地球科学学院大气科学系《诊断分析与绘图实验》报告

实验十二 台风路径图的绘制

姓名	学号	成绩
马群	20201170333	

一、目的:

学习阅读数据说明文件; 熟悉文本文件的读入; 练习使用图形基元。

二、方法: (见实验指导书)

;print(Lat1)

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):

正确读取到 1705号 NORU(奥鹿)、1709号 NESAT(纳沙)、1713号 HATO(天鸽)、1718号 TALIM(泰利)等 4 个台风的路径和强度数据。可直接从原始数据文件中读取,也可以将这 4 个台风的路径资料拷贝出来单独存成文件再行读取,只要能保证数据读取完整、正确即可;

begin f1 = asciiread("nc/0620/HAT0.txt", (/26,6/), "integer") f2 = asciiread("nc/0620/NESAT.txt", (/31,6/), "integer") f3 = asciiread("nc/0620/NORU.txt", (/82,6/), "integer") f4 = asciiread("nc/0620/TALIM.txt", (/53,6/), "integer") ;qiangdu 11 = f1(:,1)12 = f2(:,1)13 = f3(:,1)14 = f4(:,1);print(I1) ;lat and lon Lat1 = f1(:,2)*0.1Lat2 = f2(:,2)*0.1 Lat3 = f3(:,2)*0.1Lat4 = f4(:,2)*0.1Lon1 = f1(:,3)*0.1Lon2 = f2(:,3)*0.1Lon3 = f3(:.3)*0.1Lon4 = f4(:,3)*0.1

原始数据不是很好整个来读,标识行的 size 和数据行不符,方便的话还是单独分出来,如果经常用可以考虑 python 或 matlab 写一个切分文件的程序。

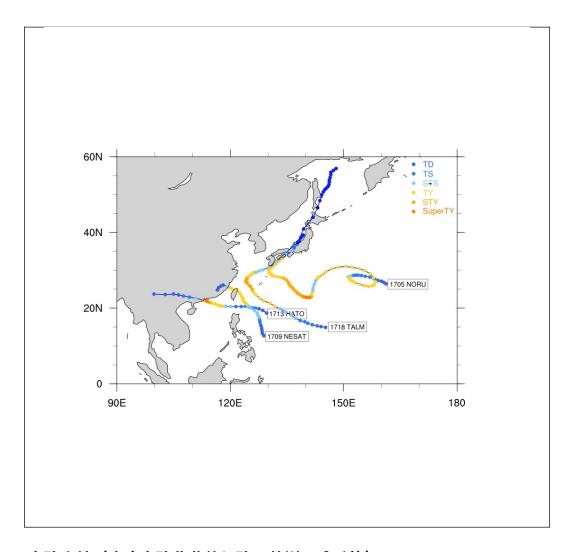
将四次台风有观测记录的中心位置在地图上标注出来,并用不同的颜色

表示台风的不同等级;并将各次过程的台风中心位置连接起来,形成台风路径图;

```
wks = gsn_open_wks("x11", "name")
res = True
res@gsnDraw = False
res@gsnFrame = False
res@mpMaxLatF = 60
res@mpMinLatF = 0
res@mpMinLonF = 90
res@mpMaxLonF = 180
res@mpOutlineOn = True
res@mpGeophysicalLineThicknessF = 2
map = gsn_csm_map_ce(wks, res)
resp = True
resp@gsLineThicknessF = 3
resp@gsLineColor = "blue"
pl1 = gsn_add_polyline(wks,map,Lon1,Lat1,resp)
pl2 = gsn_add_polyline(wks,map,Lon2,Lat2,resp)
pl3 = gsn_add_polyline(wks,map,Lon3,Lat3,resp)
pl4 = gsn_add_polyline(wks,map,Lon4,Lat4,resp)
resm = True
colors = (/42,42,58,106,154,170,186,28/)
types = (/0,1,2,3,4,5,6,9/)
resm@gsMarkerIndex = 1
resm@gsMarkerSizeF = 0.03
pm1 = new(dimsizes(I1), "graphic")
doi = 0, dimsizes(I1)-1
  doj = 0.7
    if(I1(i).eq.types(j))then
       resm@gsMarkerColor = colors(j)
       break
    end if
  end do
  pm1(i) = gsn_add_polymarker(wks,map,Lon1(i),Lat1(i),resm)
end do
```

```
pm2 = new(dimsizes(I2), "graphic")
do i = 0, dimsizes(12)-1
 doi = 0.7
   if(I2(i).eq.types(j))then
     resm@gsMarkerColor = colors(j)
     break
   end if
 end do
 pm2(i) = gsn_add_polymarker(wks,map,Lon2(i),Lat2(i),resm)
end do
pm3 = new(dimsizes(I3), "graphic")
do i = 0,dimsizes(13)-1
 doj = 0.7
   if(I3(i).eq.types(j))then
     resm@gsMarkerColor = colors(j)
     break
   end if
 end do
 pm3(i) = gsn_add_polymarker(wks,map,Lon3(i),Lat3(i),resm)
end do
pm4 = new(dimsizes(I4), "graphic")
do i = 0,dimsizes(14)-1
 doj = 0.7
   if(I4(i).eq.types(j))then
     resm@gsMarkerColor = colors(j)
     break
   end if
 pm4(i) = gsn_add_polymarker(wks,map,Lon4(i),Lat4(i),resm)
end do
使用循环,因为不同点要赋不同颜色值,所以不管是先写个 colors 的数
组还是每画一点改一次都得要循环;采用了break,理论上可以减少运行
时间, 但是感知不出来, 数据不大。还要一说的是绘图函数不应重复,
即在每点单独绘制的时候不能一个 plot 对应所有点,必须像文中这样先
new()出来多个plot,再嵌入循环。(来自: https://
www.ncl.ucar.edu/Support/talk archives/2012/0899.html)
在各次台风的初始位置附近注明台风名称;
参考 scatter1.py 中图例标注的方法,在图中标注不同颜色标记点表示的
台风等级。
text = (/"1713 HATO","1709 NESAT","1705 NORU","1718 TALM"/)
rest = True
```

```
rest@txPerimOn = True
rest@txFontHeightF = 0.010
xt = (/135,135,167,151/)
yt = (/18.5,12.5,26.3,15/)
gsn_text(wks,map, text, xt, yt, rest)
lgtext = (/"TD","TS","STS","TY","STY","SuperTY"/)
xlg = (/171,171,171,171,171/)
ylg = (/58,55.5,53,50.5,48,45.5/)
resl = True
resl@txPerimOn = False
resl@txFontHeightF = 0.012
resl@txJust="CenterLeft"
plotm = new(dimsizes(xlg), "graphic")
do i = 1,6
  resm@gsMarkerColor = colors(i)
  resl@txFontColor = colors(i)
  gsn_text(wks,map, lgtext(i-1), xlg(i-1), ylg(i-1), resl)
  plotm(i-1) = gsn_add_polymarker(wks,map,xlg(i-1)-2.5,ylg(i-1),resm)
end do
draw(map)
frame(wks)
end
想直接用 legend, 但是发现不行, 还得自己标, 也是一种新思路。
```



四、实验小结(本次实验收获的经验、教训、感受等):

最后一次实验还是比较简单的,再写完期末报告就结束啦!