# 地球科学学院大气科学系《诊断分析与绘图实验》报告

实验十一 EOF 分析及站点数据的使用

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### 一、目的:

掌握 EOFUNC 函数的使用;能正确理解 EOF 分析的结果;掌握用站点数据绘制等值线图的方法;了解其他数据分析函数的使用方法;掌握图形展板的使用。

# 二、方法: (见实验指导书)

三、回答习题(可逐题回答,也可以把执行的命令或脚本一次写完,把要说明的内容加成注释或在最后说明):

读入云南省 124 站 1961-2011 年的月平均降水资料,求出 1961-2011 年的 年降水量,保存成文件 yr\_rain. txt

#### begin

;;dataread;;;

 $data_m = new((/12,124,52/),"float")$ 

month = (/"01","02","03","04","05","06","07","08","09","10","11","12"/)

do i =0,11,1

file\_path = "nc/0606/data/r" + month(i) + "-1961.dat"

 $data_m(i,:,:) = asciiread(file_path,(/124,52/), "float")$ 

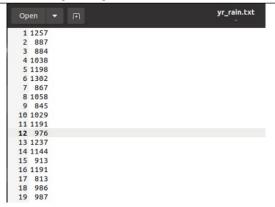
end do

;print(data\_m)

 $data = dim_sum_n(data_m(:,:,1:51), 0)$ 

printVarSummary(data)

write\_table("yr\_rain.txt", "w", [/data/], "%4.0f")



这里没有过多设置,因为主要还是为了后面自己用。

根据文献《云南近 40 年降水量的时空分布特征》的分析方法,对云南省 124 站 1961-2011 年的年降水量进行 EOF 分析,取前 4 个特征向量场,并给出对应的时间系数,同时进行 North 检验;

```
.....
opt = True
opt@jopt = 0
eof = eofunc(data_de, 4, opt)
printVarSummary(eof)
north = eofunc_north(eof@pcvar, 51, False)
print(north)
l_tim = eofunc_ts(data_de,eof, opt)
;printVarSummary(l_tim)
l_tim_stn = dim_standardize_n(l_tim,1,1)
;print(l_tim_stn)
wks = gsn_open_wks("x11", "picture")
res = True
res@gsnFrame = False
res@gsnXYBarChart = True
res@gsnYRefLine = 0
res@tiMainString = "Time Factor(standardized)"
res@tiMainFontHeightF = 0.02
res@gsnXYBarChartBarWidth = 0.25
res@trYMaxF = 2.5
res@trYMinF = -2.5
res@trXMaxF = 51.75
res@trXMinF = 0
res@tiXAxisString = "Years"
res@tiXAxisFontHeightF = 0.016
res@gsnXYBarChartColors = (/"red"/)
plot1 = gsn_csm_xy(wks, fspan(0.5,50.5,51), l_tim_stn(0,:), res)
res@gsnXYBarChartColors = (/"yellow"/)
plot2 = gsn_csm_xy(wks, fspan(0.75,50.75,51), l_tim_stn(1,:), res)
res@gsnXYBarChartColors = (/"blue"/)
plot3 = gsn_csm_xy(wks, fspan(1,51,51), l_tim_stn(2,:), res)
res@gsnXYBarChartColors = (/"green"/)
plot4 = gsn_csm_xy(wks, fspan(1.25,51.25,51), l_tim_stn(3,:), res)
lbres = True
lbres@vpWidthF = 0.3; labelbar width
lbres@vpHeightF = 0.1; labelbar height
lbres@lbBoxMajorExtentF = 0.36; puts space between
lbres@lbFillColors = (/"red","yellow","blue","green"/)
```

lbres@lbMonoFillPattern = True ; Solid fill pattern lbres@lbLabelFontHeightF = 0.035 ; font height. default

lbres@lbLabelJust = "CenterLeft"; left justify labels

lbres@lbPerimOn = False

lbres@lgPerimColor = "white"

lbres@lbLabelFontHeightF = 0.012

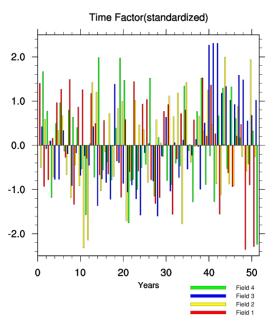
labels = (/"Field 1", "Field 2", "Field 3", "Field 4"/)

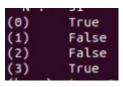
gsn\_labelbar\_ndc(wks,4,labels,0.55,0.13,lbres)

#### frame(wks)

#### end

这里时间系数给的是类似前面实验的多个直方图叠加的形式,后来做后面的题才想到完全可以做成下一题那种等值线图的形式,感觉那样更有利于实际分析,而且这个图随便给的颜色看起来花里胡哨的 XD,但是我的精力都耗在后面了,这里就也没改了…





用前4个特征向量场数据绘制等值线图,如文献中图3所示。参考文献2.2.2节,分析云南降水量距平的分布特征。

.....

opt = True

opt@jopt = 0

eof = eofunc(data\_de, 4, opt)

;print(eof)

sta = asciiread("nc/0606/data/yn\_station.txt", -1, "string")

; printVarSummary(sta)

delim = " ";copy not space

```
lats = tofloat(str_get_field(sta,4,delim))
lons = tofloat(str_get_field(sta,3,delim))
print(lats)
lats@units = "degrees_north"
lons@units = "degrees_east"
;print(lons)
latf = fspan(21, 29, 81)
lonf = fspan(97,107,101)
latf@units = "degrees_north"
lonf@units = "degrees_east"
;print(latf)
printVarSummary(latf)
;print(eof(0,:))
;print(eof(0,:))
;grid = natgrid(lats, lons, eof(0,:), latf, lonf)
grid = obj_anal_ic(lons, lats, eof, lonf, latf, (/10,7,4,1/), False)
;grid = triple2grid(lons, lats, eof(0,:), lonf, latf, False)
;grid = cssgrid(lats, lons, eof(0,:), latf, lonf)
printVarSummary(grid)
grid!1 = "lat"
grid!2 = "lon"
grid&lat = latf
grid&lon = lonf
;print(grid)
wks = gsn_open_wks("png", "name11")
res = True
res@gsnAddCyclic = False
res@gsnFrame=False
res@gsnDraw=False
res@pmTickMarkDisplayMode = "Always"
res@mpMaxLatF = 29
res@mpMaxLonF = 107
res@mpMinLatF = 21
res@mpMinLonF = 97
res@mpDataBaseVersion = "Ncarg4_1"
res@mpDataSetName = "Earth..4"
;res@mpOutlineSpecifiers = (/"China:Yunnan"/)
```

```
res@cnLinesOn=True
res@mpOutlineOn=True
res@cnInfoLabelOn = False
res@mpAreaMaskingOn=True
res@mpFillAreaSpecifiers=(/"land","water"/)
res@mpSpecifiedFillColors=(/"gray70","gray70"/)
res@mpMaskAreaSpecifiers=(/"China:Yunnan"/)
res@cnLineDrawOrder = "PreDraw"
res@cnLabelDrawOrder = "PreDraw"
;res@cnLineLabelDensityF = 1
res@cnLineLabelAngleF = 0
res@cnLevelSelectionMode = "ManualLevels"
res@cnMinLevelValF = -0.16
res@cnMaxLevelValF = 0.16
res@cnLevelSpacingF = 0.01
res@cnExplicitLineLabelsOn = True
res@cnLineLabelStrings = tostring_with_format(fspan(-0.16,0.16,33),"%3.2f")
res@cnLineLabelPlacementMode = "Computed"
res@cnLineLabelDensityF = 1.5
plot = new(4,graphic)
plot(0) = gsn_csm_contour_map(wks,grid(0,:,:),res)
plot(1) = gsn_csm_contour_map(wks,grid(1,:,:),res)
plot(2) = gsn_csm_contour_map(wks,grid(2,:,:),res)
plot(3) = gsn_csm_contour_map(wks,grid(3,:,:),res)
resp = True
resp@txString = "The First 4 eigenvector fields of EOF Annual ~C~rainfall anomaly
Field from 1961 to 2011 (a-d)"
res@gsnPanelLabelBar = True
resp@gsnPanelFigureStrings = (/"a","b","c","d"/)
gsn_panel(wks, plot, (/2,2/), resp)
end
这里主要是尝试了那四种插值方法,其实区别都不大,可能因为数据是一维的关
```

这里主要是尝试了那四种插值方法,其实区别都不大,可能因为数据是一维的关系,在多维数据插值上可能会有区别。

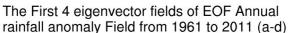
还值得一说的是 labeldensityF,去看了官网发现很有意思的是,在 0-1 之间表示疏密度(百分比那种?),在大于1的情况会变成每条线的个数? 反正如果需要很多等值线 label 的话可以调大这个数值。

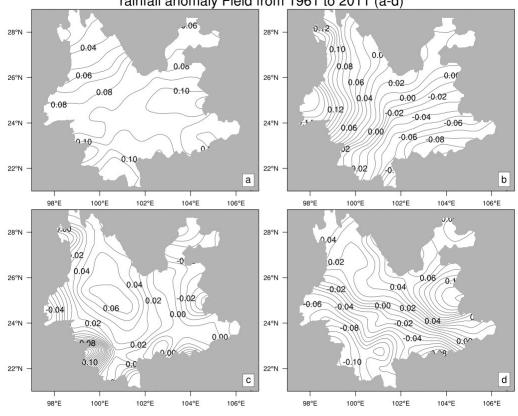
还有补充的是···要注意插值的 lat 和 lon 不要反···那几个插值函数有部分不是先 lat 后

### lon,在这里找了很久的 bug.....最后意识到是 lat 和 lon 反了..心累

#### pcvar: (34.74812, 8.992734, 7.676926, 5.325518)

第一个特征向量的解释方差占比较大,后面三个就都比较小,前4个特征向量累计方差贡献为56.74%。从图可知,第一向量场全省基本为正,且由南向北递减,东西变化相对较弱;第二向量场主要为东西分布,西部为正东部为负;第三向量场在西南部有一个等值线密集区,且为最大正值中心,全省除东西边界部分为负其他地区均为正;第四向量场主要为东北-西南分布,东北为正西南为负。





### 绘制第一模态年雨量距平的空间分布和时间系数图。

wks = gsn\_open\_wks("x11", "name11")

res = True

res@gsnAddCyclic = False

res@gsnFrame=False

;res@gsnDraw=False

res@pmTickMarkDisplayMode = "Always"

res@mpMaxLatF = 29

res@mpMaxLonF = 107

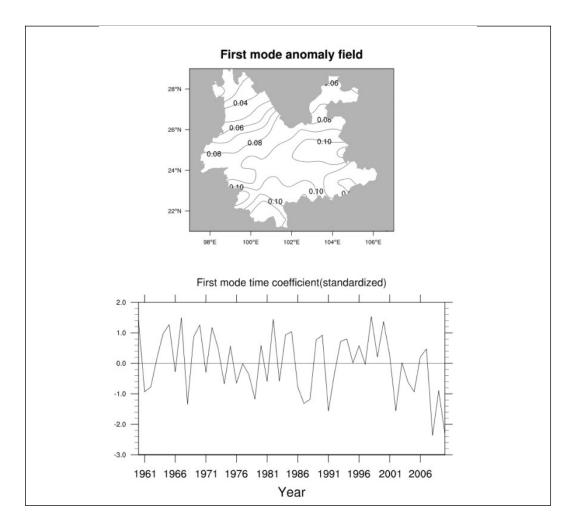
res@mpMinLatF = 21

res@mpMinLonF = 97

```
res@vpXF = 0.3
res@vpYF = 0.9
res@vpWidthF=0.4
res@vpHeightF=0.4
res@mpDataBaseVersion = "Ncarg4_1"
res@mpDataSetName = "Earth..4"
res@cnLinesOn=True
res@mpOutlineOn=True
res@cnInfoLabelOn = False
res@mpAreaMaskingOn=True
res@mpFillAreaSpecifiers=(/"land","water"/)
res@mpSpecifiedFillColors=(/"gray70","gray70"/)
res@mpMaskAreaSpecifiers=(/"China:Yunnan"/)
res@cnLineDrawOrder = "PreDraw"
res@cnLabelDrawOrder = "PreDraw"
;res@cnLineLabelDensityF = 1
res@cnLineLabelAngleF = 0
res@cnLevelSelectionMode = "ManualLevels"
res@cnMinLevelValF = -0.16
res@cnMaxLevelValF = 0.16
res@cnLevelSpacingF = 0.01
res@cnExplicitLineLabelsOn = True
res@cnLineLabelStrings = tostring_with_format(fspan(-0.16,0.16,33),"%3.2f")
res@cnLineLabelPlacementMode = "Computed"
res@cnLineLabelDensityF = 1.5
res@tiMainString = "First mode anomaly field"
plot = new(2,graphic)
plot(0) = gsn_csm_contour_map(wks,grid,res)
res2=True
;res2@gsnFrame = False
res2@vpXF = 0.2
res2@vpYF = 0.4
res2@vpWidthF=0.6
res2@vpHeightF=0.3
```

```
res2@gsnYRefLine=0.0
res2@xyLineThicknessF=1.5
res2@tiXAxisString="Year"
res2@tiYAxisString=""
res2@tmXBMode = "Explicit"
res2@tmXBValues = (/1,6,11,16,21,26,31,36,41,46,51/)
res2@tmXBLabels=(/"1961","1966","1971","1976","1981","1986","1991","1996","2001","200
6"," 2011"/)
res2@tiMainString = "First mode time coefficient(standardized)"
res2@tiMainFontHeightF = 0.015
res2@tmXBLabelFontHeightF=0.015
res2@tmYLLabelFontHeightF=0.01
plot(1)=gsn_csm_xy(wks, fspan(0,50,51), l_tim_std, res2)
resp = True
;resp@gsnPanelRowSpec = True
resp@gsnPanelFigureStrings = (/"a","b"/)
;gsn_panel(wks, plot, (/2,1/), resp)
end
```

这里不放数据处理部分了也,图像位置的处理主要是 vpXF 和 vpWidthF, 纵向同理, 需要多次调试能达到较好效果。



## 四、实验小结(本次实验收获的经验、教训、感受等):

这次主要说的是第四问,开始的理解是要进行原距平重构,正好也搜到了一下内容(https://renqlsysu.github.io/2018/01/31/ncl-significance-test-EOF/)EOF气象要素场重构的目的:

- 1. 检验EOF是否正确
- 2. 选取其中前几个主分量可还原气象要素场的大部分信息,也可以有选择性地还原气象要素场的特点信息

#### EOF气象要素场重构的应用:

研究印度洋海温时,若想要去除ENSO的信号,可以把印度洋和太平洋的SSTA做EOF,一般第一模态反映的就是ENSO的信号,然后重构第一模态(空间模态的每个格点乘以时间系数得到不同时刻该格点的不同值)则得到包含有ENSO信号的SSTA的序列场,原始场减去该序列场,则可消除与ENSO有关的SSTA。 当然要去除ENSO信号也可以通过回归的方法来做。

此外,除了对水平场做EOF外,也可以对垂直积分的水平场、纬向平均的垂直剖面或者纬向平均垂直平均的一维径向分布做EOF。还有将多个变量组合在一起做EOF的情况,例如MJO指数就是将近赤道径向平均的850 hPa、200hPa纬向风和OLR数据的组合场做EOF分析得到的第一模态和第二模态的主分量,且做EOF前已剔除年周期和年际变化分量。

于是开始纠结…最后结合论文探索出来的应该是将 EOF 所得特征向量场 E(124)和时间系数 T(51)(E和 T都是第一模态的)分别 conform 成 E(124,124)和 T(124,51),然后再叉乘 (ncl 中叉乘为#)所得为第一模态重构所得降雨量距平场,虽然最后才知道 4 题的重点应该是手动叠加图形并调整位置…