Programierpraktikum Übung 4

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1 Einleitung

Dieser Bericht stellt als Abschlussbericht die Ergebnisse und Erkenntnisse des Programmierpraktikums Schadstoffausbreitung zusammen. Als Programmiersprache wurde über alle Aufgaben hinweg Julia verwendet und als Graphisches Backend PlotlyJS.

2 Aufgabe 1

Ziel dieser Aufgabe ist es ein Gauß-Modell für eine kontinuierliche Linienquelle zu Programmieren und anschließend die Maximalkonzentration am Erdboden zu bestimmen.

In Aufgabenteil b wird ein Monte-Carlo-Modell für eine kontinuirliche Linienquelle programmiert und mit dem Gauß-Modell aus Aufgabenteil a verglichen.

2.1 Aufgabenteil a

In Abbildung 1. ist die zu erwartende Konzentrationsverteilung des Gauß-Modells als X-Z-Schnitt visualisiert.

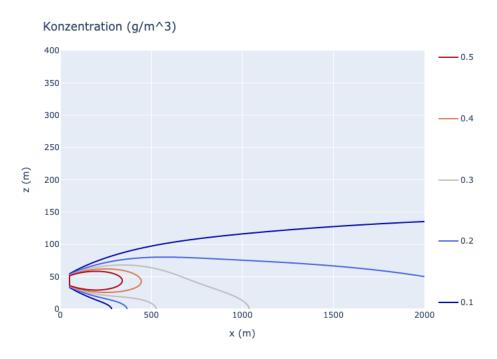


Abb. 1: Konzentrationsverteilung

Für eine feinere grapische Analyse wurde in Abbildung 2. die Konzentrationsverteilung am Erdboden, also für z = m, visualisiert.

Konzentration (g/m^3) am Erdboden

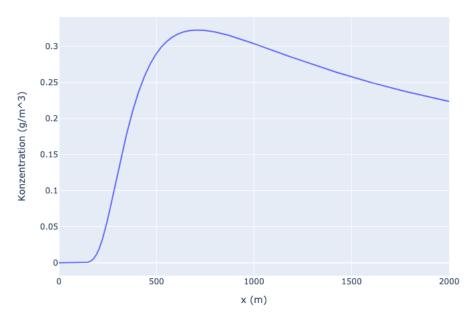


Abb. 2: Konzentrationsverteilung am Erdboden

Die maximale Konzentration wurde final rechnerisch mittels Julia bestimmt als

$$c[0,711] = 0,32263 \frac{g}{m^3} \tag{1}$$

2.2 Aufgabenteil b

Für den Vergleich zwischen Monte-Carlo-Modell und Gauß-Modell wurden beide Modelle in einem Contour-Plot visualisiert. Für die optimale Visualisierung wurden verschiedene Partikelanzahlen visualisiert.

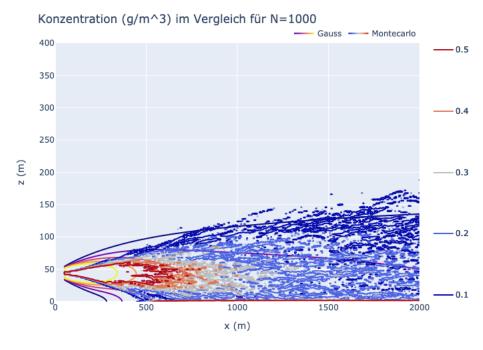


Abb. 3: Vergleich für N=1000

In Abb. 4 ist leider keine gute Annäherung des Montecarlo Modells an das Gaußmodell zu erkennen. Die Anzahl der Teilchen hat beim Montecarlo Modell einen hohen Einfluss auf die Güte des Modells. Bei einer geringeren Anzahl wie

$$N = 1000 \tag{2}$$

sind extrem große Abweichungen zum Gaußmodell zu erkennen.

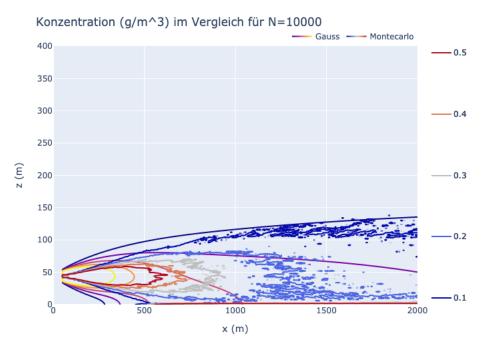


Abb. 4: Vergleich für N=10000

Bei einer mittleren Anzahl wie

$$N = 10000 \tag{3}$$

gleicht sich das MC Modell bedeutend besser an das Gaußmodell an.

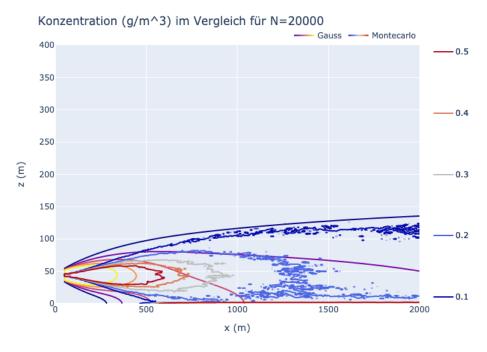


Abb. 5: Vergleich für N=20000

Bei einer hohen Anzahl wie

$$N = 20000 \tag{4}$$

gleicht sich das MC Modell sehr gut an das Gaußmodell an.

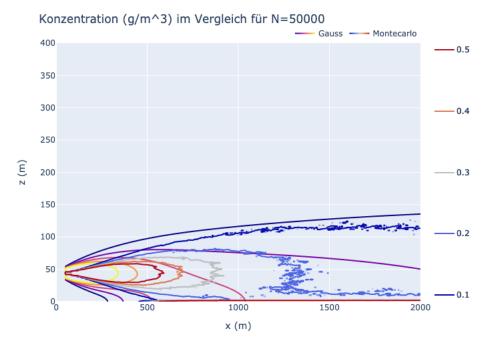


Abb. 6: Vergleich für N=50000

Abbildung 5 zeigt das mit meiner Hardware maximal mögliche Ergebnis. Jenseits von dieser Anzahl sind zwar noch leichte Verbesserungen zu erwarten, nichts destotrotz zeigt sich bei

$$N = 50000 \tag{5}$$

eine extrem gute Annäherung an das Gauß-Modell. Für eine Ausreichende Statistik reichen aber bereits

$$N = 20000 \tag{6}$$

.

3 Aufgabe 2

In dieser Aufgabe sollte das Monte-Carlo-Modell mit der Prandtl-Schicht optimiert und die Ergebnisse durch das Prairie-Grass-Experiment validiert werden.

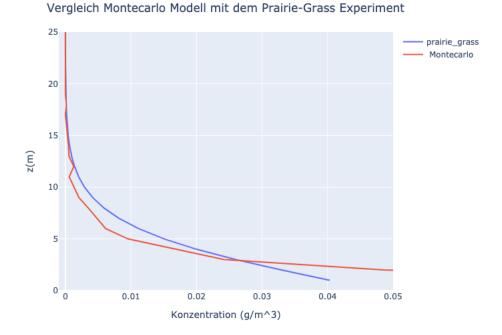


Abb. 7: Vergleich Prairie-Grass

4 Aufgabe 3

Ziel dieser Aufgabe ist die Anwendung der bisher verwendeten Monte-Carlo-Methode in einem praxisnahen Beispiels. Dabei wurden die für eine Straßenschlucht gemessenen Windgeschwindigkeiten sowie deren Standartabweichung importiert und ein Contourprofil aus der berechneten Konzentration gebildet. Aufgrund der besseren Optimierung wurde für die komplexeren Berechnungen statt PlotlyJS Makie verwendet.

4.1 Aufgabenteil a

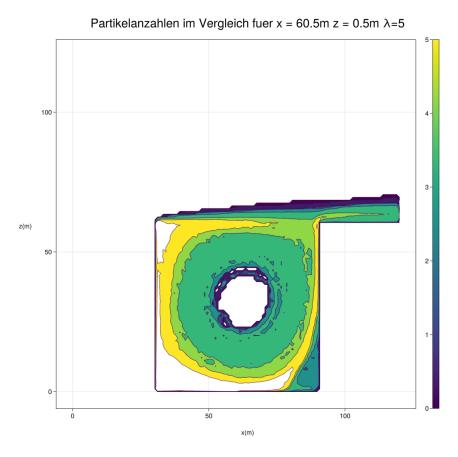


Abb. 8: Konzentrationsverteilung am Erdboden

4.1.1 Vergleich der Teilchenanzahl

4.2 Aufgabenteil b

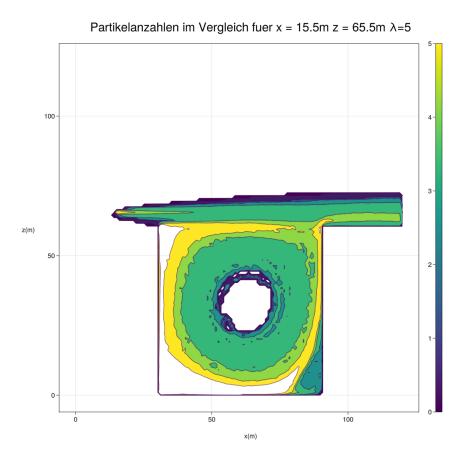


Abb. 9: Konzentrationsverteilung am Erdboden

4.3 Einfluss der Teilchenanzahl

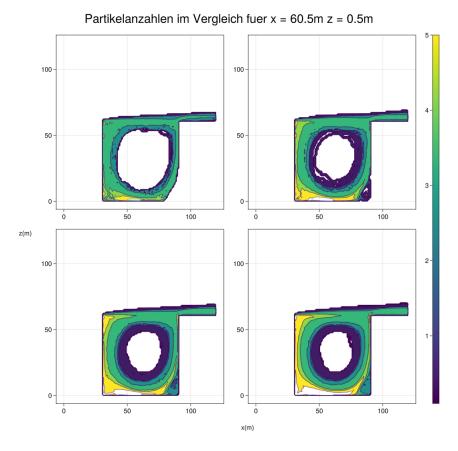


Abb. 10: Verschiedene Konzentrationsverteilung im Vergleich. $N \in [10^2, 10^3, 5*10^3, 10^4]$

Für die Situation a) bringt eine Erhöhung der Teilchenzhahl von N=100 dargestellt in Abblidung 10 linksoben auf N=1000 einen enormen Sprung in der Qualität der Konzentration. Dadurch können so zum Beispiel auch die feineren Wirbelstrukturen im Zentrum der Häuserschlucht erfasst werden. Eine weitere erhöhung auf N=5000 ermnöglicht noch eine gering höhere Auflösung; N=10000 führen trotz höherer Rechenzeit nur zu einer marginalen Verbesserung. Aus ökonomischen Gesichtspunkten ist eine Teilchenanzuahl zwischen 1000 und 5000 optimal.

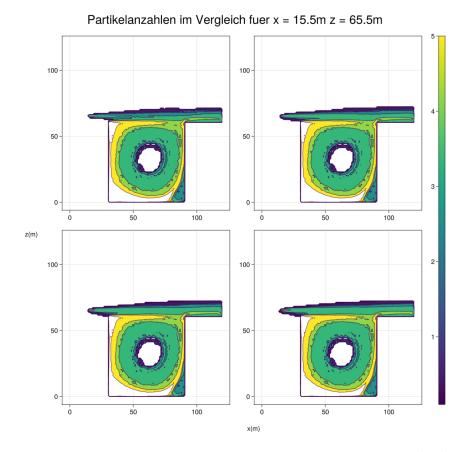
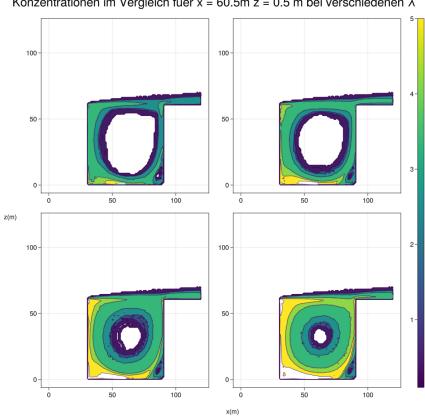


Abb. 11: Verschiedene Konzentrationsverteilung im Vergleich. $N \in [10^2, 10^3, 5*10^3, 10^4]$

Für die in Aufgabenteil b) geschilderte Situation zeichnet sich ein ähnlicher Verlauf ab. Zwischen N=100 und N=1000 ist auch hier der Qualitätssprung gut zu erkennen. Im unterschied zur vorausgegangenen Simulation führt eine Steigerung der Partikelanzahl jenseits von N=1000 zu keiner visuellen Verbesserung.

4.4 Einfluss von λ



Konzentrationen im Vergleich fuer x = 60.5m z = 0.5 m bei verschiedenen λ

Abb. 12: Verschiedene $\lambda imVergleich.\lambda \in [10, 5, 2, 1]$

Abb. 13: Verschiedene $\lambda imVergleich.\lambda \in [10, 5, 2, 1]$

4.5 Einfluss von σ

Abb. 14: Konzentrationsverteilung am Erdboden

Abb. 15: Konzentrationsverteilung am Erdboden

5 Aufgabe 4

Ideen helfen einen weiter

6 Quellcode

6.1 Aufgabe 2

```
using NetCDF
2 using Random, Distributions
3 using ProgressBars
4 using PlotlyJS
6 # Definition der globalen Variablen
7 global n, ubalken, wbalken, zq, xq, xgrenz, zgrenz, tl, nx, ny, nz, dx, dy, dz::Int
8 global dt,sigu,sigw,ustern,k,znull,q::Float64
9 global units::String
10 global gitter,cd,x,cdground::Array
12 n = 10^3
                       # Anzahl Partikel
13 ubalken = 5
                       # mittlere Windkomponente in u Richtung in m/s
14 wbalken = 0
                      # mittlere Windkomponente in w Richtung in m/s
15 zq = 0
                      # Quellort z Komponente in m
                      # Quellort x Komponente in m
16 \text{ xq} = 0.5
                      # Grenze in x Richtung in m
17 xgrenz= 110
                      # Grenze in z Richtung in m
18 zgrenz=25
19 tl = 100
                       #s Zeit
20 dt = 0.4
                       # Zeitschritt in s
21 dx = 1
                      # Gitterweite x Richtung in m
                      # Gitterweite z Richtung in m
22 dz = 1
23 ui=5
ustern = 0.35
_{25} k = 0.38
                       # Kappa
                 # Rauhigkeitslaenge
26 \text{ znull} = 0.008
27 sigu = 2.5 * ustern # Standartabweichung u m/sm/s
28 sigw = 1.3 * ustern # Standartabweichung w m/s m/s
                      # Konzentration fuer das Montecarlo Modell in m/s
q = 0.7
30 \text{ rl} = \exp(- \text{ dt/tl})
                     # Berechnung von rl
31 units = "g/m^3"
                      # Einheit fuer Graphen
  ## Arrays Initialisieren
36 gitter=zeros(xgrenz,zgrenz)
37 konk=zeros(xgrenz,zgrenz)
39
40 ##Funktionen ##
42 ### Geradengleichung ### Fuer die Exakte Gitterauswertung ist es notwendig
43 function gg(xold, zold, xi, zi, t)
      xg = xold + t * (xi - xold)
44
      zg = zold + t * (zi - zold)
      if xg>xgrenz
46
          xg=xgrenz
47
      end
      if floor(zg) <1</pre>
49
          zg=1
50
      end
51
      if floor(xg) <1</pre>
53
     xg=1
```

```
return convert(Int64, floor(xg)), convert(Int64, floor(zg))
56 end
58
59 ### Manager###
60 function rangecheck(xi, xold, zi, zold, dt)
       rangex = floor(xi - xold)
       rangez = floor(zi - zold)
62
       if (rangex + rangez) < 2</pre>
63
           gitweis(xi, zi,dt)
           exaktgitter(xi, xold, zi, zold,dt)
66
       end
67
68 end
70 ### Berechnung der Prandtlschicht###
71 function prandltl(zi,xi)
       if zi < znull</pre>
           ubalken = 0
73
       else
74
           ubalken = (ustern / k) * log(abs(zi) / znull)
       end
77
       tl = ((k * ustern) / sigw ^ 2) * abs(zi)
78
       if (0.1*tl)>((k * ustern) / sigw ^ 2) * abs(2)
79
           dt = 0.1*t1
                                                      # Normalfall
       else
81
           dt = ((k * ustern) / sigw ^ 2) * abs(2) #falls dt kleiner als tl in
82
      2 m Hoehe wird dt auf tl(2m) gesetzt
       end
       return tl, dt, ui
84
85 end
  ### Exakte Gitterauswertung###
  function exaktgitter(xi, xold, zi, zold, dt)
       ti = []
89
90
      toks = []
      rangex = convert(Int64,floor(xi - xold))
                                                    # Bestimmung der Anazhl an
91
      Schnittpunkten mit der X-Achse
      rangez = convert(Int64,floor(zi - zold))
                                                     # Bestimmung der Anazhl an
92
      Schnittpunkten mit der Z-Achse
       xsi = ceil(xold)
93
       zsi = ceil(zold)
94
       for i in 0:rangex
95
           if i == 0
97
               xsi = ceil(xold)
98
               push!(toks,(xsi - xold) / (xi - xold))
99
           else
100
                push!(toks,(xsi - xold) / (xi - xold))
           end
103
       end
       for i in 0:rangez
105
           if i == 0
106
               zsi = ceil(zold)
107
               push!(toks,(zsi - zold) / (zi - zold))
```

```
else
109
                zsi += 1
110
                push!(toks,(zsi - zold) / (zi - zold))
           end
113
       end
114
       tku = sort!(toks)
115
       for i in 2:length(tku)
           ti = tku[i]
117
           told = tku[i - 1]
118
           t = mean([told, ti])
120
           posx, posz = gg(xold, zold, xi, zi, t) # Aufrufen der
      Geradengleichung zur Berechnung der Positionen
           gitter[posx, abs(posz)] += ((tku[i] - tku[i-1] )* dt) # Ein
           konk[abs(posx), abs(posz)] += ((tku[i] - tku[i-1])* dt*((q * dt)/(n))
      * dx * dz))) #Eintragen der Positionen an den Positionen
       end
123
124 end
126 ### Berechnung der Positionen###
  function positionen(xi, wi, zi,tl, ui, dt)
127
128
       rl = exp(-dt / tl)
       Random.seed!()
130
       d = Normal()
131
       rr = rand(d, 1)[1]
132
       xi = xi + ui * dt
134
       wi=rl*wi + sqrt((1 - rl^2))*sigw* rr
135
       zi = zi + wi * dt
137
138
140 return xi, wi, zi
142 end
143
### ungefaehre Gitterauswertung ###
145 function gitweis(xi, zi, dt)
       if floor(zi) <1</pre>
146
           zi=1
147
       end
       xm = abs(convert(Int64,floor((xi))))
149
       zm = abs(convert(Int64,floor((zi))))
150
       gitter[xm, zm] = gitter[xm, zm] + 1
       konk[xm, zm] += 1*((q * dt)/(n * dx * dz))
154 end
156
  function monte()
157
       for i in ProgressBar(1:n+1)
158
           xi = xq
159
           zi=zq
           ui=ubalken
161
           wi=wbalken
           dt = 0
163
```

```
165
            while (ceil(xi+ui*dt) < xgrenz)</pre>
                xold=xi
167
                zold=zi
                if zi<1
169
                     wi = -wi
171
                     tl, dt,ui = prandltl(zi,xi)
172
                     xi,wi,zi =positionen(xi, wi, zi,tl, ui, dt)
173
                     rangecheck(xi, xold, zi, zold,dt)
174
176
                 else
177
                     tl, dt,ui = prandltl(zi,xi)
178
                     xi, wi, zi = positionen(xi, wi, zi, tl, ui, dt)
                     rangecheck(xi, xold, zi, zold, dt)
                 end
181
            end
182
       end
184
       return konk
185
186 end
  function prairie_grass(konk)
188
       pg_mod = []
189
       for i in 100:xgrenz
190
            for j in 1:zgrenz
191
                #print(cd[j,1])
                push!(pg_mod, konk[i,j])
193
194
195
            end
196
       end
197
       c0 = 4.63E-02
       gamma = 0.68
       my = 1.3
200
       zs = 3.4
201
       z= collect(1:zgrenz)
       pg = zeros(length(z)+1)
204 for k in 1:zgrenz
     pg[k] = c0 * exp(-gamma * (z[k]/zs)^my)
205
206 end
207 print(pg_mod)
208 return pg, pg_mod
209 end
210
212 ### Visualisierung ###
   function grafen(pg,pg_mod)
214
215 savefig(plot([
216
217 scatter(
y=collect(1:zgrenz),
219 x = pg,
220 name="prairie_grass",
221 showlegend=true ,),
```

```
223 scatter(
y=collect(1:zgrenz),
x=pg_mod,
226 name=" Montecarlo",
showlegend=true ,)],
228
229 Layout (
      title="Vergleich Montecarlo Modell mit dem Prairie-Grass Experiment",
       xaxis_title="Konzentration (" * units * ")",
231
       yaxis_title="z(m)",
232
      xaxis_range = [-0.001, 0.05],
       yaxis_range=[0, 25]
234
235 )), "Bericht/Bilder/2.png")
    end
236
239
241 function main()
      konzentrationen=monte()
242
       pg,pg_mod=prairie_grass(konzentrationen)
243
       grafen(pg,pg_mod)
244
246 end
247
249 main()
```

6.2 Aufgabe 3

```
1 using NetCDF
2 using Random, Distributions
3 using ProgressBars
4 using LinearAlgebra
5 using PlotlyJS
6 using GLMakie
7 using FileIO
9 xgrenz = 120 # !m
zgrenz = 120
units = "g/m^3"
                      # Einheit fuer Graphen
12 #r = symbols("r")
13 xlist = []
14 zlist = []
15 dx = 1
16 \, dy = 1
17 dz = 1
18 ges=[]
19 k = 0.38
20 \text{ #znull} = 0.008
q = 150
22 gitter=zeros(xgrenz,zgrenz)
23 konk=zeros(xgrenz,zgrenz)
function gg(xold, zold, xi, zi, t)
      xg = xold + t * (xi - xold)
      zg = zold + t * (zi - zold)
  if xg>xgrenz
```

```
29
           xg=xgrenz
      end
30
      if floor(zg) <1</pre>
31
           zg=1
      end
33
      return convert(Int64, floor(xg)), convert(Int64, floor(zg))
34
35
  end
  function prandltl(zi,xi,lambda,marongus,marongws,k)
37
      xii=convert(Int64,floor(xi))
38
      zii=convert(Int64,floor(zi))
39
      if floor(zi)==0
40
 zii=1
41
      end
42
      tl= 0.05*((k*zii)/(1+k*(zii/lambda)))/(0.23*sqrt(marongus[xii+1,zii+1]+
     marongws [xii+1,zii+1]))
      if (0.1*tl)>0.05*((k*2)/(1+k*(2/lambda)))/(0.23*sqrt(marongus[xii+1,zii
44
     +1]+marongws[xii+1,zii+1])) #falls dt kleiner als tl in 2 m Hoehe
        dt = 0.1*t1
      else
46
           dt = 0.05*((k*2)/(1+k*(2/lambda)))/(0.23*sqrt(marongus[xii+1,zii+1]+
47
     marongws[xii+1,zii+1]))
      return tl,
49
  end
50
  function rangecheck(xi, xold, zi, zold, dt,n)
      rangex = floor(xi - xold)
53
      rangez = floor(zi - zold)
54
      if (rangex + rangez) < 2</pre>
           gitweis(xi, zi,dt,n)
57
           exaktgitter(xi, xold, zi, zold,dt)
58
59
      end
  end
61
  function exaktgitter(xi, xold, zi, zold, dt)
62
      ti = []
63
      toks = []
64
      rangex = convert(Int64,floor(xi - xold))
65
      rangez = convert(Int64,floor(zi - zold))
66
      xsi = ceil(xold)
      zsi = ceil(zold)
68
      for i in 0:rangex
69
70
           if i == 0
71
               xsi = ceil(xold)
72
               push!(toks,(xsi - xold) / (xi - xold))
73
74
               xsi += 1
               push!(toks,(xsi - xold) / (xi - xold))
           end
77
      end
78
      for i in 0:rangez
           if i == 0
80
               zsi = ceil(zold)
81
               push!(toks,(zsi - zold) / (zi - zold))
82
83
```

```
zsi += 1
84
85
               push!(toks,(zsi - zold) / (zi - zold))
86
           end
       end
88
       tku = sort!(toks)
89
       for i in 2:length(tku)
90
           ti = tku[i]
           told = tku[i - 1]
92
           t = mean([told, ti])
93
           posx, posz = gg(xold, zold, xi, zi, t)
           gitter[posx, abs(posz)] += ((tku[i] - tku[i-1] )* dt)
           konk[abs(posx), abs(posz)] += ((tku[i] - tku[i-1])* dt*((q * dt)/(n * dt))
96
      * dx * dz)))
       return
97
       end
99
100 end
  function positionen(xi, wi, zi, tl, ui, dt, xold, zold, xolder, zolder, marongus,
102
      marongws, marongu, marongw)
103
104 ixolder= floor(xolder )+1
izolder=floor(zolder )+1
       ixold= floor(xold)+1
106
       izold= floor(zold )+1
       izi= floor(zi )+1
       ixi= floor(xi)+1
109
       rl = exp(-dt / tl)
       Random.seed!()
112
       d = Normal()
       rr = rand(d, 1)[1]
       if izi == 1
114
           izi = 2
       end
       if ixi == 91
117
           ixi=90
118
       end
119
       if ixold== 91
120
           ixold=90
       end
122
       if izold== 1
           izold=2
124
       end
126
       difqu= abs(marongus[abs(convert(Int64,(ixolder))),abs(convert(Int64,(
      izolder)))]-marongus[abs(convert(Int64,(ixi))),abs(convert(Int64,(izi)))
      ])/ 2* abs(xolder-xi)
       difqw=abs(marongws[abs(convert(Int64,(ixolder))),abs(convert(Int64,(
128
      izolder)))]-marongws[abs(convert(Int64,(ixi))),abs(convert(Int64,(izi)))
      ])/ 2*abs(xolder-xi)
130
       ukack= rl *ui + sqrt((1 - rl ^ 2)) * sqrt(marongus[abs(convert(Int64,(
131
      ixi))),abs(convert(Int64,(izi)))])*rr +(1-rl)*tl*difqu
       ui = marongu[abs(convert(Int64,(ixold))),abs(convert(Int64,(izold)))] +
      ukack
       xi = xi + ui * dt
133
```

```
wkack = rl * wi + sqrt((1 - rl ^ 2)) *sqrt(marongws[abs(convert(Int64,(
134
      ixi))),abs(convert(Int64,(izi)))])*rr +(1-rl)*tl*difqw
       wi=marongw[abs(convert(Int64,(ixold))),abs(convert(Int64,(izold)))] +
135
       zi = zi + wi * dt
136
       while ((xi<=31 && zi<=61)||(xi>=90 && zi <=61)||(30<=xi<=90 && zi<=1)||
      zi<1)
           if (xi>=90 && zi<=61) # rechte Wand
138
                br=1
139
                if br == 1
140
                    xi=xi-2*(abs(90-xi))
                    ui = -ui
142
                end
143
           elseif (xi<=31 && zi<=61) && zi>1 #linke Wand
144
                br=1
                if br == 1
                xi=xi+2*(abs(31-xi))
147
                ui=-ui
148
                end
150
           else #Boden
151
                #println("Boden ist aus Lava")
152
                wi = -wi
                zi=zi+2*(abs(1-zi))
154
           end
156
  end
  return xi, wi, zi,ui
158
160 end
161
  0.00
162
  function eckendreck(xi,zi,xold,zold,ui,wi)
163
       if xi <= 30 \&\& typeof(solve(r*[1,1]+[30,60]-[xold,zold],r)) != Vector{Any}
      && typeof(solve(r*[1,1]+[30,60]-[xi,zi],r)) !=Vector{Any}
           ui = -ui
165
           wi = -wi
166
           xi = xold
167
           zi=zold
168
           br=2
       elseif xi \le 30\&\& typeof(solve(r*[1,1]+[30,0]-[xold,zold],r)) !=Vector{Any}
      } && typeof(solve(r*[1,1]+[30,0]-[xi,zi],r)) !=Vector{Any}
                ui = -ui
                wi = -wi
173
                xi=xold
174
                zi=zold
                br=2
       elseif xi>=90 && typeof(solve(-r*[1,1]+[90,0]-[xold,zold],r))!=Vector{
      Any} && typeof(solve(-r*[1,1]+[90,0]-[xi,zi],r)) !=Vector{Any}
                ui=-ui
178
                wi = -wi
179
                xi=xold
180
                zi=zold
182
       elseif xi>=90&& typeof(solve(-r*[1,1]+[90,60]-[xold,zold],r))!=Vector{
183
      Any} && typeof(solve(-r*[1,1]+[90,60]-[xi,zi],r)) !=Vector{Any}
           ui=-ui
184
```

```
wi=-wi
          xi=xold
186
           zi=zold
187
           br=2
189 else
      ui=ui
190
      wi=wi
191
      br=1
193 end
194 return ui, wi, br
195 end
197
198 function gitweis(xi, zi, dt, n)
     if floor(zi) <0</pre>
           zi=0
       end
201
      xm = abs(convert(Int64,floor((xi +1))))
202
       zm = abs(convert(Int64,floor((zi +1))))
       gitter[xm, zm] = gitter[xm, zm] + 1
       konk[xm, zm] += 1*((q * dt)/(n * dx * dz))
205
      return
206
207 end
function monte(xq,zq,n,lambda,sigma)
#using SymPy
211 #n = 10^3# !Anzahl Partikel
212
213
215 marongu = ncread("Bericht/input_uebung5.nc", "u")
216 marongw =ncread("Bericht/input_uebung5.nc","w")
marongus = sigma*ncread("Bericht/input_uebung5.nc","u2")
marongws = sigma*ncread("Bericht/input_uebung5.nc","w2")
gurkenlist=findall(x->x==-9999.0,marongu)
gurkenlistw=findall(x->x==-9999.0,marongw)
for i in 1: length(gurkenlist)
222 marongu[gurkenlist[i]]=NaN
223 end
224
for i in 1: length(gurkenlistw)
       marongw[gurkenlist[i]]=NaN
227 end
for i in ProgressBar(1:n)
      xi = xq
      zi = zq
       dt = 0
231
      ui=0
232
       wi=0
233
      xold=xq
       zold=zq
235
       while (ceil(xi+ui*dt) < xgrenz)</pre>
236
           xolder=xold
237
           zolder=zold
           xold = xi
239
           zold = zi
240
               tl, dt = prandltl(zi,xi,lambda,marongus,marongws,k)
241
               xi, wi, zi,ui = positionen(xi, wi, zi, tl, ui, dt, xold, zold,
```

```
xolder , zolder , marongus , marongws , marongu , marongw)
243
                                    rangecheck(xi, xold, zi, zold,dt,n)
244
                                    push!(xlist, xi)
                                    push!(zlist, zi)
246
                end
247
248
249 end
250 return konk
251 end
252
254
function vergleichmakie (xq,zq,lambda)
256 na= 100
257 nb= 1000
258 \text{ nc} = 5000
259 nd= 10000
260 sigma=1
261
262
levels= [0.00001,0.01,1.0,2,10,100,200,500]#-1:0.1:1#
               [0,0.01,0.025,0.05,0.5,0.75,1.0,1.25,1.5,2] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.05,0.1,0.5,0.75,1,2] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.05,0.1,0.5,0.75,1,2] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.05,0.01,0.05,0.1,0.05,0.1] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01,0.05,0.1] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.1] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.1] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.1] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005] \\ \#[0.001,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.005,0
         fig = Figure (resolution = (1080, 1080))
264
         xs=LinRange(0, xgrenz,xgrenz)
265
         ys=LinRange(0, zgrenz, zgrenz)
267
268
270 a=monte(xq,zq,na,lambda,sigma)
271 contourf(fig[1, 1],ys, xs, a,levels=levels)
272 contour!(fig[1, 1],ys, xs,a ,levels=levels )
b=monte(xq,zq,nb,lambda,sigma)
contourf(fig[1, 2],xs, ys, b,levels=levels,title= "N = " *string(nb))
contour!(fig[1, 2], ys, xs,b ,levels=levels)
c=monte(xq,zq,nc,lambda,sigma)
contourf(fig[2, 1],xs, ys,c,levels=levels,title= "N = " *string(nc))
278 contour!(fig[2, 1], ys, xs,c ,levels=levels)
279 d=monte(xq,zq,nd,lambda,sigma)
contourf(fig[2, 2],xs, ys,d,levels=levels,title= "\mathbb{N} = " *string(nd))
       contour!(fig[2, 2],ys, xs,d ,levels=levels )
282
283
284
285 Colorbar(fig[1:2,3], limits = (0.1, 5), colormap = :viridis,
                flipaxis = false)
286
287
Label(fig[3, :], text = "x(m)")
289 Label(fig[:, 0], text = "z(m)")
290 Label(fig[0, :], text = "Konzentrationen im Vergleich fuer x = " *string(xq)
              *"m z = " *string(zq)*"m", textsize = 30)
291 save (
"Bericht/Bilder/3_vergleich_x = "*string(xq)*".png", fig)
293 end
295 function einzelmakie(xq,zq,lambda)
296 n = 100
```

```
297 levels= [0.00001,0.01,1.0,2,10,100,200,500]#-1:0.1:1
fig = Figure(resolution=(1080,1080))
299 xs=LinRange(0, xgrenz,xgrenz)
300 ys=LinRange(0, zgrenz, zgrenz)
301
a=monte(xq,zq,n,lambda,1)
303 #al=maximum(a)
304 #println(al)
contourf(fig[1, 1], ys, xs,a ,levels=levels, xlabel = "x label", ylabel = "y
             label" )
contour!(fig[1, 1],ys, xs,a ,levels=levels )
      Colorbar(fig[1,2], limits = (0, 5), colormap = :viridis,
              flipaxis = false)
308
309
310 Label(fig[0, :], text = "Konzentrationen im Vergleich fuer x = " *string(xq)
             *"m z = " *string(zq)*"m
                                                                     ="*string(lambda), textsize = 30)
label(fig[2, :], text = "x(m)")
label(fig[:, 0], text = "z(m)")
313 save (
"Bericht/Bilder/3_single_x = "*string(xq)*"_"*string(lambda)*".png", fig)
315 end
316
317 function lambdamakie(xq,zq)
              xgrenz = 120
318
              zgrenz = 120
319
              la= 10
320
              1b = 5
              1c = 2
322
              1d = 1
323
              n = 1000
324
              sigma=1
325
              levels = [0.00001,0.01,1.0,2,10,100,200,500]#-1:0.1:1#
326
             [0,0.01,0.025,0.05,0.5,0.75,1.0,1.25,1.5,2] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.01,0.05,0.1,0.5,0.75,1,2] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.01,0.05,0.1,0.5,0.75,1,2] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.01,0.05,0.01,0.05,0.1,0.05] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01,0.05] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01,0.05] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005,0.01,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.01,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ \# [0.001,0.005] \\ 
                fig = Figure(resolution=(1080,1080))
                xs=LinRange(0, xgrenz,xgrenz)
                ys=LinRange(0, zgrenz, zgrenz)
329
              a=monte(xq,zq,n,la,sigma)
330
              contourf(fig[1, 1],ys, xs, a,levels=levels)
331
              contour!(fig[1, 1],ys, xs,a ,levels=levels )
332
              b=monte(xq,zq,n,lb,sigma)
333
              contourf(fig[1, 2],xs, ys, b,levels=levels)
              contour!(fig[1, 2],ys, xs,b ,levels=levels )
335
              c=monte(xq,zq,n,lc,sigma)
336
              contourf(fig[2, 1],xs, ys,c,levels=levels)
337
              contour!(fig[2, 1],ys, xs,c ,levels=levels )
              d=monte(xq,zq,n,ld,sigma)
339
              contourf(fig[2, 2],xs, ys,d,levels=levels)
340
               contour!(fig[2, 2],ys, xs,d ,levels=levels )
341
              Colorbar(fig[1:2,3], limits = (0.1, 5), colormap = :viridis,
                       flipaxis = false)
343
              Label(fig[3, :], text = "x(m)")
344
              Label(fig[:, 0], text = "z(m)")
345
              Label(fig[0, :], text = "Konzentrationen im Vergleich fuer x = " *string
             (xq)*"m z = "*string(zq)*"m bei verschiedenen ", textsize = 30)
              save(
347
              "Bericht/Bilder/3_lambda_x = "*string(xq)*".png", fig)
349 end
```

```
350
  function sigmamakie (xq,zq)
351
       1 = 10
352
       n = 1000
       siga=1
354
       sigb=2
355
       sigc=5
356
       sigd=10
357
       levels= [0.00001,0.01,1.0,2,10,100,200,500]#-1:0.1:1#
358
      [0,0.01,0.025,0.05,0.5,0.75,1.0,1.25,1.5,2]#[0.001,0.005,0.01,0.05,0.1,0.5,0.75,1,2
        fig = Figure(resolution=(1080,1080))
        xs=LinRange(0, xgrenz,xgrenz)
360
        ys=LinRange(0, zgrenz, zgrenz)
361
       a=monte(xq,zq,n,l,siga)
       contourf(fig[1, 1],ys, xs, a,levels=levels)
       contour!(fig[1, 1],ys, xs,a ,levels=levels )
364
       b=monte(xq,zq,n,l,sigb)
365
       contourf(fig[1, 2],xs, ys, b,levels=levels)
       contour!(fig[1, 2],ys, xs,b ,levels=levels )
367
       c=monte(xq,zq,n,l,sigc)
368
       contourf(fig[2, 1],xs, ys,c,levels=levels)
369
       contour!(fig[2, 1],ys, xs,c ,levels=levels )
       d=monte(xq,zq,n,l,sigd)
371
       contourf(fig[2, 2],xs, ys,d,levels=levels)
372
       contour!(fig[2, 2],ys, xs,d ,levels=levels )
       Colorbar(fig[1:2,3], limits = (0.1, 5), colormap = :viridis,
           flipaxis = false)
375
       Label(fig[3, :], text = "x(m)")
376
       Label(fig[:, 0], text = "z(m)")
377
       Label(fig[0, :], text = "Konzentrationen im Vergleich fuer x = " *string
378
      (xq)*"m z = "*string(zq)*"m bei verschiedenen u & w ", textsize = "
      30)
       save(
       "Bericht/Bilder/3_sigma_x = "*string(xq)*".png", fig)
  end
381
382
       function main()
383
384
           ### Aufgbabe a
385
           xq = 60.5 \# !m
           zq = 0.5 # !m
           #vergleichmakie(xq,zq,5)
388
           #lambdamakie(xq,zq)
389
           sigmamakie(zq,xq)
390
           ### Aufgbabe b
           xq = 15.5 \# !m
392
           zq = 65.5 # !m
393
           #vergleichmakie(xq,zq,5)
           lambdamakie(xq,zq)
           sigmamakie(zq,xq)
396
397
398
       end
       main()
400
```