

Sa 10. Mai 2025				So 11. Mai 2025			
6:00	12:00	18:00	24:00	6:00	12:00	18:00	

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The graph displays the flow rate A in m^3/s on the vertical axis against time in seconds on the horizontal axis. The vertical axis is labeled A and m^3/s , with values ranging from 0 to 2.2. The horizontal axis represents time from 0 to 100 seconds. The flow rate starts at approximately 0.7 m^3/s , remains relatively stable until about 40 seconds, then drops sharply to around 0.6 m^3/s by 50 seconds, and continues to fluctuate at this lower level until 100 seconds.

The graph displays the flow rate A in m^3/s on the vertical axis against time in minutes on the horizontal axis. The vertical axis is labeled A and m^3/s , with values ranging from 0 to 2.2. The horizontal axis represents time from 0 to 100 minutes. The flow rate starts at approximately 0.7 m^3/s and remains relatively stable until about 40 minutes. After 40 minutes, the flow rate drops sharply to around 0.6 m^3/s and continues to fluctuate at this lower level until 100 minutes.

The graph displays the flow rate Q in m^3/s on the vertical axis against time on the horizontal axis. The vertical axis has major grid lines every 0.1 units, ranging from 0 to 2.2. A vertical line is drawn at 1000 seconds. The flow rate starts at approximately 0.7 m^3/s , remains relatively stable until about 800 seconds, then drops sharply to around 0.65 m^3/s by 1000 seconds, and continues to fluctuate at this lower level until 1200 seconds.

The graph displays the flow rate A in m^3/s as a function of time. The vertical axis (y-axis) is labeled A and has units m^3/s , ranging from 0 to 2.2. The horizontal axis (x-axis) represents time in seconds, ranging from 0 to 100. The data is plotted as a blue line that shows significant fluctuations. The flow rate starts at approximately 0.7 m^3/s at $t=0$. It remains relatively stable until about 40 seconds, where it begins to decrease. By 50 seconds, the flow rate has dropped to approximately 0.6 m^3/s and continues to fluctuate at this lower level until the end of the recorded time at 100 seconds.

The graph displays the flow rate A in m^3/s on the vertical axis against time on the horizontal axis. The vertical axis is labeled A and m^3/s , with values ranging from 0 to 2.2. The horizontal axis represents time from 0 to 100 seconds. The flow rate starts at approximately 0.7 m^3/s , remains relatively stable until about 40 seconds, then drops sharply to around 0.6 m^3/s by 50 seconds, and continues to fluctuate at this lower level until 100 seconds.

The graph displays the flow rate Q in m^3/s on the vertical axis against time in minutes on the horizontal axis. The vertical axis has major grid lines every 0.1 units, ranging from 0 to 2.2. The horizontal axis has major grid lines every 5 minutes, with a specific vertical line at 10 minutes. The data series shows a flow rate that is initially stable at approximately 0.7 m^3/s but drops significantly after 8 minutes, settling at a lower, fluctuating level of about 0.6 m^3/s from 10 minutes onwards.

The graph displays the flow rate Q in m^3/s on the vertical axis against time in minutes on the horizontal axis. The vertical axis has major grid lines every 0.1 units, ranging from 0 to 2.2. The horizontal axis has major grid lines every 5 minutes, with a specific vertical line at 10 minutes. The data series shows a flow rate that is initially stable at approximately 0.7 m^3/s but drops significantly after 8 minutes, settling at a lower, fluctuating level of about 0.6 m^3/s by the 15-minute mark.

The graph displays a single data series represented by a blue line. The x-axis is marked from 0 to 100 in increments of 10. The y-axis is marked from 0 to 2.2 in increments of 0.1. The line begins at a value of approximately 0.75 at x=0. It shows minor fluctuations, with a slight peak around x=10 and a slight dip around x=20. From x=30 onwards, the line shows a more pronounced downward trend, reaching a value of approximately 0.65 at x=100. The overall pattern suggests a gradual decrease or decay over the measured range.

The graph displays a blue line representing the relationship between the number of people in a household (x-axis) and the number of people in a household (y-axis). The x-axis ranges from 0 to 10, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 2.1. The line starts at approximately (0, 0.75) and shows a general downward trend, ending at approximately (10, 0.65). The line is noisy, with many small fluctuations. A vertical black line is drawn at x=5, and a horizontal black line is drawn at y=0.7.

The graph displays a blue line representing the relationship between the number of people in a household (x-axis) and the number of people in a household (y-axis). The x-axis ranges from 0 to 10, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 2. The line starts at approximately (0, 0.75) and shows a general downward trend, ending at approximately (10, 0.65). The line is slightly noisy, with small fluctuations in the y-value for each x-value.

The graph displays a blue line representing the relationship between the number of people in a household (x-axis) and the number of people in a household (y-axis). The x-axis ranges from 0 to 10, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 1.9. The line starts at approximately (0, 0.75) and shows a general downward trend, ending at approximately (10, 0.65). The line is noisy, with many small fluctuations. A vertical black line is drawn at x=5.

The graph displays a blue line representing the relationship between the number of people in a household (x-axis) and the number of people in a household (y-axis). The x-axis ranges from 0 to 10, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 1.8. The line starts at approximately (0, 0.75) and shows a general downward trend, ending at approximately (10, 0.65). The line is noisy, with many small fluctuations. A vertical black line is drawn at x=5.

The graph displays a blue line representing the relationship between the number of people in a household (x-axis) and the number of people in a household (y-axis). The x-axis ranges from 0 to 10, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 1.7. The line starts at approximately (0, 0.75) and shows a general downward trend, ending at approximately (10, 0.65). The line is slightly noisy, with small fluctuations in the y-value for each x-value.

The graph displays the convergence of a function value over 100,000 iterations. The y-axis represents the function value, ranging from 0 to 1.6 with major grid lines every 0.1 units. The x-axis represents the number of iterations, ranging from 0 to 100,000 with major grid lines every 10,000 units. A vertical black line is positioned at iteration 50,000. The blue line starts at a value of approximately 0.7, remains relatively stable until about 40,000 iterations, then begins a gradual descent, reaching a value of approximately 0.65 by iteration 100,000. The line exhibits small, frequent fluctuations throughout the entire range.

The graph displays a blue line representing the function value over 100,000 iterations. The y-axis is labeled from 0 to 1.5 in increments of 0.1. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 100,000 in increments of 10,000. A vertical black line is drawn at x = 50,000. The function value starts at approximately 0.75, remains relatively stable until about 40,000 iterations, then begins a gradual decline, reaching approximately 0.65 by 100,000 iterations. The line shows significant high-frequency oscillations throughout the entire range.

The graph displays a blue line representing the relationship between the number of people in a household (x-axis) and the number of people in a household (y-axis). The x-axis ranges from 0 to 10, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 1.4. The line starts at approximately (0, 0.75) and shows a general downward trend, ending at approximately (10, 0.65). The line is slightly noisy, with small fluctuations in the y-value for each x-value.

The graph displays the convergence of a function value over 100,000 iterations. The y-axis represents the function value, ranging from 0 to 1.3 with major grid lines every 0.1 units. The x-axis represents the number of iterations, ranging from 0 to 100,000 with major grid lines every 10,000 units. A vertical black line is positioned at 50,000 iterations. The blue line starts at a value of approximately 0.7, remains relatively stable until about 20,000 iterations, then begins a gradual descent, reaching a value of approximately 0.65 by 100,000 iterations. The line exhibits small fluctuations throughout the process.

The graph displays a noisy blue line representing the function value over 100,000 iterations. The y-axis is labeled from 0 to 1.2 in increments of 0.1. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 100,000 in increments of 10,000. A vertical black line is positioned at approximately 50,000 iterations. The function value starts at about 0.7, remains relatively stable until around 20,000 iterations, then begins a gradual decline, reaching approximately 0.65 by 100,000 iterations. The line is highly oscillatory throughout the entire range.

The graph displays the cost function value over 200,000 iterations. The y-axis is labeled from 0 to 1.1 in increments of 0.1. The x-axis represents iterations, with major grid lines every 10,000 units. The cost function starts at approximately 0.75 at iteration 0. It shows a general downward trend with significant fluctuations, reaching a local minimum of about 0.62 around iteration 100,000. After this point, the cost function slightly increases and stabilizes around 0.65 for the remainder of the iterations.

The graph displays the average number of iterations per node over 1000 iterations. The y-axis represents the average number of iterations, ranging from 0 to 1.0. The x-axis represents the iteration number, ranging from 0 to 1000. The graph is divided into three regions by vertical lines at x=500 and x=750. The blue line shows a general downward trend, starting at approximately 0.7 and ending at approximately 0.65.

The graph displays the cost function value over 200,000 iterations. The y-axis is labeled from 0 to 0.9 in increments of 0.1. The x-axis represents iterations, with major grid lines every 10,000 units. The cost function starts at approximately 0.75 at iteration 0. It shows a general downward trend with significant fluctuations, reaching a local minimum of about 0.62 around iteration 100,000. After this point, the cost function slightly increases and stabilizes around 0.65 for the remainder of the iterations.

The graph illustrates the convergence of the cost function over 1000 iterations. The y-axis, labeled 'Cost Function', ranges from 0 to 0.8 with major grid lines every 0.1 units. The x-axis, labeled 'Iterations', ranges from 0 to 1000 with major grid lines every 100 units. A blue line represents the cost function's value. It starts at approximately 0.7, remains relatively stable until about iteration 400, after which it shows a clear downward trend, ending at approximately 0.65. The line exhibits minor fluctuations throughout the process.

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Kanton Solothurn
Amt für Umwelt
4509 Solothurn

A — 1506 10 10 Abfluss m³/s/Lützel, Kleinklützel

Kleinere Lücken sind nicht dargestellt.
Zeiten in Sommer-/Winterzeit!

2-Tagesgang
598/252/014 Lützel, Kleinlützel

11.05.2025