

## Методы обработки экспериментальных данных при моделировании геофизических процессов

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## Methods for processing experimental data in modeling geophysical processes

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*The use of a weighted cubic spline in the analysis of geophysical data is considered. A technique is proposed for calculating the vertical derivatives of meteorological elements from experimental data in the boundary layer of the atmosphere. The technique is based on the application of the regularization method and the use of weighted cubic splines. This is justified by the fact that in the surface layer of the atmosphere the wind speed, temperature and humidity, and other meteorological quantities vary according to the logarithmic law. A test case is given for calculating the vertical derivative, and the obtained values are compared with the analytical expression. Then, the comparison of vertical derivatives values from the experimental data calculated from the spline and the regularization method is considered. Examples of considered technique application for calculating the turbulence coefficient from the equations of motion from data on the wind speed profile in stationary and horizontally homogeneous conditions are given. The derivation of the formula for calculating the turbulence coefficient from the equations of motion is shown. The problem reduces to finding the derivatives and integrals of the given experimental functions. The solution of the problem in the test example is also demonstrated, where the obtained values of the turbulence coefficient are compared with the analytical solution. Then, the turbulence coefficient is calculated from the experimental data of wind speed profiles.*

**Keywords:** mathematical modeling; stationary horizontally uniform atmospheric boundary layer; wind speed; temperature and humidity of the air; turbulence coefficient; splines; weighted cubic spline; regularization method; least square method.

[1, 2].

[3].

[4-9].

[10].

[11, 12],

[13]

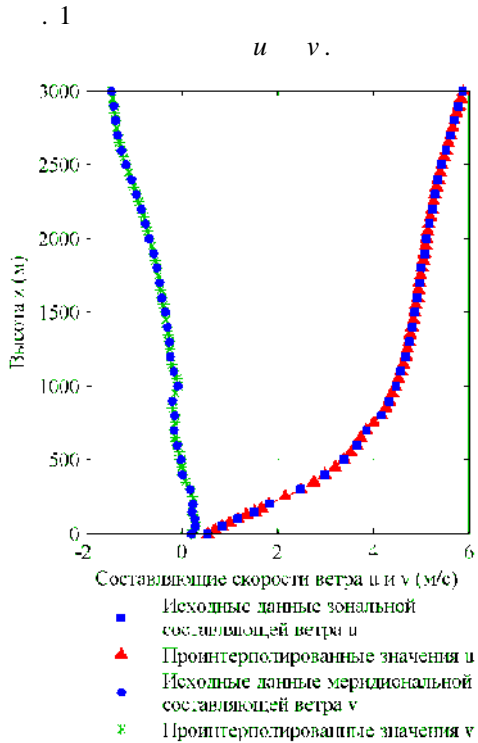
[14, 15]

[16].

[17].

[17]

[18, 19].



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u v 0 – 3 000  
18  
1964–2010 . [11]. . 1,

[16, 17].

[20],

$(z_0, z_N)$   
 $f(z)$ ,  
 $z_i$

$y_i (y_i = f(z_i)).$   
 $(z_1, z_2) \in (z_0, z_N),$

$f(z)$

$$f(z) = \varphi(z, c_k) + S(z), \quad (1)$$

$\varphi(z, c_k) — z c_k ;$   
 $c_k — ; S(z) —$

$\varphi(z, c_k)$   
 $(z_1, z_2),$

$y_i \varphi_k [z_1, z_2].$   
 $\bar{y}_i = y_i - \varphi(z_i, c_k) (z_0 \leq z_i \leq z_N)$   
 $\bar{y}_i S(z).$

$$\varphi(z, c_k) : \varphi(z, c_k) = c_1 \ln(z) + c_2. \quad (2)$$

$$f(z) : f(z) = c_1 \ln(z) + c_2 + a_{0i} + a_{1i}(z_i - z) + a_{2i}(z_i - z)^2 + a_{3i}(z_i - z)^3, \quad (3)$$



$z_i$	$\omega_i$	$u_i$	$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z_i}$	$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z_i}$	$v_i$	$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z_i}$	$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z_i}$
350,00	0	12,00	0,0062	0,0062	2,70	-0,0080	-0,0080
400,00	0	12,20	0,0026	0,0026	2,35	-0,0071	-0,0071
500,00	0	12,40	0,0028	0,0027	1,57	-0,0074	-0,0074
600,00	0	12,76	0,00028	0,00027	0,90	-0,0062	-0,0062
800,00	0	12,94	0,00031	0,00032	0,57	-0,00358	-0,00357
900,00	0	13,00	0,00042	0,00041	0,00	-0,00075	-0,00076

(7),  
 $k(z) = 1.$  (7)

$k(z)$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u'' + v = 0 \\ v'' - (u-1) = 0 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z = z_0, \quad u = 0, v = 0 \\ z = H, \quad u = 1, v = 0 \end{array} \right.$  (9)

$U_g = 1, V_g = 0, \lambda = 1.$

[16]:

$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dz} k \frac{du}{dz} + \lambda(v - V_g) = 0, \\ \frac{d}{dz} k \frac{dv}{dz} - \lambda(u - U_g) = 0, \end{cases}$  (7)

$u, v, U_g, V_g, \lambda$

(7)  $k(z)$  [22]

(7)  $v, u, (uv' - vu')$

$k(z):$

$k(z) = k_0 + \frac{\lambda \int_{z_0}^z (u^2 + v^2 - uU_g - vV_g) dz}{uv' - vu'}$  (8)

$z_0$

[3, 17],  $k(z)$

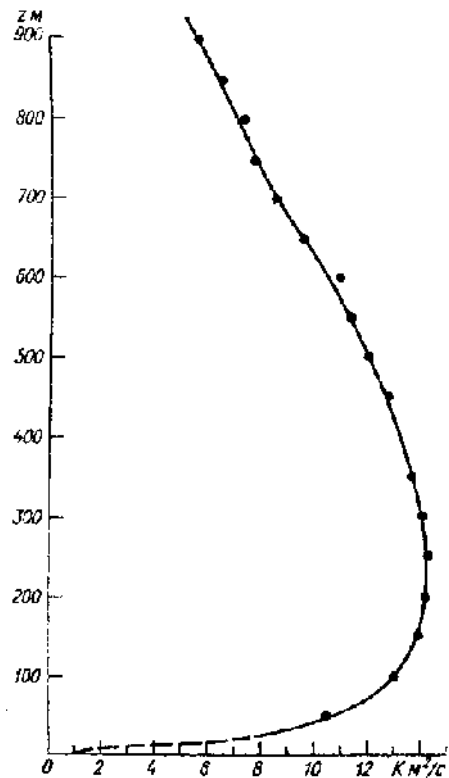
$k(z).$

(8).

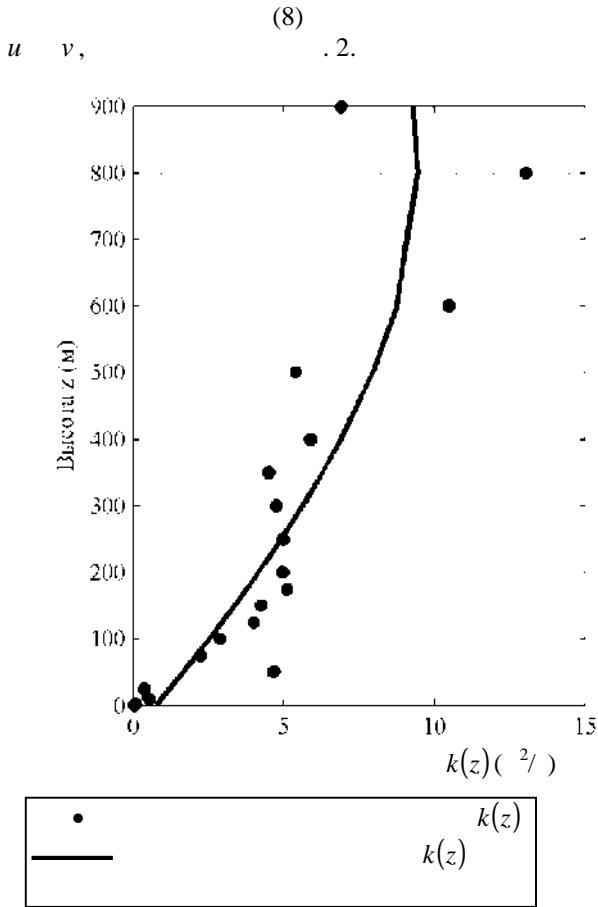
$u, v$

(3),

(8)



. 2.



3.

$k(z)$  , 200–900

$k(z)$  ,

$k(z)$

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