## Aquaplanet\_Ozone\_Revision

## April 12, 2018

## 1 Aquaplanet Ozone dataset revision

Email form Yoko Tsushima informed me that the high-top ozone dataset (DOI: 10.5065/D64X5653) was not zonally symmetric.

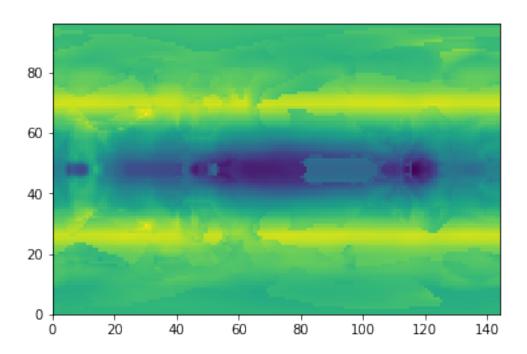
Here I simply confirm that is true. Then we take the zonal average and save an updated dataset.

The original file was made with an NCL script. The zonal asymmetry was present because I forgot to replace the OZONE array with its zonal average. This notebook just does that final step.

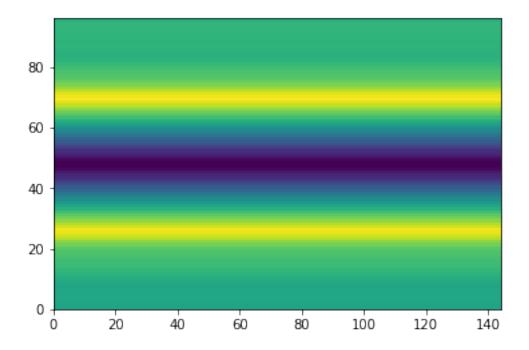
```
In [1]: import xarray as xr
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import datetime
In [2]: # ORIGINAL DATA
        F = xr.open_dataset('/Users/brianpm/Tub/aquaplanet_ozone_hightop_c160920.nc')
In [3]: F
Out[3]: <xarray.Dataset>
        Dimensions:
                     (lat: 96, lev: 69, lon: 144, time: 12)
        Coordinates:
                     (time) float64 4.382e+04 4.384e+04 4.388e+04 4.390e+04 ...
          * time
                     (lev) float32 5e-06 1e-05 1.5e-05 2.5e-05 4.5e-05 7e-05 1e-04 ...
          * lev
          * lat
                     (lat) float64 -90.0 -88.11 -86.21 -84.32 -82.42 -80.53 -78.63 ...
          * lon
                     (lon) float64 0.0 2.5 5.0 7.5 10.0 12.5 15.0 17.5 20.0 22.5 ...
        Data variables:
            OZONE
                     (time, lev, lat, lon) float64 ...
            P0
                     float64 ...
                     (time) int32 ...
            date
                     (time) int32 ...
            datesec
        Attributes:
            title:
                          Aquaplanet ozone data set
            institution: NCAR
                          Brian Medeiros <bri>drianpm@ucar.edu>
            source:
                          Blended data based on APE ozone (from AMIP II) and WACCM cl...
            comment:
                          Thu Sep 22 13:17:56 2016: ncatted -O -a units, OZONE, m, c, FRA...
            history:
            NCO:
                           "4.5.5"
```

## In [7]: # JUST PLOT A MAP TO SEE THE ZONAL ASYMMETRY plt.pcolormesh(F['OZONE'].isel(time=1).sel(lev=1000, method='nearest'))

Out[7]: <matplotlib.collections.QuadMesh at 0x1215da3c8>



```
[1.624036e-11, 1.638772e-11, ..., 1.638772e-11, 1.624036e-11],
                [2.391247e-08, 2.390994e-08, ..., 2.337224e-08, 2.337057e-08],
                [2.260400e-08, 2.262803e-08, ..., 2.377535e-08, 2.347257e-08]],
               [[5.327674e-13, 5.154311e-13, ..., 5.154311e-13, 5.327674e-13],
                [1.624036e-11, 1.638772e-11, ..., 1.638772e-11, 1.624036e-11],
                [2.391247e-08, 2.390994e-08, ..., 2.337224e-08, 2.337057e-08],
                [2.260400e-08, 2.262803e-08, ..., 2.377535e-08, 2.347257e-08]]])
        Coordinates:
          * time
                     (time) float64 4.382e+04 4.384e+04 4.388e+04 4.390e+04 ...
          * lev
                     (lev) float32 5e-06 1e-05 1.5e-05 2.5e-05 4.5e-05 7e-05 1e-04 ...
                     (lat) float64 -90.0 -88.11 -86.21 -84.32 -82.42 -80.53 -78.63 ...
          * lat
In [10]: # BROADCAST ZONAL AVERAGE TO FULL ARRAY SIZE
         ozone1, ozone za = xr.broadcast(F['OZONE'], ozone_zonal_average)
In [39]: # CONFIRM THAT ARBITRARY LONGITUDES ARE EQUAL
         (ozone_za[:,:,:,1] == ozone_za[:,:,:,99]).all().values
Out[39]: array(True)
In [14]: # A NEW OBJECT THAT IS THE SAME AS OUR INPUT DATA
         # NOTE: This is an unnecessary step, as this just makes a new reference to F.
         out ds = F
In [15]: # INSERT ZONAL AVERAGE OZONE
         out_ds['OZONE'] = ozone_za
In [33]: # CONFIRM ZONAL SYMMETRY IN OUTPUT DATASET
         plt.pcolormesh(out_ds['OZONE'].isel(time=1).sel(lev=1000, method='nearest'))
Out[33]: <matplotlib.collections.QuadMesh at 0x12fd561d0>
```



This notebook was written by Brian Medeiros (brianpm@ucar.edu) on 12 April 2018. The revised data set will be published to earthsystemgrid.org pending instructions on how to publish a change.