



# Python Data Analysis and Visualization for Unstructured Grid Data

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## 1. Background

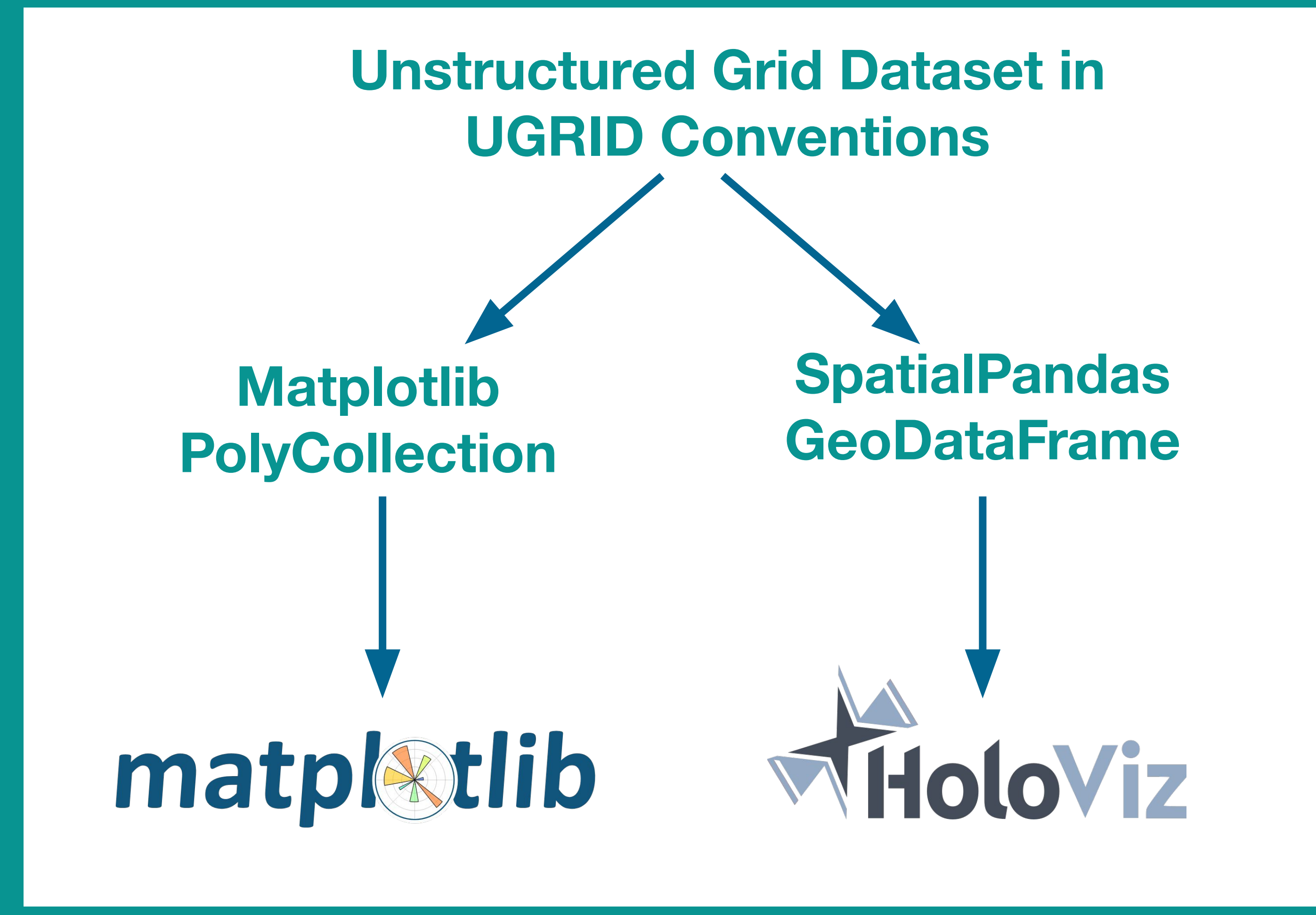
### Unstructured Grids

- Many climate and global weather modeling communities have begun to transition from simple structured grids to more scalable and flexible unstructured grids.
- Support for unstructured grids in the Scientific Python Ecosystem is limited, making standard data analysis routines much more challenging.

### UXarray

- UXarray is a Python package supported by project Raijin that provides tools for standard data analysis techniques that operate directly on unstructured grids.
- This year's SIParCS project focused on visualization of unstructured grids, including the development of functions to support visualization and the development of a Jupyter notebook to compare visualization methods.

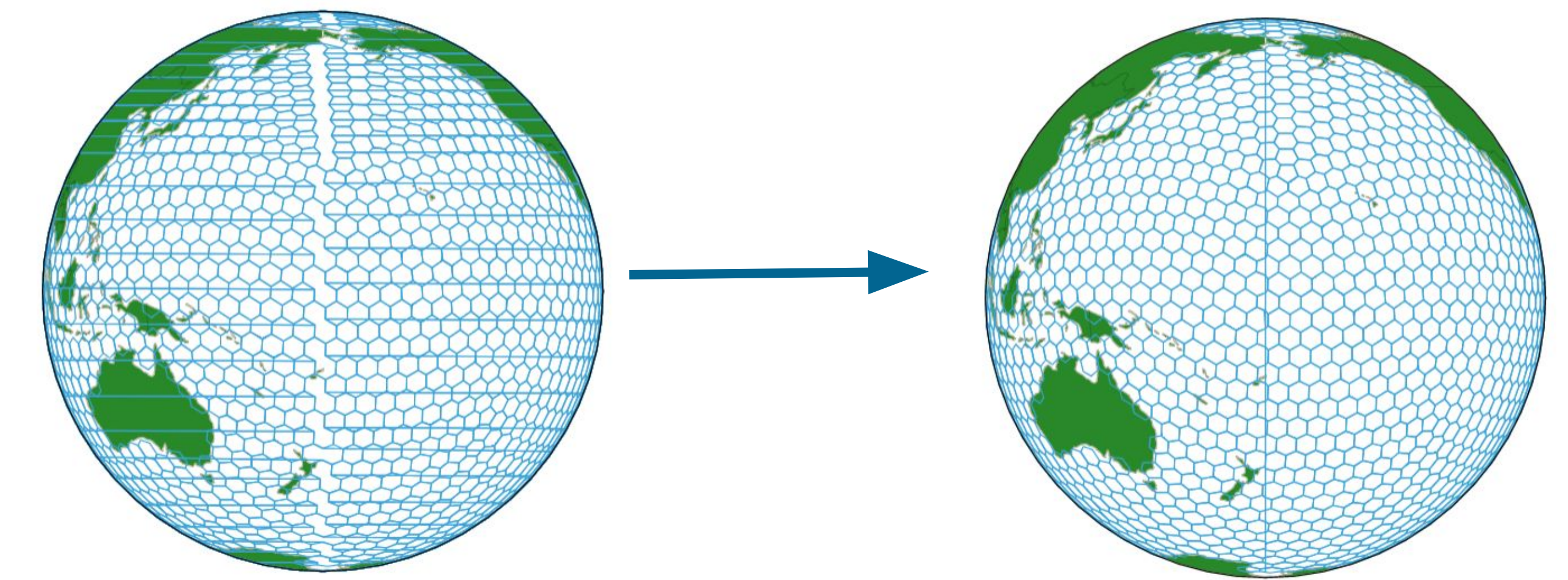
## 2. Workflow



## 3. Antimeridian Splitting

### Grids Reside on a Sphere

- The Antimeridian is the line at 180°E and 180°W. Polygons that cross this line wrap around the Earth
- UXarray uses the Python package **antimeridian** to split these polygons so that they connect to the Antimeridian



## 4. Visualization Comparisons

### Node and Edge Plots

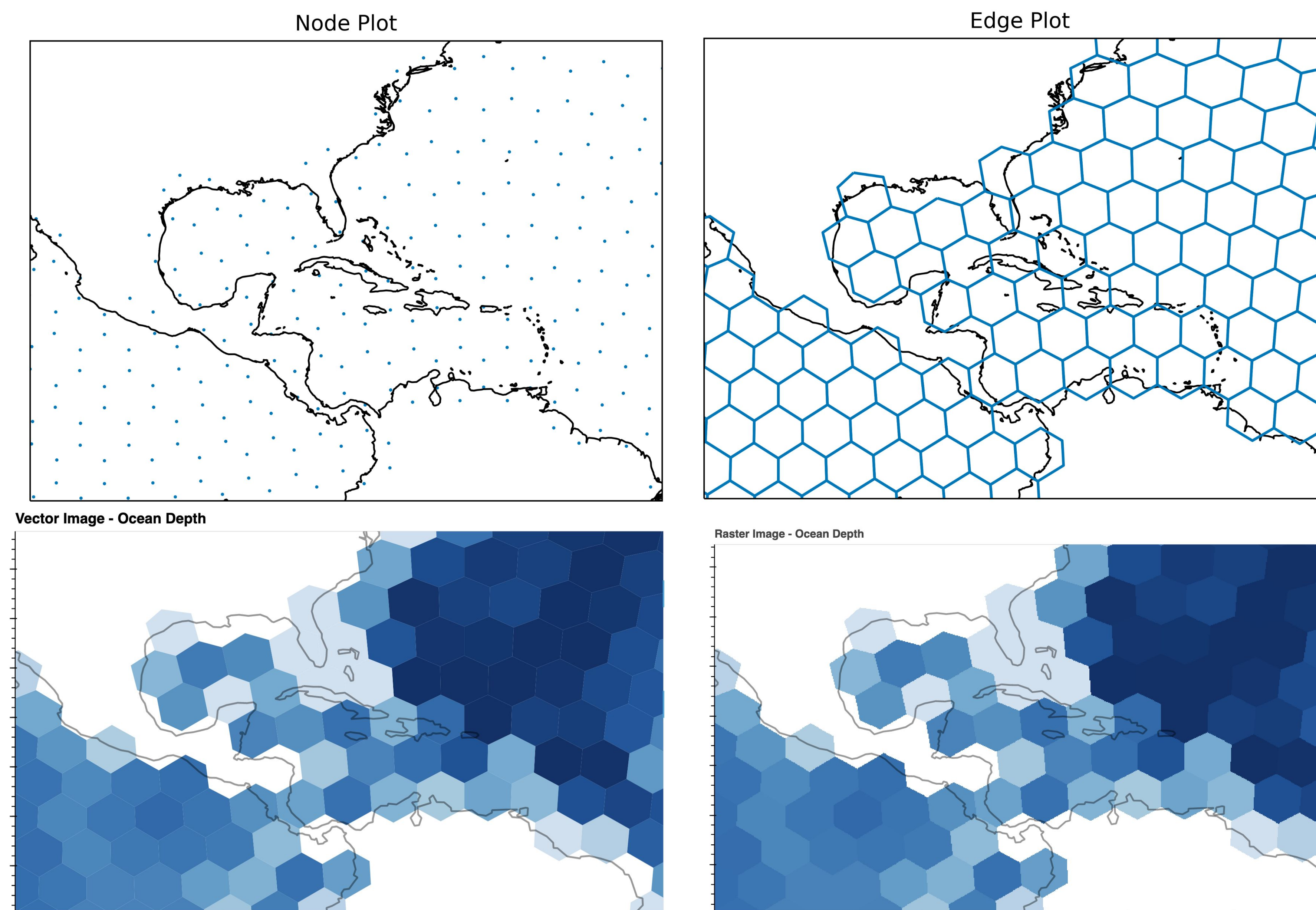
- If our goal is to view the geometries of the grid, we can create node plots or edge plots
- These are simple to make and quick to compute

### Vector Images

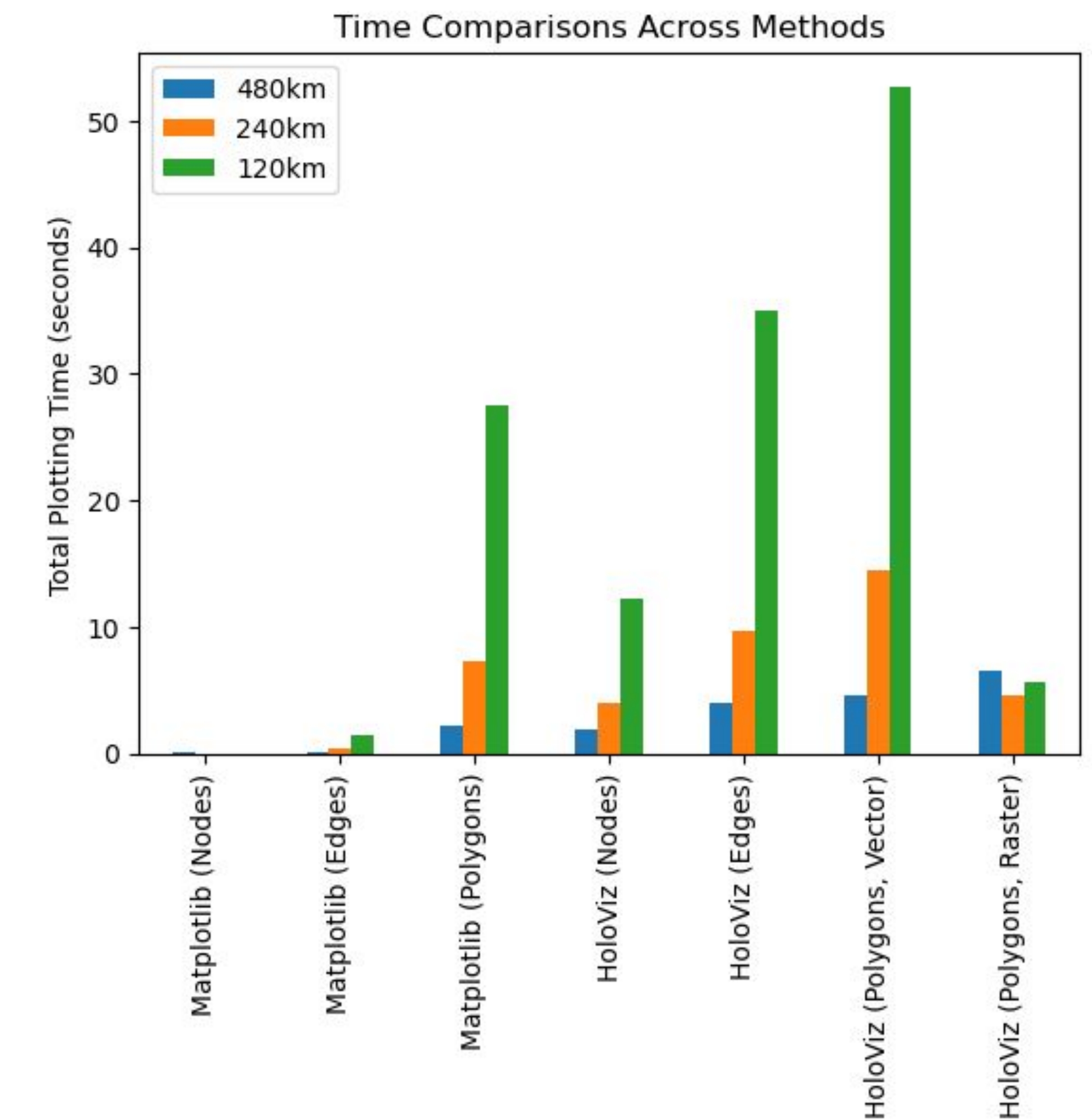
- Render each geometry individually
- Can be computationally expensive with large datasets

### Raster Images

- Approximate geometries with a grid of pixels
- Provide faster rendering



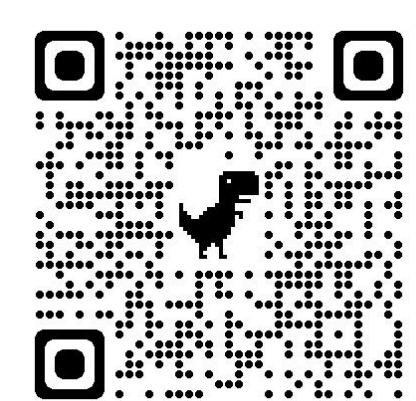
## 5. Conclusions



### Plot Comparisons Across Resolutions

- Node and Edge plots render quickly in Matplotlib and are ideal for viewing grid geometries.
- Plotting time for raster images are not dependent on the number of faces in a grid, making rasterization ideal for large datasets if image quality is not a priority.

## 6. Additional Information



Visualization Notebook

UXarray

