正压原始方程模式实习报告

可在https://github.com/leosssssss/NumericalModelingFinalExp查看完整内容

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实习目的与要求

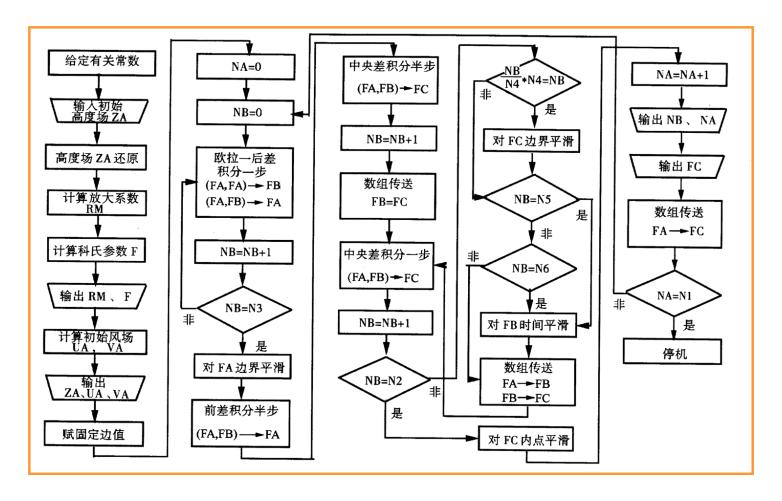
实习目的

通过正压原始方程模式的实习,加深理解该章所学的基本内容;掌握当今制作数值天气预报的一般方法和主要步骤;并在数值计算、编制程序和上机操作等方面得到进一步训练。

实习要求

以1973年4月29日08时(北京时)我国东北、华北地区500百帕等压面位势高度场及地转风场作为初值,采用固定的水平侧边界条件,应用正压原始方程二次守恒平流格式的模式,制作未来24小时有限区域500百帕位势高度场和风场的预报,并写一份实习报告。

模式的主要计算框图



实习任务

编写2个子程序: 五点平滑子程序、地转风初值子程序

1. 五点平滑公式

$$ilde{F}_{i,j}^{x,y} = F_{i,j} + rac{S}{4} \left(F_{i+1,j} + F_{i,j+1} + F_{i-1,j} + F_{i,j-1} - 4 F_{i,j}
ight)$$

2. 地转风公式

$$u_{i,j} = u_{i,j}^0 = -rac{m_{i,j}grac{\partial z_{i,j}^0}{\partial y}}{f_{i,j}}$$

$$v_{i,j} = v_{i,j}^0 = rac{m_{i,j}grac{\partial z_{i,j}^0}{\partial x}}{f_{i,j}}$$

完成四个讨论

- 1. 只做正平滑和做正逆平滑的对比试验;
- 2. 地转风子程序中不同差分格式的数值试验;
- 3. 是否做边界平滑和内点平滑的数值试验;
- 4. 是否做时间平滑的数值试验。

实习程序(自己编制的子程序)

1. 地转风(使用中央差)

```
subroutine cgw(ua,va,za,rm,f,d,m,n)
  ! using: zyc
 dimension ua(m,n),va(m,n),za(m,n),f(m,n),rm(m,n)
 g = 9.8
 ! not at the boundary, using zyc
 do i=2, m-1
        do j=2, n-1
              ua(i, j) = -(rm(i, j) * g / f(i, j)) * (za(i, j+1) - za(i, j-1)) / (2 * d)
              va(i, j) = (rm(i, j) * g / f(i, j)) * (za(i+1, j) - za(i-1, j)) / (2 * d)
        end do
 end do
  ! at boundary
  ! the upper and lower part using qc and hc seprately
 do i=1, m
        ua(i, 1) = -(rm(i, 1) * g / f(i, 1)) * (za(i, 2) - za(i, 1)) / d
        ua(i, n) = -(rm(i, n) * g / f(i, n)) * (za(i, n) - za(i, n-1)) / d
 end do
  ! the left and right part using qc and hc seprately
 do j=1, n
        va(1, j) = (rm(1, j) * g / f(1, j)) * (za(2, j) - za(1, j)) / d
        va(m, j) = (rm(m, j) * g / f(m, j)) * (za(m, j) - za(m-1, j)) / d
  end do
  end
```

2. 地转风 (使用前差)

```
subroutine cgw(ua,va,za,rm,f,d,m,n)
! using: qc
dimension ua(m,n),va(m,n),za(m,n),f(m,n),rm(m,n)
g = 9.8
! not at the boundary, using: qc
do i=2, m-1
      do j=2, n-1
            ua(i, j) = -(rm(i, j) * g / f(i, j)) * (za(i, j+1) - za(i, j)) / d
            va(i, j) = (rm(i, j) * g / f(i, j)) * (za(i+1, j) - za(i, j)) / d
      end do
end do
! at boundary
! the upper and lower part using qc and hc seprately
do i=1, m
      ua(i, 1) = -(rm(i, 1) * g / f(i, 1)) * (za(i, 2) - za(i, 1)) / d
     ua(i, n) = -(rm(i, n) * g / f(i, n)) * (za(i, n) - za(i, n-1)) / d
end do
! the left and right part using qc and hc seprately
do j=1, n
      va(1, j) = (rm(1, j) * g / f(1, j)) * (za(2, j) - za(1, j)) / d
      va(m, j) = (rm(m, j) * g / f(m, j)) * (za(m, j) - za(m-1, j)) / d
end do
end
```

3. 地转风(使用后差)

```
subroutine cgw(ua,va,za,rm,f,d,m,n)
! using: hc
dimension ua(m,n),va(m,n),za(m,n),f(m,n),rm(m,n)
g = 9.8
! not at the boundary, using: hc
do i=2, m-1
      do j=2, n-1
            ua(i, j) = -(rm(i, j) * g / f(i, j)) * (za(i, j) - za(i, j-1)) / d
            va(i, j) = (rm(i, j) * g / f(i, j)) * (za(i, j) - za(i-1, j)) / d
      end do
end do
! at boundary
! the upper and lower part using qc and hc seprately
do i=1, m
      ua(i, 1) = -(rm(i, 1) * g / f(i, 1)) * (za(i, 2) - za(i, 1)) / d
      ua(i, n) = -(rm(i, n) * g / f(i, n)) * (za(i, n) - za(i, n-1)) / d
end do
! the left and right part using qc and hc seprately
do j=1, n
      va(1, j) = (rm(1, j) * g / f(1, j)) * (za(2, j) - za(1, j)) / d
      va(m, j) = (rm(m, j) * g / f(m, j)) * (za(m, j) - za(m-1, j)) / d
end do
end
```

4. 五点平滑

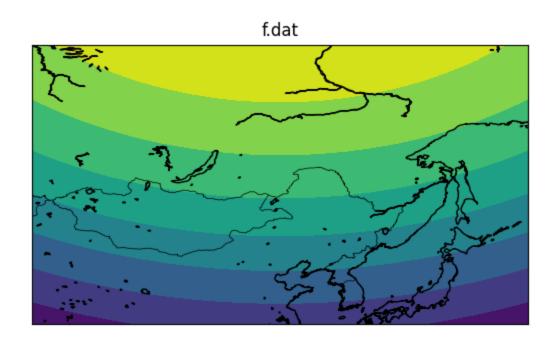
```
subroutine ssip(a,w,s,m,n,k,l)
      ! a: argument; w: wa; s: ; m: grids in x axis; n: grids in y axis;
      ! raise error when input the invalid argument
      integer :: m, n
      dimension a(m, n), w(m, n)
      real :: s
      integer :: 1
      if (1 == 0) then
            return
      elseif (1 /= 1 .and. 1 /= 2) then
            stop "INvalid value: `1`"
      end if
      ! do the first smoothing
      do i=2, m-1
            do j=2, n-1
                  w(i, j) = a(i, j)+s/4*(a(i+1, j)+a(i, j+1)+a(i, j-1)-4*a(i, j))
            end do
      end do
      ! if have to smoothing again, do it on the original array
      if (1==2) then
            S = -S
            do i=2, m-1
                  do j=2, n-1
                        w(i, j) = w(i, j) + s/4*(w(i+1, j)+w(i, j+1)+w(i, j-1)-4*w(i, j))
                  end do
            end do
      else
      ! else, return the array after transform into the right format
            do i=2, m-1
                  do j=2, n-1
                        a(i, j) = w(i, j)
                  end do
            end do
      endif
end
```

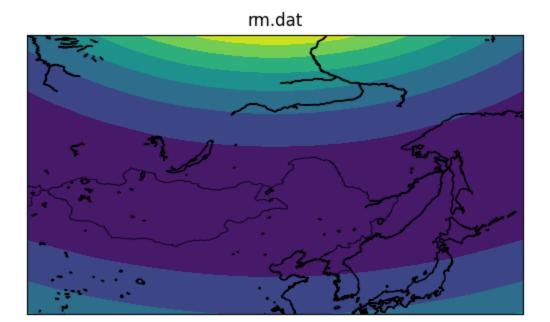
3. 绘图程序

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.basemap import Basemap
# x axis
x_start = 85
x_{interval} = 3.5
x_count = 20
x_axis = [x_start + x_interval * i for i in range(x_count)]
# y axis
y_start = 32.5
y_interval = 2.5
y_count = 16
y_axis = [y_start + y_interval * i for i in range(y_count)]
dirs = r'F:\202183300574' # the direction of work space
for file in os.listdir(dirs):
    # read files one by one and draw
    f = np.genfromtxt(os.path.join(dirs, file))
    # skip the 0 size file
    if f.size == 0:
        continue
   # initalize the map
    m = Basemap(projection='cyl', llcrnrlat=32.5, urcrnrlat=70, llcrnrlon=85, urcrnrlon=151.5, ι
    # draw boundaries
    m.drawcoastlines()
    m.drawcountries()
    # m.drawparallels(np.arange(32.5, 70, 2.5), labels=[1, 0, 0, 0])
    # m.drawmeridians(np.arange(85, 152, 3.5), labels=[0, 0, 0, 1])
    # draw figures
    plt.contourf(x_axis, y_axis, f)
    plt.title(file)
    plt.colorbar(label='m/s or m')
    plt.show()
```

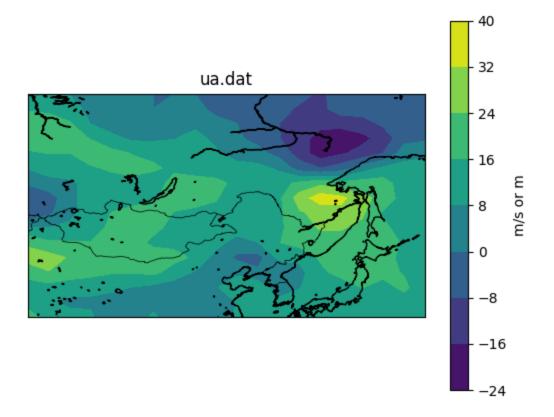
结果 (图形) 及其分析

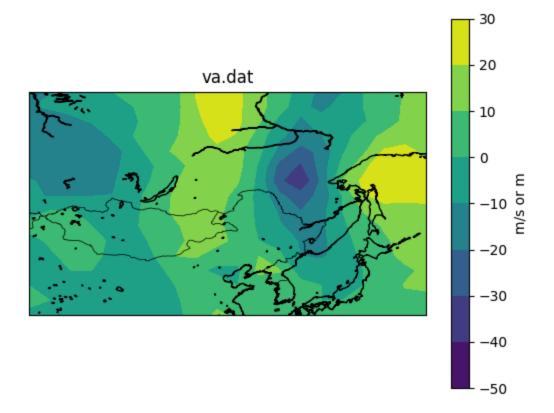
恒量argument

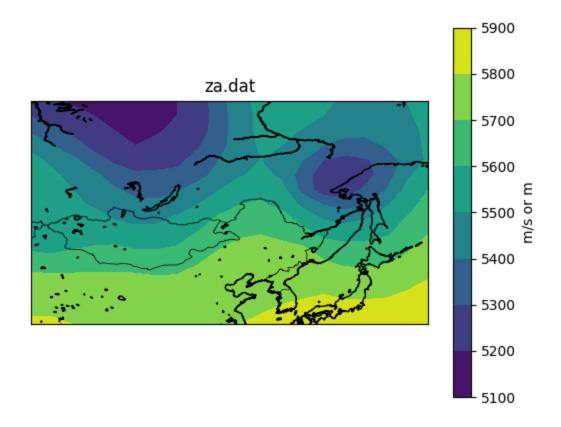




原始数据

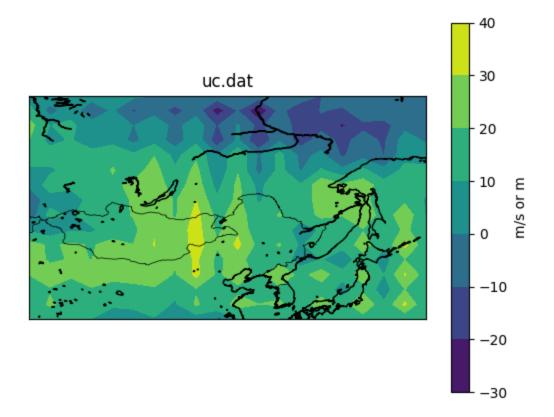


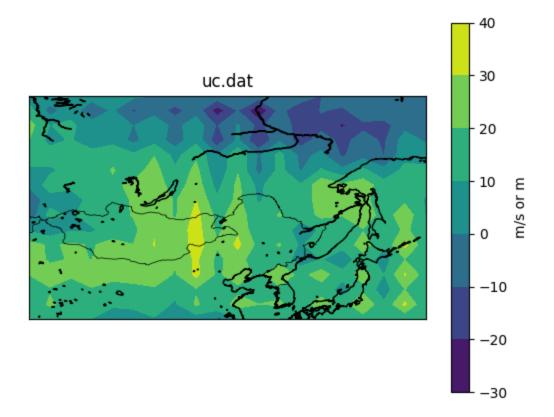


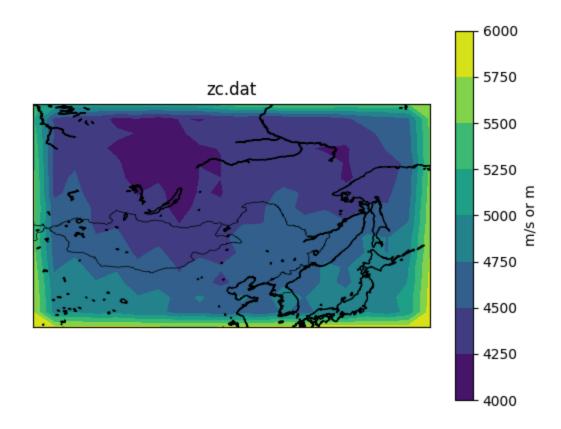


分析:根据三张图的信息,可以看出在外东北的上空存在明显的东北气旋,在中西伯利亚有明显的极涡存在。

正平滑且不静力初始化的情况

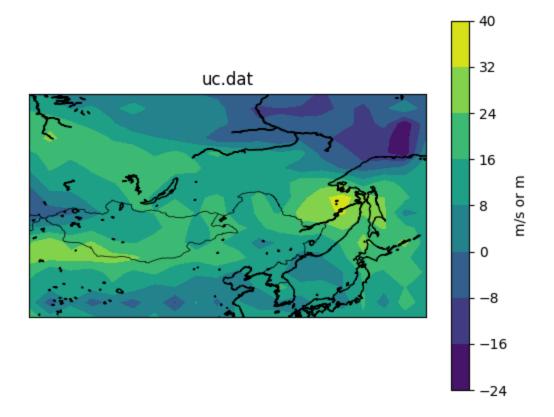


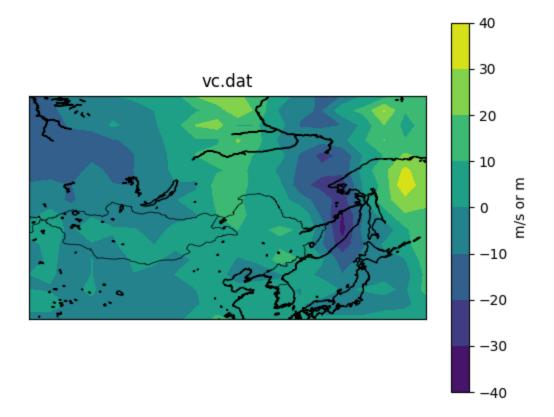


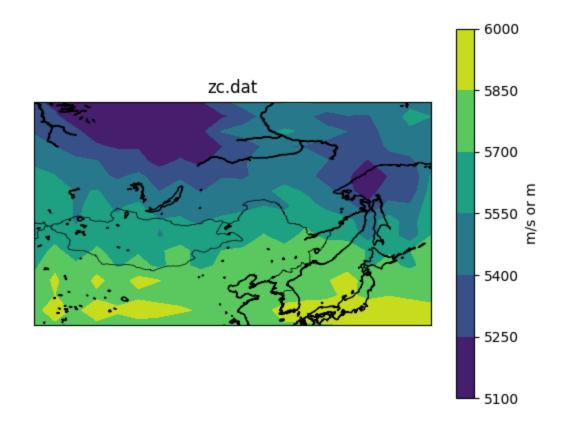


分析:与原始数据对比发现,在不进行静力初始化+只采取一次正平滑的情况下,预报的效果很差,产生了很多有棱有角的气团,也没有正确反映两个气旋的变化。而且在高度场上可以看出边界有明显的预测错误。

正逆平滑且不静力初始化的情况



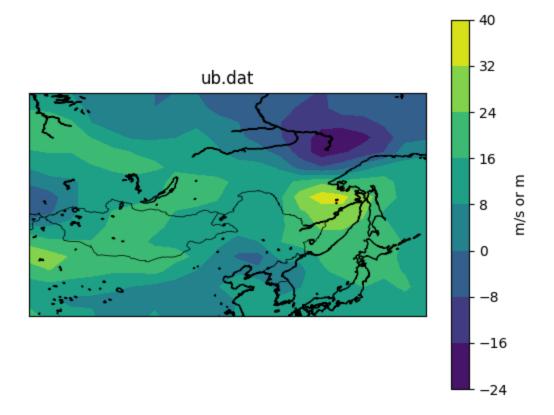


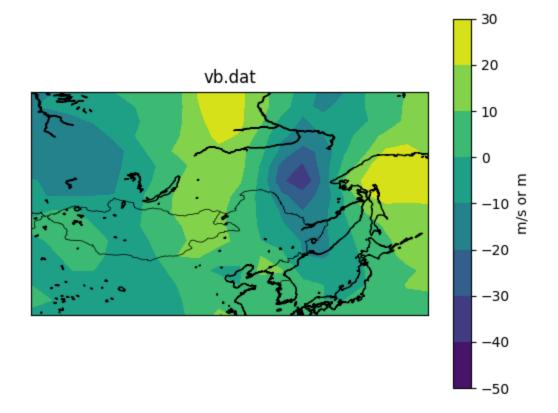


分析:在平滑过程中添加了一次逆平滑后,显著的提升了预测中气旋的平滑程度,消除了大部分等值线的棱角,同时反映出了两个气旋的特征。说明正逆平滑比单正平滑有更好的预报效果。

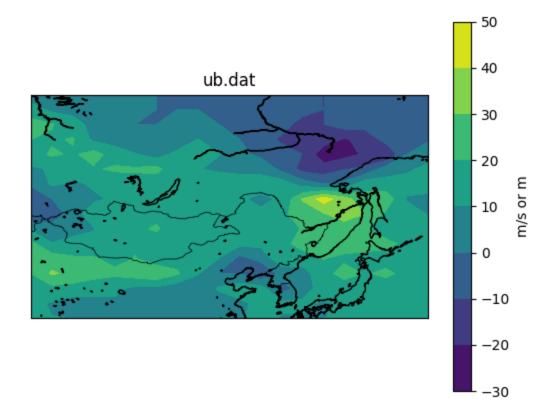
静力初始化的情况

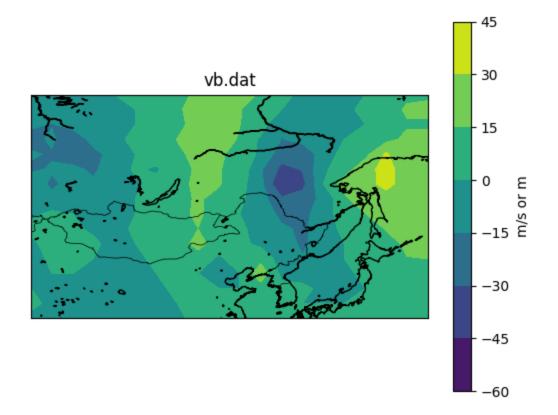
中央差



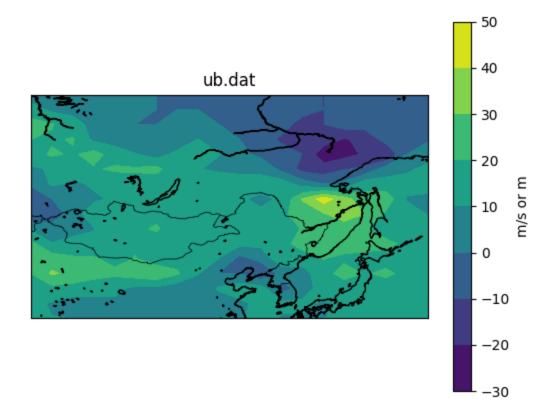


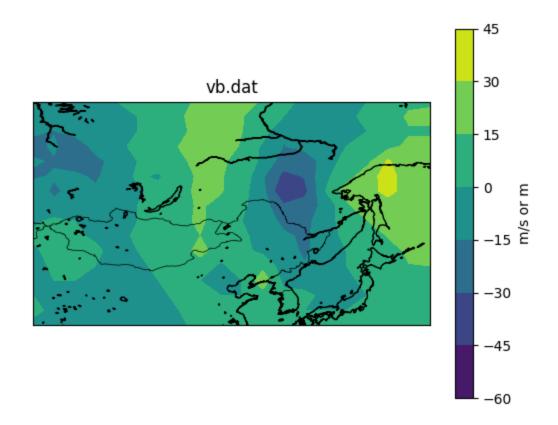
前插





后插

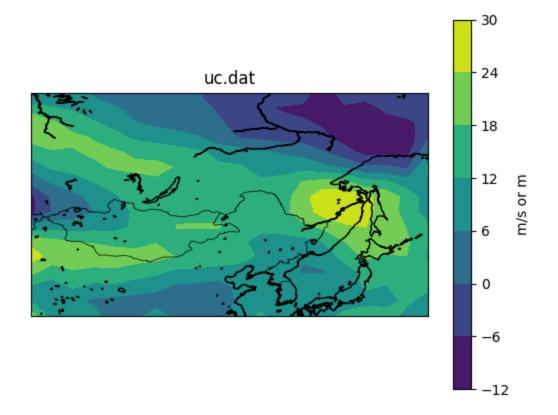


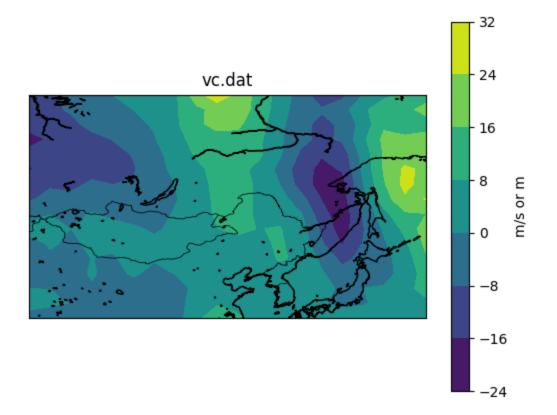


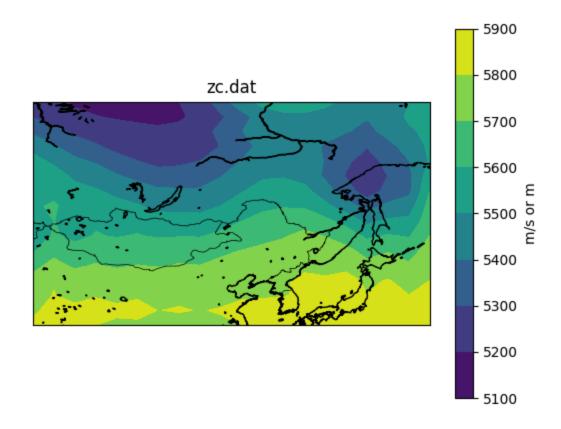
分析

三种差分格式在静力初始化时并没有产生明显的性能差异,均能基本正确地反映原始数据。 为了方便,后续皆使用中央差分的静力初始化方案。

正平滑且静力初始化的情况

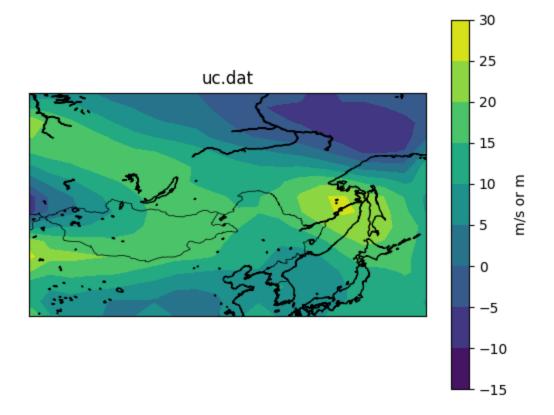


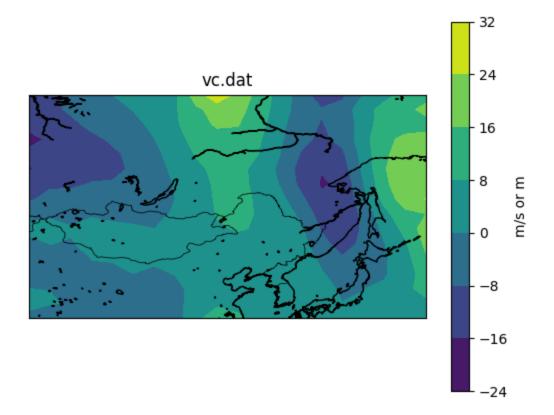


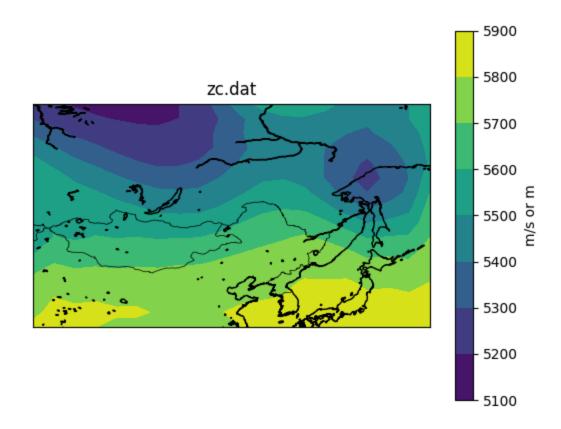


分析: 预测效果进一步提升,能够好的反映两个气旋的存在与强度,但还是存在一些棱角。说明单纯的正平滑还是不能完全滤去短波的同时减小对长波的影响,不过,静力初始化带来的预测效果提升仍然是相当的明显的

正逆平滑且静力初始化的情况



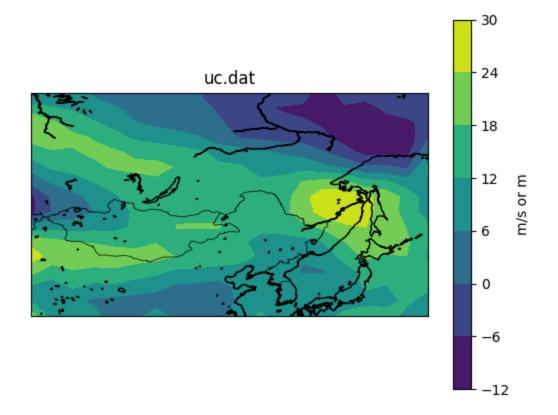


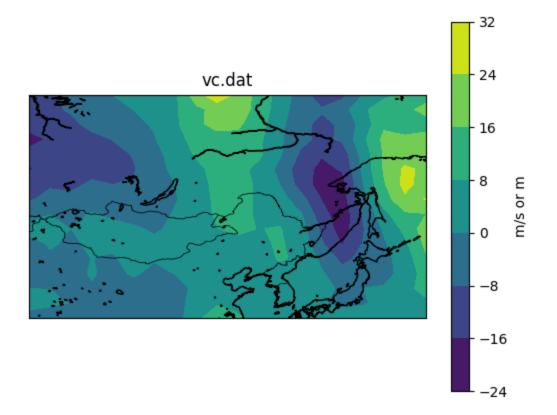


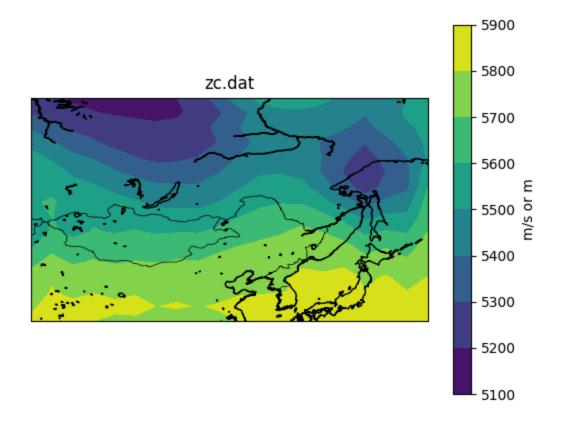
分析: 预测效果是最好的。能够基本准确的反映各个系统的特征,也不会出现明显的棱角,说明正 逆平滑在保留了长波的信息同时也很好的滤去了短波的影响。因此在预报的时候要结合正逆平滑以 及静力初始化使用以达到最好的预测效果。

在做正逆平滑且静力初始化后其他情况的讨论

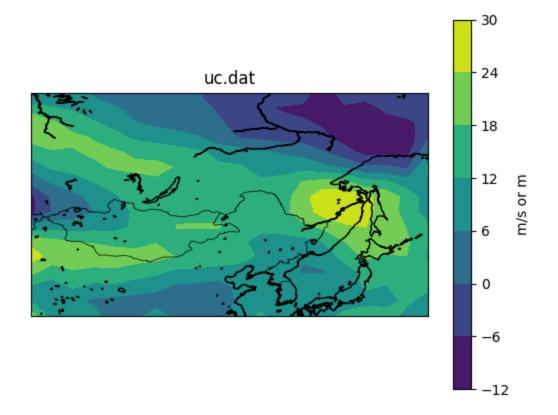
一、不做边界平滑的情况

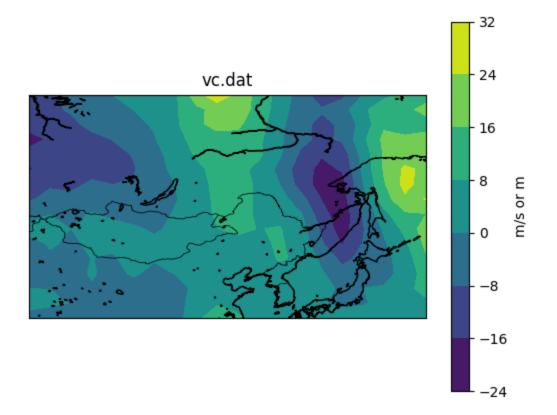


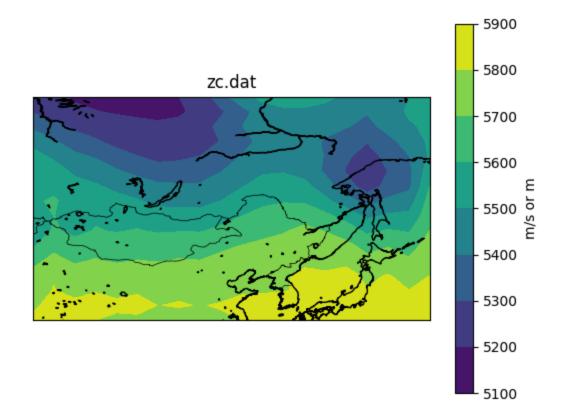




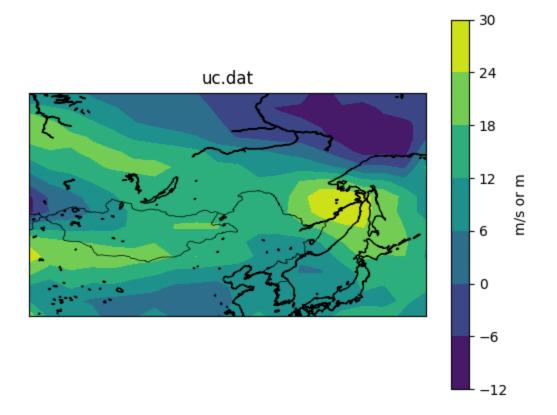
二、不做内点平滑的情况

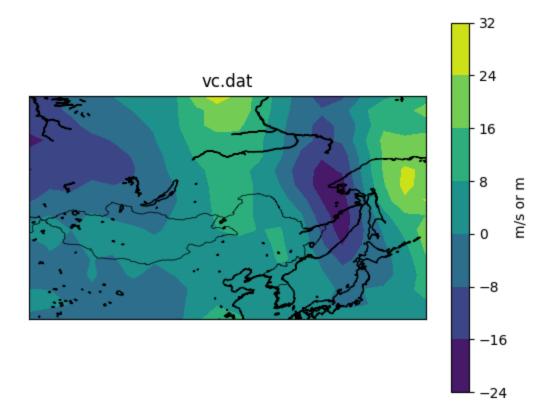


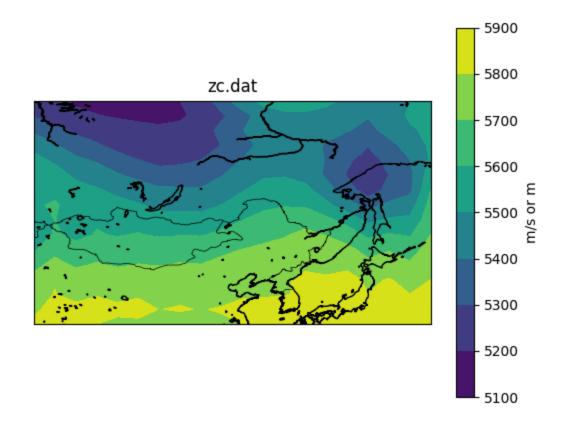




三、不做时间平滑的情况







讨论

似乎不做这些平滑只会对预测结果产生轻微的影响。

小结与讨论

经过上述实验过程,可以发现:

- 1. 影响预测准确程度最大的是静力初始化和平滑的方式,其中静力初始化的影响最为显著。
- 2. 对于本次实验来说,似乎不做时间、边界、内点这些平滑不会对实验结果产生太大的影响。
- 3. 不同的静力初始化的差分格式不会对结果产生太大的影响。
- 4. 建议:优先选做静力初始化和正逆平滑,其他的部分不会对准确程度产生太大的影响。