

UNIVERSITY OLDENBURG

WIND PHYSICS MEASUREMENT PROJECT

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## Exercise 3 - Long Term Assessment and MCP Method

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# Introduction

In this third learning unit of the Wind Physics Measurement Project the goal was to perform a long term assessment of wind resources for the windpark Kriegers Flak2 close to the FINO2 met mast in the Baltic Sea. As reanalysis data for wind speeds and directions a 24 year time-series MERRA-2 was provided. This report describes how the short-term measurement data and the reanalysis data were taken to derive long-term corrected data for FINO2 by applying the Sectoral Regression MCP method.

## 1 Task 1: Synchronizing the data

In task 1 we were asked to synchronize the data of FINO2 and MERRA-2. The data of FINO2 was provided in 10 minute-averages over five years starting in January 2010. The MERRA-2 data is the so called long-term data provided in one hour-averages, ranging from 1992 to 2016. Preprocessing of the data included neglecting all measured data of FINO2 after the end of May 2014 and computation of one hour averages at a height of 92m as indicated in the hints. Since we can only synchronize overlapping time intervals of FINO2 and MERRA-2 we had to look up the correct time stamps in both time formats:

---

```
1 %compute indices for relevant timestamps in both formats (Merra2 and Fino2)
   timestamps = raw_data.Var1(:,1);
3 first_timestamp = find(strcmp(timestamps(:), '01.01.2010 00:00'));
   last_timestamp = find(strcmp(timestamps(:), '31.05.2014 23:00'));
5 last_timestampFino2 = find(Fino2.time==datenum('31-May-2014 23:55:00'));
```

---

We used the following routine for converting the 10-minute averages of speed and direction into 1-hour averages:

---

```
1 %creating 1h averages for FINO2 over relevant period
   fino2_1h_92 = [];
3 for i = 1:last_timestampFino2/6
       fino2_1h_92(i,1) = datenum('01-Jan-2010 00:00:00')+(i-1)*1/24;
5       range_array_v = fino2_v92((i-1)*6+1:i*6,1);
       range_array_dir = fino2_d91((i-1)*6+1:i*6,1);
7       fino2_1h_92(i,3) = nanmean(range_array_v);
       fino2_1h_92(i,2) = nanmean(range_array_dir);
9 end
```

---

The loop creates a continuous time axis with hour intervals. In addition, it calculates the mean of six 10-minute intervals for wind speeds and wind directions.

After preparing the right time intervals, we were able to save the data into one variable called *connected\_data* holding the synchronized data.

Synchronizing the data means that we only take time stamps into account for which both measurement systems have valid entries. Incorrect data of FINO2 appears as NaN values. The data of MERRA-2 has additional status columns. 0 as an entry indicates a correct measurement. Thus, we made sure that only those rows are taken into further consideration where both FINO2 and MERRA-2 have valid data:

---

```

1 for i = 1:length(connected_data(:,1))
    if raw_data.Var8(i) ~= 0 || raw_data.Var9(i) ~= 0 || isnan(connected_data(i,2))
        == 1 || isnan(connected_data(i,3)) == 1
3     connected_data(i,2:5) = NaN;
        end
5 end

```

---

## 2 Task 2: Sorting into 12 wind sectors

In order to sort the synchronized data into 12 sectors, we decided to store the data of different wind sectors in a cell variable. This way, all entries for a certain sector can be easily accessed via an index which can be computed with the simple formula:

$$sector = \lfloor \frac{direction \cdot 12}{360} \rfloor + 1$$

Here is how the wind speeds are sorted according to the directions using this formula:

---

```

1 %compute sector index and put the relevant data (merra2 and fino2 speed and
  %timestamp) into cell structure by appending
3 for i = 1:length(connected_data(:,1))
    if ~isnan(connected_data(i,3)) && ~isnan(connected_data(i,4)) && ~isnan(
        connected_data(i,2))
5        sortIndex = floor(connected_data(i,3)/360*12)+1;
        sortedCell{sortIndex*3-2} = [sortedCell{sortIndex*3-2}, connected_data(i,1)
]; %timestamp
7        sortedCell{sortIndex*3-1} = [sortedCell{sortIndex*3-1}, connected_data(i,4)
]; %merra 2
        sortedCell{sortIndex*3} = [sortedCell{sortIndex*3}, connected_data(i,2)]; %
        fino 2

```

---

---

```

9         sortedCell{37} = [sortedCell{37}, connected_data(i,1)]; %timestamp
        sortedCell{38} = [sortedCell{38}, connected_data(i,4)]; %merra 2
11        sortedCell{39} = [sortedCell{39}, connected_data(i,2)]; %fino 2
        end;
13 end;

```

---

The variable *sortedCell* contains 3 vectors for every sector, one for the timestamps and one for the speed at FINO2 and MERRA-2. Additionally the first 3 vectors contain the corresponding values for all data independent of the sector. The first sector here is from  $0^\circ - 30^\circ$ . Of course one could as well start with a north sector of  $365^\circ - 15^\circ$  but this a question of definitions.

### 3 Task 3: Monthly averages of sectors

The next step consisted in computing the sector-wise and 1-month averages of the synchronized data. The relevant period consists of 53 months and we have 26 averages to compute, i.e. the MERRA-2 averages and the FINO2 averages for each of the 12 sectors and for the entire data. Hence we obtain with a  $53 \times 27$  matrix where the first column is reserved for an identifier of the month. The variable *avgSectorPerMonth* holds these averages. In the following code extract it can be seen how the sector-wise data is taken from the *sortedCell* structure and then filtered by the corresponding using the *addtodate* command:

---

```

1 for sectorIndex = 1:12
    for monthIndex = 1:53
3         valuesInMonthAndSectorMerra2 = sortedCell{sectorIndex*3-1}(find((sortedCell{
            sectorIndex*3-2} > addtodate(firstMonth,monthIndex-1,'month')) ...
            & (sortedCell{sectorIndex*3-2} <= addtodate(firstMonth,monthIndex,'month
            ')))));
5         valuesInMonthAndSectorFino2 = sortedCell{sectorIndex*3}(find((sortedCell{
            sectorIndex*3-2} > addtodate(firstMonth,monthIndex-1,'month')) ...
            & (sortedCell{sectorIndex*3-2} <= addtodate(firstMonth,monthIndex,'month
            ')))));
7         avgSectorPerMonth(monthIndex,sectorIndex*2+2)= nanmean(
            valuesInMonthAndSectorMerra2);
            avgSectorPerMonth(monthIndex,sectorIndex*2+3)= nanmean(
            valuesInMonthAndSectorFino2);
9         end;
    end;

```

---

## 4 Task 4-5: Regressions parameters and plots

With all the synchronization and preparation of the data done, we can now start with the analysis. As a first step a regression between FINO2 and MERRA-2 monthly averages will be carried out and linear relationships derived for each sector and for the entire data. The routine *regression()* and *plotregression()* are well suited for this purpose where the first supplies the regression parameters  $R$ ,  $m$  and  $b$  and the latter graphically illustrates the found relationship.

---

```
[regressionParameters(i,2), regressionParameters(i,3), regressionParameters(i,4)] = ...  
2     regression(avgSectorPerMonth(:,i*2), avgSectorPerMonth(:,i*2+1), 'one');  
     regressionParameters(i,1) = regressionParameters(i,2) * regressionParameters(i,2);  
4     plotregression(avgSectorPerMonth(:,i*2), avgSectorPerMonth(:,i*2+1), 'Regression'  
     '');
```

---

Figure 1 shows the resulting plots for all 12 sectors and at last for the entire data. We can see that a linear relationship models the two datasets quite well. The regression lines for all sectors start with a small vertical offset although there are differences between the various sectors. Regarding the correlation we can see that only one sector has a value of  $R^2 < 0.8$  which was given as quality criteria in the lecture, sector  $120^\circ - 150^\circ$  with  $R^2 = 0.75$ . The majority of the line slopes are slightly larger than 1, except for sectors  $150^\circ - 180^\circ$  and  $120^\circ - 150^\circ$ .

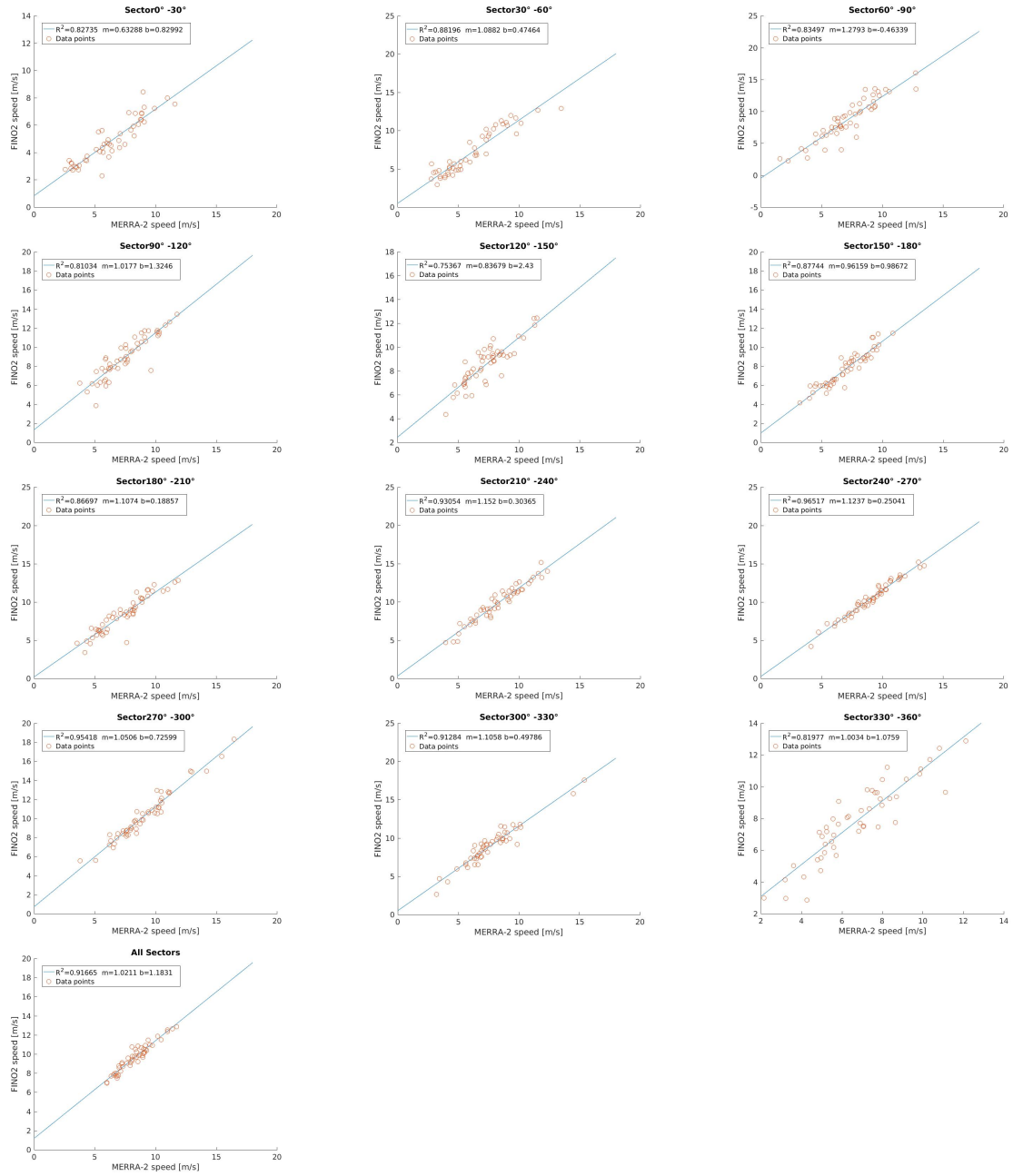


Figure 1: Regressions Plots

## 5 Task 6: Deriving long-term predicted data

With the previous tasks the measurement and correlation of the data has been successfully carried out. We now proceed to the last step of the MCP method which is prediction. The found relationships from the linear regression enable deriving long-term predicted data, i.e. the FINO2 data is extrapolated to the 24 years period. The data structures set up in the previous tasks make it easy to efficiently apply the relationships for each sector with only 4 lines of code:

---

```
for i = 1:length(raw_data.Var2(:))
    sectorIndex= floor(raw_data.Var3(i) /360*12)+1;
    longTermCorrectedFino2(i,1) = raw_data.Var2(i) * regressionParameters(
        sectorIndex,2) + regressionParameters(sectorIndex,3);
    longTermCorrectedFino2(i,2) = raw_data.Var3(i);
end;
```

---

Again a sector index is calculated from the direction of the MERRA-2 data row and then the found regression parameters  $m$  and  $b$  are used to derive the long-term corrected FINO2 data from 1992-2016 in 1 hour time-intervals. The wind directions are copied 1-to-1 from the MERRA-2 data.

## 6 Task 7-8: Calculating Weibull parameters for the log-term predicted data and plot

We now take a closer look at the distribution of the sector-wise wind speeds for the long-term predicted data. The routine *wblfit()* combined with our data set up in the previous task complete this task efficiently:

---

```
1 for sectorIndex=1:12
    weibullParam(sectorIndex+1,:) = wblfit(longTermCorrectedFino2(find(
        longTermCorrectedFino2(:,2) >= (sectorIndex-1)*30 & ...
3        longTermCorrectedFino2(:,2) < sectorIndex*30),1));
end;
```

---

With the Weibull parameters calculated for each sector and also for the entire data we can then put the Weibull curves in one single plot in order to detect differences for the 12 sectors, see Figure 2. We state that the distributions are considerably different. E.g. sectors 3 and 6 have quite low Weibull parameters  $A$  around  $A = 7.8$  which leads to the corresponding curves being shifted to the left with lower mean wind speeds. On the opposite side sectors 9 and 10 have larger  $A$  parameters of around  $A = 11.5$  accounting for a higher mean and the curves lying on the side



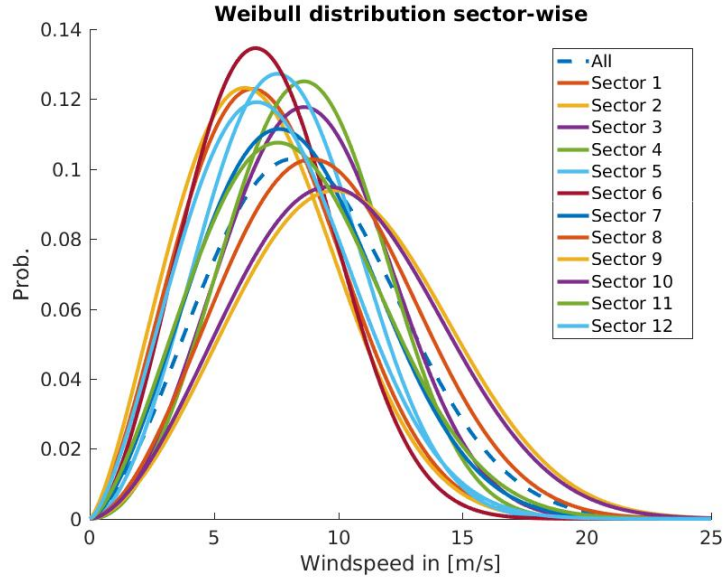


Figure 2: Weibull curves sector-wise

of the spectrum. Not surprisingly the Weibull distribution of the entire data is pretty much in the middle of the sector-wise distributions. Differences of the various sectors can be explained with obstacles which influence the wind speed depending on the specific direction.

## 7 Task 9: Comparing short-term measured and long-term predicted data sector-wise

After comparison of the sector-wise Weibull distributions next a comparison of the short-term measured and long-term predicted data for FINO2 will be carried out. The Weibull parameters of the long-term predicted data have already been computed in the previous task. It remains to obtain the corresponding values for short-term.

---

```
weibullParam_shortTerm(sectorIndex,:) = wblfit(sortedCell{(sectorIndex-1)*3});
```

---

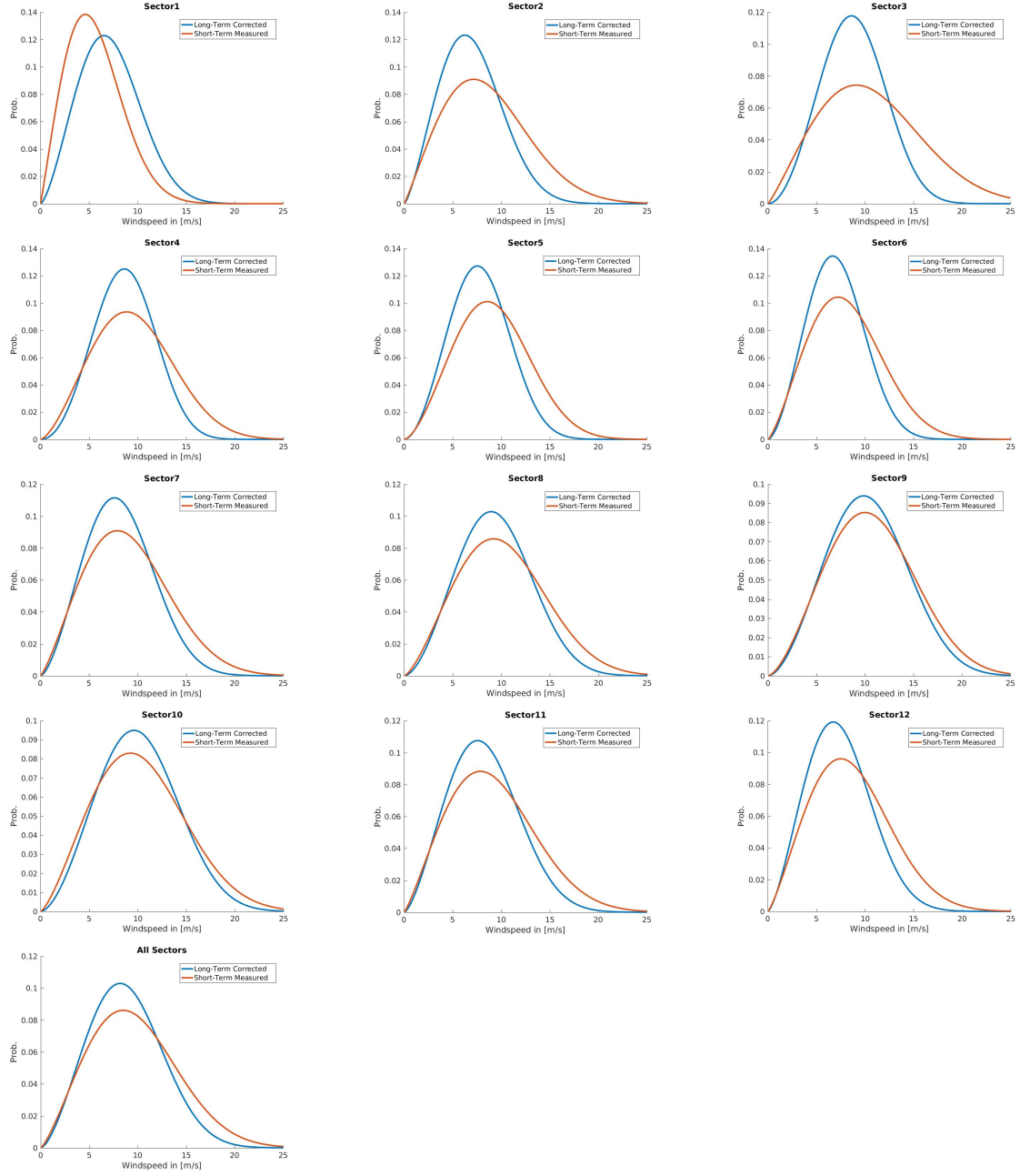


Figure 3: Regressions Plots

The 13 plots (1 for the entire data and 12 for the sectors) are depicted in Figure 3. The blue curves represent the long-term corrected data while the red curves represent the short-term

measured data. In the 13 plots we can clearly see that the Weibull distributions of long and short-term data are strongly correlated. The peaks of the blue and red curve are for all sectors almost vertically aligned. However, in most cases the short-term data Weibull peak lies considerably below the the long-term Weibull peak which means that the predicted wind is weaker than the wind actually measured at the met-mast in the short-term period, i.e. the Weibull A parameter is higher for the short-term data. The unusually weak wind period in the 1990s could account for this trend, i.e. the wind is stronger then expected because the reanalyzed data used for prediction origins from a low wind period. This holds for all sectors except sector 1, i.e.  $0^\circ - 30^\circ$ , where the long-term prediction yields a stronger wind speed than actually measured at FINO2. We assume that the reason for this irregularity is some obstacle which is specific to the FINO2 location, most probably the met-mast itself.

## 8 Task 10-11: Regression quality and bias and discussion

The table in Figure 4 shows in its 3 rows:  $R^2$  and the two biases  $\frac{A_{long}}{A_{short}}$  as well as  $\frac{k_{long}}{k_{short}}$  for the entire data (1st column) and the 12 different sectors (columns 2-13).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	0.9167	0.8274	0.8820	0.8350	0.8103	0.7537	0.8774	0.8670	0.9305	0.9652	0.9542	0.9128	0.8198
2	0.9100	1.2762	0.8071	0.8136	0.8997	0.8535	0.8650	0.9000	0.9213	0.9592	0.9765	0.8996	0.8565
3	1.1145	1.1845	1.1301	1.3757	1.2456	1.0899	1.1467	1.1358	1.1305	1.0698	1.1480	1.1286	1.0830

Figure 4: Overview table of  $R^2$  and bias of Weibull parameters

We state that the further a scaling factor of the Weibull  $A$  or  $k$  parameter is from 1 the less precise the prediction of the long-term data becomes. For example see sector 3 where the two Weibull plots in Task 9 are very much different, here we can see the reason for this which is that the scaling factor is only around 0.8. An opposite example is sector 10 where both  $A$  and  $k$  parameter have a relatively low scaling factor between long and short-term data. So in this case prediction does approach the actually measured short-term data better. The same holds for the regression parameter  $R^2$ . If the regression achieves a higher value here the more correlated and the more uncertain will be the long-term prediction.

# A Appendix

## A.1 Code

---

```
1 %% Task 1
2 load('WMP_WEnMet_data.mat');
3 raw_data = readtable('MERRA2_N55.000_E013.125_1992-2016.txt','Delimiter','tab','
    HeaderLines',26);

5 fino2_v92 = Fino2.ws92';
6 fino2_d91 = Fino2.wd91';
7
8 %compute indices for relevant timestamps in both formats (Merra2 and Fino2)
9 timestamps = raw_data.Var1(:,1);
10 first_timestamp = find(strcmp(timestamps(:,1), '01.01.2010 00:00'));
11 last_timestamp = find(strcmp(timestamps(:,1), '31.05.2014 23:00'));
12 last_timestampFino2 = find(Fino2.time==datenum('31-May-2014 23:55:00'));
13
14 % Check status flags of Merra2 Data
15 if any(raw_data.Var9(:) ~= 0)
16     disp('error');
17 end

18 %creating 1h averages for FINO2 over relevant period
19 fino2_1h_92 = [];
20 for i = 1:last_timestampFino2/6
21     fino2_1h_92(i,1) = datenum('01-Jan-2010 00:00:00')+(i-1)*1/24;
22     range_array_v = fino2_v92((i-1)*6+1:i*6,1);
23     range_array_dir = fino2_d91((i-1)*6+1:i*6,1);
24     fino2_1h_92(i,3) = nanmean(range_array_v);
25     fino2_1h_92(i,2) = nanmean(range_array_dir);
26 end

27
28 %connected_data contains 1h averages of merra2 and fino2 data as well as
29 %corresponding directions and timestamps
30 connected_data(:,1) = fino2_1h_92(:,1); %timestamps (1h intervals from 01.01.2010
    until 31.05.2014)
31 connected_data(:,2) = fino2_1h_92(:,3); %speed fino 2
32 connected_data(:,3) = fino2_1h_92(:,2); %direction fino2
33 connected_data(:,4) = raw_data.Var2(first_timestamp:last_timestamp); %speed merra2
34 connected_data(:,5) = raw_data.Var3(first_timestamp:last_timestamp); %direction
    merra2

35
36 for i = 1:length(connected_data(:,1))
37     if raw_data.Var8(i) ~= 0 || raw_data.Var9(i) ~= 0 || isnan(connected_data(i,2))
38         == 1 || isnan(connected_data(i,3)) == 1
39     end
40 end
```

```

39         connected_data(i,2:5) = NaN;
40     end
41 end

43
44 %% Task 2
45 for i=1:39
46     sortedCell{i} = [];
47 end;

48
49 %compute sector index and put the relevant data (merra2 and fino2 speed and
    %timestamp) into cell structure by appending
50 for i = 1:length(connected_data(:,1))
51     if ~isnan(connected_data(i,3)) && ~isnan(connected_data(i,4)) && ~isnan(
        connected_data(i,2))
52         sortIndex = floor(connected_data(i,3)/360*12)+1;
53         sortedCell{sortIndex*3-2} = [sortedCell{sortIndex*3-2}, connected_data(i,1)
        ]; %timestamp
54         sortedCell{sortIndex*3-1} = [sortedCell{sortIndex*3-1}, connected_data(i,4)
        ]; %merra 2
55         sortedCell{sortIndex*3} = [sortedCell{sortIndex*3}, connected_data(i,2)]; %
        fino 2
56         sortedCell{37} = [sortedCell{37}, connected_data(i,1)]; %timestamp
57         sortedCell{38} = [sortedCell{38}, connected_data(i,4)]; %merra 2
58         sortedCell{39} = [sortedCell{39}, connected_data(i,2)]; %fino 2
59     end;
60 end;

61
62 %% Task 3
63 avgSectorPerMonth = zeros(53,27);
64 firstMonth = datenum('01-Jan-2010');

65
66 %first column: month indices
67 for i=1:53
68     avgSectorPerMonth(i,1) = addtodate(firstMonth,i-1,'month');
69 end;

70
71 %second column: monthly averages sector independent
72 for i=1:53
73     valuesInMonthAndSectorMerra2 = sortedCell{38}(find((sortedCell{37} > addtodate(
        firstMonth,i-1,'month')) ...
74         & (sortedCell{37} <= addtodate(firstMonth,i,'month'))));
75     valuesInMonthAndSectorFino2 = sortedCell{39}(find((sortedCell{37} > addtodate(
        firstMonth,i-1,'month')) ...
76         & (sortedCell{37} <= addtodate(firstMonth,i,'month'))));
77     avgSectorPerMonth(i,2)= nanmean(valuesInMonthAndSectorMerra2);
78     avgSectorPerMonth(i,3)= nanmean(valuesInMonthAndSectorFino2);
79 end;

```

```

end;

81 %%next: wind speeds for both locations as monthly average per sector
83 for sectorIndex = 1:12
    for monthIndex = 1:53
85         valuesInMonthAndSectorMerra2 = sortedCell{sectorIndex*3-1}(find((sortedCell{
            sectorIndex*3-2} > addtodate(firstMonth,monthIndex-1,'month') ...
            & (sortedCell{sectorIndex*3-2} <= addtodate(firstMonth,monthIndex,'month
            ')))));
87         valuesInMonthAndSectorFino2 = sortedCell{sectorIndex*3}(find((sortedCell{
            sectorIndex*3-2} > addtodate(firstMonth,monthIndex-1,'month') ...
            & (sortedCell{sectorIndex*3-2} <= addtodate(firstMonth,monthIndex,'month
            ')))));
89         avgSectorPerMonth(monthIndex,sectorIndex*2+2)= nanmean(
            valuesInMonthAndSectorMerra2);
            avgSectorPerMonth(monthIndex,sectorIndex*2+3)= nanmean(
            valuesInMonthAndSectorFino2);
91     end;
end;

93 %% Task 4 Task 5
95 regressionParameters = zeros(13,4);

97 figure();
hold on;
99 [regressionParameters(1,2), regressionParameters(1,3), regressionParameters(1,4)] =
    ...
    regression(avgSectorPerMonth(:,2), avgSectorPerMonth(:,3), 'one');
101 regressionParameters(1,1) = regressionParameters(1,2) * regressionParameters(1,2);
fplot(@ (x) regressionParameters(1,3)*x + regressionParameters(1,4), [0 18]);
103 scatter(avgSectorPerMonth(:,2), avgSectorPerMonth(:,3));
xlabel('MERRA-2 speed [m/s]');
105 ylabel('FINO2 speed [m/s]');
title('All Sectors');
107 legend(strcat('R^2= ',num2str(regressionParameters(1,1)), ' m= ',num2str(
    regressionParameters(1,3)), ' b= ',num2str(regressionParameters(1,4))), 'Data
    points', 'Location', 'northwest');
    saveas(gcf, strcat('figures/scatterPlot_AllSectors.jpg'));
109 hold off;

111 for i=2:13
    figure();
113 hold on;
    [regressionParameters(i,2), regressionParameters(i,3), regressionParameters(i
    ,4)] = ...
115 regression(avgSectorPerMonth(:,i*2), avgSectorPerMonth(:,i*2+1), 'one');

```

```

    regressionParameters(i,1) = regressionParameters(i,2) * regressionParameters(i
    ,2);
117 fplot( @(x) regressionParameters(i,3)*x + regressionParameters(i,4), [0 18]);
    scatter(avgSectorPerMonth(:,i*2), avgSectorPerMonth(:,i*2+1));
119 xlabel('MERRA-2 speed [m/s]');
    ylabel('FINO2 speed [m/s]');
121 title(strcat('Sector ', num2str((i-2)*30), ' - ', num2str((i-1)*30), ' '));
    legend(strcat('R^2= ', num2str(regressionParameters(i,1)), ' m= ', num2str(
    regressionParameters(i,3)), ' b= ', num2str(regressionParameters(i,4))), 'Data
    points', 'Location', 'northwest');
123 saveas(gcf, strcat('figures/scatterPlot_Sector ', num2str((i-2)*30), '.jpg'));
    hold off;
125 end;

127
%% Task 6
129 for i = 1:length(raw_data.Var2(:))
    sectorIndex= floor(raw_data.Var3(i) /360*12)+1;
131 longTermCorrectedFino2(i,1) = raw_data.Var2(i) * regressionParameters(
    sectorIndex,2) + regressionParameters(sectorIndex,3);
    longTermCorrectedFino2(i,2) = raw_data.Var3(i);
133 end;

135 %% Task 7
    weibullParam = zeros(13,2);
137 weibullParam(1,:) = wblfit(longTermCorrectedFino2(:,1));

139 for sectorIndex=1:12
    weibullParam(sectorIndex+1,:) = wblfit(longTermCorrectedFino2(find(
    longTermCorrectedFino2(:,2) >= (sectorIndex-1)*30 & ...
141 longTermCorrectedFino2(:,2) < sectorIndex*30),1));
    end;
143
%% Task 8
145 figure();
    hold on;
147 plot(0:0.1:25, wblpdf(0:0.1:25, weibullParam(1,1), weibullParam(1,2)), '—', 'LineWidth'
    ,2);
    for sectorIndex=2:13
149 plot(0:0.1:25, wblpdf(0:0.1:25, weibullParam(sectorIndex,1), weibullParam(
    sectorIndex,2)), 'LineWidth',2);
    end;
151 xlabel('Windspeed in [m/s]');
    ylabel('Prob. ');
153 title('Weibull distribution sector-wise');
    legend('All', 'Sector 1', 'Sector 2', 'Sector 3', 'Sector 4', 'Sector 5', 'Sector 6'
    , 'Sector 7', ...

```

```

155         'Sector 8', 'Sector 9', 'Sector 10', 'Sector 11', 'Sector 12', 'Location', '
        northeast');
    saveas(gcf, 'figures/weibullPlots.jpg');
157 hold off;

159 %% Task 9
    weibullParam_shortTerm = zeros(13,2);
161 weibullParam_shortTerm(1,:) = wblfit(sortedCell{39});
    figure('visible','off');
163 hold on;
    plot(0:0.1:25,wblpdf(0:0.1:25,weibullParam(1,1), weibullParam(1,2)), 'LineWidth',2);
165 plot(0:0.1:25,wblpdf(0:0.1:25, weibullParam_shortTerm(1,1), weibullParam_shortTerm
        (1,2)), 'LineWidth',2);
    xlabel('Windspeed in [m/s]');
167 ylabel('Prob. ');
    title('All Sectors');
169 legend('Long-Term Corrected', 'Short-Term Measured', 'Location', 'northeast');
    saveas(gcf, 'figures/shortVsLongTerm.AllSectors.jpg');
171 hold off;

173 for sectorIndex=2:13
    weibullParam_shortTerm(sectorIndex,:) = wblfit(sortedCell{(sectorIndex-1)*3});
175 figure();
    hold on;
177 plot(0:0.1:25,wblpdf(0:0.1:25, weibullParam(sectorIndex,1), weibullParam(
    sectorIndex,2)), 'LineWidth',2);
    plot(0:0.1:25,wblpdf(0:0.1:25, weibullParam_shortTerm(sectorIndex,1),
    weibullParam_shortTerm(sectorIndex,2)), 'LineWidth',2);
179 xlabel('Windspeed in [m/s]');
    ylabel('Prob. ');
181 title(strcat('Sector ', num2str(sectorIndex-1)));
    legend('Long-Term Corrected', 'Short-Term Measured', 'Location', 'northeast');
183 saveas(gcf, strcat('figures/shortVsLongTerm.Sector ', num2str((sectorIndex-2)*30), '
    .jpg'));
    hold off;
185 end;

187 %% Task 10
    overviewTable = zeros(3,13);
189 for i=1:13
        overviewTable(1,i) = regressionParameters(i,1);
191 overviewTable(2,i) = weibullParam(i,1) / weibullParam_shortTerm(i,1) ;
        overviewTable(3,i) = weibullParam(i,2) / weibullParam_shortTerm(i,2) ;
193 end;

```

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