

UNIVERSITY OLDENBURG

WIND PHYSICS MEASUREMENT PROJECT

---

# Exercise 1 - Handling and preprocessing of measurement data

---

*Author:*

Jan KÄMPER

Florian BÖRGEL

*Supervisor:*

Mathias WÄCHTER

April 26, 2016

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Importing Data into Matlab</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Marking invalid data</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Generating continuous time axis</b>	<b>2</b>

## 1 Importing Data into Matlab

For the first task we used the Matlab function `readtable()` to import the data. We decided to preprocess the data first before saving to the file.

## 2 Marking invalid data

For the invalid data we used the function `NaN()`. Matlab checks if there is any invalid Data and replaces it with `NaN`.

---

```
raw_data(raw_data==-999) = NaN(size(raw_data(raw_data==-999)));
```

---

## 3 Generating continuous time axis

To avoid gaps in the time axis we first converted our time `t` with `datenum()` to an numeric value. The numeric values represents elapsed time in units of days. After that we multiplied with  $24 \frac{h}{d} * 3600 \frac{s}{h}$  to convert days to seconds. Next, we created the continuous time axis, by initializing a vector starting with `t(1)` and ending with `t(end)`. As stepsize we used 1 second. Now we filled our new vector with `NaN` values and overwrote the file with our existing data.

---

```
disp('Creating_continuous_time_axis')
tnew=[t(1):1:t(end)];
data_pp = NaN(length(tnew),10);
disp('Writing_preprocessed_Data...')
for i = 1:length(raw_data(:,1))
    data_pp(t(i)-t(1)+1, :) = raw_data(i, :);
end
time = (1:length(data_pp))';
data_pp = [time, data_pp];
save('data_pp.mat', 'data_pp', 'raw_data');
clear;
```

---

## 4 Computing 10min means and stddev

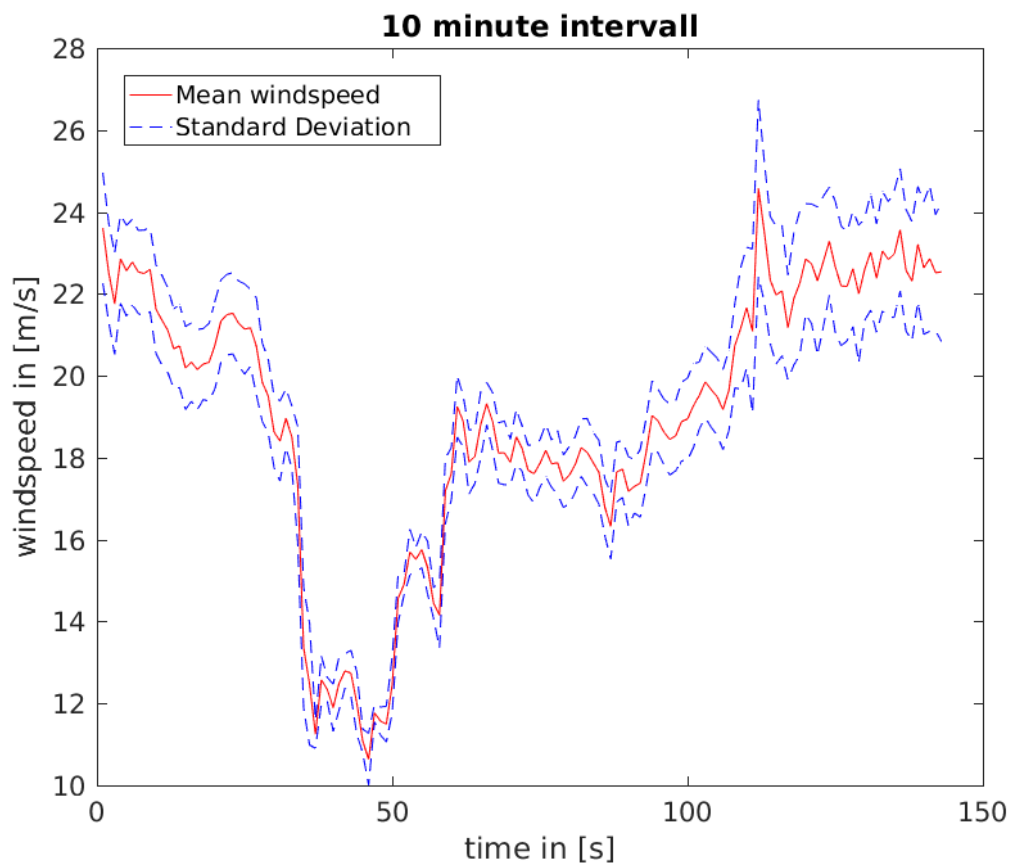


Figure 1: 10 minute intervalls