

Wind Interpolation

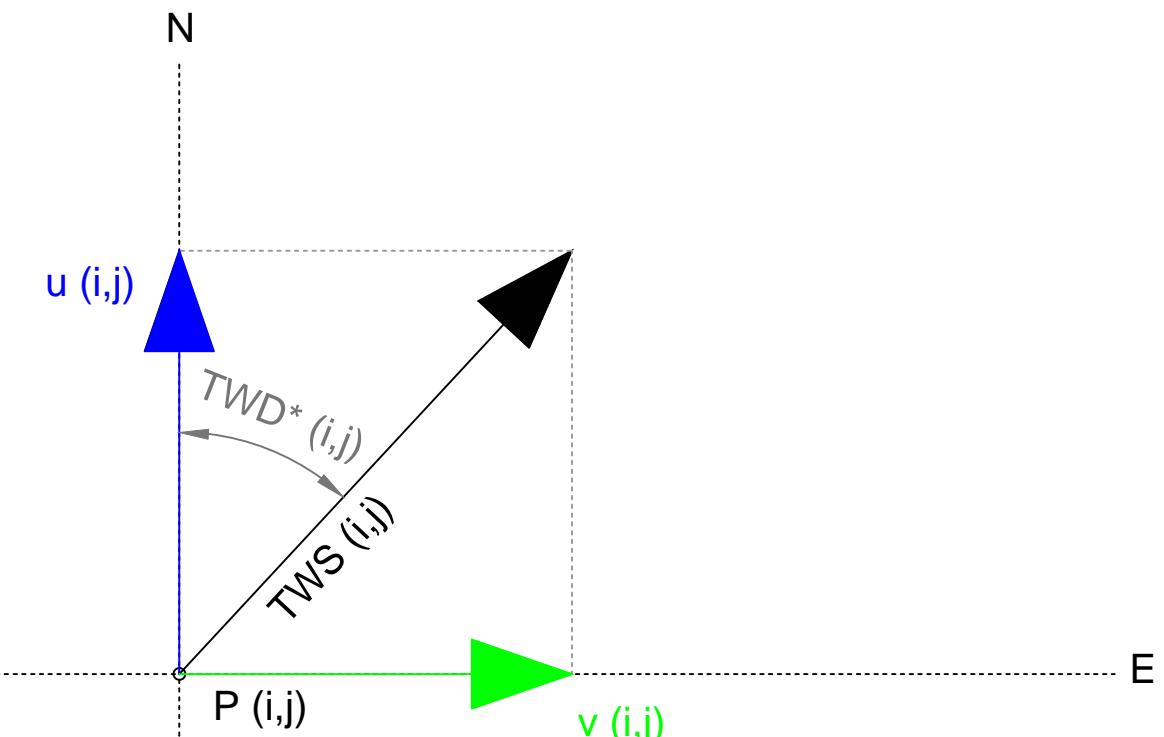
1 - Geometrical definitions

Grid: Any arbitrary orthonormal coordinate system (i,j)

$P(i,i)$ = Grid intersection points coordinates.
 $P(x,y)$ = Point coordinates of generic point (x,y)

D_i = Distance between Paralels ("vertical" distance).
 D_j = Distance between Meridians ("horizontal" distance).

$Dx(i,j)$ = Distance between point P (x,y) to the Grid Point P (i,j) measured in the "horizontal" direction.
 $Dy(i,j)$ = Distance between point P (x,y) to the Grid Point P (i,j) measured in the "vertical" direction.



2 - GRIB definitions

2.1 - Known

$W(TWS, TWD)$ = Wind vector field at the time "t".

$TWS(i,j)$ = Wind Scalar field for TWS in the Point (i,j) at the time "t".
 $TWD(i,j)$ = Wind Scalar field for TWD in the Point (i,j) at the time "t".

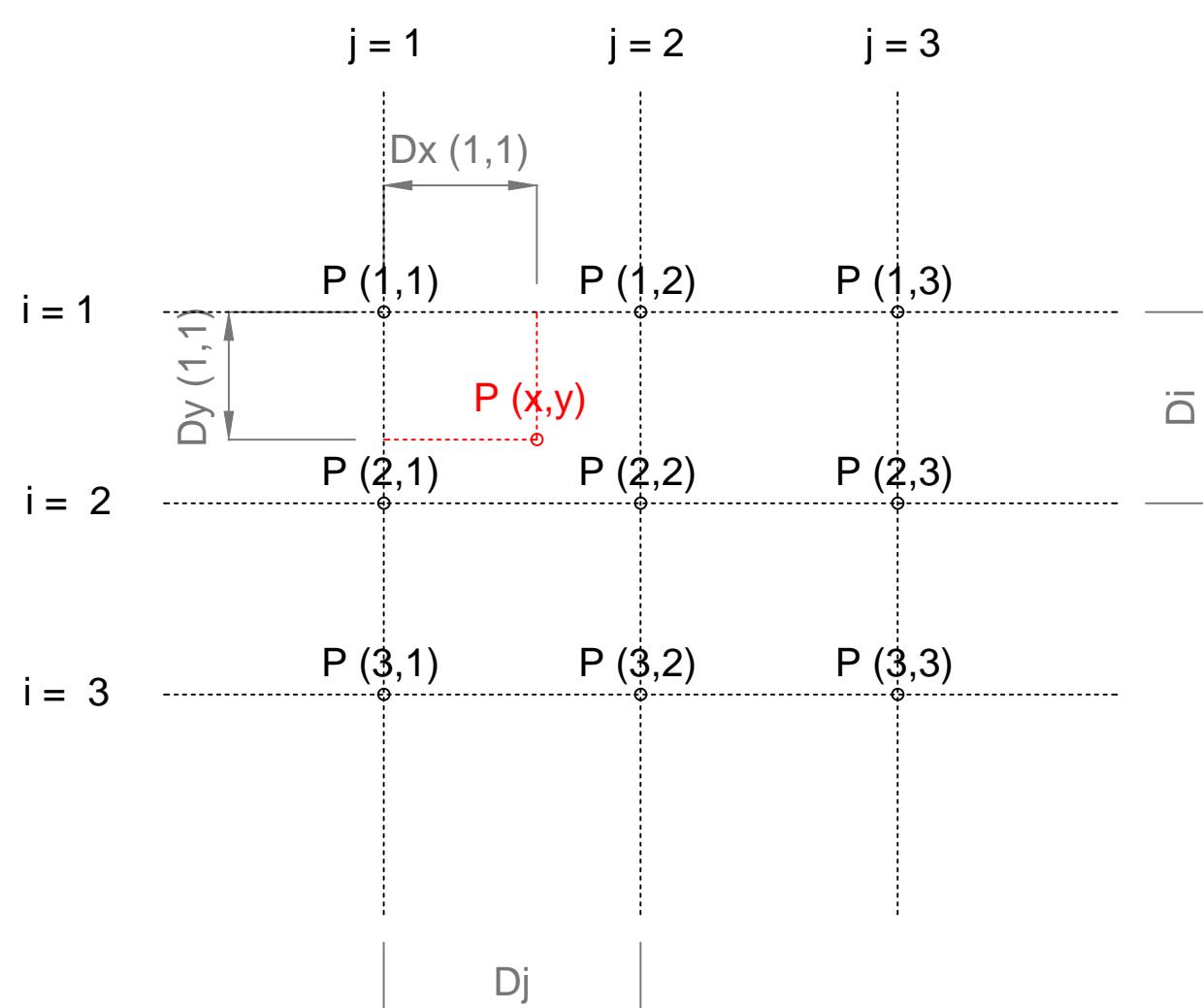
2.2 - Unknowns

$TWS(x,y)$ = TWS in the Point (x,y).
 $TWD(x,y)$ = TWD in the Point (x,y).

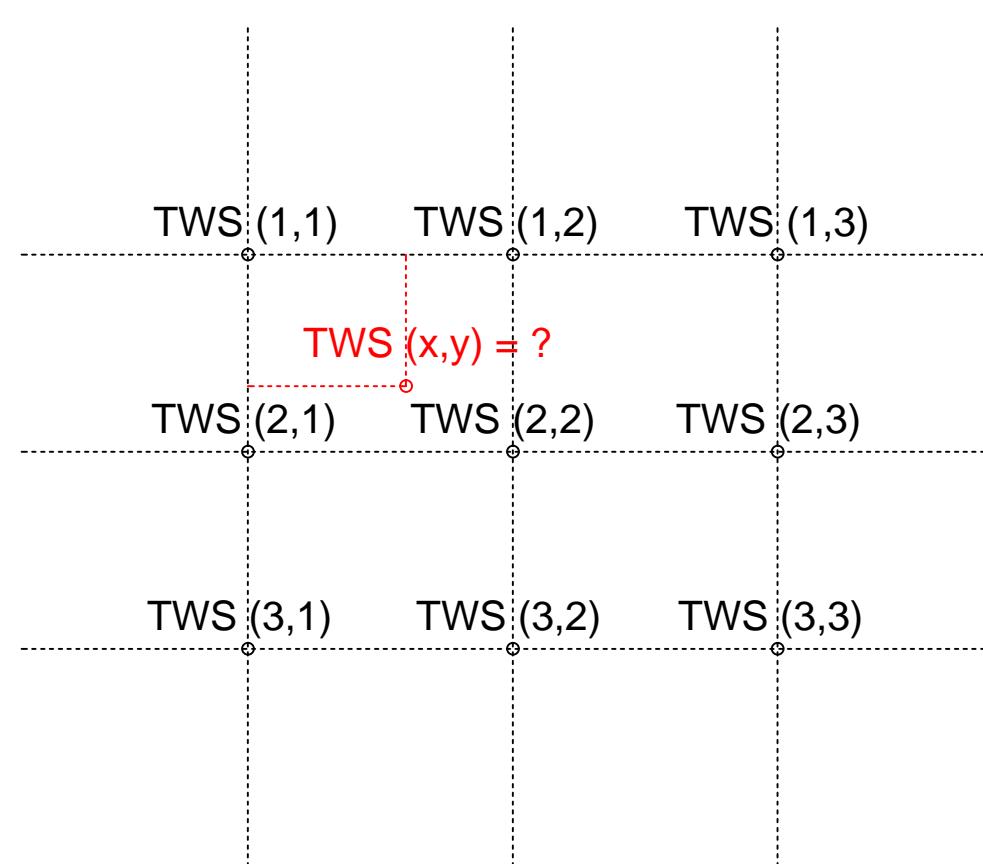
Note: $TWD^*(i,j) = 180^\circ - TWD(i,j)$

GRIB Vector Field - $W(TWS, TWD)$

Coordinate System



GRIB Scalar Field - $TWS(i,j)$



GRIB Scalar Field - $TWD(i,j)$

