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Subject: Re: two issues with julian dates

Posted by [Josh](#) on Mon, 16 Jul 2007 22:11:06 GMT

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On Jul 12, 1:51 pm, David Fanning <n...@dfanning.com> wrote:

> Josh writes:

>> First of all, thank you educating me about this. I read a number of  
>> your articles on the precision of numbers, and I've finally got the  
>> double precision values I was seeking. However, when I try to put  
>> them on an x-axis, they appear to revert back to single precision  
>> values. The array of values are definitely double precision, and I  
>> set xtickformat='(F20.5)', but sadly the labels appear to be (single)  
>> floats disguised in the F20.5 format, and the data being plotted is  
>> clumped into groups instead of nice and continuous (perhaps because it  
>> sees big gaps in the x values due to their single precision?). I am  
>> hoping this is a minor step I've missed in the keywords to PLOT.

>

> The more I think about this, the more likely it seems to me  
> that the problem comes from converting doubles to strings.

> Have you read this article?

>

> [http://www.dfanning.com/misc\\_tips/dbl\\_to\\_str.html](http://www.dfanning.com/misc_tips/dbl_to_str.html)

>

> You might well have to write your own tick formatting function  
> to make this work the way you want it to work. It's just hard  
> to tell without seeing what you are doing.

>

> Cheers,

>

> David

>

> --

> David Fanning, Ph.D.

> Fanning Software Consulting, Inc.

> Coyote's Guide to IDL Programming:<http://www.dfanning.com/>

> Sepore ma de ni thui. ("Perhaps thou speakest truth.")

Having given up Julian dates, in lieu of a simpler route, I am now simply taking the date/time and storing it as a double with respect to the year (e.g. 3/21/2004 @ 12:17:44.767 = 2004.2903452730). All the variables used to create the value were born doubles, and stayed doubles all along.

Alas, the same problem persists. I can see the following:

```
IDL> print, ROltimeArr[85], format='(F20.10)'
2004.2903452730
```

But on the plot, I get 2004.2903 which is the above, sans the 'format' at the end. So, everything within  $\pm 0.0001$  (which happens to be about 20% of the data set) gets put on that x value.

I also tried subtracting 2004 from all the data, thinking that might help, but I simply get the same x values without the 2004 (e.g. 0.2903).

Just thought I'd post a minor update. If anyone else has ever had/solved this problem, I'd appreciate any advice

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