GCM Data Analysis Primer

July 14, 2017

```
In [1]: import netCDF4 as nc
    import numpy as np
    import matplotlib; import pylab as plt;
    plt.rc('text', usetex=True); plt.rc('font', family='serif');
    %matplotlib inline
```

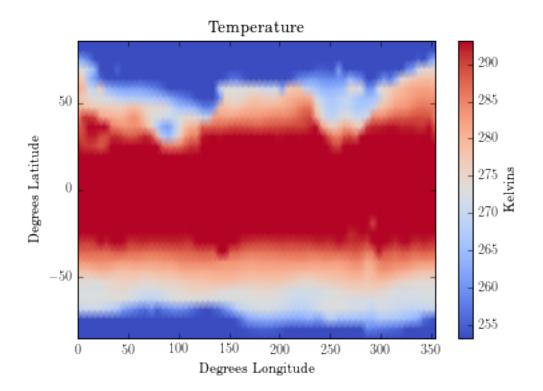
Use the netCDF4 package to load NetCDF files (*.nc). You may have to install it separately. Usage is very simple, just point nc.Dataset to the data file and tell it to read the file rather than write to it.

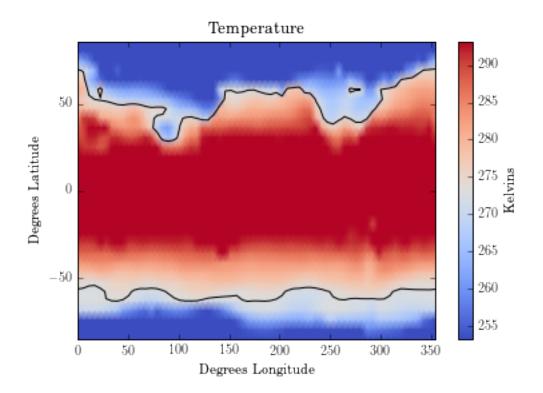
```
In [2]: data = nc.Dataset("MOST.001.nc","r")
```

The structure of a NetCDF4 Dataset is essentially a dictionary, with a set of strings as keys, which when handed to Dataset.variables, returns array-like data.

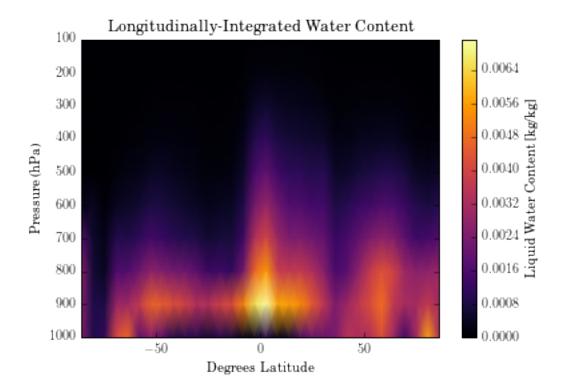
```
In [3]: print "Code\tDimensions ([t],[z],[lat],[lon])"
        for i in data.variables:
             print i,'\t',data.variables[i][:].shape
             Dimensions ([t],[z],[lat],[lon])
Code
lon
             (64,)
             (32,)
lat
lev
             (10,)
              (12,)
time
            (12, 32, 64)
sg
            (12, 10, 32, 64)
ta
ua
            (12, 10, 32, 64)
            (12, 10, 32, 64)
va
             (12, 10, 32, 64)
hus
            (12, 32, 64)
ps
             (12, 10, 32, 64)
wap
            (12, 10, 32, 64)
              (12, 10, 32, 64)
zeta
            (12, 32, 64)
ts
              (12, 32, 64)
mrso
snd
             (12, 32, 64)
             (12, 32, 64)
prl
prc
             (12, 32, 64)
              (12, 32, 64)
prsn
              (12, 32, 64)
hfss
              (12, 32, 64)
hfls
             (12, 10, 32, 64)
stf
             (12, 10, 32, 64)
psi
psl
             (12, 32, 64)
            (12, 32, 64)
pl
```

```
d
           (12, 10, 32, 64)
            (12, 10, 32, 64)
zg
hur
             (12, 10, 32, 64)
              (12, 32, 64)
mrro
clw
             (12, 10, 32, 64)
            (12, 10, 32, 64)
cl
             (12, 32, 64)
clt
             (12, 32, 64)
tas
             (12, 32, 64)
tsa
lsm
             (12, 32, 64)
z0
            (12, 32, 64)
            (12, 32, 64)
as
             (12, 32, 64)
rss
             (12, 32, 64)
rls
             (12, 32, 64)
rst
              (12, 32, 64)
rlut
              (12, 32, 64)
evap
              (12, 32, 64)
rsut
              (12, 32, 64)
ssru
stru
              (12, 32, 64)
sic
             (12, 32, 64)
             (12, 32, 64)
sit
             (12, 32, 64)
{\tt snm}
              (12, 32, 64)
sndc
prw
             (12, 32, 64)
glac
              (12, 32, 64)
             (12, 10, 32, 64)
spd
            (12, 32, 64)
pr
             (12, 32, 64)
ntr
             (12, 32, 64)
nbr
hfns
              (12, 32, 64)
wfn
             (12, 32, 64)
dqo3
              (12, 10, 32, 64)
lwth
              (12, 32, 64)
In [4]: lts = data.variables['lat'][:]
        lns = data.variables['lon'][:]
        lons, lats = np.meshgrid(lns,lts)
        t=plt.pcolormesh(lons,lats,data.variables['ts'][10,:],shading='Gouraud',cmap='coolwarm',vmin=25.
        plt.xlabel('Degrees Longitude')
        plt.ylabel('Degrees Latitude')
        plt.title("Temperature")
        plt.ylim(np.amin(lts),np.amax(lts))
        plt.xlim(np.amin(lns),np.amax(lns))
        c=plt.colorbar(t,label='Kelvins')
```





```
In [6]: lvs = data.variables['lev'][:]
    lats2,levs = np.meshgrid(lts,lvs)
    w=plt.pcolormesh(lats2,levs,np.sum(data.variables['clw'][7,:],axis=2),shading='Gouraud',cmap='integrated ('Pressure (hPa)')
    plt.xlabel('Pressure (hPa)')
    plt.xlabel('Degrees Latitude')
    plt.title("Longitudinally-Integrated Water Content")
    plt.ylim(np.amin(lvs),np.amax(lvs))
    plt.xlim(np.amin(lts),np.amax(lts))
    c=plt.colorbar(w,label='Liquid Water Content [kg/kg]')
    plt.gca().invert_yaxis()
```



It can be instructive to view the data with the proper scaling, noting that we're talking about a spherical planet. The additional Matplotlib Basemap package allows us to plot the data as a Mollweide projection. This package needs to be installed separately, on top of the existing matplotlib installation.

In [7]: from mpl_toolkits.basemap import Basemap

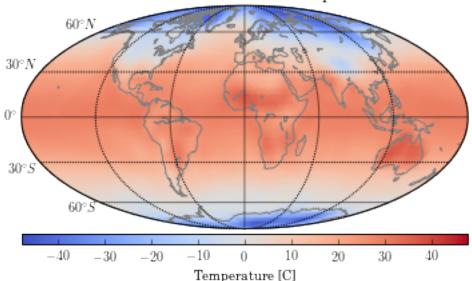
We also need to wrap the data—our data doesn't include both 360 degrees longitude and 0 degrees longitude, but we need it for a full Mollweide projection. So we define two functions for wrapping 2D and 3D data.

```
In [8]: def wrap2d(datd, vals):
            modf=np.zeros(datd.ndim,dtype=int)
            modf[-1]=1
            dd=np.zeros(datd.shape+modf)
            dd[:,0:datd.shape[-1]]=datd
            dd[:,datd.shape[-1]]=vals
            return dd
        def wrap3d(datd, vals):
            modf=np.zeros(datd.ndim,dtype=int)
            modf[-1]=1
            dd=np.zeros(datd.shape+modf)
            dd[:,:,0:datd.shape[-1]]=datd
            dd[:,:,datd.shape[-1]]=vals
            return dd
In [9]: latsw=wrap2d(lats,lats[:,0])
        lonsw=wrap2d(lons,360.0)
        dataw=wrap2d(data.variables['ts'][6,:],data.variables['ts'][6,:,0])
        print np.amax(dataw-273.15)
```

44.5119262695

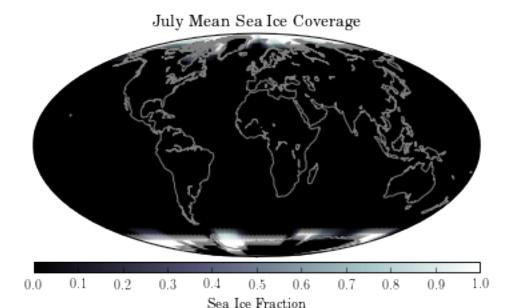
Out[11]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f6b42561550>

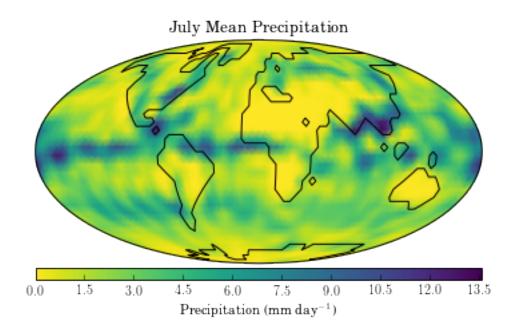
November Mean Surface Temperature



```
#pr=m.drawparallels(np.arange(-90.,120.,30.),labels=[1,0,0,1])
#mr=m.drawmeridians(np.arange(-180,180.,90.))
cb = m.colorbar(tm,"bottom", size="5%", pad="2%",label="Sea Ice Fraction")
plt.title(names[month]+" Mean Sea Ice Coverage")
```

Out[12]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f6b40204850>





```
In [15]: dataw=wrap2d(data.variables['evap'][month,:],data.variables['evap'][month,:,0])

m = Basemap(projection='moll',lon_0=0,resolution='c')

tm = m.pcolormesh(lonsw,latsw,-dataw*8.64e7,shading='Gouraud',cmap='plasma_r',latlon=True)

#continent = m.contour(lonsw,latsw,lsm,[0.5,],colors='lightgray',latlon=True,zorder=3)

m.drawcoastlines()

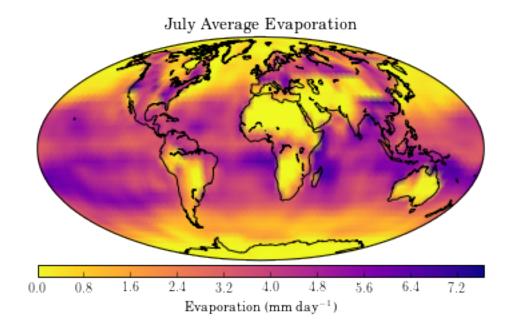
#pr=m.drawparallels(np.arange(-90.,120.,30.),labels=[1,0,0,1])

#mr=m.drawmeridians(np.arange(-180,180.,90.))

cb = m.colorbar(tm,"bottom", size="5%", pad="2%",label="Evaporation (mm day$^{-1}$)")

plt.title(names[month]+" Average Evaporation")
```

Out[15]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f6b401aee10>

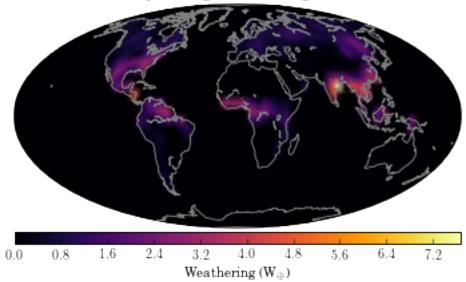


```
In [16]: dataw=wrap2d(data.variables['lwth'][month,:],data.variables['lwth'][month,:,0])

m = Basemap(projection='moll',lon_0=0,resolution='c')
tm = m.pcolormesh(lonsw,latsw,dataw,shading='Gouraud',cmap='inferno',latlon=True)
#continent = m.contour(lonsw,latsw,lsm,[0.5,],colors='lightgray',latlon=True,zorder=3)
m.drawcoastlines(color='gray')
#pr=m.drawparallels(np.arange(-90.,120.,30.),labels=[1,0,0,1])
#mr=m.drawmeridians(np.arange(-180,180.,90.))
cb = m.colorbar(tm,"bottom", size="5%", pad="2%",label="Weathering (W$_\oplus$)")
plt.title(names[month]+" Average Weathering Rate")
```

Out[16]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f6b3bbe6b10>





```
In [17]: dataw=wrap2d(data.variables['sit'][month,:],data.variables['sit'][month,:,0])

m = Basemap(projection='moll',lon_0=0,resolution='c')

tm = m.pcolormesh(lonsw,latsw,dataw,shading='Gouraud',cmap='Blues_r',latlon=True)

m.drawcoastlines()

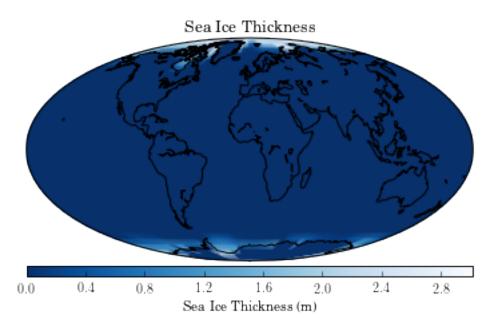
#pr=m.drawparallels(np.arange(-90.,120.,30.),labels=[1,0,0,1])

#mr=m.drawmeridians(np.arange(-180,180.,90.))

cb = m.colorbar(tm,"bottom", size="5%", pad="2%",label="Sea Ice Thickness (m)")

plt.title("Sea Ice Thickness")
```

Out[17]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f6b3b9c2b10>



```
In [18]: dataw=wrap2d(data.variables['as'][month,:],data.variables['as'][month,:,0])

m = Basemap(projection='moll',lon_0=0,resolution='c')

tm = m.pcolormesh(lonsw,latsw,dataw,shading='Gouraud',cmap='gist_earth',latlon=True,vmin=0,vmatecontinent = m.contour(lonsw,latsw,lsm,[0.5,],colors='lightgray',latlon=True,zorder=3)

m.drawcoastlines()

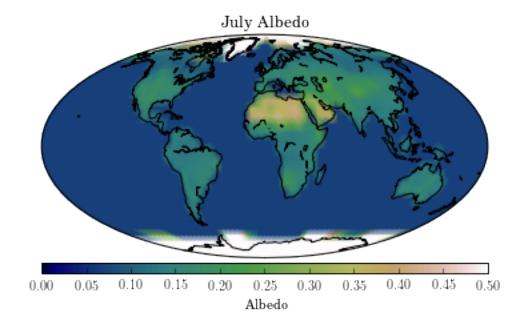
#pr=m.drawparallels(np.arange(-90.,120.,30.),labels=[1,0,0,1])

#mr=m.drawmeridians(np.arange(-180,180.,90.))

cb = m.colorbar(tm,"bottom", size="5%", pad="2%",label="Albedo")

plt.title(names[month]+" Albedo")
```

Out[18]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f6b3b7688d0>



```
In [19]: f,axarr = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(14,4.5))
    f.suptitle(names[month]+" Sea Ice Averages at 0.83 F$_\oplus$ and 0.61 bars CO$_2$",fontsize=1

datac=wrap2d(data.variables['sic'][month,:],data.variables['sic'][month,:,0])

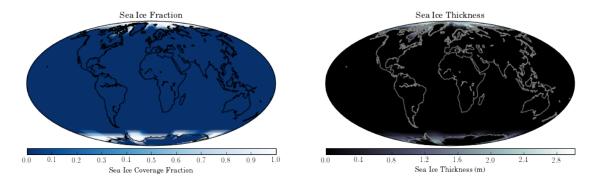
m = Basemap(projection='moll',lon_0=0,resolution='c',ax=axarr[0])
    tm = m.pcolormesh(lonsw,latsw,datac,shading='Gouraud',cmap='Blues_r',latlon=True)
    m.drawcoastlines()
    #pr=m.drawparallels(np.arange(-90.,120.,30.),labels=[1,0,0,1])
    #mr=m.drawmeridians(np.arange(-180,180.,90.))
    cb = m.colorbar(tm,"bottom", size="5%", pad="2%",label="Sea Ice Coverage Fraction")
    axarr[0].set_title("Sea Ice Fraction")

dataw=wrap2d(data.variables['sit'][month,:],data.variables['sit'][month,:,0])
```

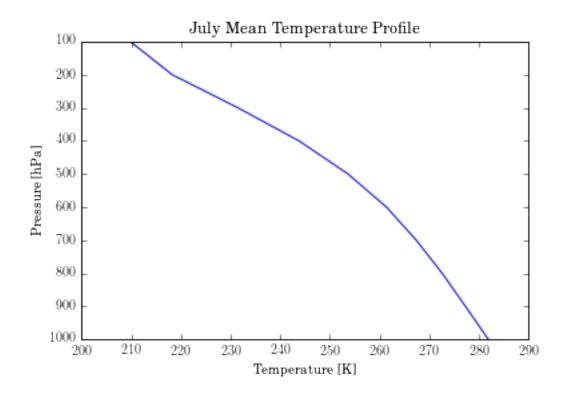
```
m2 = Basemap(projection='moll',lon_0=0,resolution='c',ax=axarr[1])
tm2 = m2.pcolormesh(lonsw,latsw,dataw,shading='Gouraud',cmap='bone',latlon=True)
m2.drawcoastlines(color='gray')
#pr=m.drawparallels(np.arange(-90.,120.,30.),labels=[1,0,0,1])
#mr=m.drawmeridians(np.arange(-180,180.,90.))
cb2 = m2.colorbar(tm2,"bottom", size="5%", pad="2%",label="Sea Ice Thickness (m)")
axarr[1].set_title("Sea Ice Thickness")
```

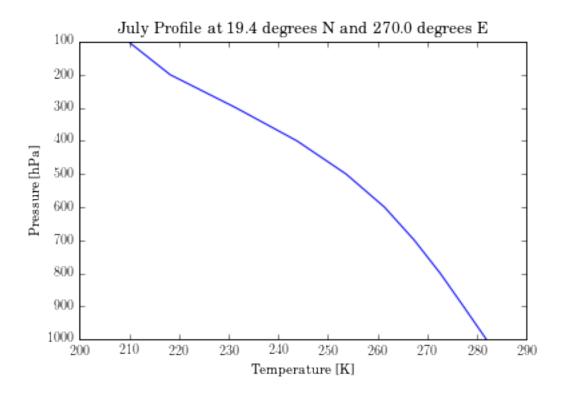
Out[19]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f6b3b3f1150>

July Sea Ice Averages at $0.83 F_{\oplus}$ and $0.61 bars CO_2$



```
In [20]: data.variables['lev'][:]
Out[20]: array([ 100., 200.,
                                  300.,
                                          400.,
                                                  500.,
                                                          600.,
                                                                  700..
                                                                          800.,
                  900., 1000.])
In [21]: pressure = data.variables['lev'][:]
        meantemp = np.mean(data.variables['ta'][month,:],axis=(1,2))
In [22]: plt.plot(meantemp,pressure)
        plt.xlabel('Temperature [K]')
        plt.ylabel('Pressure [hPa]')
        plt.gca().invert_yaxis()
        plt.title(names[month]+' Mean Temperature Profile')
Out[22]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f6b3af69e10>
```





In []: