

To conclude section three, about gridded meteorological data, we will do a simple exercise. The problem here was that if we go back to the graphical user interface, where we created the user generated meteorological file, you will see that the text for that interface suggests that the resolution of the output that was generated was at 1 km. However the text in the tutorial section, okay, this text, suggests a resolution of 10 km. So the problem for you is to determine which is correct. The hint is to use one of the utility programs to examine the meteorological data file that you created in the last step.

So going back, and that meteorological data file by the way, is called stndata.bin. The solution to this problem is to go to the meteorology tab, select display data, and grid domain. Go ahead and select the name of the file that we want to examine. In this case it's stndata.bin. And we're going to plot every grid point and we're going to plot every latitude longitude degree interval.

And then go ahead and create the map. Now this map is a Postscript file that was created in the working directory, /hysplit4/working directory. It's called showgrid.ps. You can see here that there are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 grid points, approximately. Eleven grid points actually, over the one degree latitude interval. Now we know that there 111 kilometers per degree of latitude. Therefore each grid point represents a resolution of approximately 10 km. So that the text in the tutorial is correct but the text in the introductory section of the user interface is not. And that concludes the exercise.