

Здійснено математичне моделювання переносу випромінювання у приповерхневих шарах природних водних середовищ із завислими частинками фітопланктону на основі багат шарової структури, кожен з шарів якої має поглинаючі і розсіювальні властивості, зумовлені його біофізичними та структурними параметрами. Розраховано внесок кожного із шарів водного середовища у загальний коефіцієнт дифузного відбиття на поверхні середовища у видимому спектральному діапазоні.

Ключові слова: математична модель, неоднорідні природні середовища, спектральні характеристики, водний об'єкт, фітопланктон.

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**MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF NATURAL AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT
FOR THE OBJECTIVES OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL**

Multispectral method can be used for applied tasks of ecological control of parameters of aqueous media, which are reduced to measuring their parameters in the near-surface layer. Mathematical modelling of multilayered natural water environments is an actual problem for applied problems of indirect measurement of their parameters and environmental control. The aim of the work is mathematical modelling of multi-layered natural aqueous media with suspended particles of phytoplankton, which is necessary to determine the contribution of each layer to the overall coefficient of diffuse reflection on the surface of the medium in a given spectral range. Mathematical modelling of radiation transfer in the near-surface layers of natural aqueous media with suspended phytoplankton particles on the basis of a multilayer structure, each of whose layers has absorbing and scattering properties due to its biophysical and structural parameters, is carried out. The obtained results of solving a direct optical problem allow us to relate the parameters of natural water media with their spectral characteristics. In turn, this allows us to solve the inverse problem of determining the parameters of aqueous media based on the results of multispectral measurements, that is, indirectly measure the parameters of water objects by the multispectral method, which are of interest for the tasks of ecological control of their state, namely the concentration of phytoplankton particles, the concentration or the ratio of pigments in the near-surface layer water and the like. The calculated spectral characteristics of each layer of the aqueous medium are consistent with the results of the experimental measurements. It was established, what effect is the change in the phytoplankton concentration in the aqueous medium on its spectral characteristics, and also on the overall coefficient of diffuse reflection on the surface.

Keywords: mathematical model, heterogeneous natural environments, spectral characteristics, water object, phytoplankton.

[1–3].

[4].

$$\mu_{a,w}(\lambda), \quad \mu_{s,w}(\lambda)$$

(1):

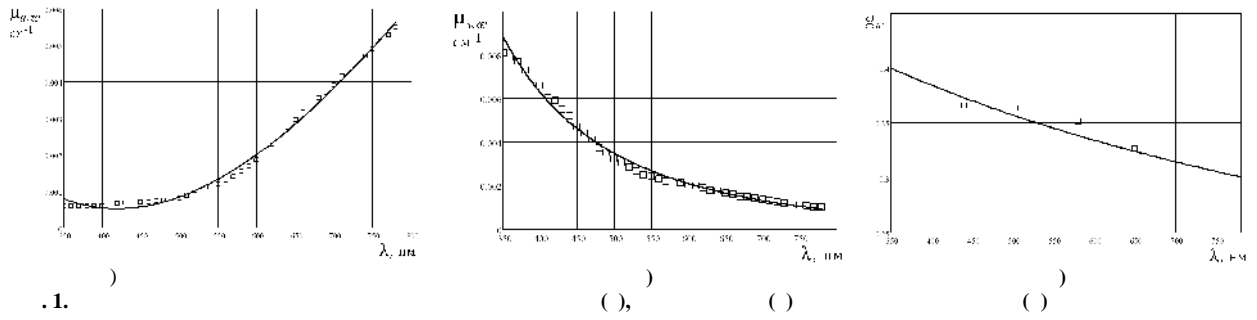
$$\mu_{s,w}(\lambda) = 8,209 \times 10^3 \lambda^{-2,33} - 0,016 \lambda^{-0,494}, \quad (1)$$

$$\mu_{a,w}(\lambda) = 0,012 - 6,149 \times 10^{-5} \lambda + 9,482 \times 10^{-8} \lambda^2 - 3,429 \times 10^{-11} \lambda^3, \quad (2)$$

$$g_w(\lambda) = 0,554 - 5,753 \times 10^{-4} \lambda + 4,383 \times 10^{-7} \lambda^2 - 1,508 \times 10^{-10} \lambda^3. \quad (3)$$

[6].

. 2.



.1.

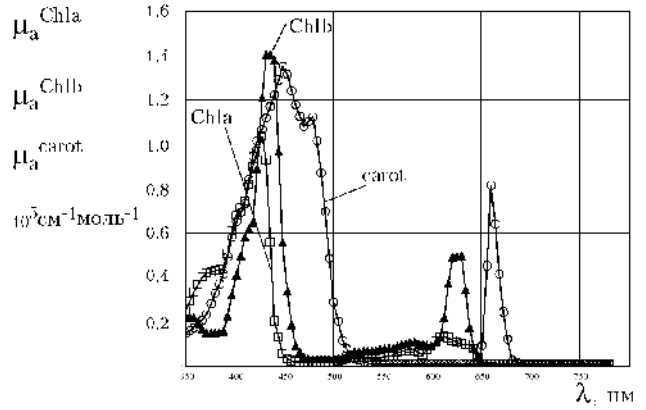
$$\mu_{s,ph}(\lambda) = 440,72P(1-P)(1,4-P)\left(\frac{685}{\lambda}\right)^3, \quad (4)$$

P – ,
 λ –

$$\mu_{a,ph}(\lambda) = C_{Chla}\mu_a^{Chla} + C_{Chlb}\mu_a^{Chlb} + C_{carot}\mu_a^{carot}, \quad (5)$$

C_{Chla} , C_{Chlb} , C_{carot} –

; μ_a^{Chla} , μ_a^{Chlb} , μ_a^{carot} –



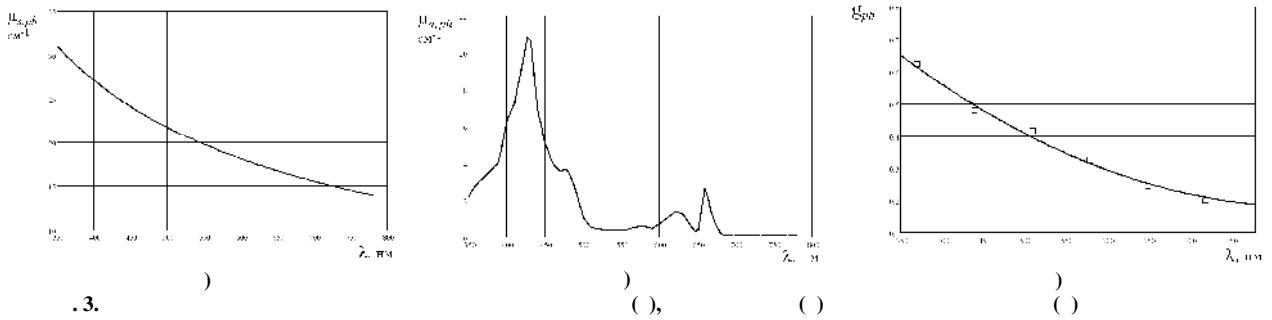
.2.

10

$$g_{ph}(\lambda) = 1,554 - 3,213 \times 10^{-3} \lambda + 1,863 \times 10^{-6} \lambda^2 + 3,325 \times 10^{-11} \lambda^3. \quad (6)$$

(4)–(6)

.3.



.3.

35,4 / ;

a, 0,27;

b, 10

; a, 0,8;

17,7

0,5%.

(1),

(5) [1–3].

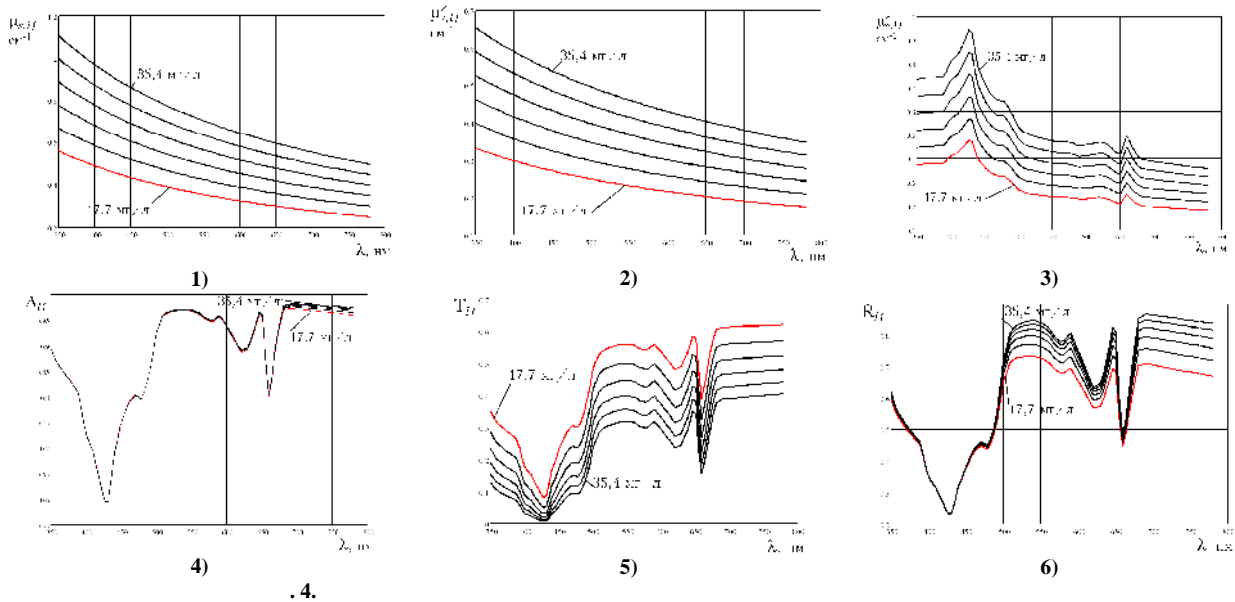
(2)

(3),

(6)

(4),

.4



$$R_d = \sum_{i=1}^n R'_{di} \tag{7}$$

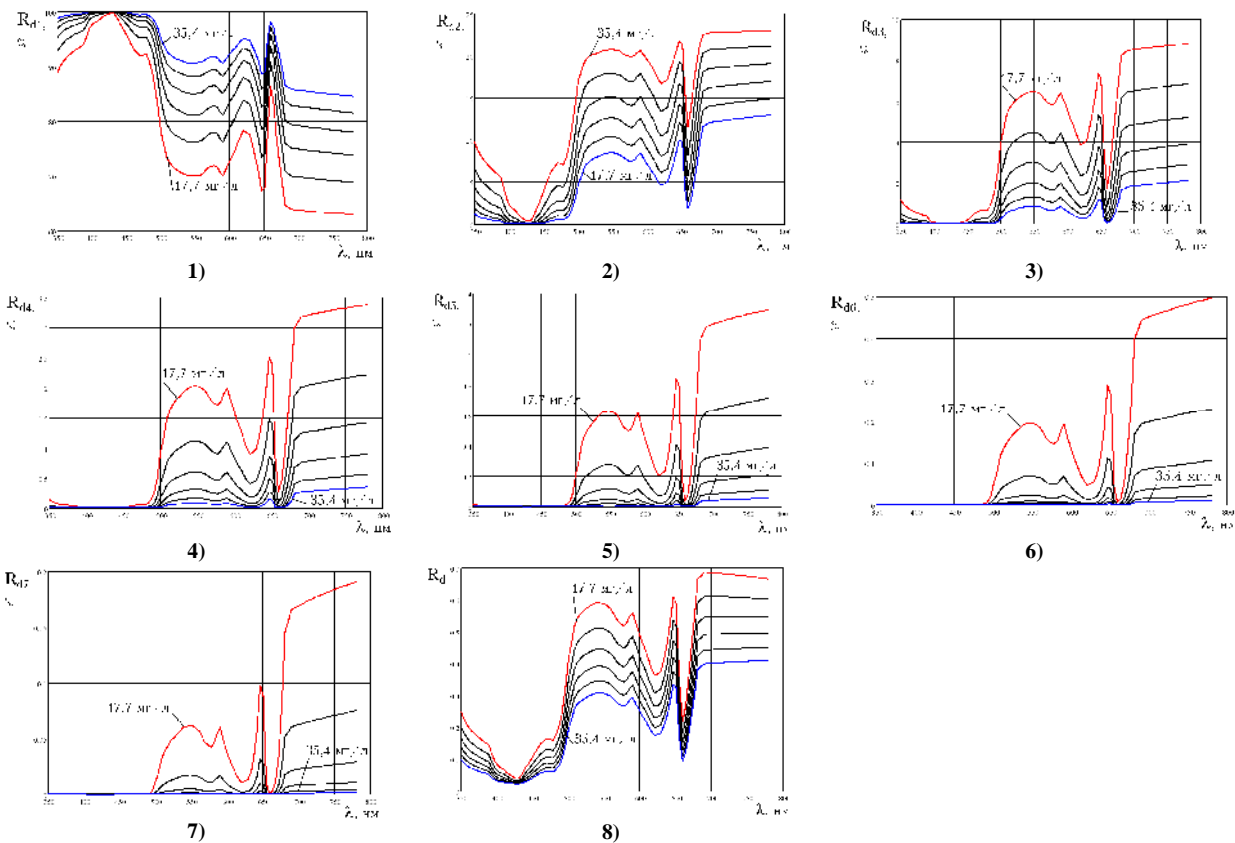
R_{di} – , i – ,

$$R'_{di} = (1 - R_{01})^2 \prod_{j=1}^i T_{l(j-1)}^2 T_{lj} R_{lj}, \tag{8}$$

R_{01} – ; T_l – , R_l –

$$R_{di} = R'_{di} \times 100\% / R_d .$$

(. . . 5).



.5.

0,2%,

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