hw1_b06208002

Cartus You 2019年3月8日

Q₁

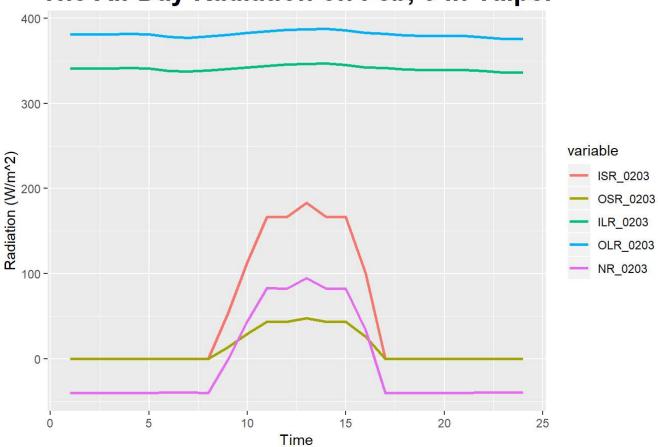
1. Plot the graph of the all-day radiation on the two days given

```
library(readr)
X0203_Taipei <- read_csv("D:/OneDrive - g.ntu.edu.tw/107-2 Climatology and Practice/week3/020
3 Taipei.csv")
## Parsed with column specification:
##
     .default = col_double()
## )
## See spec(...) for full column specifications.
X0820_Taipei <- read_csv("D:/OneDrive - g.ntu.edu.tw/107-2 Climatology and Practice/week3/082
0 Taipei.csv")
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
     .default = col_double()
##
## )
## See spec(...) for full column specifications.
```

```
data <- data.frame(matrix(seq(1,24), 24, 1))</pre>
colnames(data)[1] <- "Time"</pre>
data$ISR_0203 <- X0203_Taipei$SS02 * 10^6 / 3600
#albedo of land type as short grass is 0.26
data$OSR 0203 <- data$ISR 0203 * 0.26
#calculate air emissivity, it is assumpted as the sunlight time within an hour with linear in
terpolation between 0.65 and 0.85
#at night, the sunlight time would be replace as the median of the sunlight time at day
X0203_Taipei$air_emissivity <- 0
X0203_Taipei$SS01 <- sapply(X0203_Taipei$SS01, as.numeric)</pre>
for (i in 1:nrow(X0203 Taipei)){
  if (X0203 Taipei[i,18] == -9999){
    X0203_Taipei[i,49] <- 0.85 - 0.2*median(X0203_Taipei$SS01[which(X0203_Taipei$SS01!=-9999
)], na.rm = TRUE)
  }
  else{
    X0203_Taipei[i,49] <- 0.85 - 0.2*X0203_Taipei[i,18]</pre>
  }
}
data$ILR 0203 <- X0203 Taipei$air emissivity * 5.67 * 10^(-8) * (X0203 Taipei$TX01+273.15)^4
#land emissivity type as short grass is 0.95
data$OLR_0203 <- 0.95 * 5.67 * 10^(-8) * (X0203_Taipei$TX01+273.15)^4
data$NR 0203 <- (data$ISR 0203-data$OSR 0203) + (data$ILR 0203-data$OLR 0203)
#doing the same for 0820 data
data$ISR 0820 <- X0820 Taipei$SS02 * 10^6 / 3600
#albedo of land type as short grass is 0.26
data$OSR_0820 <- data$ISR_0820 * 0.26
#calculate air emissivity
#at night, the sunlight time would be replace as the median of the sunlight time at day
X0820_Taipei$air_emissivity <- 0
X0820_Taipei$SS01 <- sapply(X0820_Taipei$SS01, as.numeric)</pre>
for (i in 1:nrow(X0820_Taipei)){
  if (X0820 Taipei[i,18] == -9999){
    X0820_Taipei[i,49] <- 0.85 - 0.2*median(X0820_Taipei$SS01[which(X0820_Taipei$SS01!=-9999
)], na.rm = TRUE)
  #at 6 A.m & 6 P.M. the sunlight is 0 but may due to the sun has gone down, so we take value
 one hour before
  else if (X0820_Taipei[i,18] == 0){
    X0820_Taipei[i,49] <- X0820_Taipei[i-1,49]</pre>
  }
  else{
    X0820_Taipei[i,49] <- 0.85 - 0.2*X0820_Taipei[i,18]
  }
}
data$ILR_0820 <- X0820_Taipei$air_emissivity * 5.67 * 10^(-8) * (X0820_Taipei$TX01+273.15)^4
#land emissivity type as short grass is 0.95
data$OLR 0820 <- 0.95 * 5.67 * 10^(-8) * (X0820 Taipei$TX01+273.15)^4
data$NR 0820 <- (data$ISR 0820-data$OSR 0820) + (data$ILR 0820-data$OLR 0820)
```

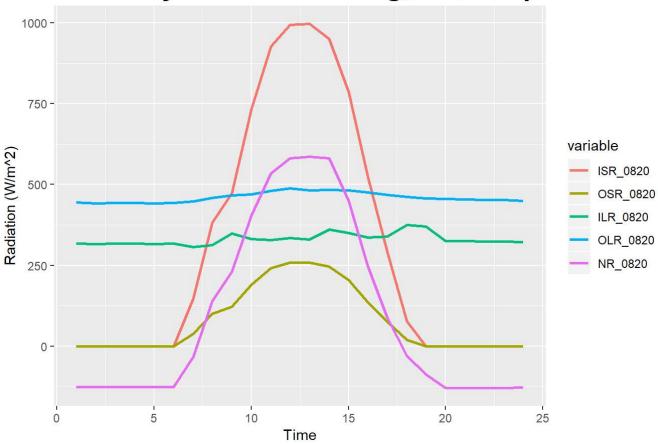
```
# plot
library(ggplot2)
library(reshape2)
data2 <- melt(data[,c(1:6)], id.vars="Time")
data3 <- melt(data[,c(1,7,8,9,10,11)], id.vars="Time")
ggplot(data2, aes(x=Time, y=value, color=variable)) + geom_line(size=1) + ylab("Radiation (W/m^2)") +
    ggtitle("The All-Day Radiation on Feb, 3 in Taipei") + theme(plot.title = element_text(size = 20, face = "bold", hjust = 0.5))</pre>
```

The All-Day Radiation on Feb, 3 in Taipei



ggplot(data3, aes(x=Time, y=value, color=variable)) + geom_line(size=1) + ylab("Radiation (W/
m^2)") +
 ggtitle("The all-day Radiation on Aug, 20 in Taipei") + theme(plot.title = element_text(siz
e = 20, face = "bold", hjust = 0.5))

The all-day Radiation on Aug, 20 in Taipei



2. Explain

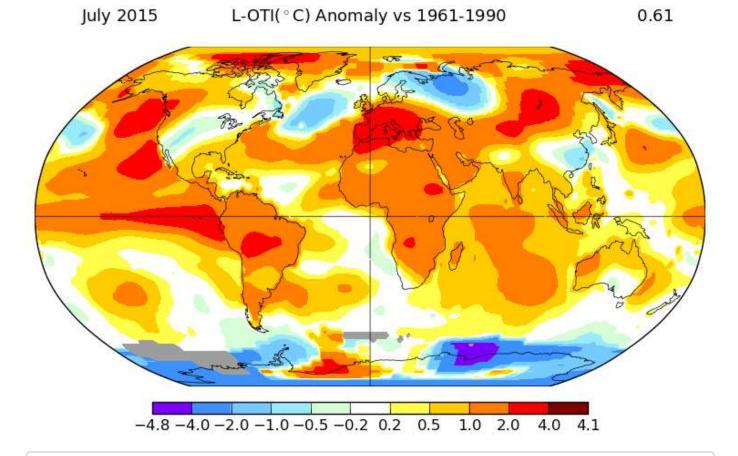
在二月三日的地表能量收支圖中,可以看到長波輻射(LR)的值明顯高過短波輻射(SR)的值,短波輻射雖會在白天因太陽輻射而增加,但因為大氣中的微小粒子較多且雲層較厚,大氣散射(scattering)的現象嚴重,所以地表接收到的短波輻射有限;而在八月二十日的地表能量收支圖中,短波輻射在太陽升起後明顯上升,遠超過長波輻射的值,即是因為當天的天氣晴朗,沒有明顯的散射現象。綜合兩張圖來看,除了因散射現象導致短波輻射增幅不同外,,長波輻射在兩天的值都差不多,這可能是因為夏天的氣溫雖較高,但因雲層較薄且較高,發射率(emissivity)比起冬天來的低,因此冬天的雲層所輻射出的長波輻射較高,兩者相互抵消下兩天便有了差不多的長波輻射值。

Q2

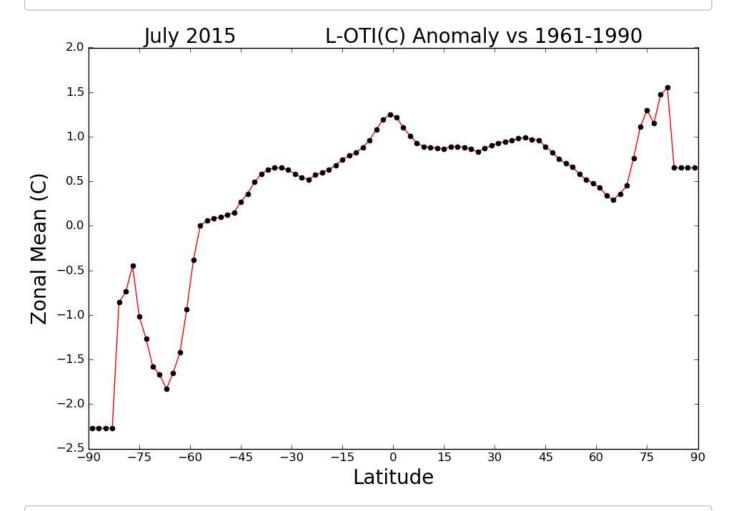
1. Map

knitr::include_graphics("2015_Jul_map.png")

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knitr::include_graphics("2015_Jul_zonal.png")



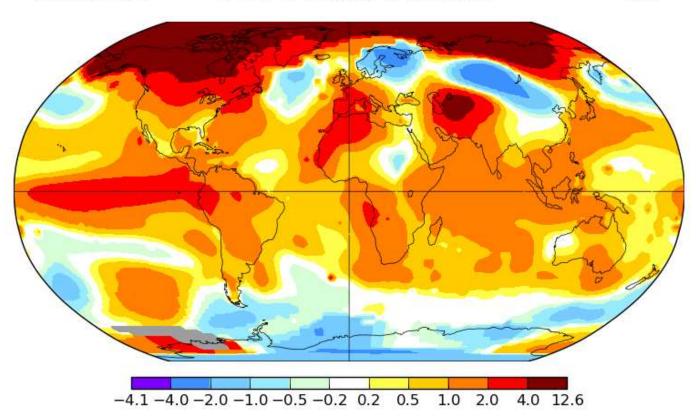
knitr::include_graphics("2016_Jan_map.png")

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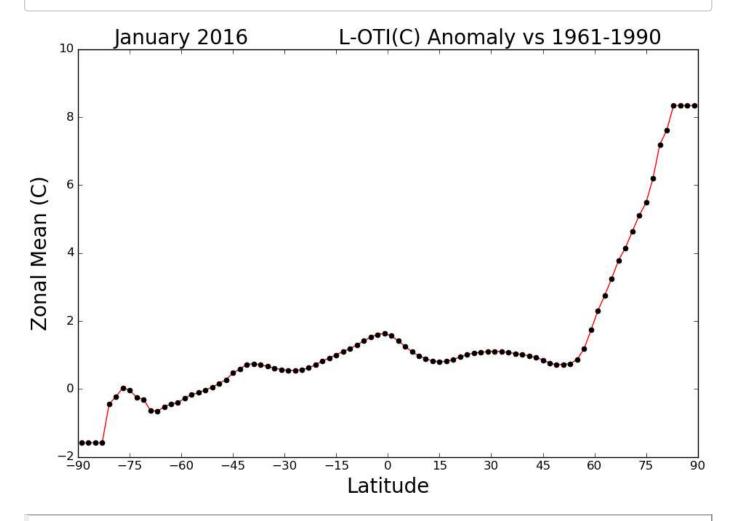
January 2016

L-OTI(° C) Anomaly vs 1961-1990

1.05



knitr::include_graphics("2016_Jan_zonal.png")



2. Explain

從圖中可以看到2015年七月的溫度與過去(1961-1990年的平均) 比起來升高超過攝氏2度的地區包含太平洋東部、南美洲中部、美 洲北端、歐洲西部及西伯利亞東部地區,NCEI的Global Climate Report中提到,這是自1880年有氣溫紀錄以來,全球陸地與海洋 平均氣溫最高的一個月,若單從陸地溫度來看,這也是有紀錄, 來氣溫第六高的一個月,特別是非洲大陸更是第二高的紀錄,上 方提到的幾個比平均溫度高超過攝氏2度的地區,幾乎也都是迎 麼史上前幾高的月均溫;然而,也有零星地區出現了比基值更低 的溫度,如俄國西部、東亞與美國中部。以海平面溫度一年特別 強烈的聖嬰現象(El Nino)有關,至於南極大陸的部分地區則是自有紀錄以來最高的海平面月均溫,這個高溫與這一年特別 可見是自有紀錄以來最高的海關,至於南極大陸的部分地區則用 了比起過去更低的溫度。聖嬰現象帶來的影響一直持 到兩在接近北極圈的地區溫度明顯比起過去上升許多,若單從來 看,這是有紀錄以來第二熱的一月,而從海平面溫度來 看,這是有紀錄以來第二熱的一月,而從海平面溫度來 看,這則是紀錄上最熱的一月,時別是在北極海與東太平均溫度來 看,這則是紀錄上最熱的一月,而從海平本等 地溫度來看,這是有紀錄以來第二熱的一月,而從海平面溫度來 看,這則是紀錄上最熱的一月,特別是在北極海與東太平均溫度可 能都明顯地高於過去,因此在NCEI的報告中特別強調了這次的聖 嬰現象格外強烈,才造成如此不尋常的高溫。