### **Report of Assignment 03**

Luyu Xiahou (12132226)

#### 1.

#### 1.1

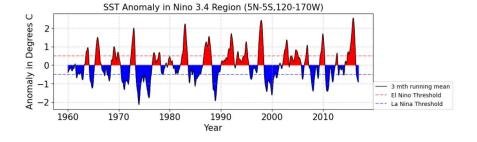
- 求出 Niño 3.4 region 范围内的月平均值;
- ② 减去该区域现有值得到异常值;
- ③ 然后求3个月的滑动平均得到结果。

```
#1.1
#加载所需的数据
data1 = xr.open_dataset(r"D:\ESE5023\NOAA_NCDC_ERSST_v3b_SST.nc")
#选择Niño 3.4 region, 经纬度范围(5N-5S, 170N-120N), 西经的换算180+/180-x/, 并按月份分组
data_range=data1.sst.sel(lat=slice(-5,5),lon=slice(190,240)).groupby('time.month')
#求该区域的月平均
sst_month_mean =data_range.mean(dim=['lat', 'lon','time'])
#相模求该区域的异常值
sst_anom=data_range-sst_month_mean
#求3个月的滑动平均(3-month running mean)
#窗口大小为3(每个月1个数据),窗口的标签设置为居中,每个窗口内最少包含的观测值的数量为2(为了头尾数据不为空)
sst_mean_3=sst_anom.rolling(time=3, center=True, min_periods=2).mean()
#得到异常值
sst_anomalies=sst_mean_3.mean(dim=['lat', 'lon'])
```

#### 1.2

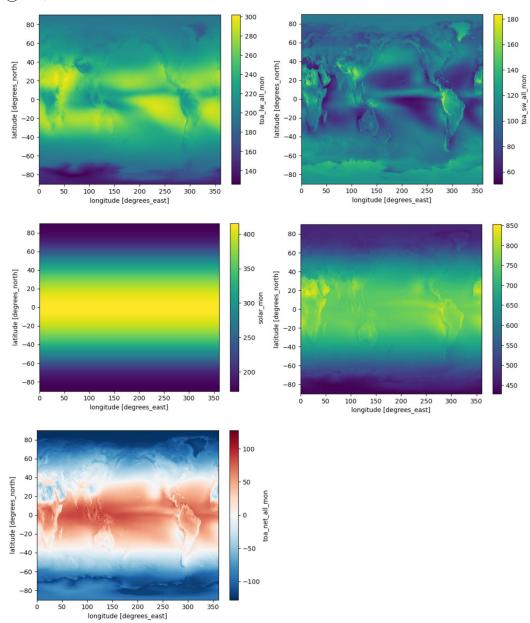
- ① 调整画布后, 先画异常值(黑线);
- ② 调整 xv 轴, 画网格线, 加标题;
- ③ 上下数据填充红蓝色,添加 El Nino Threshold、La Nina Threshold 两条线;
- 添加图例。

```
#调整画布大小,线段颜色为黑色,线粗细为1
plt.figure(figsize=(10,3),dpi=100)
plt.plot(datal.sst.time,sst_anomalies,'k',linewidth=1, label = '3 mth running mean')
#调整xy轴
plt.xticks(fontsize=15)
plt.yticks(ticks=np.arange(-3,4,1), fontsize=15)
plt.grid(linestyle='--', linewidth=1, alpha=0.5)
#加标题
plt.title('SST Anomaly in Nino 3.4 Region (5N-5S, 120-170W)', fontsize=15)
plt.xlabel('Year', fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel('Anomaly in Degrees C', fontsize=15)
#填充红蓝色
plt.fill_between(datal.sst.time.to_numpy(),sst_anomalies,where=(sst_anomalies>0),color='red')
plt.fill_between(datal.sst.time.to_numpy(),sst_anomalies,where=(sst_anomalies<0),color='blue')
#添加士0.5的标记线
plt.axhline(y = 0.5, 1s = '--', color = 'red', alpha = 0.5, label = 'El Nino Threshold')
plt.axhline(y = -0.5, 1s = '--', color = 'blue', alpha = 0.5, label = 'La Nina Threshold')
#在右下角添加图例
plt.legend(bbox_to_anchor=(1, 0), loc=3, borderaxespad=0)
```



#### 2.1

- ① 分别画 Time-mean TOA longwave、Time-mean TOA shortwave、Solar radiation;
- ② 画以上三个相加后再画图;



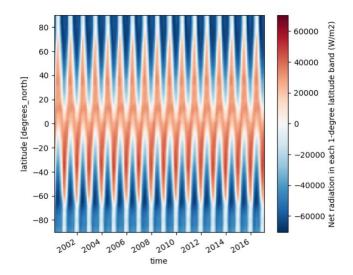
#### 2.2

- ① 加权计算;
- ② 太阳辐射: 14037950; 长波: 9911886; 短波: 4089832.2;
- ③ Approximately match: 太阳辐射总量=14037950 ≈ 短波总量+长波总量=14001718。

# #2.2 #weights weights = np.cos(np.deg2rad(data2.1at)) data2.solar\_mon.mean(dim = 'time').weighted(weights).sum() #太阳辐射: 14037950 data2.toa\_1w\_al1\_mon.mean(dim = 'time').weighted(weights).sum() #长波: 9911886 data2.toa\_sw\_al1\_mon.mean(dim = 'time').weighted(weights).sum() #短波: 4089832.2 #太阳辐射总量=14037950,短波总量+长波总量=14001718,approximately match

- ① 对经度加和, 画 x 轴为时间, v 轴为纬度的图;
- ② 备注单位"W/m²"。

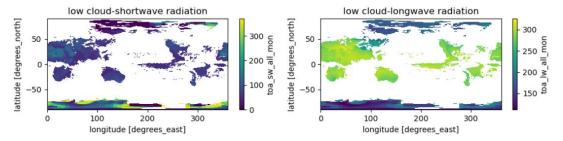
```
#2.3
#对纬度所在的所有经度范围加和,翻转(后续画图x轴为时间,y轴为纬度)
net_radiation=data2.toa_net_a11_mon.sum(dim=['1on']).transpose()
#画图,备注单位 "W/m2"
net_radiation.plot(figsize=(6,5),cbar_kwargs={'1abel':'Net_radiation_in_each_1-degree_latitude_band(W/m2)'})
```

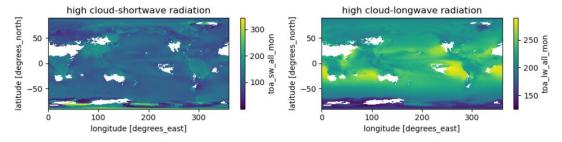


#### 2.4

- ① 将 low\_short、low\_long、high\_shor、high\_long 画 4 个图;
- ② 设置图标题。

```
#2.4
#设置4个图
fig, axs= plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(10, 5))
#low cloud area as ≤25%, high cloud area as ≥75%
low_short=data2.toa_sw_a11_mon.where(data2.cldarea_tota1_daynight_mon<=25).mean(dim = 'time')
low_long=data2.toa_lw_all_mon.where(data2.cldarea_total_daynight_mon<=25).mean(dim = 'time')
high_short=data2.toa_sw_a11_mon.where(data2.cldarea_tota1_daynight_mon>=75).mean(dim = 't<mark>ime</mark>')
high_long=data2.toa_lw_all_mon.where(data2.cldarea_total_daynight_mon>=75).mean(dim = 'time')
#分别放入4个小图
low_short.plot(ax = axs[0,0])
low_long.plot(ax = axs[0, 1])
high_short.plot(ax = axs[1,0])
high_long.plot(ax = axs[1,1])
#设置图标题low/high cloud - shortwave/longwave radiation
axs[0,0].set_title('low cloud-shortwave radiation')
axs[0, 1].set_title('low cloud-longwave radiation')
axs[1,0].set_title('high cloud-shortwave radiation')
axs[1, 1].set_title('high cloud-longwave radiation')
#圖图
fig.tight_layout()
```





#### 2.5

① 分别计算:

low\_short.mean()=88.81645, low\_long.mean()=233.06702,

high short.mean()=114.74328, high long.mean()=215.37349;

② 对比可知:

The increase in clouds increases shortwave radiation and decreases longwave radiation.

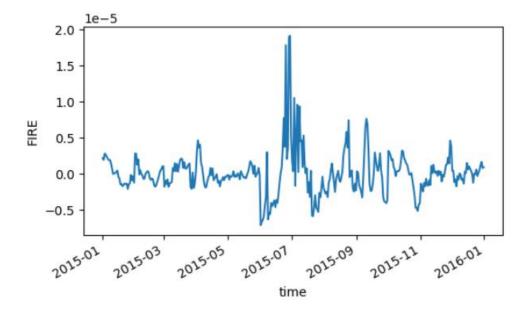
```
#2.5
low_short.mean() #88.81645
low_long.mean() #233.06702
high_short.mean() #114.74328
high_long.mean() #215.37349
# The increase in clouds increases shortwave radiation and decreases longwave radiation
```

#### 3

#### 3.1

- ① 按月分组后,减掉原数据平均值得到该区域的异常值;
- ② 将异常值画图。

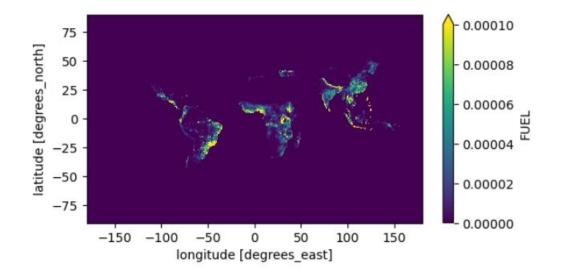
```
#3.1
#加载所需的数据
data3 = xr.open_dataset(r"D:\ESE5023\GEOSCarb_CASAGFED3v3_Fire.Daily.x720_y360.2015.nc", engine="netcdf4")
#按月分组
data3_1= data3.FIRE.groupby('time.month')
#相稱來该区域的异常值
FIRE_anom=data3_1-data3_1.mean(dim='time')
FIRE_anomalies=FIRE_anom.mean(dim=['1atitude', 'longitude'])
#細胞
FIRE_anomalies.plot(figsize=(6, 3))
```



#### 3.2.1 Fuel 的平均值

- ① 对时间求平均;
- ② 画图并调整范围。

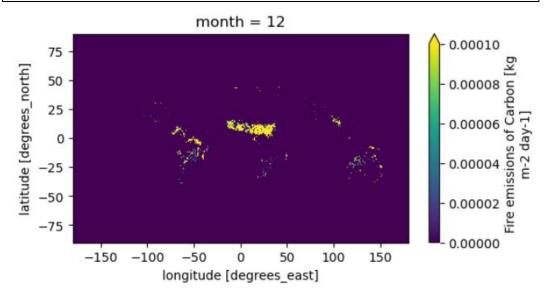
## #3.2 #3.2.1: Fuel的平均值 FUEL\_mean=data3.FUEL.mean(dim='time') FUEL\_mean.plot(figsize=(6, 3), vmin=0, vmax=0.0001)



#### 3.2.2 Fire Assimilation of C 在 12 月的平均值

- ① 按月分组, 求平均, 筛选 12 月数据;
- ② 画图并调整范围。

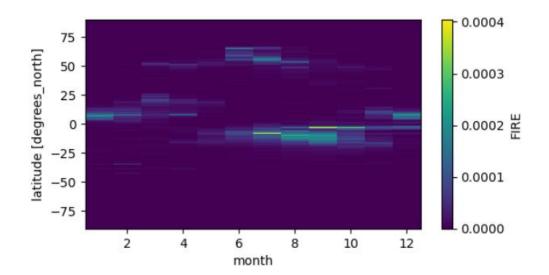
#3. 2. 2: Fire Assimilation of C在12月的平均值 FIRE\_12\_mean=data3. FIRE. groupby('time. month'). mean(). sel(month=12) FIRE\_12\_mean.plot(figsize=(6, 3), vmin=0, vmax=0.0001)



#### 3.2.3 不同纬度下 Fire Assimilation of C 的月平均

- ① 按月分组, 求平均, 对经度求平均, 转置;
- ② 画图。

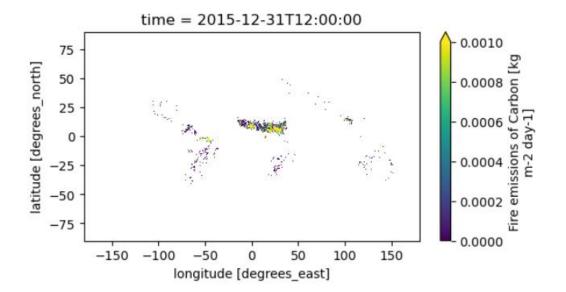
#### #3.2.3: 不同纬度下Fire Assimilation of C的月平均 lat\_mean=data3.FIRE.groupby('time.month').mean().mean(dim='longitude').transpose() lat\_mean.plot(figsize=(6, 3))



#### 3.2.4 数据最后一天(2015.12.31) Fire Assimilation of C 大于 0.001 的地区

- ① 取出数据的最后一天(2015.12.31);
- ② 筛选>0.0000001的值;
- ③ 画图并调整范围。

### #3.2.4: 数据最后一天 (2015.12.31) Fire Assimilation of C大于0.001的地区 day\_1=data3.FIRE.isel(time=-1) day\_1\_FIRE=sample.where(sample > 0.00000001) day\_1\_FIRE.plot(figsize=(6, 3),vmin=0,vmax=0.001)



- 3.2.5 广东地区(北纬 20°~25°东经 109°~117°)Fire Assimilation of C 的月平均
- ① 取出广东区域的数据,按月份分组,求平均值;
- ② 画图。

#3.2.5: 广东地区(北纬20°~25° 东经109°~117°) Fire Assimilation of C的月平均 gd\_data3=data3.FIRE.sel(longitude=slice(109, 117), latitude=slice(20,25)).groupby('time.month').mean(dim=['latitude', 'longitude', 'time']) gd\_data3.plot(figsize=(5, 2))

