.v2.nc >379M
- soilw.mon.ltm.v2.nc 6 M
- landmask.nc 0.5M

#### 数据格式 netcdf

# 参考文献

- Analysis of Model-Calculated Soil Moisture over the United States (1931-93) and Application to Long-Range Temperature Forecasts" Jin Huang, Huug van den Dool, and Konstantine P. Georgakakos -- from "Journal of Climate, Vol.9, No.6, June 1996
- Performance and Analysis of the constructed analogue method applied to US soil moisture applied over 1981-2001. Huug van den Dool, Jin Huang and Yun Fan, J. of Geophysical Research, vol. 108, 2003, p 1-16.
- Climate Prediction Center global monthly soil moisture data set at 0.5 degree resolution for 1948 to present. Yun Fan, and Huug van den Dool, J. of Geophysical Research, vol. 109, 2004, D10102, doi:10.1029/2003JD004345.

# NOAA/NESDIS 北半球雪盖资料(1973-近期)

# NOAA/NESDIS (The National Environmental Satellite, Data, and

# Information Service) and CPC (Climate Prediction Center) N.H.

#### **Snow Cover Data**

#### 概况

本数据集为 NOAA/NESDIS 提供的逐周卫星反演雪盖面积资料,为 1973 年至今的极球面投影 89×89 逐周数据,1 (0) 代表有(无) 雪。每年 52、53 周(闰年为 53 周)。需要说明,该数据集也同时提供了 2°×2° 数据,但由于该数据仅能在 SUN 服务器上读写,因此建议不使用 SUN 服务器的用户仍下载 89×89 积雪数据,再利用程序将其转化为 2°×2° (提供转化程序 convert\_89to2.f)。

NOAA/NESDIS 积雪数据集为数字化的 NOAA-NESDIS 逐周的积雪图表(由 D. Robinson (Rutgers University)校正),而积雪图表的最初来源为对 AVHRR (Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer)、GOES 和其他可见频带卫星观测的人工判断。

**时段** 1973-2011.10

更新 周

#### 变量

变量	变量描述	文件描述
		89×89文件名: wk1973, wk1974,, wk2011, 每年
	逐周雪盖,1(0)表	一个文件。
snow	示有 (无) 雪盖	2°×2°文件名: grd1973, grd1974,, grd2011, 每年一
		个文件。
11	海陆地形文件	111-
land	(1/0表示陆/海)	land_sea_mask
	每年的周数、每周	逐周积雪计算文件(calendar file),文件名: yr1973,
	包含日	y1974,, yr2011

层数 陆表

数据类型 格点

**空间分布** 北半球

空间分辨率 89×89 / 2°×2°

时间分辨率 周平均

数据来源

NOAA Climate Prediction Center (CPC)

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/data/snow

原始下载: ftp://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/wd52dg/snow/wkly\_89x89/

#### 数据量 20M

# **数据格式** ascii (附 fortran 读程序)

# 参考文献

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#### NSIDC 北半球等面积格点逐周积雪和海冰覆盖资料(1966.10-2007.6)

# Northern Hemisphere EASE-Grid Weekly Snow Cover and Sea Ice

#### **Extent Version 3.1**

#### 概况

本数据集为美国冰雪资料中心(National Snow and Ice Data Center,NSIDC)提供的卫星反演北半球积雪、海冰覆盖周平均数据,是分辨率为 25km× 25km 的等面积格点(The Equal-Area Scalable Earth Grid,EASE-Grid)资料。目前的最新版本 Version3.1 是 1966.10.3~2007.6.24 时间段的积雪和海冰覆盖的融合数据,其中海冰数据仅为 1978.10.23~2007.6.24。该资料集是第一套积雪-海冰的卫星观测数据(存在观测记录的时间段),其积雪资料是基于数字化的 NOAA- NESDIS逐周的积雪图表(由 D. Robinson (Rutgers University)校正),再将其插值到EASE-Grid 网格,而 NOAA-NESDIS逐周积雪图表最初来源于对 AVHRR(Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer)、GOES 和其他可见频带卫星观测的人工判断。海冰覆盖资料是由 Nimbus-7 SMMR(Scanning Multichannel Microwave Radiometer)和 DMSP SSM/I(Special Senso MicrowaveI/Imager)被动微波海冰密集度数据再插至 EASE-Grid 网格。

本数据集的目的是便于北半球积雪和海冰季节振荡等研究,该资料也同时提供了逐月气候态分布、发生频率分布、方差分布。更具体的资料描述(如,卫星资料源、资料处理步骤等)请详见:

http://nsidc.org/data/docs/daac/nsidc0046 nh ease snow seaice.gd.html.

# 时段

- 1966.10.3-2007.6.24:
- 无资料时间段: 1968.6.1-1968.6.28 的四周、1969.5.2-1969.10.26 的 21 周、1971.6.5-1971.6.26 的 12 周;
- 海冰无资料时间段: 1978.10.23 之前、1987.12.7-1988.1.10 的五周。

#### 更新 不规则

#### 变量

表 1: 变量值描述

变量值		
(Snow / Sea Ice	参数描述	
extent)		
0	无雪陆地(Snow-free land)	
1	积雪覆盖陆地(Snow-covered land)	
2	海冰 (Sea ice)	
2	质量控制海冰(QC sea ice: pixel set to sea ice via QC during	
3	regridding)	

4	质量控制海洋(QC ocean: pixel set to open ocean via QC during
4	regridding)
5	质量控制积雪(QC snow: pixel set to snow via QC during
3	regridding)
6~252	未使用(Not used)
253	地形不匹配而无法分类的水(Unclassifiable water due to mask
255	mismatches)
254	北半球以外的点("Corner" pixels (outside Northern Hemisphere))
255	开放洋面(Open ocean)

#### 表2: 文件目录结构描述

文件目录	内容描述	文件名及其描述
data/	冰雪覆盖数据	NLyyyymmd1-yyyymmd2.v03.1.SI yyyymmd1 (yyyymmd2) 每周起始(结束)四位年、两位月、两位日
stats/	/avg1966-2005/: 逐月的 气候态平均; /frq1966-2005/: 逐月的冰 雪发生概率; /images/: 逐月气候态、 发生概率、方差分布图; /var1966-2005/: 逐月方 差。	NLparmFRQmm.v03.DAT NLparmAVGmmv.03.DAT NLparmFRQmm.v03.DAT  parm SNO 或 ICE□ FRQ Frequency □ AVG Average extent VAR Variance mm 两位月
tools/	地形文件,C / Fortran读 程序等	

层数 陆表/海表

数据类型 格点

空间分布 北半球

**空间分辨率** 25km×25km

时间分辨率 周平均

数据来源

National Snow and Ice Data Center

http://nsidc.org/data/docs/daac/nsidc0046 nh ease snow seaice.gd.html 原始下载地址:

ftp://ftp.sidads.colorado.edu/pub/DATASETS/nsidc0046\_weekly\_snow\_seaice/

数据量 每周一个文件,每个文件 508k,总量为 1.02G。

数据格式 binary (721(columns)×721(rows), 1-byte, unsigned integers)

**资料限制** 本数据集最适合用来进行大范围积雪的研究,需注意,积雪源数据的单位元面积为 16,000km<sup>2</sup>~42,000km<sup>2</sup>,海冰源数据单位元为 485km<sup>2</sup>~664km<sup>2</sup>。

#### 参考文献

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  Goodberlet, R. Jentz, A. Milman, C. Morris, R. Onstott, A. Schweiger, R. Shuchman, K. Steffen,
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- Knowles, K. 1993. Points, Pixels, Grids, and Cells: A Mapping and Gridding Primer. Boulder, Colorado USA: National Snow and Ice Data Center.
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NSIDC Annual Reports: <a href="http://nsidc.org/pubs/annual/">http://nsidc.org/pubs/annual/</a>

#### ds114

# NSIDC (National Snow and Ice Data Center) 全球卫星反演月平均 雪水当量 (Snow Water Equivalent, SWE) 数据集 (1978.11-2007.5)

概况 本数据集为美国冰雪资料中心 NSIDC 提供的 1978.11~2007.5 全球卫星 反演的逐月雪水当量(Snow Water Equivalent, SWE)资料(单位:毫米),空间分辨率为 25km×25km 的等面积格点(EASE-Grids)。其数据来源于 SMMR (Scanning Multichannel Microwave Radiometer)和 SSM/I(selected Special Sensor Microwave/Imagers),逐周积雪发生概率数据(源于逐周北半球积雪-海冰资料 V2.0)加强了北半球积雪资料质量。本数据集适合对大陆板块尺度的时间序列进行研究。更详细的说明请见:

http://nsidc.org/data/docs/daac/nsidc0271\_ease\_grid\_swe\_climatology.gd.html

时段 1978.11-2007.5

更新 不定时

# 变量

表 1: 变量值描述

变量数值	描述	
>0	北半球: 在该格点上,在该月, EASE-Grid 逐周积雪-海冰Version 2的微	
	波SWE (mm)至少观测到一次可见雪	
	南半球: 微波SWE (mm) 被认为有雪	
0	无雪	
-100 ~ -1	北半球:逐周可见雪的发生概率为负,仅限于无微波SWE的点;数值为	
	-25代表可见雪概率为25%,或该月的四周中有一周被归类为有雪(在北	
	半球EASE-Grid周积雪-海冰资料V2),而无微波SWE被检验;	
	南半球: 该范围数值未使用	
-150	该月未曾获得过正的微波亮温,也未检测到可见雪	
-200	不在北半球和南半球范围内的角落点(corners (locations outside Northern	
	Hemisphere in NL grids, outside the Southern Hemisphere in SL grids))	
-250	海洋(Fixed value for ocean pixels)	
-300	冰原、大冰川(Fixed value for permanent ice sheets and large glaciers)	

层数 陆表/海表

数据类型 格点

空间分布 全球

空间分辨率 25km×25km

时间分辨率 月平均

数据来源

National Snow and Ice Data Center

http://nsidc.org/data/docs/daac/nsidc0271\_ease\_grid\_swe\_climatology.gd.html

#### 原始下载地址:

#### ftp://ftp.sidads.colorado.edu/pub/DATASETS/nsidc0046\_weekly\_snow\_seaice/

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数据量 每月、每半球一个文件,约 4M,总体压缩后为 3G

数据格式 binary

#### 参考文献

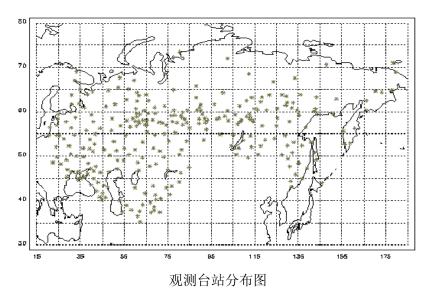
Armstrong, R. L., M. J. Brodzik, K. Knowles, and M. Savoie. 2007. Global Monthly EASE-Grid Snow Water Equivalent Climatology. Boulder, Colorado USA: National Snow and Ice Data Center. Digital media.

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# 前苏联逐日历史雪深资料(1881-1995)

# **Historical Soviet Daily Snow Depth Version 2 (HSDSD)**

概况 该资料是基于俄罗斯和前苏联 284 个世界气象组织台站观测基础之上的 雪深数据,空间跨度为 35°N~75°N 和 20°E~180°E,时间跨度为 1881 年(最早建站)至 1995 年,该数据还涉及了积雪覆盖率、积雪特征、台站信息等,为 ascii 格式。该版本的质量控制较之于旧版本 Version1.0 得到提高。



**时段** 1881 年 (最早建站) -1995 年

**更新** 无

<u>变量</u>

表 1: 日/月/季/平均数据说明

	举例说明			
日资料	文件"dat22887.dat" (22887为台站编码)中的一行记录: 1966, 1, 1,0,1,0,20, 23, 0			
	• 1966: Year			
	• 1: Month			
	• 1: Day			
	• 0: Snow cover percentage (SCP)			
	• 1: Snow cover characteristic (SCC)			
	• 0: Snow cover quality (SCQ)			
	• 20: 2 = Location characteristic (LC) ;			
	0 = Location quality (LQ for the quality of the site characterization)			
	• 23: Snow depth in cm (SD)			
	• 0: Snow depth characteristic (SDC). In this case, the field is blank.			
	0 = Snow depth quality (SDQ)			
	If only one zero exists in this field, the user should read it as zero for both fields.			
季节概要数	文件" sea22887.dat"中的一行记录: 1965,29,10,1964,303, 3, 5,1965,123			

据(Seasonal	Hydrological year
summary	Day of the first recorded snow depth
data)	Month of the first recorded snow depth
Guia	Year of the first recorded snow depth
	Day of year (DOY) of the first recorded snow depth
	Day of the last recorded snow depth
	Month of the last recorded snow depth
	Year of the last recorded snow depth
	Day of year (DOY) of the last recorded snow depth
	, ( ,
1966~1995	文件"clm22887.dat" (22887 为台站编码)中的一行记录:
月平均数据	1 8.457, 7.758, 269, 16.538, 11.079, 26, 1.130, 0.344, 23
(climatolo	• 1 - Month (January)
gy Data)	● 8.457 - Mean depth in cm for January
	● 7.758 - Mean standard deviation depth in cm for January
	● 269 - Number of valid days throughout the year
	● 16.538 - Mean maximum depth in cm for January
	● 11.079 - Mean maximum standard deviation depth in cm for January
	• 26 - Number of mean maximum depth measurements throughout the year
	● 1.130 - Mean minimum depth in cm for January
	<ul> <li>0.344 - Mean minimum standard deviation depth in cm for January</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>23 - Number of mean maximum depth measurements throughout the year</li> </ul>
月概要数据	文件"sum22887.dat"中的一行记录: 1966, 1,31,31, 0
(Monthly	分别代表: 年、月、雪深大于(等于)5cm的日数、雪深大于(等于)10cm的日数、
Summary	雪深大于(等于)50cm的日数
Data)	
天气数据	文件" 19891221.dat"中的一行记录: 20674 73.5 80.4 0047 0,1,0,20, 12, 0
(Synoptic	• 20674: WMO station number
Data)	• 73.5: Station latitude
	• 80.4: Station longitude
	• 0047: Station elevation
	• 0: Snow cover percentage (SCP)
	• 1: Snow cover characteristic (SCC)
	• 0: Snow cover quality (SCQ)
	• 20: 2 = Location characteristic (LC) ; $0 = \text{Location quality (LQ for the quality of } $
	the site characterization)
	• 12: Snow depth in cm (SD)
	• 0: Snow depth characteristic (SDC). In this case the field is blank.
	0 = Snow depth quality (SDQ). If only one zero exists in this field, the user
	should read it as zero for both fields

表 2: SCP, SCC, SCQ 的数值说明("N"是 0~9 之间的任意数值)

Situation	SCP	SCC	SCQ
Value is reliable			
Snow cover is from 0 to 9 (0% to 90%)	N	0	0
Snow cover is 100%	0	1	0
Temporary snow melting	0	2	0
Value is suspect	N	0	2
Value is rejected	9	9	3
Observation was not made	9	9	4

# 表 3: LC 数值说明

LC	Site Characteristic
1	Site is protected from strong wind
2	Site is open to wind
3	Observations are made at two sites
4	There is no information about the site's characteristic
5	Site is not protected and not always open
7	Type of site is not specified and therefore snow depth is not measured
9	Site characteristic value was rejected or observations were not made.

# 表 4: 举例说明给定 LQ 数值的 LC/LQ、LC 值("N"是 0~9 之间的任意数值,如表 3 所示)

Situation	LC	LQ
Value is correct	N	0
Type of the site is not specified; therefore, snow depth is not measured	7	0
Continuous snow melting (summer)	0	0
Value is suspect	N	2
Value is rejected	9	3
Observations were not made	9	4

#### 表 5: 举例说明给定 SDC/SDQ 值的雪深值(SD)、给定 SDQ 数值的雪深(SD)和 SDC 值

#### ("NNN"指雪深观测值,单位: cm)

Situation	SD	SDC	SDQ
Value is correct (C3 = 0 or blank)	NNN	0	0
Snow cover is less than 0.5 cm	000	4	0
Snow cover absent at site; however, snow is in the vicinity and a coverage is specified.	000	3	0
Value suspected to be humidity - set to 000 or 999	000	5	0
Snow depth was identified as high by a factor of ten and was rescaled by 0.1	NNN	6	0
Snow depth was identified as low by a factor of ten and was	NNN	7	0

rescaled by 10			
Continuous snow melting (summer)	000	1	0
Temporary snow melting	000	2	0
Value is suspect	NNN	0	2
Value is rejected	999	9	3
No observations	999	9	4

#### 层数 陆表

**数据类型** 站点

**空间分布** 35°N~75°N 和 20°E~180°E

空间分辨率 无

**时间分辨率** 日/月

#### 数据来源

http://nsidc.org/data/docs/daac/g01092\_hsdsd.gd.html

ftp://sidads.colorado.edu/pub/DATASETS/NOAA/G01092/

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form: Contact NSIDC User Services

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#### 数据量 共计 550M(不可直接下载,光盘)

- 日资料 (Daily data): 1.1 MB / 文件
- 季节概要资料 (Seasonal summary data): 4 KB / 文件
- 月平均资料(Monthly climatology data): 4 KB / 文件
- 月概要资料(Monthly summary data): 23 KB / 文件
- 天气资料 (Synoptic data): 22 KB / 文件

#### 数据格式 ascii

#### 参考文献

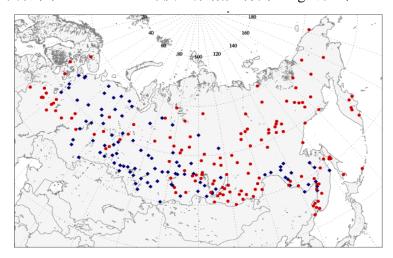
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Robinson, D.A. 1993. Historical daily climatic data for the United states. Preprints of the Eighth Conference on Applied Climatology, Anaheim, CA, American Meteorological Society, 264-269.

# 俄罗斯土壤温度历史资料(1882-1990)

# **Russian Historical Soil Temperature Data**

概述 该数据集为俄罗斯气象台站的月平均和年平均土壤温度观测数据,其由 多种数据源恢复得到,由科罗拉多大学和俄罗斯科学院(Puschino)编辑。土壤 温度深度范围为 0.02~3.2m,由曲管温度表、提取式温度表、电阻温度表测量, 其时间跨度为 1882~1990,但观测不连续,并非所有台站在上述时段都有记录。 很多台站记录集中在 1930~1950 时段。数据文件为 tar.gz 形式。



俄罗斯土壤温度站点分布图。

红、黑点分别代表 142 个新台站(New Situation)、原始台站(Original Situation)。

时段 1882.1-1990.12

更新 无

变量 土壤温度

**深度** 0.02~3.2m

数据类型 台站

**空间分布** 35°E ~ 140°E; 45°N ~70°S

空间分辨率 无

时间分辨率 月/年

数据来源

http://data.eol.ucar.edu/codiac/dss/id=106.ARCSS078

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**数据量** 11.3M

数据格式 ascii

**其它** TMD1/TMD2/TMD3 数据分别包括 239/242/245 个台站。TMD1 数据的深度范围为 0.02-0.20 m。尽管 TMD2/TMD3 数据的深度范围为 0.2~3.2m,但很多台站的深度实则浅得多,如,83 TMD2 和 49 TMD3 台站观测深度为 0.02~0.2m。"station\_list.txt"文件给出了台站识别码(连同区域识别码)、位置(经度和纬度)、海拔等信息。

# 参考文献

# ISCCP (International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project) 国际卫星 云气候资料

#### 概况

国际卫星云气候计划 ISCCP(International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project)始于 1982年,是世界气候研究计划 WCRP (World Climate Research Program)的第一个子计划。ISCCP 的数据收集始于 1983年7月1日。该计划以 4-5 颗静止气象卫星(GOES-EAST、GOES-WEST、GMS、INSAT、METEOSAT)、至少一颗极轨卫星(NOAA)监测全球。提供了第一手的、系统的、全球时空尺度上的天气云图,通过收集和分析卫星测量辐射率数据来推算全球的云及云属性、云的日变化、季节性变化和年际变化。生成的数据集和分析结果用于进一步理解云在气候学中的作用。

在 ISCCP 数据产品中, B3、BT 是单颗卫星最初级的全球可见光 VIS(0.6μm) 和红外 IR(11μm)通道辐射率产品,由随机取 4-7 公里像素尺度的图像经过归一化定标和降低分辨率至 30 公里、3 小时取样后生成的。云识别、辐射传输模式分析和统计计算都是根据 B3 辐射率(对于 VIS 为反射率,对于 IR 为亮度温度)资料进行处理的。而 C1、D1、C2、D2 是多颗卫星合成数据集,其中 CX、DX、C1、D1 时间分辨率为 3 小时, C2、D2 为月平均数据产品。

表 1: ISSCP 主要数据产品

	产品描述	分辨率	容量	内容
В3	降低分辨率的辐射	30km,3hr,单颗卫星	1.1 <b>G</b> 每月	经校准并追加航海资料的辐射数
	数据		全球	据,所有卫星数据均为通用格式
BT	校正数据	3hr,单卫星	6.3G(压缩)	B3的更新版本
CX	像素级(pixel-level)	30km (mapped pixel),	3.4G 每个	经校准的辐射数据、云检验结果、
CA	云数据	3hr, 单颗卫星	文件(月)	来自辐射分析的云和表面属性
DX	像素级云产品-校	30km (mapped pixel),	5G每个文	经校准的辐射数据、云检验结果、
DA	正算法	3hr, 单颗卫星	件(月)	来自辐射分析的云和表面属性
		280km等面积格点,	216M每个	CX的空间平均和统计量,卫星融
C1	格点云数据	3hr,全球(多颗卫星	文件(月)	合到全球格点当中。大气和地表属
		合成数据集)		性来源于追加 TOVS
	格点云数据-校正	280km等面积格点,	320M每个	DX的空间平均以及统计量,包括
D1	算法	3hr,全球(多颗卫星		云类型属性。大气和地表属性来源
		合成数据集)	文件(月)	于追加 TOVS
		280km等面积格点,	4M每个文	C1的月平均量,包括平均日循环。
C2	气候概况数据	月,全球(多颗卫星		
		合成数据集)	件(月)	云分布和属性
	与促掘刀粉捉 菸	280km等面积格点,	7.5M每个	D1的月平均量,包括平均日循环。
D2	气候概况数据-校	月,全球(多颗卫星	文件(月),	
	正算法	合成数据集)	总量>1.1 <b>G</b>	云分布和属性

时段 1983.7-2008.6

#### 更新 不定时

#### 产品/变量描述

- ●D系列是在C系列基础上通过辐射率再定标、修改云检测阈值和辐射模式算法、云资料产品进一步网格化、提高分辨率后得到的新版本的云参数数据。CX、DX是单颗卫星数据集,包含定标后的辐射率、云探测结果、辐射分析所得云和地表属性等信息,适于进行地区性尺度的研究,每个像素有45个变量。
- ●产品C1、D1将多颗卫星的大气、海/冰资料综合在一起生成全球资料(适于全球性分析,每个像素有202个变量)。
- ●产品C2、D2 是C1、D1 的月平均,描述了云的分布及其属性,包括月平均8个时次(世界时0、3、6、9、12、15、18、21)9种云的云参数信息,如总云量(月平均云量、云出现频数)、边缘云量、云顶气压、云顶温度(高中低云)、云光学厚度、云水路径、地表温度、地表反射率、雪冰覆盖率、地表平均气压、近地面平均大气温度、部分高度大气温度、对流层顶气压、对流层顶温度、平流层50 hPa 温度、特性高度层上的降水量、平均臭氧量等130 个参数。ISCCP 的高中低云根据云顶气压分类,高于680hPa 的为低云,680~440hPa 之间的为中云,低于440hPa 的为高云。
- ISCCP 按云顶气压和云的光学厚度将云种分为9 种(高云:卷云、卷层云、深对流云,中云:高积云、高层云、雨层云,低云:积云、层积云、层云),云类分为42类,9 种云的云顶温度、云顶气压、云光学厚度和云水路径参数等均为卫星遥感反演结果,而云顶气压、云顶温度等则利用了大气廓线信息。

表 2: 主要参数

PARAMETER	Sensor/Instrument
Infrared (IR) Radiance (K)	
Temperature (K)	
Precipitable Water (CM)	
Pressure (毫巴)	AVHRR
Visible (VIS) Radiance	MIR
Ozone Column Abundance	TOVS
Reflectance	VISSR
Cloud Opitical Thickness	
Snow Cover (%)	
Ice Cover (%)	
Clouds	AVHRR
Ice	MIR
Ozone	TOVS
Precipitable Water	VISSR
Pressure	
Radiance	
Reflectance	
	Temperature (K) Precipitable Water (CM) Pressure (毫巴) Visible (VIS) Radiance Ozone Column Abundance Reflectance Cloud Opitical Thickness Snow Cover (%) Ice Cover (%) Clouds Ice Ozone Precipitable Water Pressure Radiance

	Snow	
	Temperature	
DX	Albedo	
	Clouds	
	Ice	WATER
	Pressure	AVHRR MIR
	Radiance	- VISSR
	Reflectance	VISSK
	Snow	
	Temperature	

层数 0

数据类型 见表 1

**空间分布** 见表 1

空间分辨率 见表 1

时间分辨率 见表 1

数据来源

原始下载地址: ftp://eclipse.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/isccp/ http://eosweb.larc.nasa.gov/PRODOCS/isccp/table\_isccp.html

**数据量** 见表 1

数据格式 ascii

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# MODIS/Terra 气溶胶、云、水汽、臭氧全球格点月值数据集 (C5)

# (MODIS/Terra Aerosol Cloud Water Vapor Ozone Monthly L3

# Global 1Deg CMG) (2001.1-2011.7)

概述 该数据集是 Level 3 级 MODIS 全球 1°×1°格点月值数据集,是将 Level2 级 MODIS 气溶胶(04\_L2)、水汽(05\_L2)、云(06\_L2)、臭氧(07\_L2)产品中的部分重要参数升尺度到 1°×1°的等角经纬度网格的格点数据,每个数据文件包括太阳天顶角、太阳方位角、仪器天顶角、仪器方位角、洋面和陆上气溶胶光学厚度、细粒子模式气溶胶光学厚度比、质量浓度、Angstrom 指数、地表反射率、气溶胶有效粒子半径、云凝结核、后向散射比、近红外通道水汽含量、卷云反射率、短波红外通道的卷云云量、云顶温度、云顶气压、云有效发射率、云量、高云量、日间/夜间红外云相、液态云/冰相云/混合云等的光学厚度、液态云/冰相云/混合云的等有效粒子半径、液态云/冰相云/混合云等的云水路径、臭氧含量、抬升指数、大气可降水量等及其相应的统计量如平均值、最大值、最小值和标准偏差等,共935个参数。除气压层参数、取样点参数、指数参数、位置参数(XDim 和 YDim)等为一维数据外,其它参数的维数为 180×360 或 n×180×360。

**时段** 2001.1-2011.7 (2009-2011 存在缺测)

更新 逐月,滞后2月

# 典型变量

变量	变量描述	单位
Solar_Zenith_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D solar zenith	degrees
Optical_Depth_Land_And_Ocean_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D optical depth over land and ocean	none
Mass_Concentration_Land_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D aerosol mass concentrations over land	μg/cm <sup>2</sup>
Angstrom_Exponent_Land_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D aerosol Angstrom exponents over land	none
Effective_Optical_Depth_Average_Ocean_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D aerosol effective optical depth over ocean	none
Effective_Radius_Ocean_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D aerosol effective radius	μm

	over ocean	
Cloud_Condensation_Nuclei_Ocean_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D cloud condensation nuclei over ocean	CCN/cm <sup>2</sup>
Asymmetry_Factor_Average_Ocean_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D aerosol asymmetry factor over ocean	none
Cirrus_Reflectance_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D cirrus reflectance	none
Cloud_Top_Temperature_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D cloud top temperature	degree
Cloud_Top_Pressure_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D cloud top pressure	hPa
Cloud_Fraction_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D cloud fraction	none
Cloud_Optical_Thickness_Liquid_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D cloud optical thickness (liquid phase)	none
Cloud_Optical_Thickness_Ice_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D cloud optical thickness (ice phase)	none
Cloud_Optical_Thickness_Undetermined_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D cloud optical thickness (undetermined phase)	none
Cloud_Effective_Radius_Liquid_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D cloud effective radius (liquid phase)	μm
Cloud_Effective_Radius_Ice_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D cloud effective radius (ice phase)	μm
Cloud_Water_Path_Liquid_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D cloud water path (liquid phase)	g/m <sup>2</sup>
Lifted_Index_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D lifted index	${\mathbb C}$
Atmospheric_Water_Vapor_Mean_Mean	mean value of 2-D atmospheric water vapor	cm
Retrieved_Temperature_Profile_Mean_Mean	3-D temperature	K
Pressure_Level	1-D pressure levels	m

XDim	1-D longitude positions	degrees
YDim	1-D latitude positions	degrees

**<u>层数</u>** 气压高度层(20层,单位:米):5,10,20,30,50,70,100,150,

200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 620, 700, 780, 850, 920, 950, 1000

数据类型 均匀经纬网格

空间分布 全球

空间分辨率 1°×1°

时间分辨率 月

#### 数据来源

ftp://ladsweb.nascom.nasa.gov/netcdf/L3\_Monthly/

或者 http://cdc.cma.gov.cn/satellite/

Contact:

Earth Sciences Division, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center,

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hubanks@climate.gsfc.nasa.gov

**数据量** 每月一个文件(约 240MB), 共约 26GB。

数据格式 hdf-eos

# 参考文献

Hubanks, King, Platnick, and Pincus, 2008: MODIS Atmosphere L3 Gridded Product Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document. ATBD Reference Number: ATBD-MOD-30

http://modis-atmos.gsfc.nasa.gov/MOD08 E3/index.html

http://gdata1.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/daac-bin/G3/gui.cgi?instance\_id=MODIS\_MONTHLY\_L3

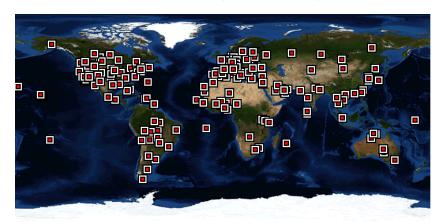
国家气象信息中心气象资料室. MOD08 M3数据说明文档.

# AERONET 站点 Level 2.0 气溶胶日均值光学厚度数据集

# (Daily Averaged Level 2.0 Aerosol Optical Depth of AEORNT

# sites) (2001.1-近期)

概述 该数据集是气溶胶自动观测网(AErosol RObotic NETwork,AERONET)站点的 Levle 2.0(质量控制)气溶胶光学厚度日均值数据集,站点的地理分布如下图所示。AERONET 是以美国宇航局 NASA 为首建立的全球气溶胶光学特性监测网络,目的是利用地基太阳光度计获取全球具有代表性区域的气溶胶光学特性参数的基准资料,目前全球陆地和海洋分布有500多个观测站,采用的观测设备主要是 CIMEL 系列太阳光度计(包括5个波段,气溶胶波段:440,675,870和1020nm,水汽波段为940nm)。AERONET每隔3个月使用 Langley 定标方法重新定标,Langley 定标方法要求在高海拔地区、能见度50km以上的晴天早上进行,并采用光谱消光法反演气溶胶光学厚度,其反演误差在0.002至0.005之间。AERONET 虽然非空间连续分布,但其对太阳和天空辐射的多角度和多谱段量测最适宜反演出关键站点的可靠且连续的详细气溶胶特性。



全球 AERONET 站点分布图

时段 1992.8.1-2010.7.31

更新 有,满足工作和质量控制条件即有更新

#### 典型变量

<u> </u>		
变量	变量描述	单位
Date	Date	GMT Solar Day/GMT Time
Julian_Day	Julian Day	Days
AOT_1020	1-D column aerosol optical depth at 1020nm	none

TripletVar_1020	1-D AOD "triplet variability" multiplied by 100 at 1020nm	none
AOT_870	1-D column aerosol optical depth at 870nm	none
AOT_675	1-D column aerosol optical depth at 675nm	none
AOT_440	1-D column aerosol optical depth at 440nm	none
Water	1-D water vapor at 940nm	cm
440-870Angstrom	1-D Angstrom exponent between 440nm and 870nm	none
440-675Angstrom	1-D Angstrom exponent between 440nm and 675nm	none

层数 无, 该数据集为柱光学厚度

数据类型 站点

**空间分布** 全球

空间分辨率 散点

时间分辨率 日

数据来源 http://aeronet.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/combined\_data\_access\_new

Contact:

Code 618, Building 33, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, MD 20771 USA

Brent Holben

E-mail: Brent.N.Holben@nasa.gov

数据量 每个站点一个文件(最大约2M),共计约90M。

数据格式 ascii 文本

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R.Frouin, R.Halthore, A.Karnieli, N.T.O'Neill, C.Pietras, R.T.Pinker, K.Voss, and G.Zibordi,
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