

Non geographic plots with `psxy`

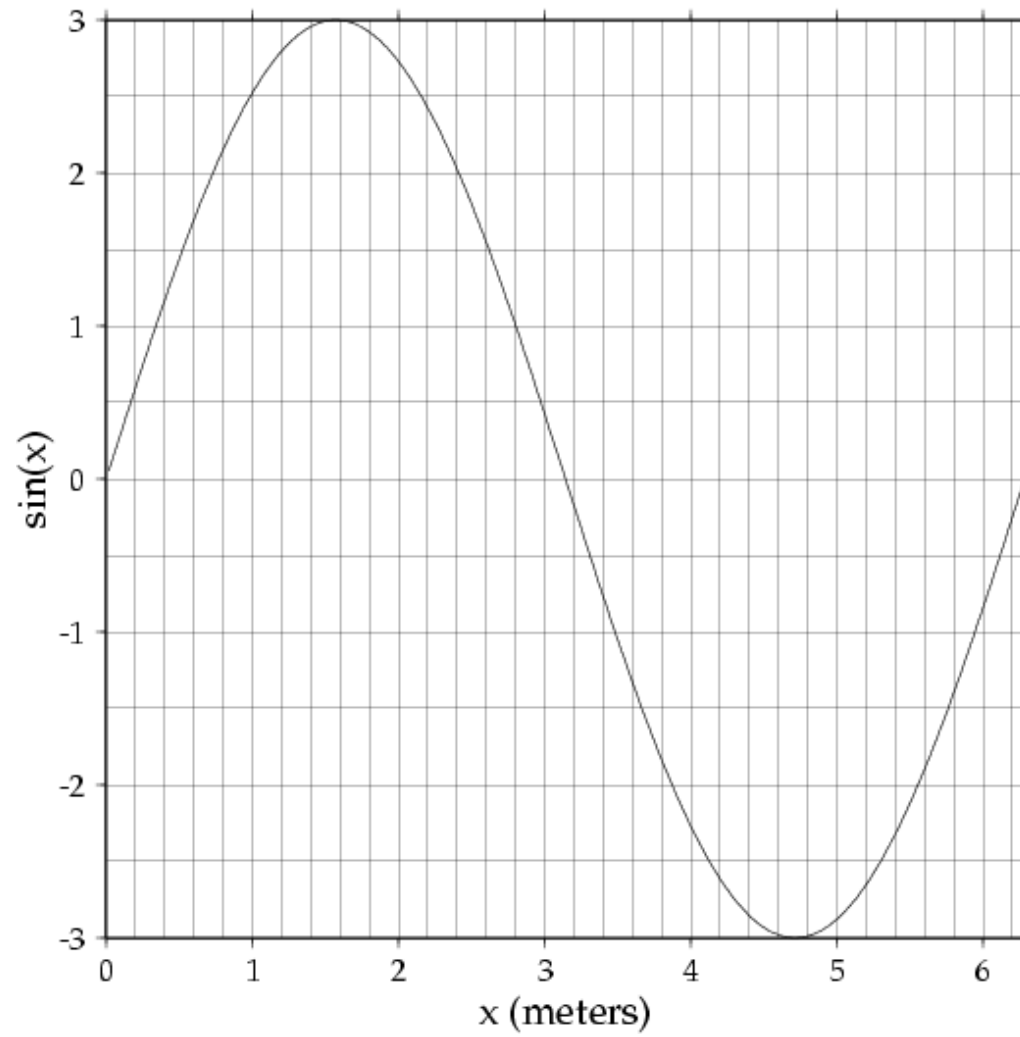
- GMT can be used to plot xy graphs
- Let's plot $y = 3\sin(x)$
- First, let's create a data file with `awk`:

```
echo 3 | awk '{for(i=1;i<=360;i++) \
    {r=i*3.14/180;print r,$1*sin(r)}}' > tmp.sin
```

- Then plot the data with `psxy`, using `-Jx`:

```
psxy tmp.sin -JX6.5i -R0/6.28/-3/3 -W2/0 -P \
-Bg0.2a1:"x (meters)":/g0.5a1:"sin(x)":WSne:."y = 3 sin(x)": \
> sin.ps
```

$$y = 3 \sin(x)$$

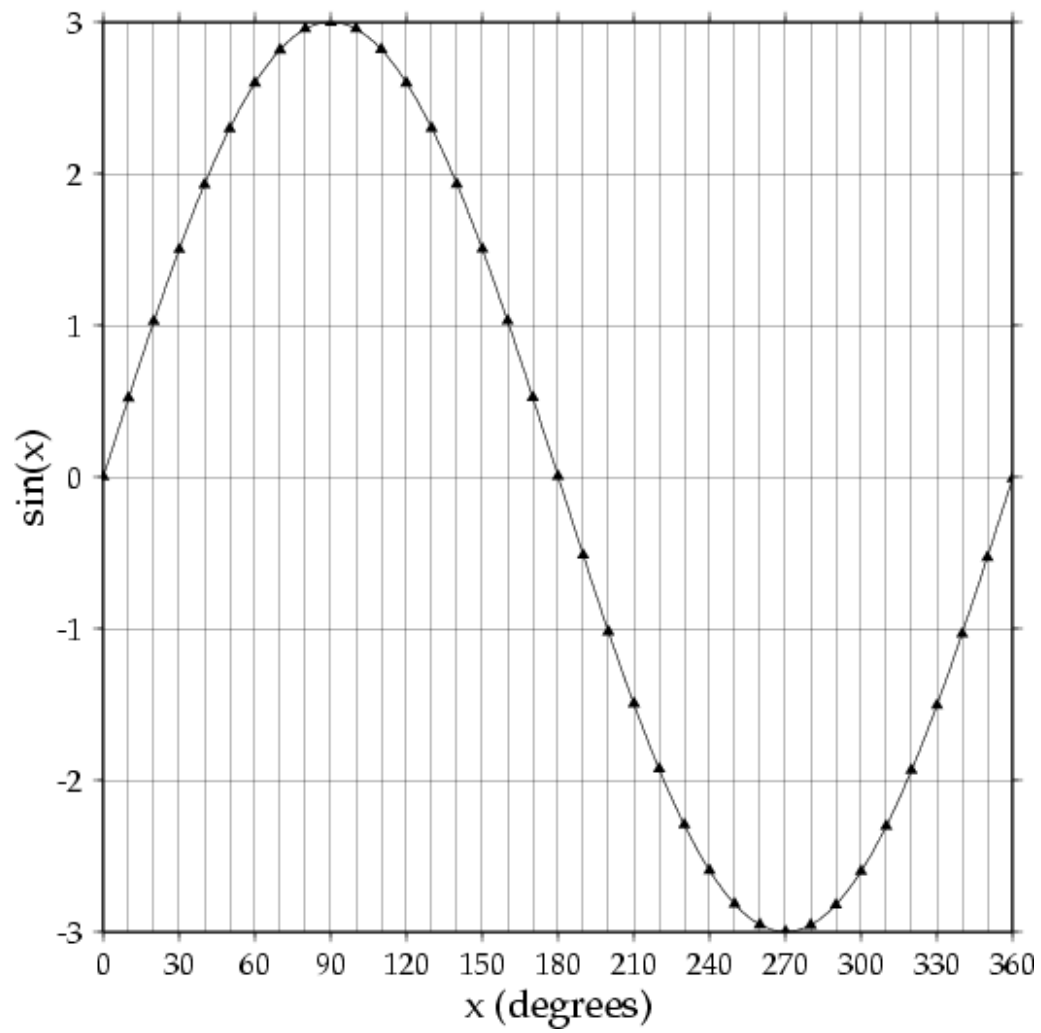


GMT knows maths...

- `gmtmath` can also be used to create the data file
- `gmtmath` is a Reverse Polish Calculator
- Use `man gmtmath` to get the (long) list of operators and functions available
- Then plot as triangles using `psxy` on top of previous graph

```
gmtmath -T0/360/1 T 3.14 MUL 180 DIV SIN 3 MUL = tmp.sin
gmtmath -T0/360/10 T 3.14 MUL 180 DIV SIN 3 MUL = tmp2.sin
psxy tmp.sin -JX6.5i -R0/360/-3/3 -W2/0 -P \
-Bg10a30:"x (degrees)"/:gla1:"sin(x)":WSne:."y = 3 sin(x)": -K \
> sin.ps
psxy tmp2.sin -JX -R -St0.1 -G0 -O >> sin.ps
```

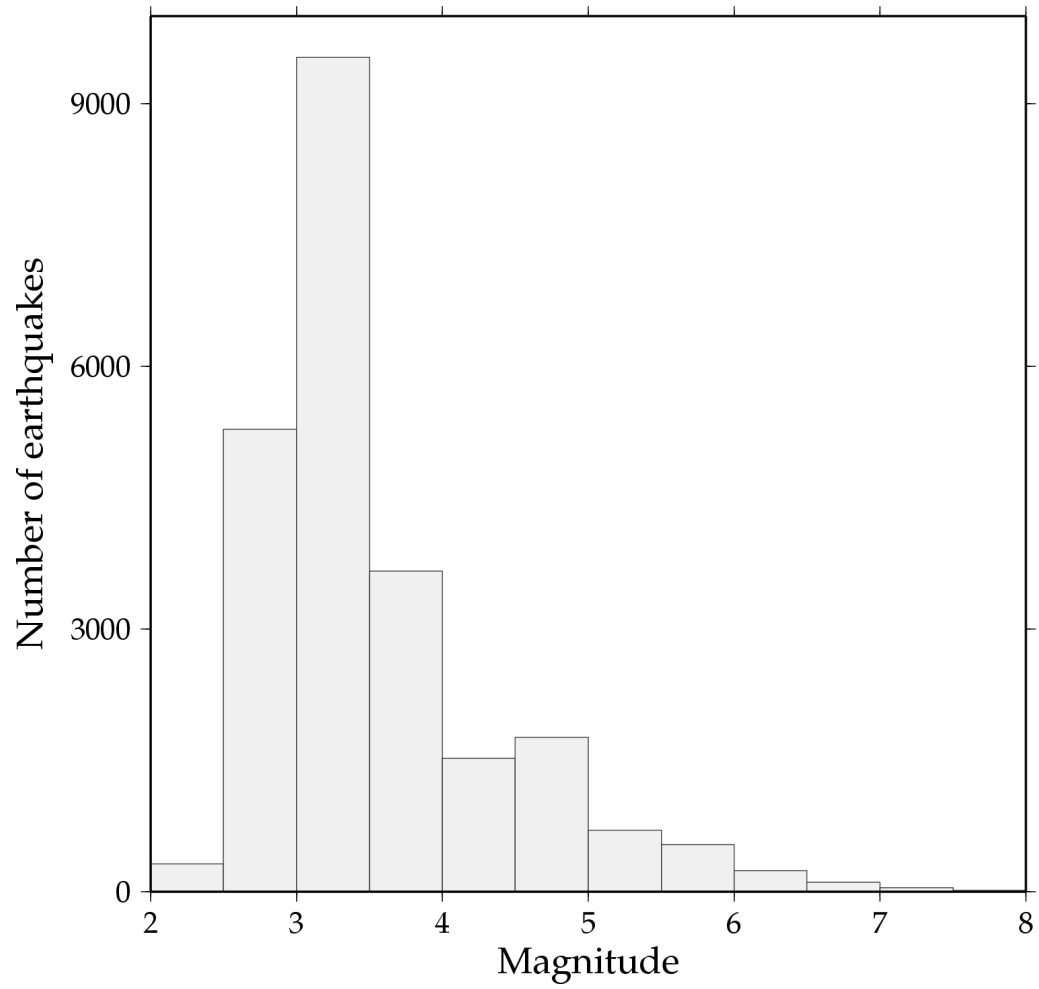
$$y = 3 \sin(x)$$



Plotting histograms

- Download `socal.sis`: lon lat magnitude for southern California
- Use `pshistogram` to plot the number of earthquakes per bin of 0.5 magnitude:

```
awk '{print $3}' socal.sis | \  
  pshistogram -JX6.5i -W0.5 \  
  -G240 -L1/0 -R2/8/0/10000 \  
  -Ba1:Magnitude:/a3000:"Number of earthquakes":WSne \  
  -P > socal.ps
```



Plotting histograms

- Use `pshistogram` to output the binned data:

```
awk '{print $3}' socal.sis | pshistogram -W0.5 -Io
```

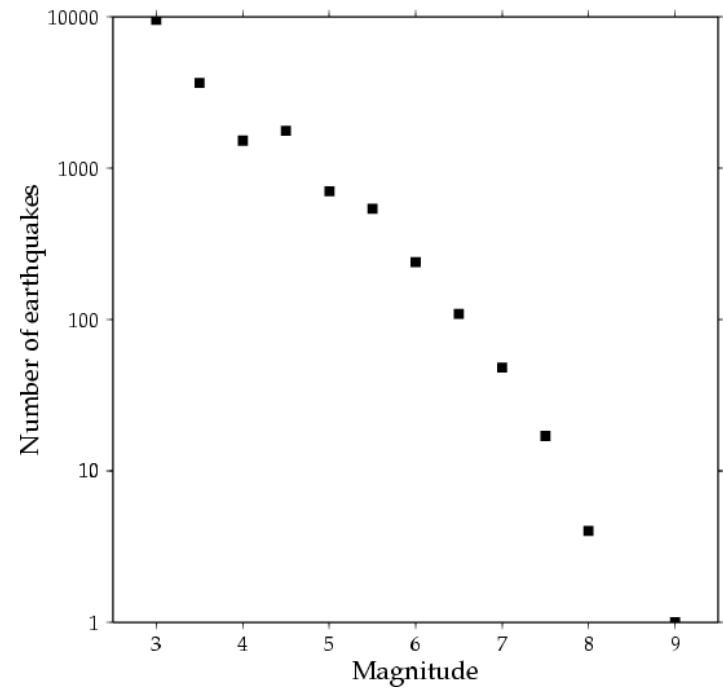
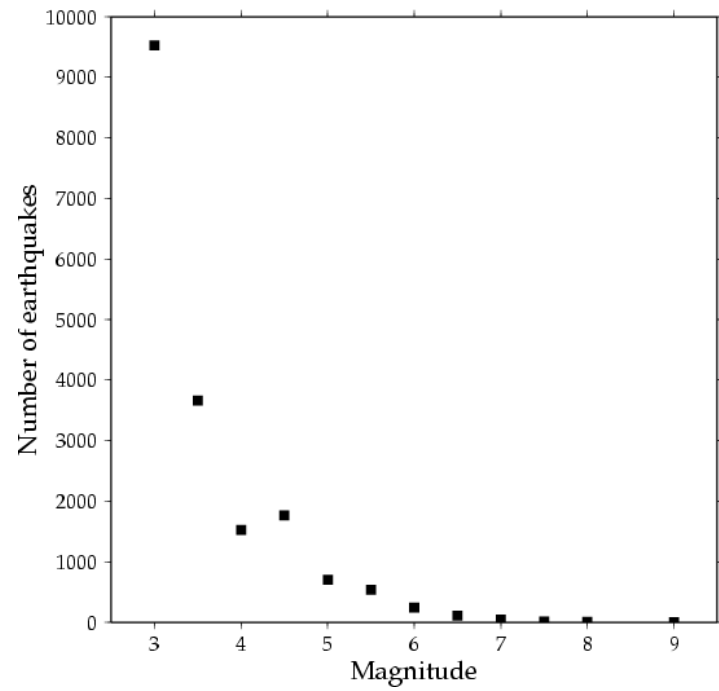
- Save output for $M > 3$ in `socal.bin`

- Plot the number of earthquakes as a function of magnitude:

```
psxy socal.bin -JX6.5i -R2.5/9.5/0/10000 \  
-Ba1:Magnitude:/a1000:"Number of earthquakes":WSne \  
-Ss0.15 -G0 -P > socal2.ps
```

- Same thing, using a semi-log scale:

```
psxy socal.bin -JX6.5i/6.5il -R2.5/9.5/1/10000 \  
-Ba1:Magnitude:/a1000:"Number of earthquakes":WSne \  
-Ss0.15 -G0 -P > socal2.ps
```

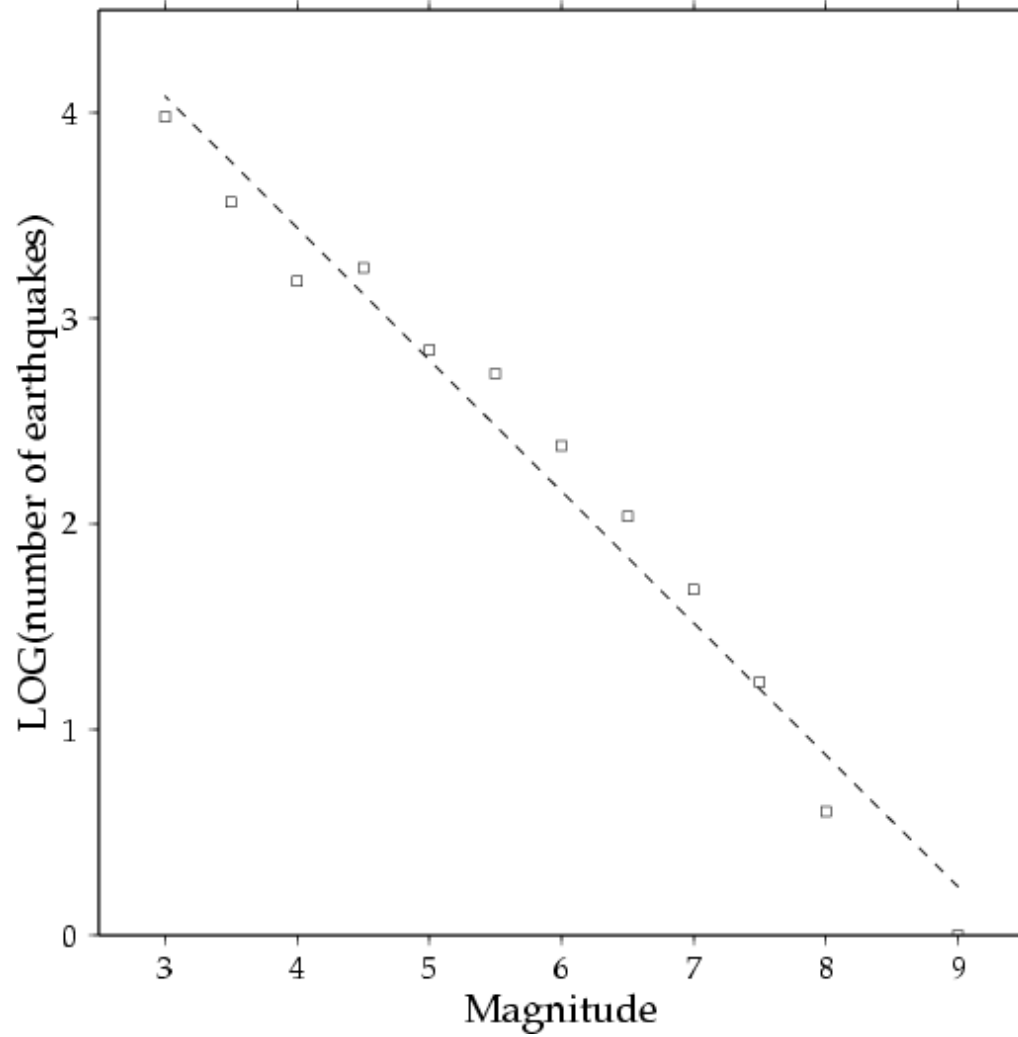


The Gutenberg relation:

$$\text{Log}(N) = a - b M$$

- Get Log of number of earthquakes per bin using `gmtmath`
- Use `trend1d` to fit a straight line through the data
- Use `psxy` to plot the data and the model

```
gmtmath -C1 socal.bin LOG10 = socal.log
trend1d socal.log -Fxm -N2 -V > socal.trend
psxy socal.log -JX6.5 -R2.5/9.5/0/4.5 \
  -Ba1:Magnitude:/a1:"LOG(number of earthquakes)":WSne \
  -Ss0.1 -W2/0 -K > socal2.ps
psxy socal.trend -JX6.5i -R -W3ta -0 >> socal2.ps
```



A word on GMT defaults...

- GMT uses a number of defaults for the annotation font, angle, basemap frame, ellipsoid for maps, etc.
- Type `man gmtdefaults` for a list of defaults
- If you are not happy with some of these defaults, you can change them with the command `gmtset`
- For instance:

```
gmtset ANOT_FONT 29
gmtset ANOT_FONT_SIZE 16
gmtset LABEL_FONT 29
gmtset LABEL_FONT_SIZE 20
gmtset HEADER_FONT 29
gmtset HEADER_FONT_SIZE 28
```

A word on GMT defaults...

- Defaults are stored in your working directory in file `.gmtdefaults`
- You can edit that file to change your defaults
- Useful defaults to changes, sometimes:
 - BASEMAP_TYPE
 - DEGREE_FORMAT
 - ANOT LABEL HEADER
 - MEASURE_UNIT
 - PAPER_MEDIA

Plotting a time series

- Let's plot an xy graph that shows the position of a GPS station as a function of time, with errors bars
- Go to http://www.eas.purdue.edu/ecalais/projects/denali/time_series/ and download files DRMC . N and DRMC . E
- Data file DRMC . N contains the north-south component, DRMC . E the east-west component
- Data format is as follows: date (in decimal year) - position (in mm) - uncertainty

Plotting a time series

- Find the data range: `minmax`

```
set RE = `minmax -I0.1/1 DRMC.E`
```

```
set RN = `minmax -I0.1/1 DRMC.N`
```

- Then plot:

```
psxy DRMC.E $RE -JX6.5/2.0 \  
-Ba0.5f0.1:"Dec. year":/a20f5:"EW (mm)":WSen:".DRMC": \  
-Ey0.02/2/255/0/0 -Sc0.03 -G255/0/0 -K -P -Y7i > drmc.ps
```

```
psxy DRMC.N $RN -JX6.5/2.0 \  
-Ba0.5f0.1:"Decimal year":/a20f5:"NS (mm)":WSen \  
-Ey0.02/2/255/0/0 -Sc0.03 -G255/0/0 -O -Y-3.3i >> drmc.ps
```

DRMC

