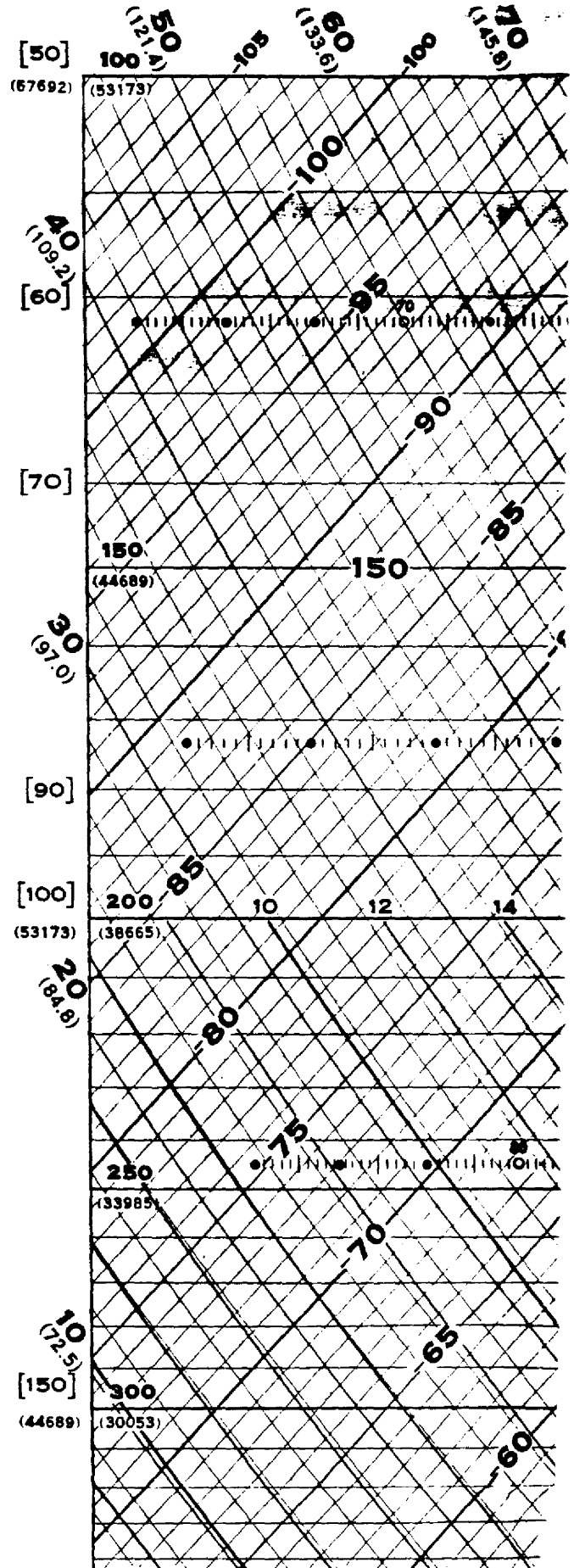
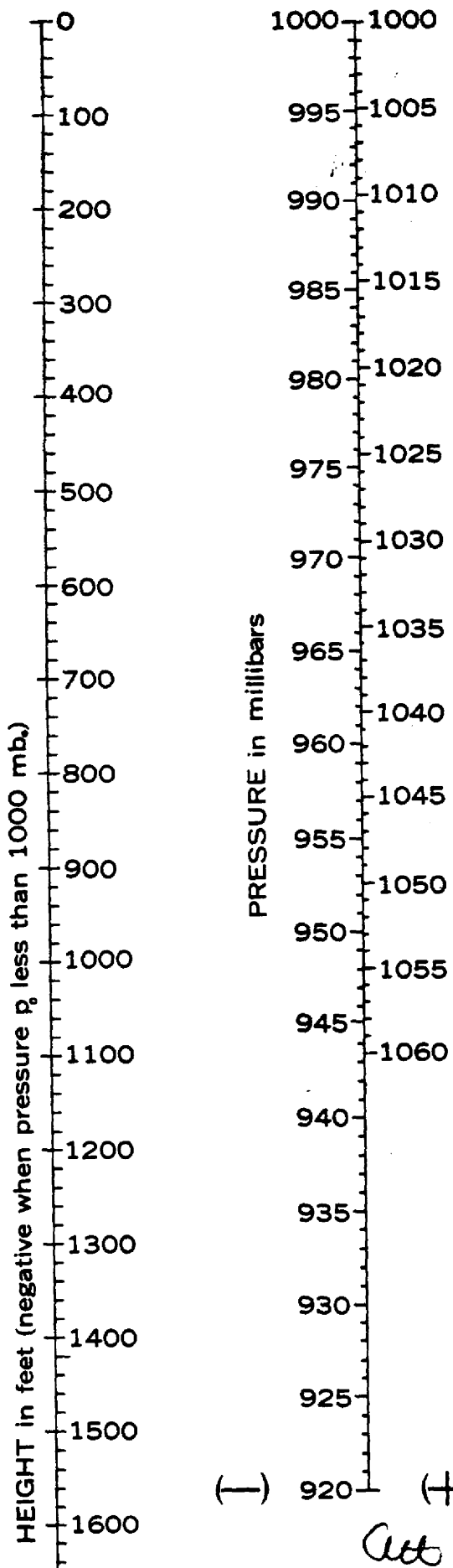


SAA 20008886 0000
DOCUMENT#

Form: AWS WPC 9-16

411407

120° 110° 100° 90° 80° 70° 60° 50° 40°



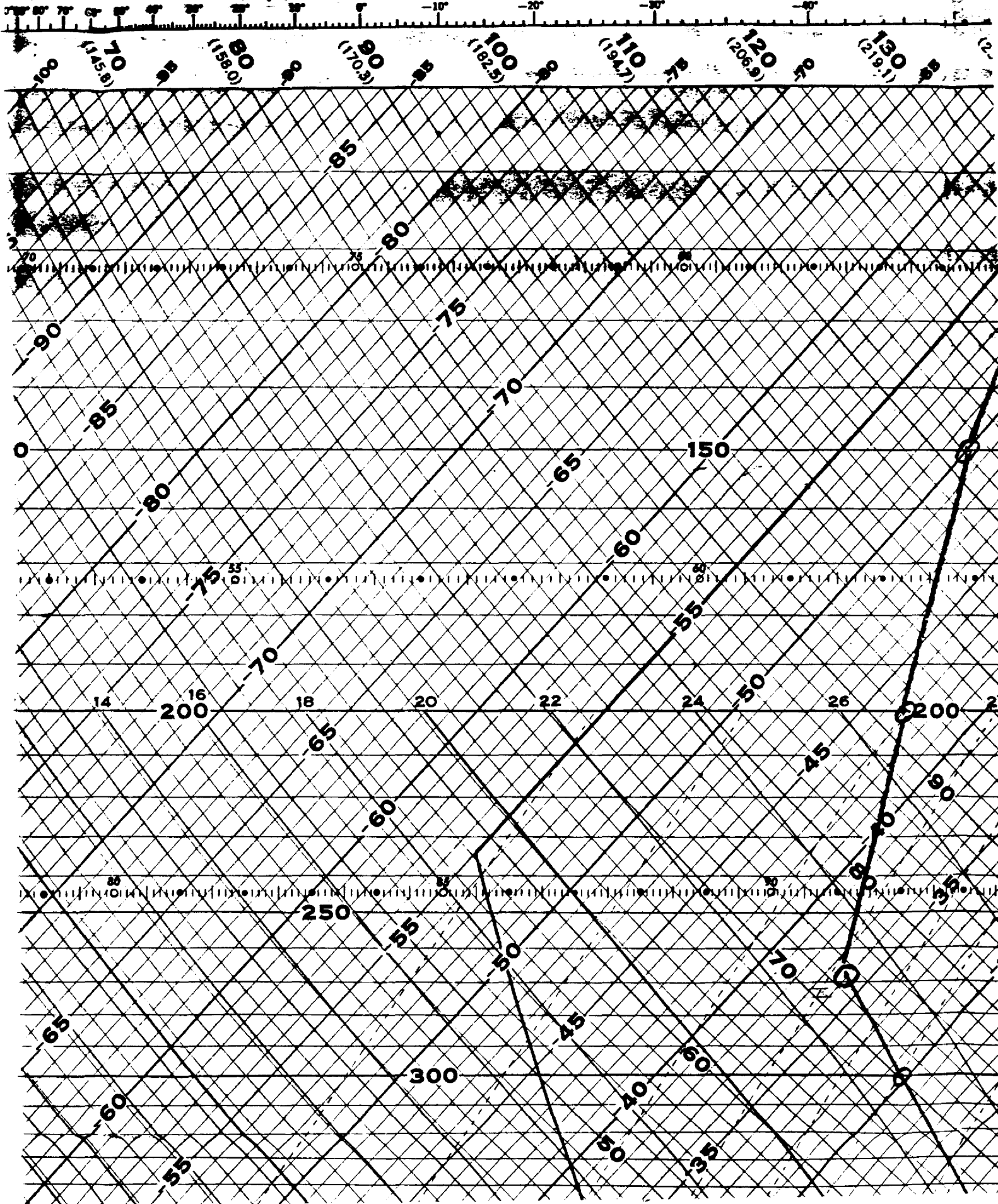
CONFIRMED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE: 02-10-97
 BY: [Signature]

DOES NOT CONTAIN
 UNCLASSIFIED CONTROLLED
 NUCLEAR INFORMATION

(-) (+)
 Cut 101

USAF SKEW T, log p DIAGRAM

TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

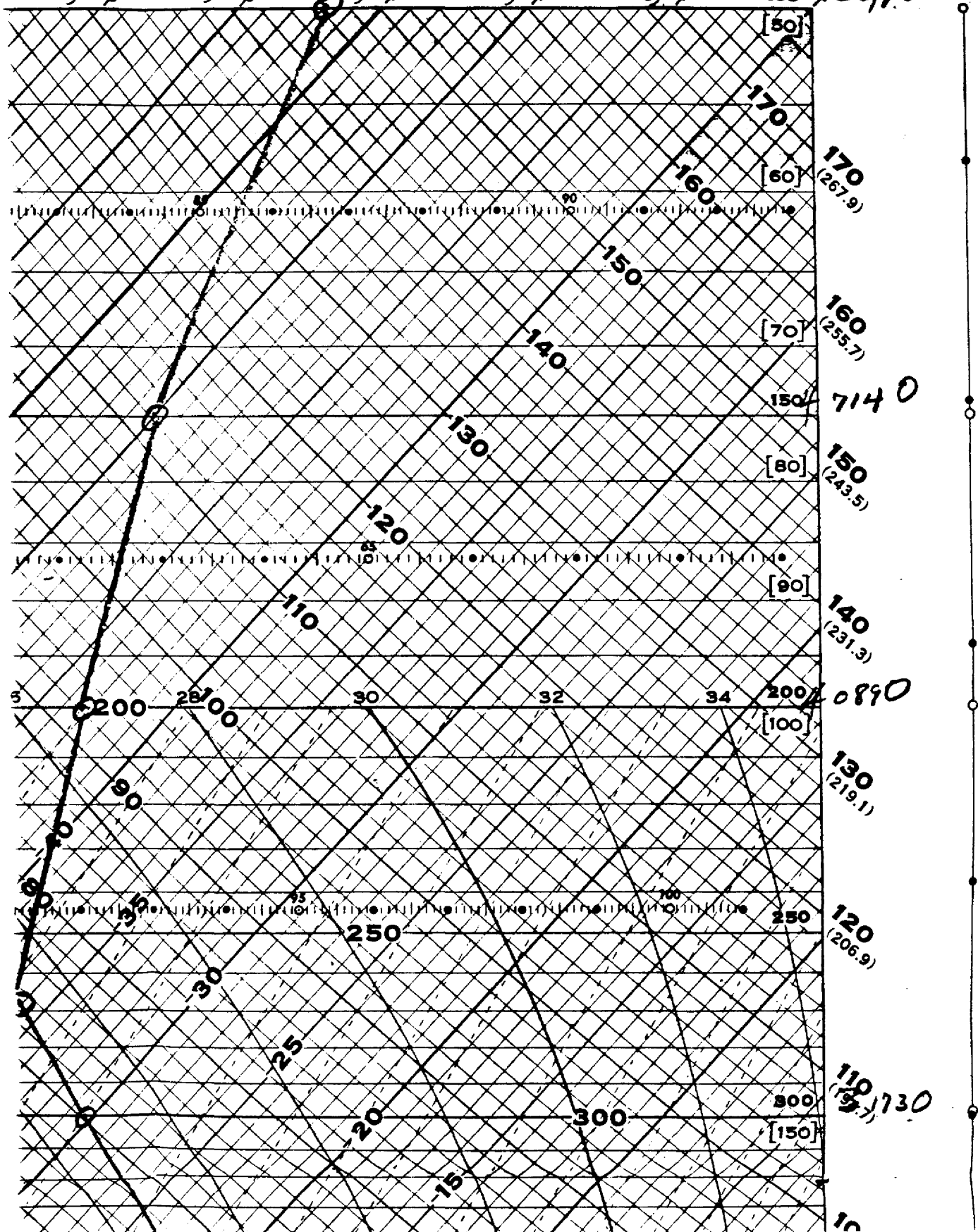


AGRAM

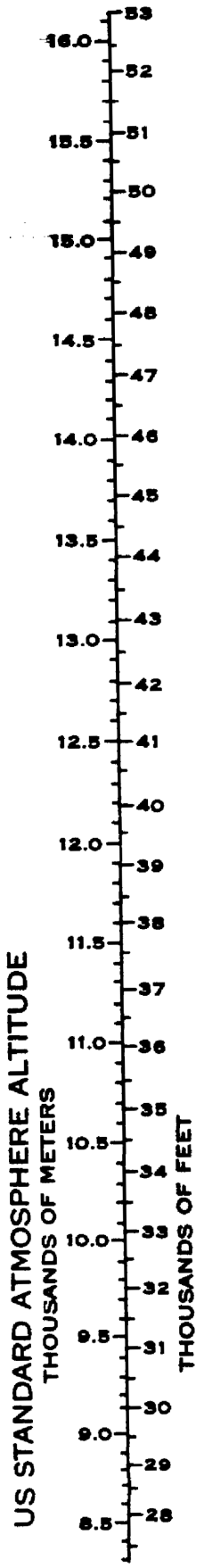
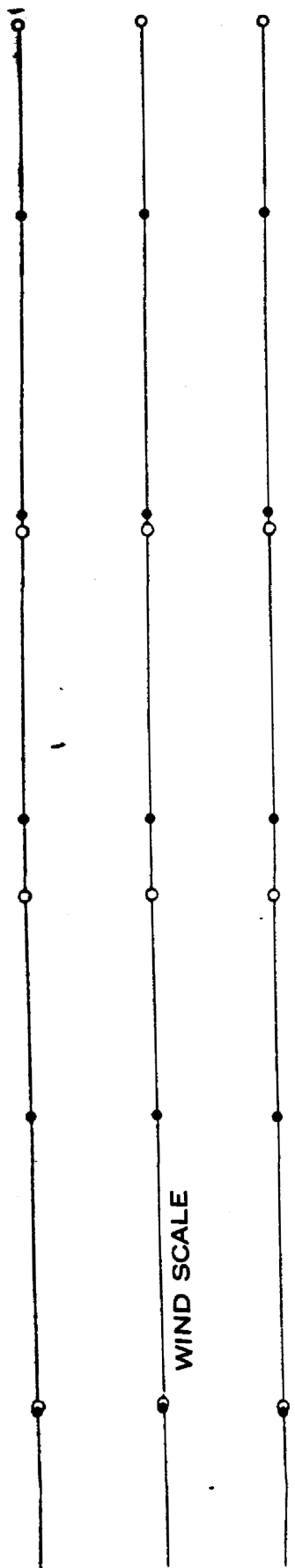
1EIT

130 (219.1) 140 (231.3) 150 (243.5) 160 (255.7) 170 (267.9)

P-1



WIND SCALE



EXPLANATION

ISOBARS are straight, horizontal brown lines. The heights in feet of the pressure surfaces in the U.S. Standard atmosphere are in parenthesis () below the pressure values on the left.

ISOTHERMS (°C) are the straight, equidistant brown lines running diagonally upward from left to right.

DRY ADIABATS are the slightly curved brown lines that intersect the 1000 mb. isobar at intervals of 2°C, and run diagonally upward from right to left. The Dry Adiabats for the folded portion of the pressure range are labeled with two (2) values. (See below).

SATURATED ADIABATS are the curved green lines that intersect the 1000 mb. isobar at intervals of 2°C, diverging upward and tending to become parallel to the dry adiabats.

SATURATION MIXING RATIO (in gm. per kg.) is represented by dashed green lines. Their values appear at the bottom of diagram.

THICKNESS (in hundreds of geopotential feet) of the layers between the levels 1000, 700, 500, 300, 200, 150 and 100 mb. is represented by numbers and a graduation along the middle of each layer. The thicknesses are obtained from the virtual temperature curve by the equal-area method, using any straight line as a dividing line.

HEIGHT in geopotential feet above mean sea level, or station level, of the 1000 mb. surface is obtained from the nomogram in the upper left-hand corner by drawing a straight line from the point on the temperature scale (°F) through the point p_0 (mean sea level or station pressure) on the pressure scale, and reading the height on the height scale.

U.S. STANDARD ATMOSPHERE SOUNDING is indicated by a thick brown line.

The saturated adiabats and isopleths of saturation mixing ratio are computed by use of vapor pressure over a plane water surface at all temperatures.

Extension of chart to 50 mb has been accomplished by overlap with pressure indicated in brackets, [200] at 400 mb, and [50] at 100 mb. Dry adiabats for the overlap are labeled in parentheses ().

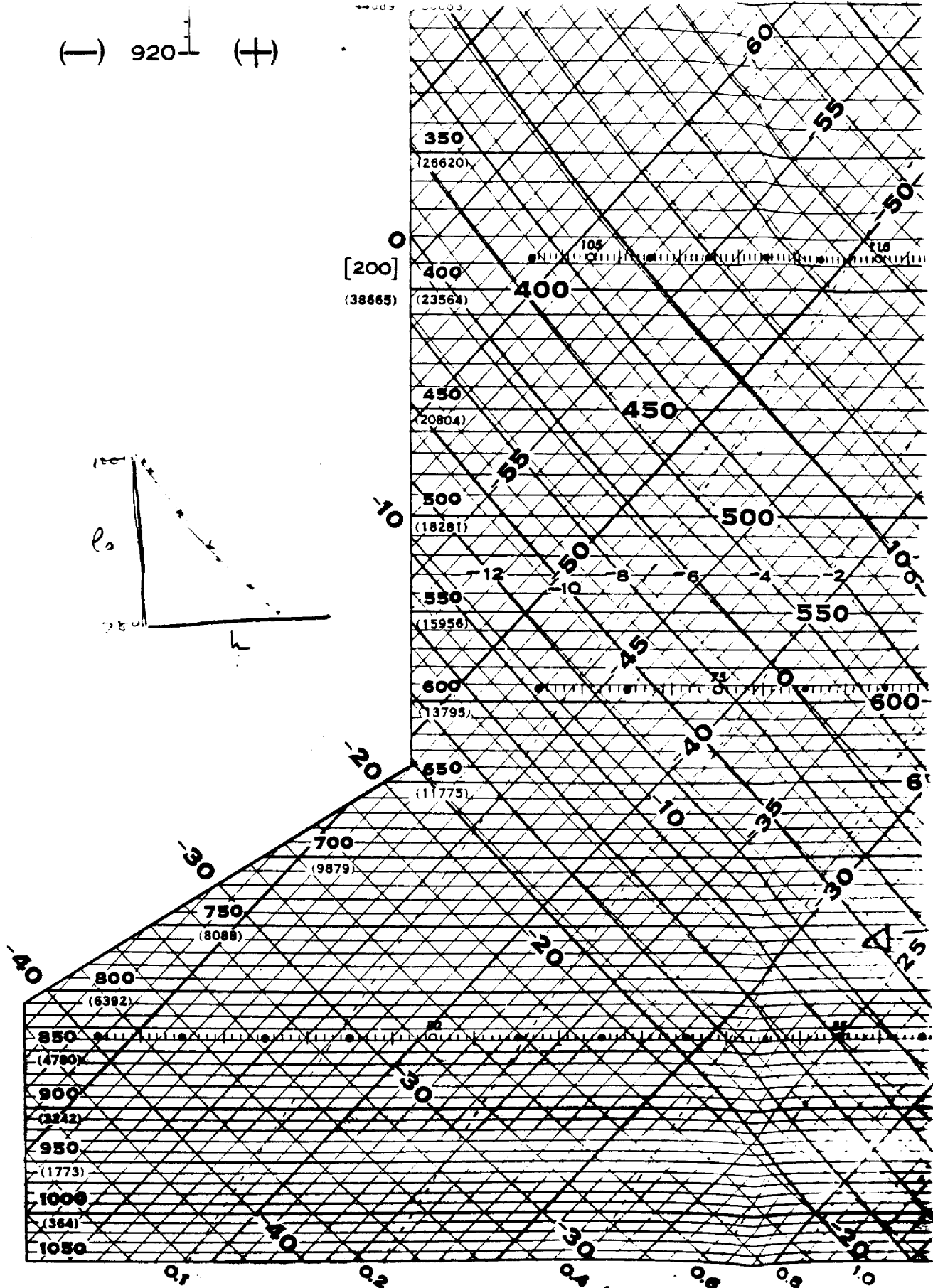
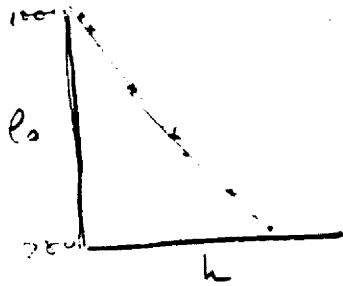
APPROXIMATE VIRTUAL TEMPERATURE may be obtained from the formula $T_v = T + \frac{w}{g}$ where T_v is virtual temperature in °C, T is free air temperature in °C, and w is mixing ratio in grams/kilogram. For purposes of thickness computation, use the mean temperature of the layer for T and use the mean mixing ratio of the layer for w.

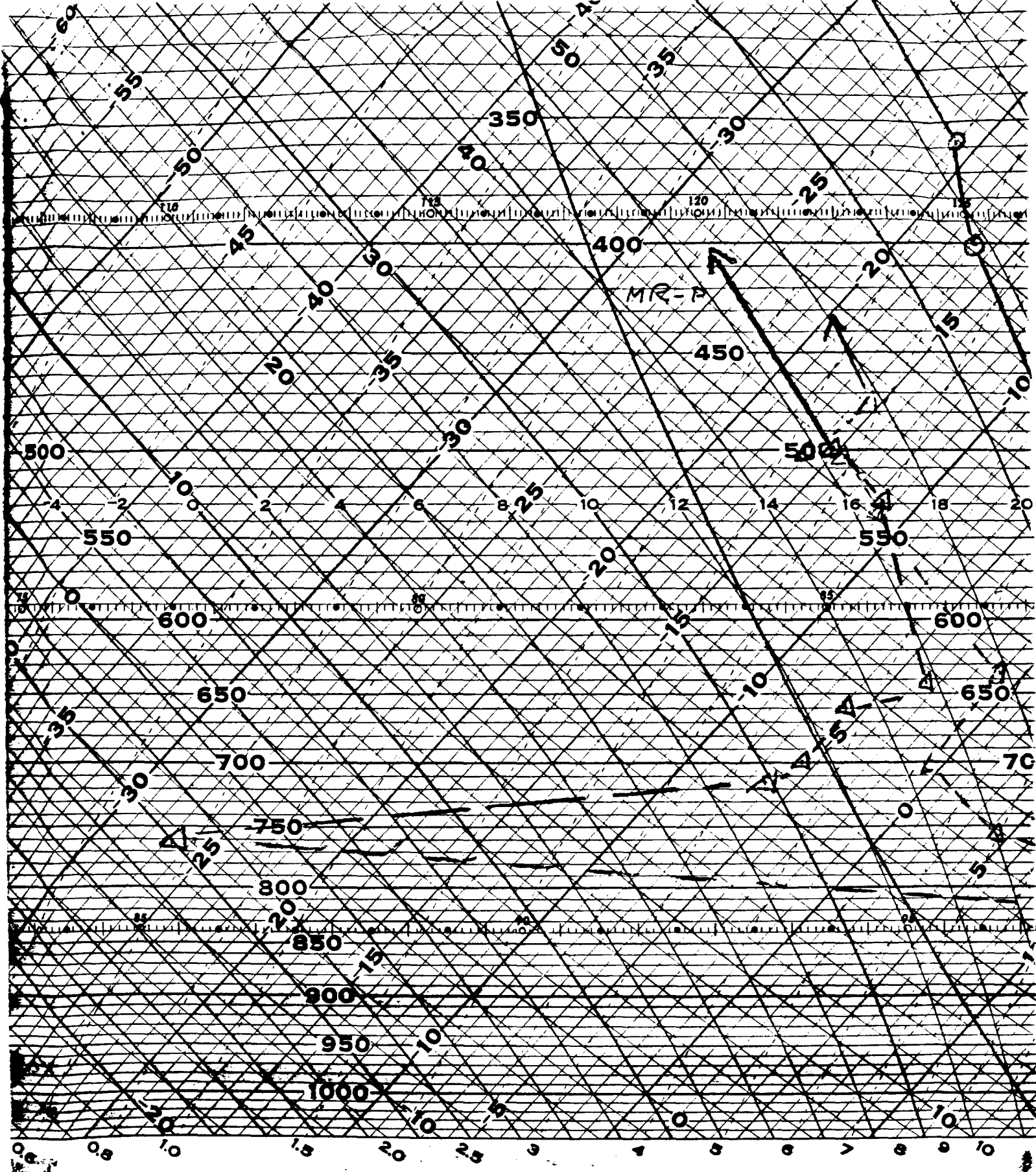
Sounding data will be entered on two (2) sets of charts. One chart will include 0300Z and 1500Z soundings; the other 0900Z and 2100Z soundings. To provide twelve (12) hour continuity the preceding 1500Z or the 2100Z soundings, whichever the case may be, will be entered as a trace of the temperature curve without the reproduction of data or circling of any point. (See AWSM-105-22).

Black dots • along wind scale lines indicate the levels for which wind data is reported and plotted. The open circles ○ indicate the mandatory pressure levels at which wind data is also entered.

HEIGHT
 1600
 1700
 1800
 1900
 2000
 2100
 2200
 2300

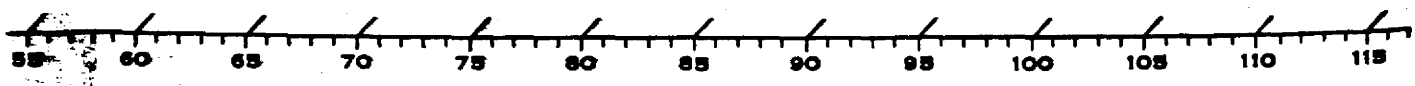
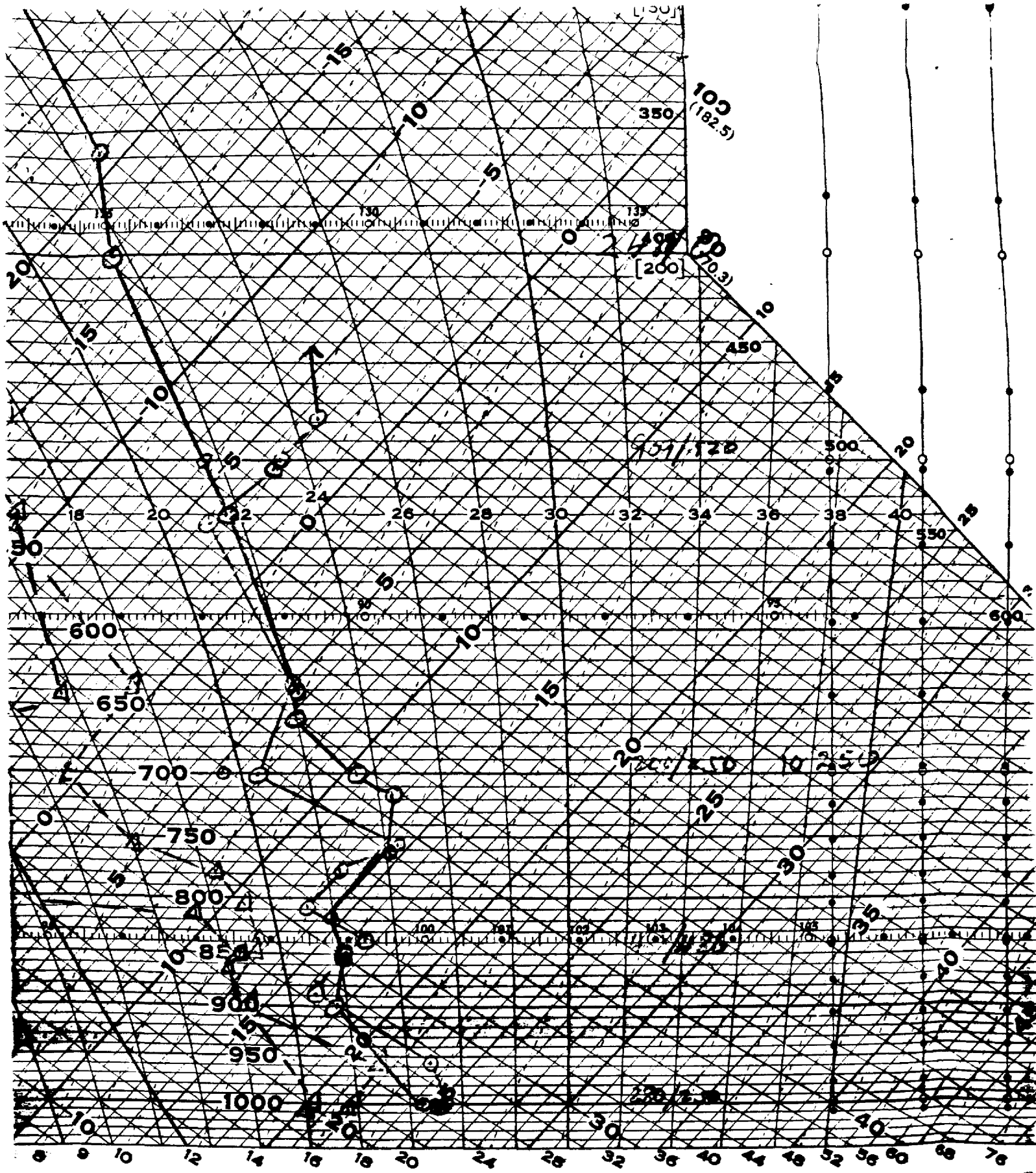
(-) 920 (+)



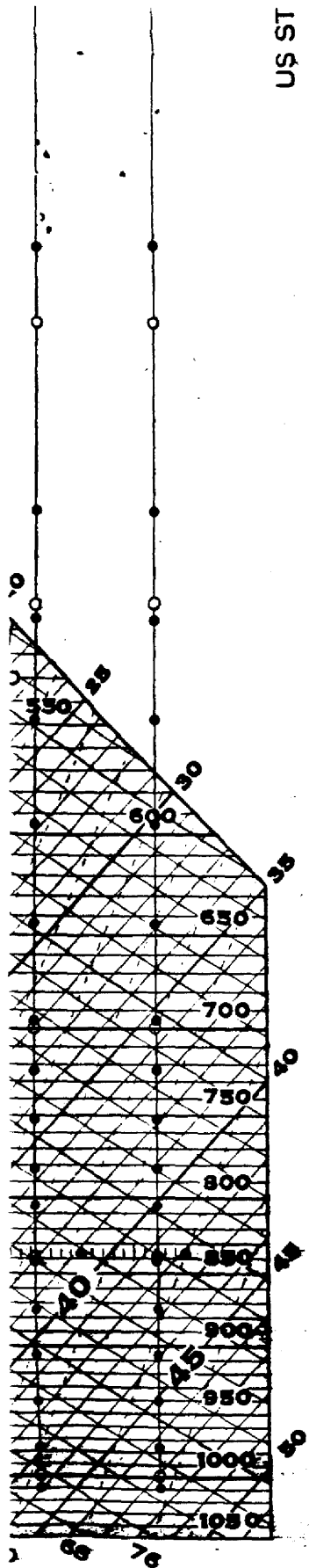
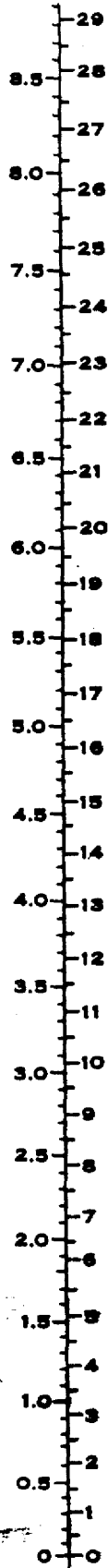


FAHRENHEIT TEMPERATURE SCALE





US ST



$$e_0 = \frac{T_{\text{sub}}}{2.37 T^{\circ} A}$$

<u>CVE 115</u> NUMBER	<u>BAROKO</u> STATION
<u>1500 Z</u> TIME (GCT)	<u>28 FEB 54</u> DATE (GCT)

<u>CVE 115</u> NUMBER	<u>BAROKO</u> STATION
<u>0300 Z R</u> TIME (GCT)	<u>1 MARCH 54</u> DATE (GCT)

_____ NUMBER	_____ STATION
_____ TIME (GCT)	_____ DATE (GCT)

Form: AWS WPC 9-16

Lithographed by ACIS 8-52