

# Internship AWI

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# 1 Introduction

## 2 Theory

## 3 Discussion

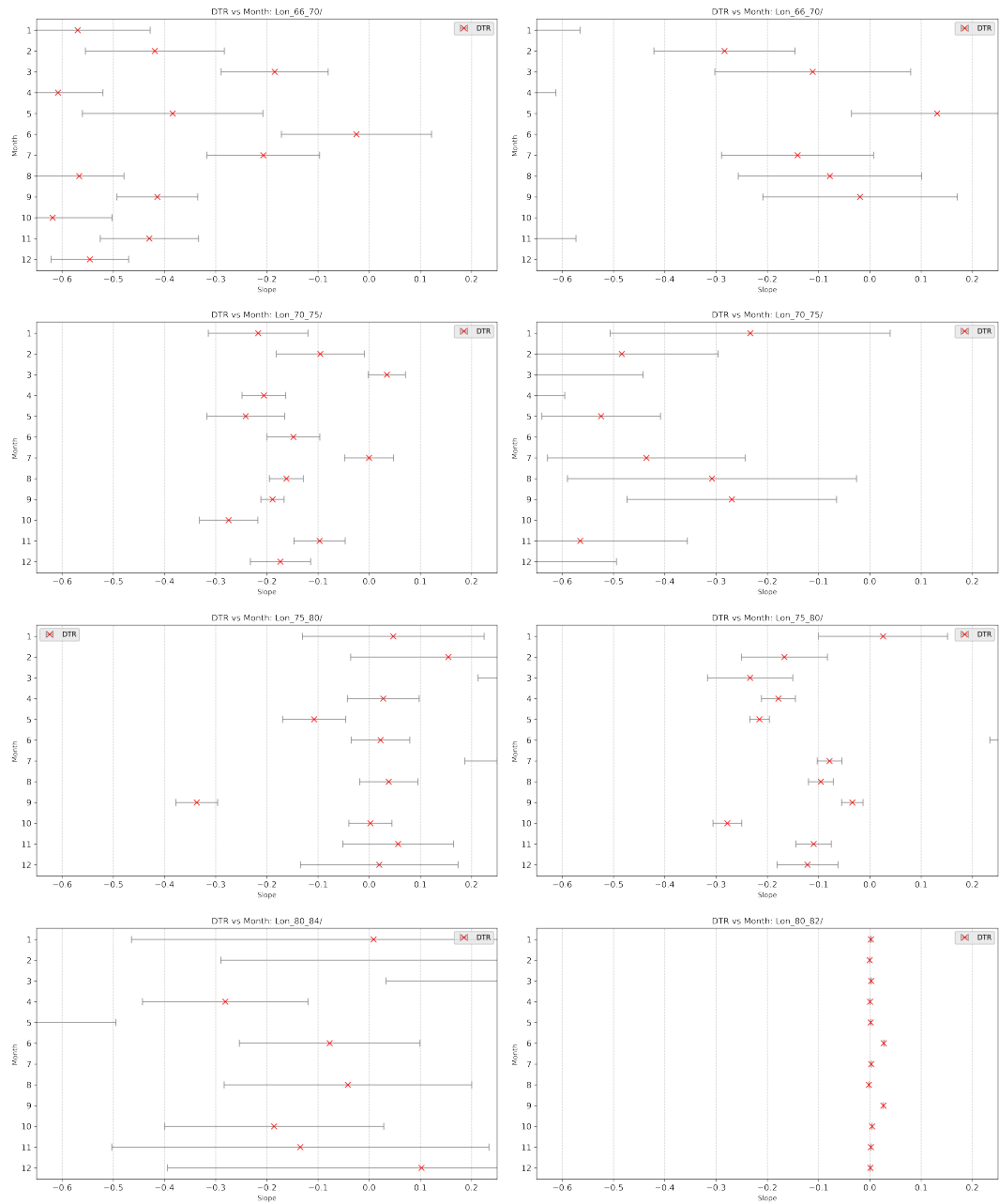
### 3.1 Robustness of the DTR for subgroups of data

The mathematical derivation of uncertainty is too complex for this internship. To gain a sense of how reliable the effect of DTR change is, we compare the results of the left and right hemisphere – the hemisphere from -180 to 0 and 0 to 180 degrees.

As depicted in Figure 3.1, the Diurnal Temperature Range (DTR) exhibits significant variations, particularly at higher latitudes. This variability may be attributed to the data selection process. The dataset encompasses the geographic region illustrated in Figure 3.2. When segregating the data into left and right hemispheres, it becomes apparent that the distribution of landmass is uneven. The left half of the Earth predominantly comprises mainland, whereas the right hemisphere consists mainly of islands. Consequently, temperature variations are influenced by the geographical circumstances, with islands experiencing unique factors such as ice formation, which influence their climate differently.

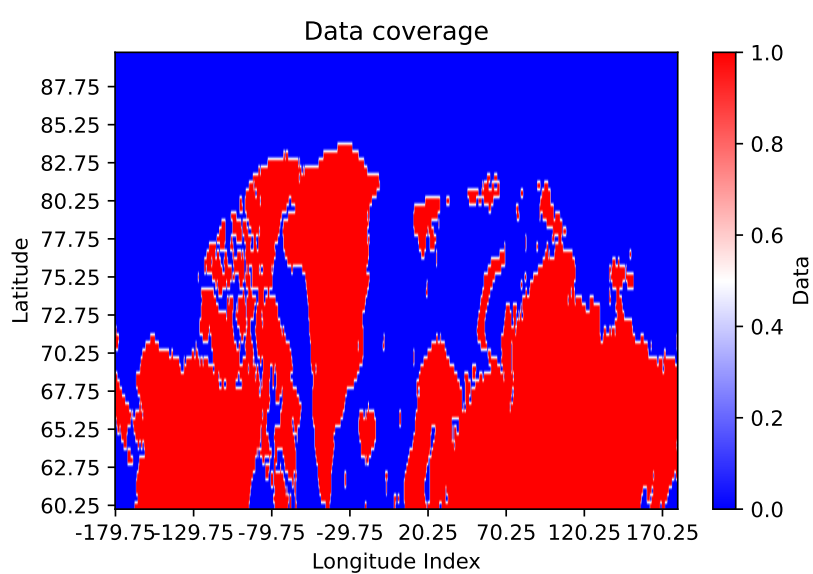
As shown in Figs. A.1 and A.2, the temperatures and their trends differ significantly for the two areas. The mainland experiences lower temperatures than the island dominated areas, especially for the areas of higher latitude. To check whether the data is robust, we have to compare two equivalent areas. Therefore, Greenland is divided into two halves and the process is repeated.

### 3 Discussion



**Figure 3.1:** Subfigure with Two Columns





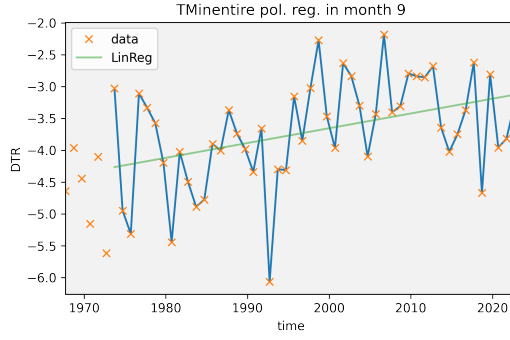
**Figure 3.2:** Data coverage of the CRU data.

## 4 Summary

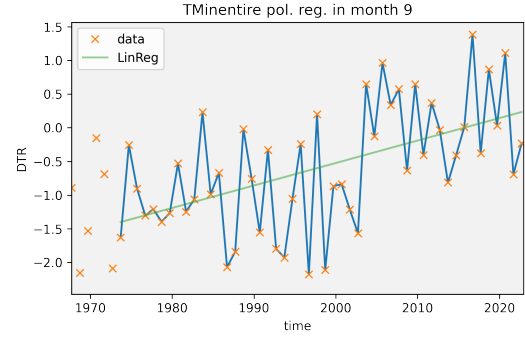
# **A Append**

## **A.1 Robustness**

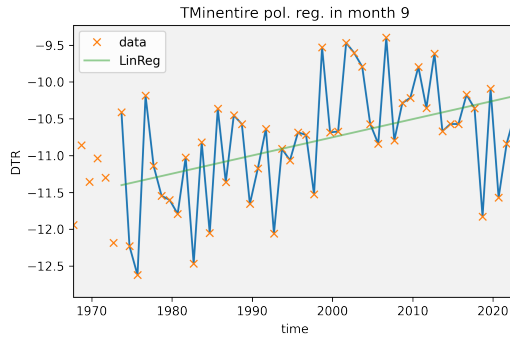
## A Append



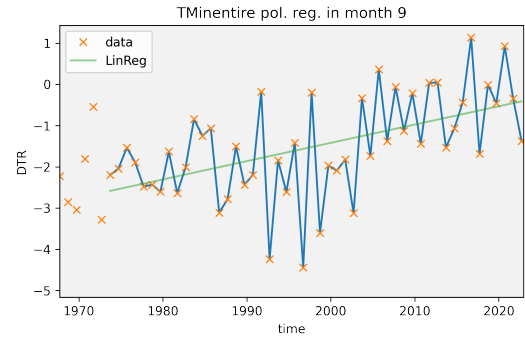
(a)  $T_{min}$  for the left hemisphere between 66 and 70°



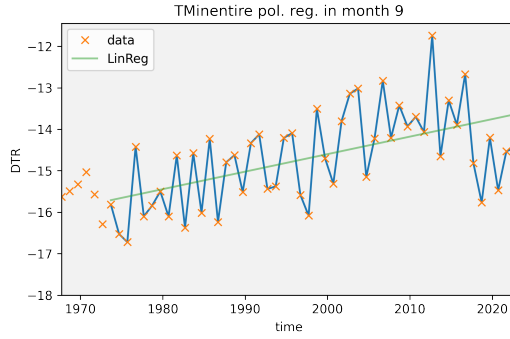
(b)  $T_{min}$  for the right hemisphere between 66 and 70°



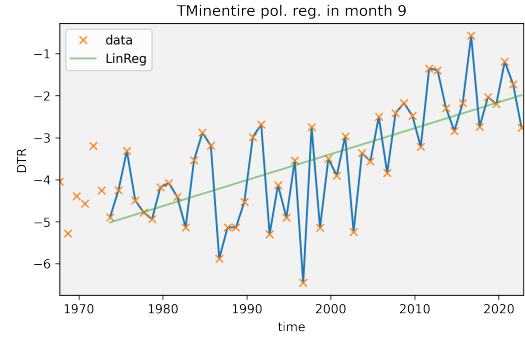
(c)  $T_{min}$  between 70 and 75°



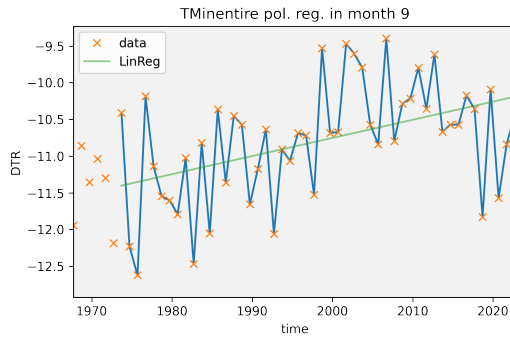
(d)  $T_{min}$  between 70 and 75°



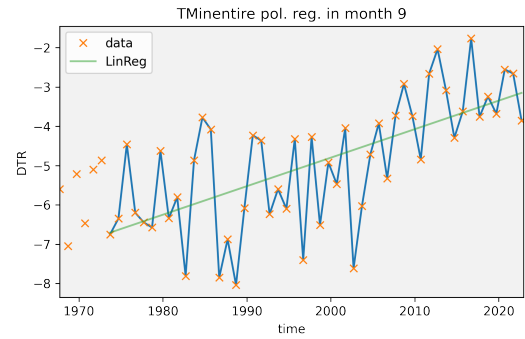
(e)  $T_{min}$  between 75 and 80°



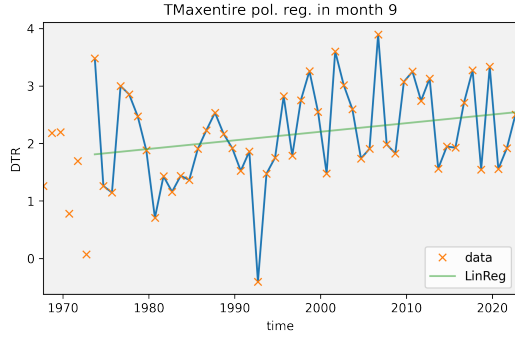
(f)  $T_{min}$  between 75 and 80°



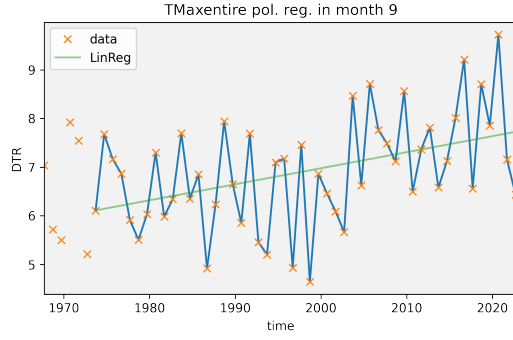
(g)  $T_{min}$  between 80 and 82°



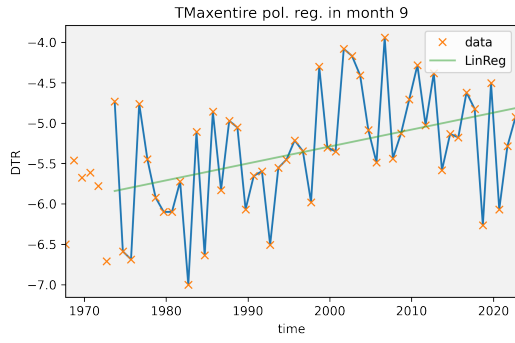
(h)  $T_{min}$  between 80 and 82°



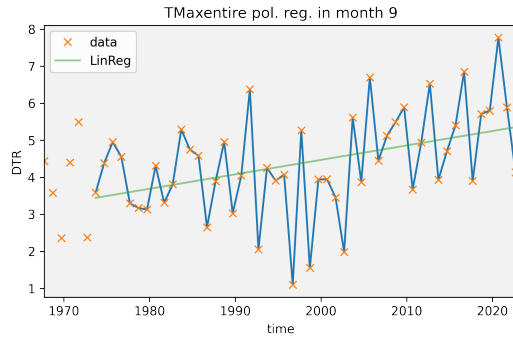
(a)  $T_{max}$  for the left hemisphere between 66 and 70°



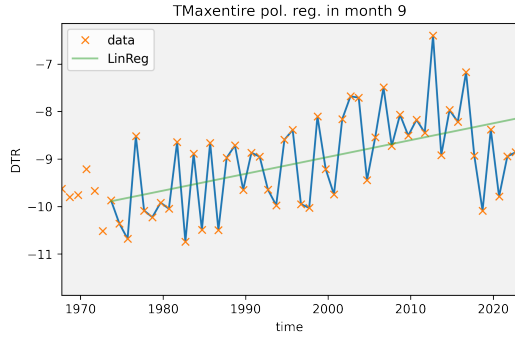
(b)  $T_{max}$  for the right hemisphere between 66 and 70°



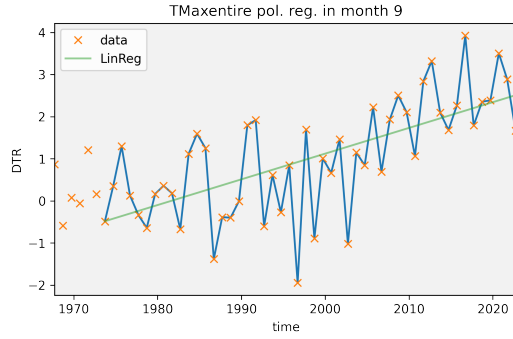
(c)  $T_{max}$  between 70 and 75°



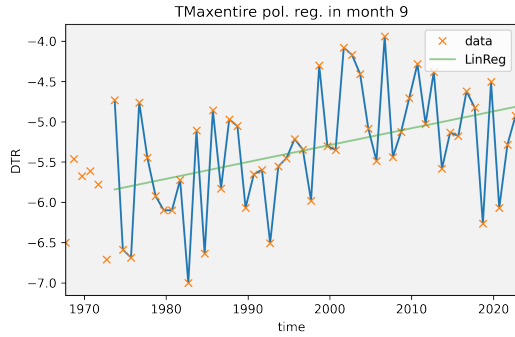
(d)  $T_{max}$  between 70 and 75°



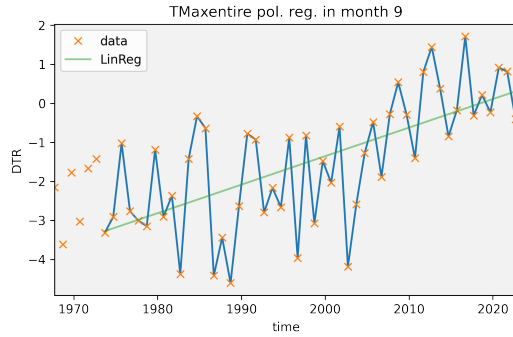
(e)  $T_{max}$  between 75 and 80°



(f)  $T_{max}$  between 75 and 80°



(g)  $T_{max}$  between 80 and 82°



(h)  $T_{max}$  between 80 and 82°

**Figure A.2:** Temperature for left and right hemisphere

## Bibliography

- [1] H. Chen et al. Gold nanorods and their plasmonic properties. *Chemical Society Reviews*, 42:2679–2724, 2013.
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- [3] S. Link, M. B. Mohamed, and M. A. El-Sayed. Simulation of the Optical Absorption Spectra of Gold Nanorods as a Function of Their Aspect Ratio and the Effect of the Medium Dielectric Constant. *The Journal of Physical Chemistry B*, 103(16):3073–3077, 1999.