# 地球科学学院大气科学系《诊断分析与绘图实验》报告

#### 实验七 填色图和等值线图的绘制

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#### 一、目的:

掌握等值线图和填色等值线图的绘制;练习各种相关资源的使用;初步练习图形 叠加。

方法: (见实验指导书)

二、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):

找出图 7.1 中蓝色和绿色标注的图形组件对应的资源属性名,并在习题二 中对这些属性进行适当的设置。

```
begin
f = addfile("/home/xiaoma/nc/0328/era5.nc", "r")
v = f - > v
;printVarSummary(v)
a = v(0, :, :)
a1 = 0.0006063674149766387 * a + 2.596384133187043
copy VarMeta(a, a1)
```

### 数据读取及处理。

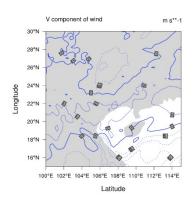
```
wks = gsn_open_wks("x11", "area")
res = True
res@gsnAddCyclic = False
;res@gsnFrame = False
;res@gsnDraw = True
;res@gsnMaximize = True;auto find the right and big picture
res@mpMinLatF = 15
res@mpMaxLatF = 30
res@mpMinLonF = 100
res@mpMaxLonF = 115
res@gsnLeftStringFontHeightF = 0.017
res@gsnRightStringFontHeightF = 0.017
res@tiXAxisString = "Latitude"
res@tiXAxisFontHeightF = 0.019
```

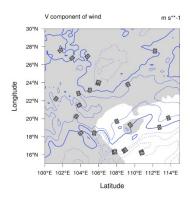
```
res@tiYAxisString = "Longitude"
res@tiYAxisFontHeightF = 0.019
;res@tiXAxisConstantSpacingF = 10;every alphabet spacing in x
;res@tiYAxisDirection = "Down";positions of X title
;res@tiXAxisPosition = "Right"
res@tiXAxisOffsetYF = 0.01; positions of X title
res@tiYAxisOffsetXF = 0.01
res@tmXBLabelFontHeightF = 0.015
res@tmYLLabelFontHeightF = 0.015
res@pmTickMarkDisplayMode = "Always";add du
res@cnInfoLabelOn = False
选取部分数据绘制等值线图,修改了坐标轴的表示方式(加了°,但会
使间隔为 2。) ,添加 XY 坐标轴标题并修改相应字体大小,去除 contour
信息。
   使用 uv300. nc 中的经向风变量绘制等值线,绘制两个图形分别满足
以下条件:
    (1) 设置最大最小等值线数值为-12 和 12, 等值线间隔为 3;
    (2) 只绘制-8, -5, -3, 0, 2, 4, 9这几条等值线;
   对图形中的等值线效果和等值线标记进行适当的设置。
;;;;;;;;question2.1;;;;;;;;;;
; res@cnLevelSelectionMode = "ManualLevels"
; res@cnMinLevelValF = -12
: res@cnMaxLevelValF = 12
; res@cnLevelSpacingF = 3
;;;;;;;;;question2.2;;;;;;;;;;
res@cnLevelSelectionMode = "Explicitlevels"
res@cnLeve1s = (/-8., -5., -3., 0., 2., 4., 9./)
;;;;;;;;;question2 ohter;;;;;;;;;;
res@cnLineColor = 35
res@cnLineThicknessF = 2
res@gsnContourZeroLineThicknessF=4
res@gsnContourPosLineDashPattern=0
res@gsnContourNegLineDashPattern=2
res@cnLineLabelInterval=1; to label every line instead of the
default every other line; default = 2
res@cnLabelMasking=True
res@cnLineLabe1BackgroundColor="gray30"
res@cnLineLabelFontColor = "white"
res@cnLineLabelFontHeightF = 0.014
```

res@cnLineLabelDensityF=1;linelabel density

```
plot = gsn_csm_contour_map_ce(wks, a1, res)
;end
```

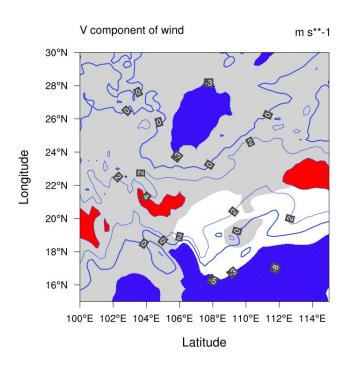
问题(1)(2))分别对应等值线模式为"ManualLevels"和"Explicitlevels"。等值线效果设置了颜色、粗细、零线为分界线的不同线型,等值线数值标记的字体大小,背景颜色,等值线密度。





使用 gsn\_contour\_shade()函数, 绘制经向风变量的等值线和填色图叠加图形, 图中将风速小于-3m/s 和大于 3m/s 的区域填上不同的颜色。

通过官网示例学习了用法, 14 代表蓝色(不纯)。(等值线使用问题 2(2) 的设置)



参考 http://www.ncl.ucar.edu/Applications/shapefiles.shtml 中对 shp 文件使用方法的介绍,用 cnhimap. shp 文件绘制带高分辨率中国底图的任一水平场图形。

```
begin
```

```
wks = gsn_open_wks("x11", "plot_map")
res = True
```

res@mpOutlineOn = False
res@mpFillOn = False

;res@mpDataBaseVersion = "MediumRes";media resolution

res@mpLimitMode = "LatLon"

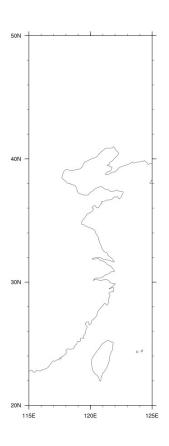
res@mpMinLatF = 20
res@mpMaxLatF = 50
res@mpMinLonF = 115

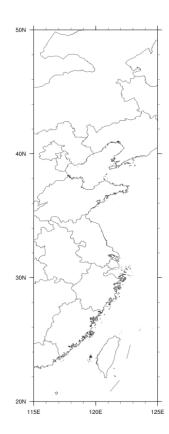
```
res@mpMaxLonF = 125

map = gsn_csm_map(wks, res)

hres = True

map1 = gsn_add_shapefile_polylines(wks, map, "nc/cnmap/cnhimap. shp", hres)
    draw(map)
    frame(wks)
    end
```





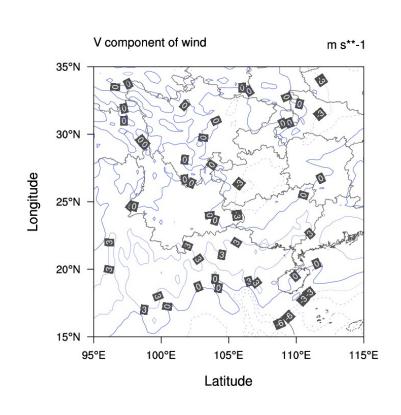
随机选取一部分沿海地区(便于分别)。这里没有对边界线做设置,均 采取默认并取消了地图填充,只保留了边界线。与中分辨率地图进行对 比可以发现明显分辨率上的不同。

begin

f = addfile("/home/xiaoma/nc/0328/era5.nc", "r")

```
v = f \rightarrow v
; printVarSummary (v)
a = v(0, :, :)
a1 = 0.0006063674149766387 * a + 2.596384133187043
copy VarMeta(a, a1)
wks = gsn open wks ("png", "plot")
res = True
res@gsnAddCyclic = False
res@gsnFrame = False
res@gsnDraw = True
res@mpOutlineOn
                  = False
res@mpFillOn
                  = False
res@gsnLeftStringFontHeightF = 0.017
res@gsnRightStringFontHeightF = 0.017
res@tiXAxisString = "Latitude"
res@tiXAxisFontHeightF = 0.019
res@tiYAxisString = "Longitude"
res@tiYAxisFontHeightF = 0.019
res@tiXAxisOffsetYF = 0.01; positions of X title
res@tiYAxisOffsetXF = 0.01
res@tmXBLabelFontHeightF = 0.015
res@tmYLLabelFontHeightF = 0.015
res@pmTickMarkDisplayMode = "Always";add du
res@cnInfoLabelOn = False
res@cnLevelSelectionMode = "ManualLevels"
res@cnMinLevelValF = -12
res@cnMaxLeve1Va1F = 12
res@cnLeve1SpacingF = 3
res@cnLineColor = 35
res@cnLineThicknessF = 0.5
res@gsnContourZeroLineThicknessF=1
res@gsnContourPosLineDashPattern=0
res@gsnContourNegLineDashPattern=2
```

```
res@cnLineLabelInterval=1; to label every line instead of the
default every other line; default = 2
res@cnLabelMasking=True
res@cnLineLabelBackgroundColor="gray30"
res@cnLineLabelFontColor = "white"
res@cnLineLabelFontHeightF = 0.014
res@cnLineLabelDensityF=1;linelabel density
;res@mpDataBaseVersion = "MediumRes";media resolution
res@mpLimitMode = "LatLon"
res@mpMinLatF = 15
res@mpMaxLatF = 35
res@mpMinLonF = 95
res@mpMaxLonF = 115
map = gsn_csm_contour_map_ce(wks, a1, res)
hres = True
hres@gsLineColor = "gray30"
hres@gsLineThicknessF = 2.0
map1 =
gsn_add_shapefile_polylines(wks, map, "nc/cnmap/cnhimap. shp", hres
draw(map)
frame (wks)
end
```



这里是叠加前问 v 风场所得,减小了等值线 Thickness,加深了地图边界并改为深灰色,其他参数没有改变,所以等值线数值标注较为密集。

## 三、实验小结(本次实验收获的经验、教训、感受等):

对于地图的准确性还是要重视的,国家领土不容闪失。之前是根据气象家园的帖子进行了地图 shp 文件的替换(仅中分辨率),没有对高分辨率进行设置(当时用不到),这次也算学到了高分辨率 shp 的使用方法,最近几次实验多次涉及到图层的叠加(?),overlay、frame、draw之类,感觉可以多研究研究,还是很有用处滴~

附上相关链接: <a href="http://bbs.06climate.com/forum.php?">http://bbs.06climate.com/forum.php?</a>

mod=viewthread&tid=45252&extra=page%3D1

https://cloud.tencent.com/developer/article/1936028