2011 Hurricane Field Program Plan
Part II: Appendices

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2011

Hurricane Field Program Plan

Part II

Appendix A

DECISION AND NOTIFICATION PROCESS

The decision and notification process is illustrated in Figs. A-1, A-2, and A-3. This process occurs in four steps:

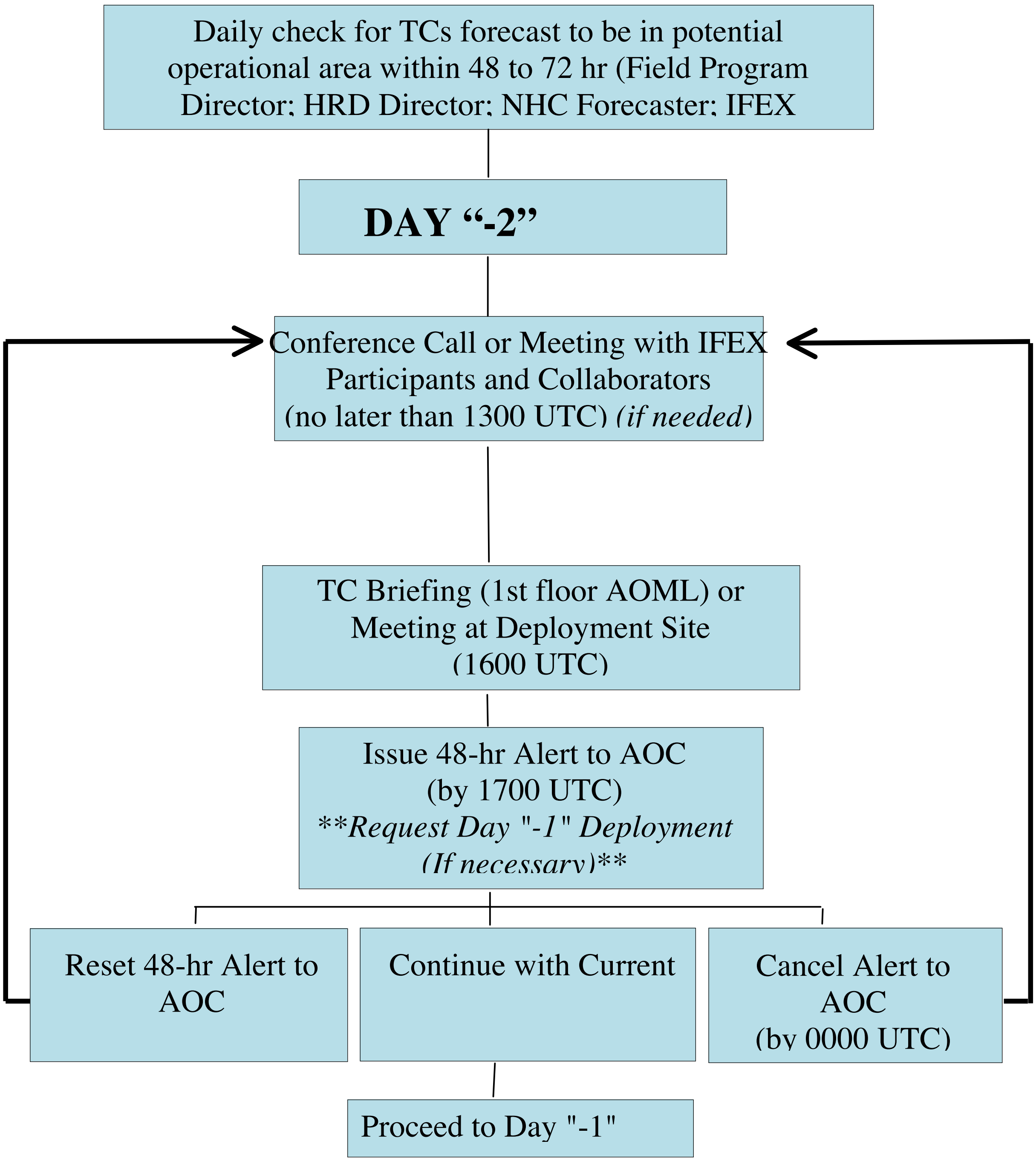
1) A research mission is determined to be probable within 72 h [field program director]. Consultation with the director of HRD, and the AOC Project Manager determines: flight platform availability, crew and equipment status, and the type of mission(s) likely to be requested.

2) The Field Program Advisory Panel [F. Marks (Director, HRD), S. Murillo (Director, Hurricane Field Program), J. Dunion, M. Black, P. Black, J. Cione, J. Gamache, J. Kaplan, S. Lorsolo, P. Reasor, R. Rogers, J. Zhang and J. McFadden (or AOC designee) meets to discuss possible missions and operational modes. Probable mission determination and approval to proceed is given by the HRD director (or designee).

3) Primary personnel are notified by the Hurricane Field Program Director [S. Murillo].

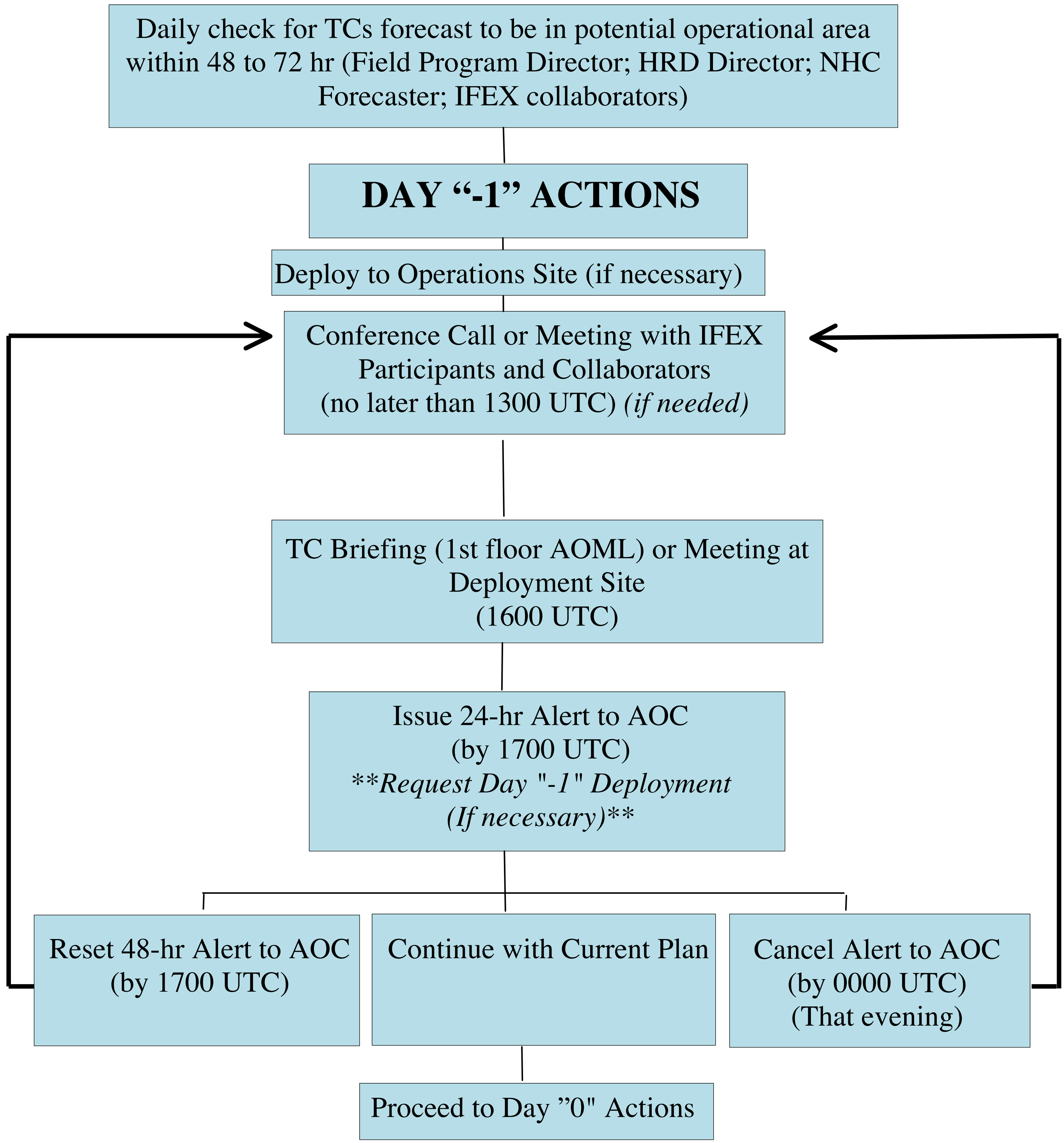
4) Secondary personnel are notified by their primary affiliate (Table A-2).

General information, including updates of program status, are provided continuously by tape. Call (305) 221-3679 to listen to the recorded message. During normal business hours, callers should use (305) 361-4400 for other official inquiries and contacts. During operational periods, an MGOC team member is available by phone at (305) 229-4407 or (305) 221-4381. The MGOC team leader and the HRD field program director will be available by cell phone. (Appropriate phone numbers will be provided to program participants before the start of the field program.)



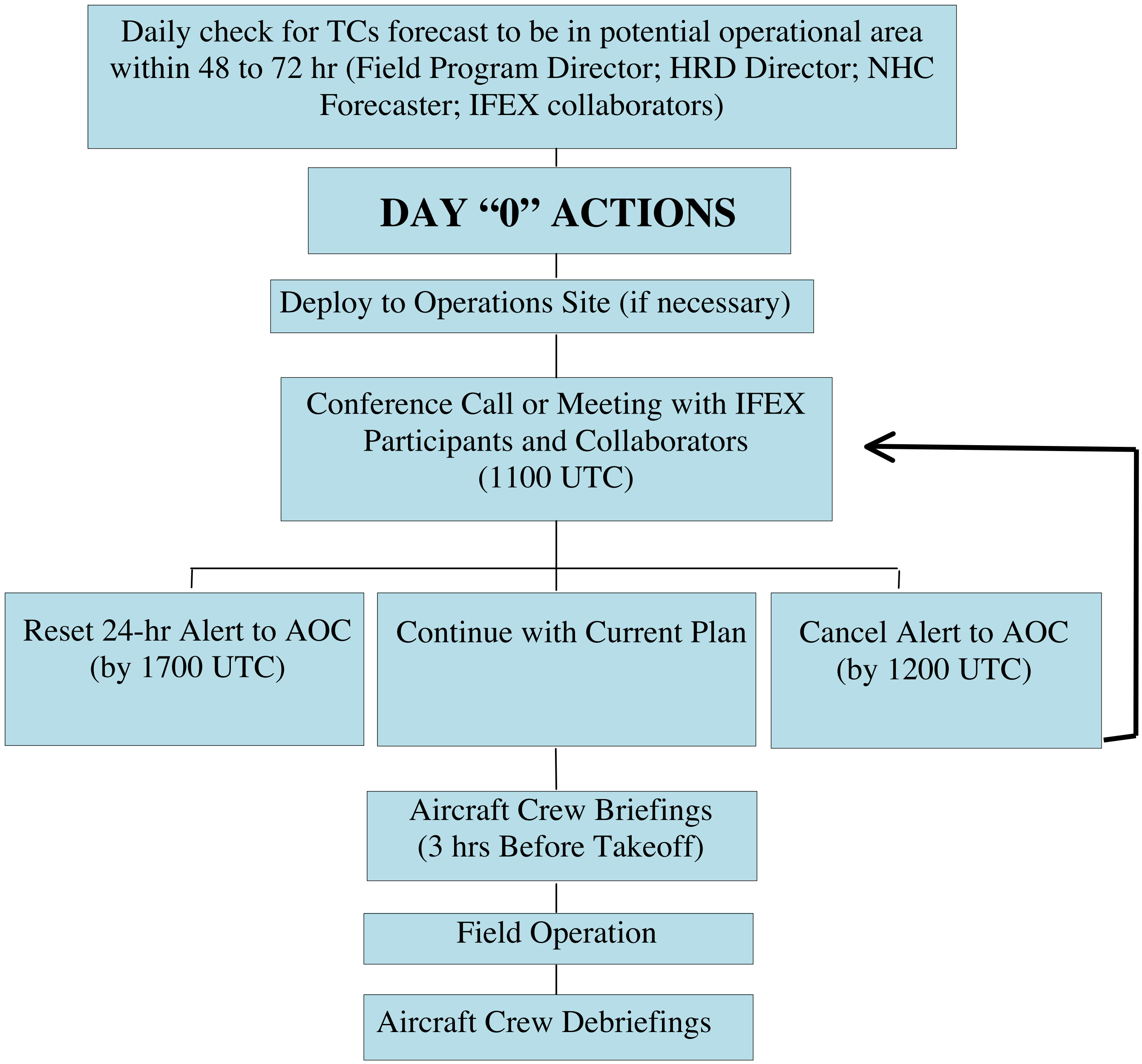
**Note: Time of briefings, conference calls, decisions, and deployments are dictated by timing limitations imposed by the AOC crew.

Fig. A-1: Decision and notification process for Day "-2".



**Note: Time of briefings, conference calls, decisions, and deployments are dictated by timing limitations imposed by the AOC crew.

Fig. A-2: Decision and notification process for Day "-1"



**Note: Time of briefings, conference calls, decisions, and deployments are dictated by timing limitations imposed by the AOC crew.

Fig. A-3: Decision and notification process for Day "0"

Appendix B: Calibration

B.1 En-Route Calibration of Aircraft Systems

Instrument calibrations are checked by flying aircraft intercomparison patterns whenever possible during the hurricane field program or when the need for calibration checks is suggested by a review of the data. In addition, an over flight of a surface pressure reference is advisable en route or while on station when practicable. Finally, all flights enroute to and from the storm are required to execute a true airspeed (TAS) calibration pattern. This pattern is illustrated in Fig. B-1.

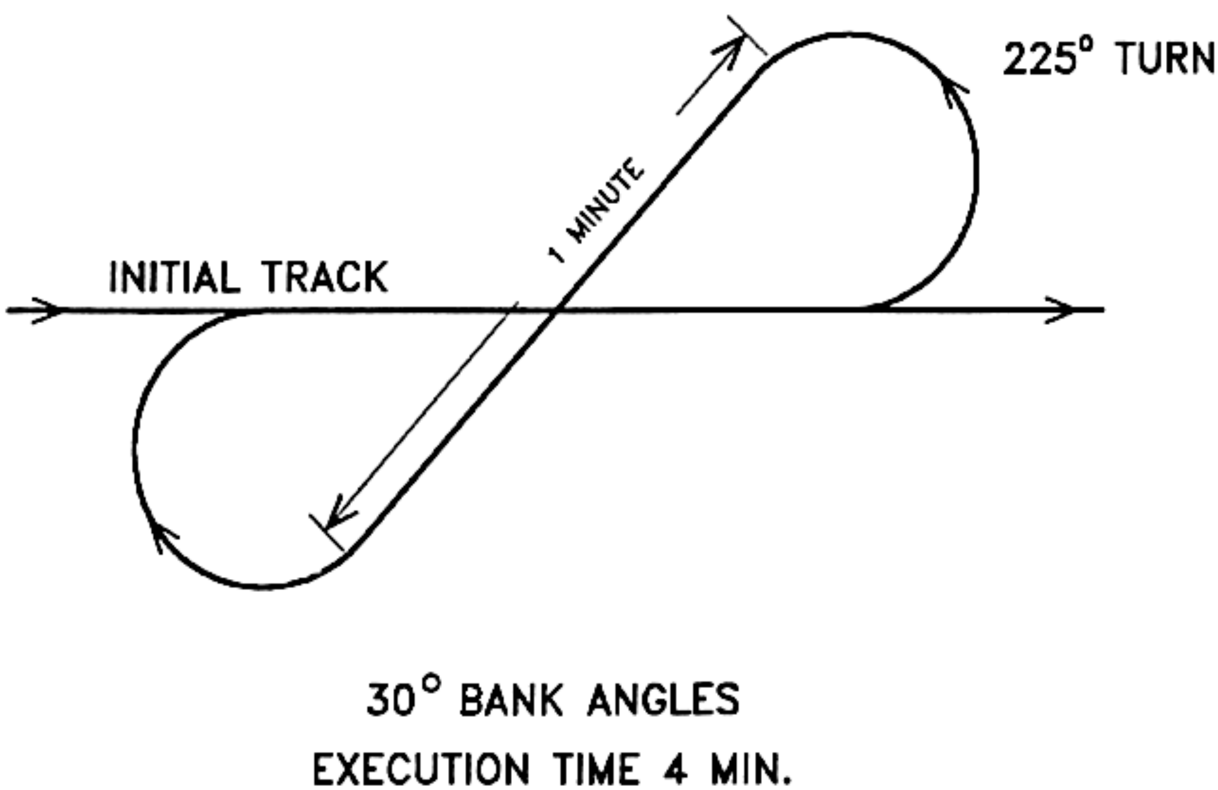
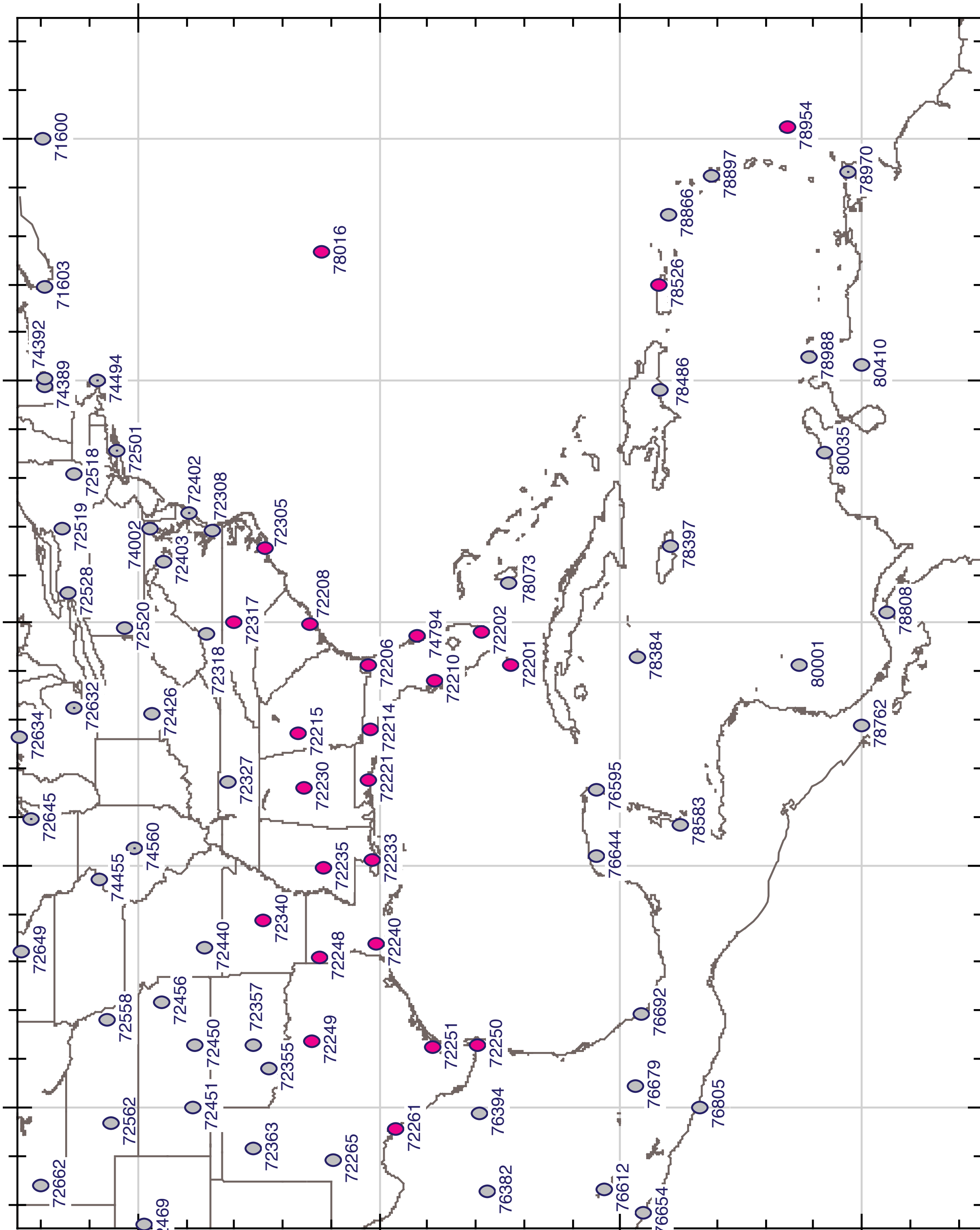
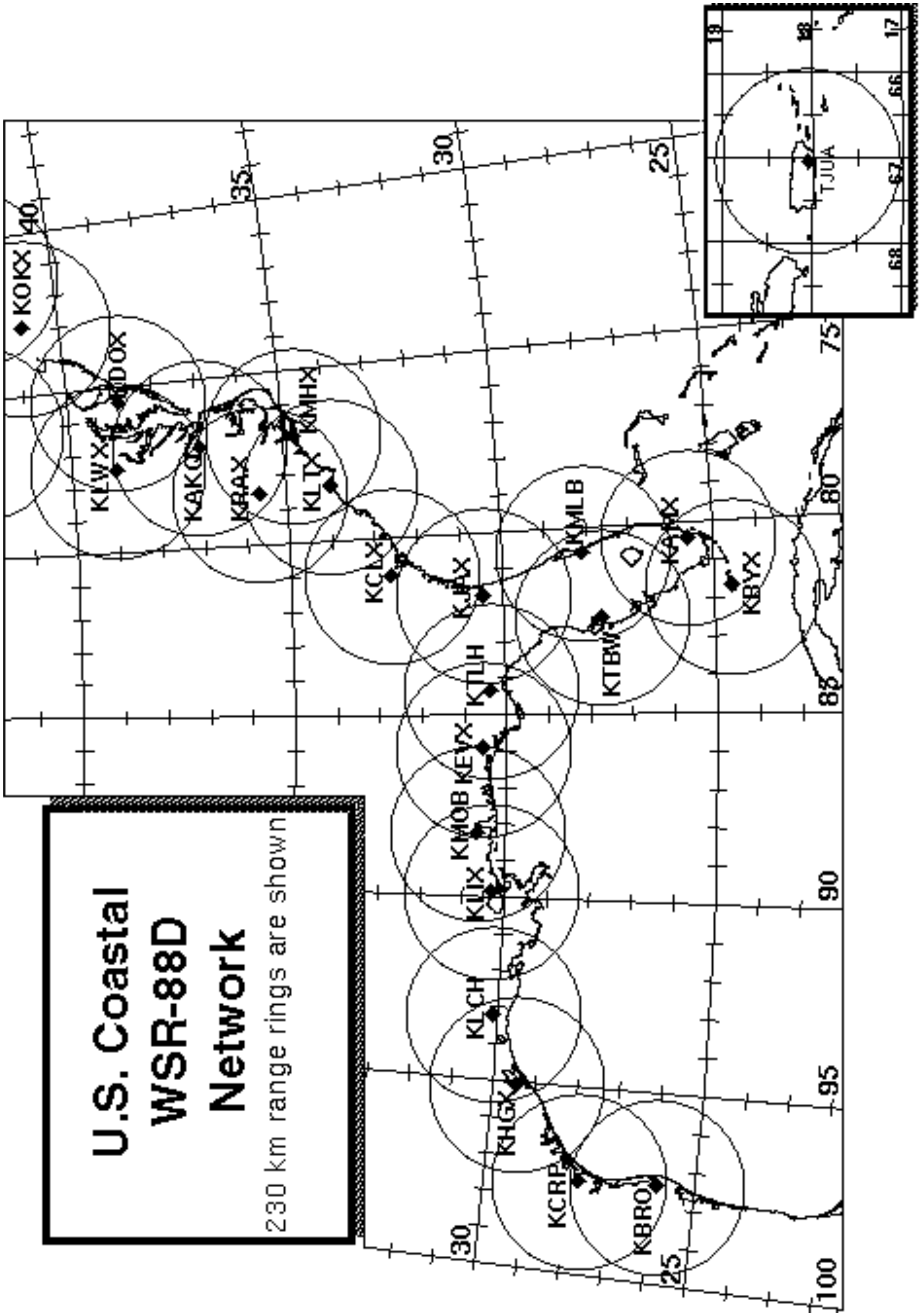


Fig. B-1 En-Route TAS calibration pattern.

Appendix C: DOD/NWS RAWIN/RAOB and NWS Coastal Land-based Radar Locations




U.S. Coastal
WSR-88D
Network
230 km range rings are shown
KOKX
KDOX
KLWX
KAKQ
KRAX
KMHX
KLTX
KCLX
KJAX
KMLB
KAMX
KBYX
KTBW
KTLH
KEVX
KMOB
KLIX
KLCH
KHGX
KCRP
KBRO
TJUA

APPENDIX D: PRINCIPAL DUTIES OF THE NOAA SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL

CAUTION

Flight operations are routinely conducted in turbulent conditions. Shock-mounted electronic and experimental racks surround most seat positions. Therefore, ***for safety onboard the aircraft all personnel should wear a flight suit and closed toed shoes***. For comfort, personnel should bring a jacket or sweater, as the cabin gets cold during flight.

Smoking is prohibited within 50 ft of the aircraft while they are on the ground. No smoking is permitted on the aircraft at any time.

Section 4-401, of the NOAA Safety Rules Manual state that: "Don't let your attention wander, either through constant conversation, use of cell phone or sightseeing while operating vehicles. Drivers must use caution and common sense under all conditions. Operators and passengers are not permitted to smoke or eat in the government vehicles. Cell phone use is permitted while car is parked."

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR ALL SCIENTIFIC MISSION PARTICIPANTS

Mission participants are advised to carry the proper personal identification [i.e., travel orders, "shot" records (when appropriate), and passports (when required)]. Passports will be checked by AOC personnel prior to deployment to countries requiring it. All participants must provide their own meals for in-flight consumption. AOC provides a refrigerator, microwave, coffee, utensils, condiments, ice, water, and soft drinks for a nominal fee per flight.

D.1 Field Program Director/ IFEX Chief Scientist;

(1) Responsible to the HRD director for the implementation of the Hurricane Field Program Plan.

(2) Only official communication link to AOC. Communicates flight requirements and changes in mission to AOC.

(3) Only formal communication link between AOML and CARCAH during operations. Coordinates scheduling of each day's operations with AOC only after all (POD) reconnaissance requirements are completed between CARCAH and AOC.

(4) Convenes the Hurricane Field Program Operations Advisory Panel. This panel selects missions to be flown.

(5) Provides for pre-mission briefing of flight crews, scientists, and others (as required).

(6) Assigns duties of field project scientific personnel. Ensures safety during the field program.

(7) Coordinates press statements with NOAA/Public Affairs.

D.2 Assistant Field Program Director

(1) Assumes the duties of the field program director in their absence.

D.3 Miami Ground Operations Center: Senior Team Leader

(1) During operations, the MGOC senior team leader is responsible for liaison between HRD base and field personnel and other organizations as requested by the field program director, the director of HRD, or their designated representatives.

D.4 Named Experiment Lead Project Scientist

(1) Has overall responsibility for the experiment.

(2) Coordinates the project and sub-project requirements.

(3) Determines the primary modes of operation for appropriate instrumentation.

(4) Assists in the selection of the mission.

(5) Provides a written summary of the mission to the field program director (or his designee) at the experiment's debriefing.

D.5 Lead Project Scientist

(1) Has overall scientific responsibility for his/her aircraft.

(2) Makes in-flight decisions concerning alterations of: (a) specified flight patterns; (b) instrumentation operation; and (c) assignment of duties to on-board scientific project personnel.

(3) Acts as project supervisor on the aircraft and is the focal point for all interactions of project personnel with operational or visiting personnel.

(4) Conducts preflight and post flight briefings of the entire crew. Completes formal checklists of safety, instrument operations - noting malfunctions, problems, etc.

(5) Provides a written report of each mission day's operations to the field program director at the mission debriefing.

D.6 Cloud Physics Scientist

(1) Has overall responsibility for the cloud physics project on the aircraft.

(2) Briefs the on-board lead project scientist on equipment status before takeoff.

(3) Determines the operational mode of the cloud physics sensors (i.e., where, when, and at what rate to sample).

(4) Operates and monitors the cloud physics sensors and data systems.

(5) Provides a written preflight and post flight status report and flight summary of each mission day's operations to the on-board lead project scientist at the post flight debriefing.

D.7 Boundary-Layer Scientist

(1) Insures that the required number of AXCPs, AXBTs, and AXCTDs are on the aircraft for each mission.

(2) Operates the AXCP, AXBT, and AXCTD equipment (as required) on the aircraft.

(3) Briefs the on-board lead project scientist on equipment status before takeoff.

(4) Determines where and when to release the AXCPs, AXBTs, and AXCTDs (as appropriate) subject to clearance by flight crew.

(5) Performs preflight, inflight, and post flight checks and calibrations.

(6) Provides a written preflight and post flight status report and a flight summary of each mission day's operations to the on-board lead project scientist at the post flight debriefing.

D.8 Radar Scientist

(1) Determines optimum meteorological target displays. Continuously monitors displays for performance and optimum mode of operations. Thoroughly documents modes and characteristics of the operations.

(2) Provides a summary of the radar display characteristics to the on-board lead project scientist at the post flight debriefing.

(3) Maintains tape logs.

(4) During the ferry to the storm, the radar scientist should record a tape of the sea return on either side of the aircraft at elevation angles varying from -20° through +20°. This tape will allow correction of any antenna mounting biases or elevation angle corrections.

D.9 Dropsonde Scientist

(1) Processes dropsondes observations on HRD workstation for accuracy.

(2) Provides TEMP drop message for ASDL, transmission or insures correct code in case of automatic data transmission.

D.10 Workstation Scientist

(1) Operates HRD's workstation.

(2) Runs programs that determine wind center and radar center as a function of time, composite flight-level and radar reflectivity relative to storm center and then process and code dropwindsonde observations.

(3) Checks data for accuracy and sends appropriate data to ASDL computer.

(4) Maintains records of the performance of the workstation and possible software improvements.

APPENDIX E: NOAA RESEARCH OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AND CHECK LISTS

Hurricane Field Program Deployment Safety Checklist

The Field Program Director is responsible for making sure safety is enforced and ensuring necessary materials are in place and/or any actions have been completed before the start of the HFP. Field program participants are responsible for reviewing this checklist.

Scientist________________________________ Date ______________

Before leaving AOML

_____ 1. Contact MGOC personnel to notify departure time.

_____ 2. Things to take

a. Flight bag (s)
b. Cell phone
c. List of HFP important numbers
d. HRD Field program plan
e. Flight suit

Ground transportation

_____ 1. Arrange for ground transportation

_____ 2. Visual inspection of government vehicle

a. Make sure tires do not appear to be flat
b. Check for any cracked/broken lights, windshield and mirrors
c. Check for any major dents around the vehicle

_____ 3. Inspection inside the government vehicle

a. Check all lights work properly (head and tail lights, dome lights, dashboard and turn signal lights)
b. Make sure the engine, oil, or temperature indicator lights does not flash. *If so, contact facilities management.*
c. **Note** the gas and mileage

_____ 4. Contents inside the government vehicle

a. Make sure there is first aid kit and fire extinguisher
b. Proper jack and lug wrench
c. Spare tire
d. Basic auto repair kit (i.e. road hazard reflector or flares)
e. *Consider carrying a flashlight*

_____ 5. If possible, return vehicle with full tank (regular unleaded gasoline)

_____ 6. Contact MGOC personnel upon returning

E.1 "Conditions-of-Flight" Commands

Mission participants should be aware of the designated "conditions-of-flight." There are five designated basic conditions of readiness encountered during flight. The pilot will set a specific condition and announce it to all personnel over the aircraft's PA (public address) and ICS (interphone communications systems). All personnel are expected to act in accordance with the instructions for the specific condition announced by the pilot. These conditions and appropriate actions are shown below.

CONDITION 1: TURBULENCE/PENETRATION. All personnel will stow loose equipment and fasten safety belts.

CONDITION 2: HIGH ALTITUDE TRANSIT/FERRY. There are no cabin stations manning requirements.

CONDITION 3: NORMAL MISSION OPERATIONS. All scientific and flight crew stations are to be manned with equipment checked and operating as dictated by mission requirements. Personnel are free to leave their ditching stations.

CONDITION 4: AIRCRAFT INSPECTION. After take-off, crew members will perform wings, engines, electronic bays, lower compartments, and aircraft systems check. All other personnel will remain seated with safety belts fastened and headsets on.

CONDITION 5: TAKE-OFF/LANDING. All personnel will stow or secure loose equipment, don headsets, and fasten safety belts/shoulder harnesses.

E.2 Lead Project Scientist

E.2.1 Preflight

_____ 1. Participate in general mission briefing.

_____ 2. Determine specific mission and flight requirements for assigned aircraft.

_____ 3. Determine from field program director whether aircraft has operational fix responsibility and discuss with AOC flight director/meteorologist unless briefed otherwise by field program director.

_____ 4. Contact HRD members of crew to:
  a. Assure availability for mission.
  b. Review field program safety checklist
  c. Arrange ground transportation schedule when deployed.
  d. Determine equipment status.

_____ 5. Meet with AOC flight director and navigator at least 3 hours before take-off for initial briefing.

_____ 5. Meet with AOC flight crew at least 2 hours before take-off for crew briefing. Provide copies of flight requirements and provide a formal briefing for the flight director, navigator, and pilots.

_____ 6. Report status of aircraft, systems, necessary on-board supplies and crews to appropriate HRD operations center (MGOC in Miami).

_____ 7. Before take-off, brief the on-board GPS dropsonde operator on times and positions of drop times.

_____ 7. Make sure each HRD flight crew members have life vests

_____ 7. Perform a headset operation check with all HRD flight crew members. Make sure everyone can hear and speak using the headset.

_____ 8. Collect "mess" fee ($2.00) from all on-board HRD flight crew members.

E.2.2 In-Flight

_____ 1. Confirm from AOC flight director that satellite data link is operative (information).

_____ 2. Confirm camera mode of operation.

_____ 3. Confirm data recording rate.

_____ 4. Complete Lead Project Scientist Form.

_____ 5. Check in with the flight director to make sure the mission is going as planned (i.e. turns are made when they are supposed to be made).

E.2.3 Post flight

_____ 1. Debrief scientific crew.

_____ 2. Report landing time, aircraft, crew, and mission status along with supplies (tapes, *etc*.) remaining aboard the aircraft to MGOC.

_____ 3. Gather completed forms for mission and turn in at the appropriate operations center. [**Note**: all data removed from the aircraft by HRD personnel should be cleared with the AOC flight director.]

_____ 4. Obtain a copy of the 10-s flight listing from the AOC flight director. Turn in with completed forms.

_____ 5. Obtain a copy of the radar DAT tapes and if possible a copy of the radar data-packet files should be copied onto a flash drive. Turn in with completed forms.

_____ 6. Obtain a copy of the all VHS videos form aircraft cameras (3-4 approx.). Turn in with completed forms.

_____ 7. Obtain a copy of CD with all flight data. Turn in with completed forms.

_____ 8. Determine next mission status, if any, and brief crews as necessary.

_____ 9. Notify MGOC as to where you can be contacted and arrange for any further coordination required.

_____ 10. Prepare written mission summary using **Mission Summary** form (due to Field Program Director 1 week after the flight).

Form E-2
Page 1 of 5

Lead Project Scientist Check List

Date _______________ Aircraft ______________ Flight ID ____________________

A. —Participants:

HRD		AOC	
Function	**Participant**	**Function**	**Participant**
Lead Project Scientist		Flight Director	
Radar		Pilots	
Workstation		Navigator	
Cloud Physics		Systems Engineer	
Photographer/Observer /Guests		Data Technician	
Dropwindsonde		Electronics Technician	
AXBT/AXCP		Other	

B. Take-off and Landing Locations:

Take-Off: ________ Location: ________________

Landing: ________ Location: __________________

Number of Eye Penetrations: ______

C. Past and Forecast Storm Locations:

Date/Time	Latitude	Longitude	MSLP	Maximum Wind

D. Mission Briefing:

Form E-2
Page 2 of 5

E. Equipment Status (Up ↑, Down ↓, Not Available —, Not Used **O**)

Equipment	**Pre-Flight**	**In-Flight**	**Post-Flight**	# DATs / Cds **/Expendables/ Printouts**
Radar/LF				
Doppler Radar/TA				
Cloud Physics				
Data System				
GPS sondes				
AXBT/AXCP				
Ozone instrument				
Workstation				
Videography				

REMARKS:

Mission Summary
<u>Storm name</u>
<u>YYMMDDA#</u> Aircraft 4__RF

<u>Scientific Crew (4 RF)</u>
Lead Project Scientist ______________________
Radar Scientist____________________________
Cloud Physics Scientist_____________________
Dropwindsonde Scientist____________________
Boundary-Layer Scientist___________________
Workstation Scientist_______________________
Observers_________________________________

Mission Briefing: (include sketch of proposed flight track or page #)

Mission Synopsis: (include plot of actual flight track)

Evaluation: (did the experiment meet the proposed objectives?)

Problems:(list all problems)

Expendables used in mission:
GPS sondes : ________________
AXBTs :__________________
Sonobuoys: _________________

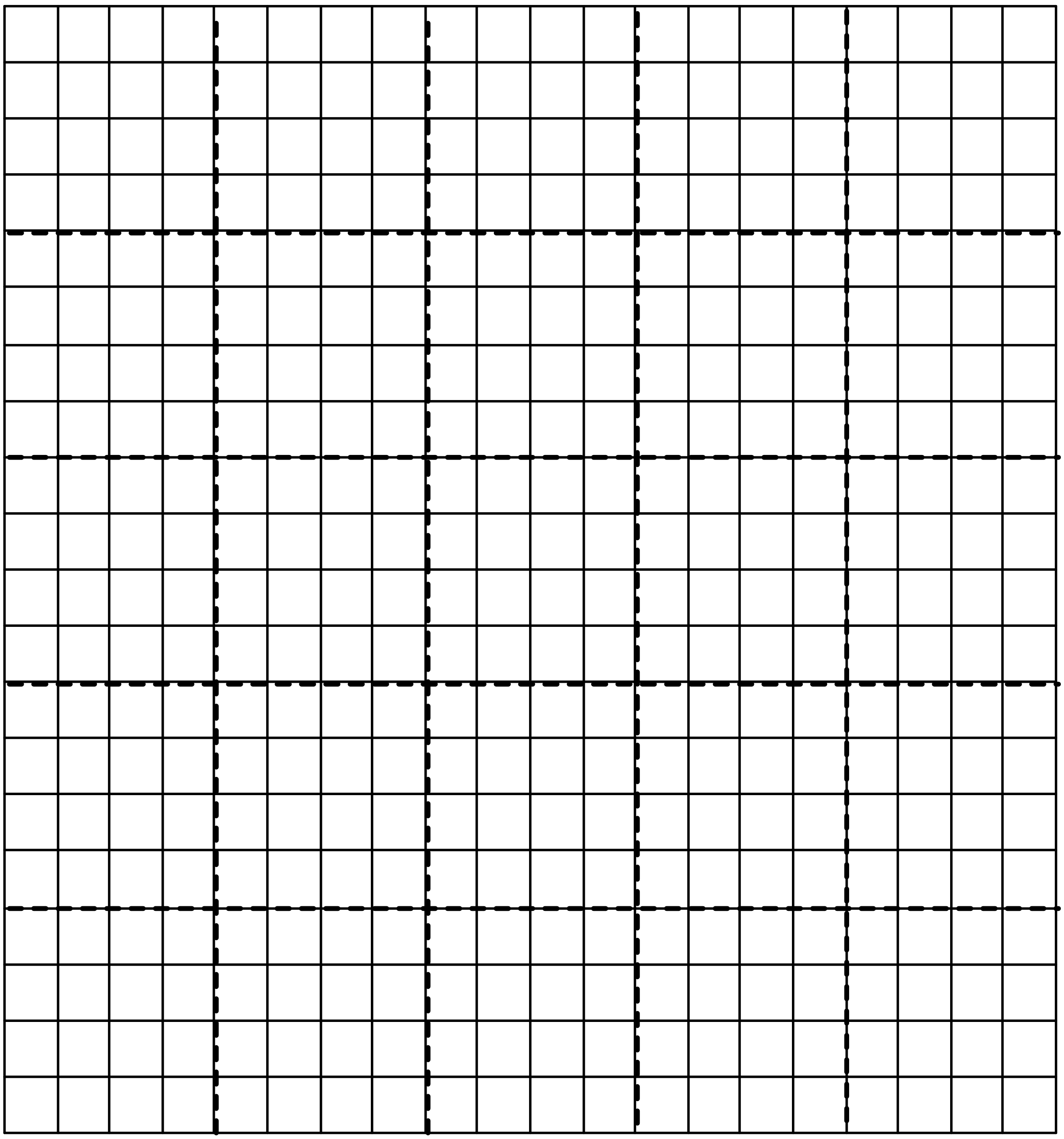
Form E-2
Page 4 of 5

Page __of __

Observer's Flight Track Worksheet

Date ____________________ Flight ____________________ Observer ____________________

Latitude (°)



Longitude (°)

Form E-2
Page 5 of 5

Lead Project Scientist Event Log

Date ________________ Flight ________________ LPS _____________________

Time	Event	Position	Comments

E.3 Cloud Physics Scientist

The on-board cloud physics scientist (CPS) is responsible for cloud physics data collection on his/her assigned aircraft. Detailed operational procedures are contained in the cloud physics kit supplied for each aircraft. General procedures follow. (Check off and initial.)

E.3.1 Preflight

_____ 1. Determine status of cloud physics instrumentation systems and report to the on-board lead project scientist (LPS).

_____ 2. Confirm mission and pattern selection from the on-board LPS.

_____ 3. Select mode of instrument operation.

_____ 4. Complete appropriate instrumentation preflight check lists as supplied in the cloud physics operator's manual.

E.3.2 In-Flight

_____ 1. Operate instruments as specified in the cloud physics operator's manual and as directed by the on-board LPS.

E.3.3 Post flight

_____ 1. Complete summary checklist forms and all other appropriate forms.

_____ 2. Brief the LPS on equipment status and turn in completed check sheets to the LPS.

_____ 3. Take cloud physics data tapes and other data forms and turn these data sets in as follows:

a. Outside of Miami-to the LPS.
b. In Miami-to AOML/HRD. [**Note**: all data removed from the aircraft by HRD personnel should be cleared with the AOC flight director.]

_____ 4. Debrief as necessary at MGOC or the hotel during a deployment.

_____ 5. Determine the status of future missions and notify MGOC as to where you can be contacted.

Cloud Physics Scientist Check List

Date ____________________ Aircraft _____________ Flight ID ___________________

A. —Instrument Status and Performance:

System	Pre-Flight	In-Flight	Downtime
PMS Probes 2D-P			
PMS Probes 2D-C			
PMS Probes FSSP			
Data System			
DRI Field Mills			
King Probe			
NCAR/NOAA CIP			
NCAR PIP			
NCAR FSSP			

B. —Remarks:

E.4 Boundary-Layer Scientist

The on-board boundary-layer scientist (BLS) is responsible for data collection from AXBTs, AXCPs, AXCTDs, Buoys, and SST radiometers (if these systems are used on the mission). Detailed calibration and instrument operation procedures are contained in the air-sea interaction (ASI) manual supplied to each operator. General supplementary procedures follow. (Check off and initial.)

E.4.1 Preflight

_____ 1. Determine the status of equipment and report results to the on-board lead project scientist (LPS).

_____ 2. Confirm mission and pattern selection from the LPS.

_____ 3. Select the mode of operation for instruments after consultation with the HRD/BLS and the LPS.

_____ 4. Complete appropriate preflight check lists as specified in the ASI manual and as directed from the LPS.

E.4.2 In-Flight

_____ 1. Operate the instruments as specified in the ASI manual and as directed by the on-board LPS.

E.4.3 Post flight

_____ 1. Complete summary checklist forms and all other appropriate forms.

_____ 2. Brief the on-board LPS on equipment status and turn in completed checklists to the LPS.

_____ 3. Debrief as necessary at MGOC or the hotel during a deployment.

_____ 4. Determine the status of future missions and notify MGOC as to where you can be contacted.

Form E-4
Page 1 of 2

AXBT and Sonobuoy Check Sheet Summary

Flight ________________ Aircraft ____________ Operator ________________

Number

(1) Probes dropped _______

(2) Failures _______

(3) Failures with no signal _______

(4) Failures with sea surface temperature, but terminated above thermocline _______

(5) Probes that terminated above 250 m, but below thermocline _______

(6) Probes used by channel number CH12 _______

CH14 _______

CH16 _______

CH__ _______

NOTES:

Form E-4
Page 2 of 3

AXBT and Sonobuoy Check Sheet (revised 6/23/04)

Flight Number ____________________ Storm _________________________ Storm Direction/Speed _______________________

Take-Off Time _____________________ Landing Time ______________________________

Drop #	Channel Number	Drop Time (HHMMSS)	Latitude (Decimal)	Longitude (Decimal)	Splash Time (HHMMSS)	Sfc Temp. AXBT	MLD (m) (#secs **x** 1.5)	Comments

E.5 Radar Scientist

The on-board radar scientist is responsible for data collection from all radar systems on his/her assigned aircraft. Detailed operational procedures and checklists are contained in the operator's manual supplied to each operator. General supplementary procedures follow. (Check off and initial.)

E.5.1 Preflight

_____ 1. Determine the status of equipment and report results to the lead project scientist (LPS).

_____ 2. Confirm mission and pattern selection from the LPS.

_____ 3. Select the operational mode for radar system(s) after consultation with the LPS.

_____ 4. Complete the appropriate preflight calibrations and check lists as specified in the radar operator's manual.

E.5.2 In-Flight

_____ 1. Operate the system(s) as specified in the operator's manual and as directed by the LPS or as required for aircraft safety as determined by the AOC flight director or aircraft commander.

_____ 2. Maintain a written commentary in the radar logbook of tape and event times, such as the start and end times of F/AST legs. Also document any equipment problems or changes in R/T, INE, or signal status.

E.5.3 Post flight

_____ 1. Complete the summary checklists and all other appropriate check lists and forms.

_____ 2. Brief the LPS on equipment status and turn in completed forms to the LPS.

_____ 3. Hand-carry all radar tapes and arrange delivery as follows:

a. Outside of Miami-to the LPS.
b. In Miami-to MGOC or to AOML/HRD. [**Note**: all data removed from the aircraft by HRD personnel should be cleared with the AOC flight director.]

_____ 4. Debrief at MGOC or the hotel during a deployment.

_____ 5. Determine the status of future missions and notify MGOC as to where you can be contacted.

Form E-5
Page 1 of 2

HRD Radar Scientist Check List

Flight ID: ________________________________

Aircraft Number: __________________________

Radar Operators: __________________________

Radar Technician: _________________________

Number of digital magnetic tapes on board: ______

Component Systems Status:

MARS _________________________ Computer ___________________________

DAT1__________________________ DAT2 ______________________________

LF ___________________________ R/T Serial # _______________________

TA ___________________________ R/T Serial # _______________________

Time correction between radar time and digital time: _____

Radar Post flight Summary

Number of digital tapes used: DAT1 ______________________

DAT2 ______________________

Significant down time:

DAT1 _____________________ Radar LF ___________________

DAT2 _____________________ Radar TA ___________________

Other Problems:

Form E-5
Page 2 of 2

HRD Radar Tape Log

Flight ______________ **Aircraft** _______ **Operator** _______________ Sheet ____ of ____

LF RPM _______________ TA RPM ______________

(Include start and end times of DATs, as well as times of F/AST legs and any changes of radar equipment status)

Tape #	F/AST On?	Event Time (HHMMSS)	Event

Item List: DAT1, DAT2, COMP, MARS, LF, and TA.
Include serial numbers of any new R/Ts.

E.6 Dropsonde Scientist

The lead project scientist (LPS) on each aircraft is responsible for determining the distribution patterns for dropwindsonde releases. Predetermined desired data collection patterns are illustrated on the flight patterns. However, these patterns often are required to be altered because of clearance problems, etc. Operational procedures are contained in the operator's manual. The following list contains more general supplementary procedures to be followed. (Check off and initial.)

E.6.1 Preflight

_____ 1. Determine the status of the AVAPS and HAPS. Report results to the LPS.

_____ 2. Confirm the mission and pattern selection from the LPS and assure that enough dropsondes are on board the aircraft.

_____ 3. Modify the flight pattern or drop locations if requested by AOC to accommodate changes in storm location or closeness to land.

_____ 4. Complete the appropriate preflight set-up and checklists.

E.6.2 In-Flight

_____ 1. Operate the system as specified in the operator's manual.

_____ 2. Ensure the AOC flight director is aware of upcoming drops.

_____ 3. Ensure the AVAPS operator has determined that the dropsonde is (or is not) transmitting a good signal. Recommend if a backup dropsonde should be launched in case of failure.

_____ 4. Report the transmission of each drop and fill in the Dropwindsonde Scientist Log.

E.6.3 Post flight

_____ 1. Complete Dropwindsonde Scientist Log.

_____ 2. Brief the LPS on equipment status and turn in reports and completed forms.

_____ 3. Hand-carry all dropwindsonde data tapes or CDs as follows:

a. Outside of Miami-to the LPS or PI.
b. In Miami-to AOML/HRD. [**Note**: all data removed from the aircraft by HRD personnel should be cleared with the AOC flight director.]

_____ 4. Debrief at the MGOC or the hotel during a deployment.

_____ 5. Determine the status of future missions and notify MGOC as to where you can be contacted.

N42/3RF HRD GPS Dropwindsonde Scientist Log (Revised 5/2002)

Storm__________________ Dropwindsonde Scientists____ Page ____ of ____

Flight ID______________ Flight Director____ Takeoff from ______________ at ______ UTC

Mission ID_____________ AVAPS Operators____ Recovery at _______________ at ______ UTC

Drop #	Sonde ID #	Time (UTC)	Lat (°N)	Lon (°W)	Surface Pressure (mb)	Wind closest to surface dir/spd (kt)	hgt (m)	BT SST (°C)	Eye, Eyewall, Rainband (direction)	Comments	Ob #

N49RF HRD GPS Dropwindsonde Scientist Log (Revised 5/2002)

Storm__________________ Dropwindsonde Scientists____ Page ____ of ____

Flight ID______________ Flight Director____ Takeoff from ______________ at ______ UTC

Mission ID_____________ AVAPS Operators____ Recovery at _______________ at ______ UTC

Drop #	Sonde ID #	Time (UTC)	Lat (°N)	Lon (°W)	Surface Pressure (mb)	Wind closest to surface dir/spd (kt)	hgt (m)	DLM wind (kt)	Comments	Processed	SATCOM tries	Ob #

APPENDIX F: SYSTEMS OF MEASURE AND UNIT CONVERSION FACTORS

Table F-1 Systems of measure: Units, symbols, and definitions

Quantity	SI Unit	Early Metric	Maritime	English
length	meter (m)	centimeter (cm)	foot (ft)	foot (ft)
distance	meter (m)	kilometer (km)	nautical mile (nm)	mile (mi)
depth	meter (m)	meter (m)	fathom (fa)	foot (ft)
mass	kilogram (kg)	gram (g)		
time	second (s)	second (s)	second (s)	second (s)
speed	meter per second (mps)	centimeter per second (cm s^{-1})	knot (kt) (nm h^{-1})	miles per hour (mph)
		kilometers per hour (km h^{-1})		
temperature -sensible	degree Celsius (°C)	degree Celsius (°C)	---	degree Fahrenheit (°F)
-potential	Kelvin (K)	Kelvin (K)	---	Kelvin (K)
force	Newton (N) (kg m s^{-2})	dyne (dy) (g cm s^{-2})	poundal (pl)	poundal (pl)
pressure	Pascal (Pa) (N m^{-2})	millibar (mb) (10^3 dy cm^{-2})	inches (in) mercury (Hg)	inches (in) mercury (Hg)

Table F-2. Unit conversion factors

Parameter	Unit	Conversions
length	1 in 1 ft 1 m	2.540 cm 30.480 cm 3.281 ft
distance	1 nm (nautical mile)	1.151 mi 1.852 km 6080 ft
	1 mi (statute mile)	1.609 km 5280 ft
	1° latitude	59.996 nm 69.055 mi 111.136 km
depth	1 fa	6 ft 1.829 m
mass	1 kg	2.2 lb
force	1 N	10^5 dy
pressure	1 mb	102 Pa 0.0295 in Hg
	1 lb ft^{-2}	4.88 kg m^{-2}
speed	1 m s^{-1}	1.9
	at. 6 h^{-1}	10 kt

APPENDIX G: AIRCRAFT SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTATION

Instrument	Parameter	PI	Group	Electronics Location	Instrument Location
Navigational					
INE1/2	lat, lon		AOC		
GPS1/2	lat, lon		AOC		
Honeywell HG9550 altimeter	Radar altitude		AOC		
Standard Met.					
Buck1101c, Edgetech Vigilant, Maycom TDL	T_d		AOC		
Rosemount temp	T, T'		AOC		
Static pressure	p		AOC		
Dynamic pressure	p'		AOC		
Horizontal wind	$\mathbf{V}_h$		AOC		
Vertical wind	w		AOC		
Infrared Radiation					
Side CO_2 radiometer	T		AOC		
AOC down radiometer	SST		AOC	Under floor	Down radiometer port
Weather Radar					
LF radar	R	Gamache	AOC	Station 3	Lower fuselage
TA Doppler radar, NOAA/AOC antenna	**V**, R	Gamache	AOC	Station 3	Fuselage tail
Passive Microwave					
AOC SFMR/pod	V_{10}, Z	Goldstein	AOC	pod	Inner left pylon
Active Microwave					
ProSensing WSRA	HS, WPS, WDS	Popstefanija	HRD, NHC	Fore Press Dome	Fore Press Dome
Passive GPS					
GPS bistatic altimeter	ocean height	Walsh	GSFC, ESRL	Station 5	up/down field mill ports
Airborne Ocean Profiler					
HRD/UM AXBT receivers (2), DAT recorders (4)	TS vs z	Shay	UM	Station 2	Free-fall chute
AOC AXBT receivers	TS vs z	Smith	AOC	Station 5	
Dropsonde System					
GPS AVAPS Dropsonde-8CH	**V**, T, RH, p vs z	Smith	AOC	Station 5	Aft station 5
Video Systems					
Down video	F(%), WD		AOC		Vert. Camera port
Side, nose video	LCL		AOC		Side, nose camera port
Turbulence System					
Friehe radome gust probe system	U',V',W',T'	Zhang, Drennan	HRD, UM	Nose radome bulkhead	Nose radome
On board processing					
Mac Laptop	LPS/X-chat	Griffin	HRD	Station C3X	
Mac Laptop	Radar superobs	Griffin	HRD	Station 3	
HRD workstation	Radar processing/Edit sonde	Griffin	HRD	Station 3	
Real-time data communications systems	FL, radar data	Chang, Carswell	NESDIS	Station 3	
ASDL (100 baud)	**V**, T, Td, p, PA, D, $\mathbf{V}_{10}$, Z	Goldstein	AOC		
Doppler Wind Lidar	**V**, R	Atlas	HRD		

Table G.1: NOAA/AOC WP-3D (N42RF) instrumentation

AIRCRAFT SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTATION (CONT'D)

Instrument	Parameter	PI	Group	Electronics Location	Instrument Location
Navigational					
INE1/2	lat, lon		AOC		
GPS1/2	lat, lon		AOC		
Honeywell HG9550 altimeter	Radar altitude		AOC		
Standard Met.					
Buck1101c, Edgetech Vigilant, Maycom TDL	T_d		AOC		
Rosemount temp	T, T'		AOC		
Static pressure	p		AOC		
Dynamic pressure	p'		AOC		
Horizontal wind	$\mathbf{V}_h$		AOC		
Vertical wind	w		AOC		
Infrared Radiation					
Side CO_2 radiometer	T		AOC		
AOC down radiometer	SST		AOC	Under floor	Down radiometer port
Weather Radar					
LF radar	R	Gamache	AOC	Station 3	Lower fuselage
TA Doppler radar, NOAA/AOC antenna	**V**, R	Gamache	AOC	Station 3	Fuselage tail
Passive Microwave					
AOC SFMR/pod	V_{10}, Z	Goldstein	AOC	pod	Inner left pylon
USFMR (UMASS)	V_{10}, Z	Esteban, Carswell, Chang	UMass, NESDIS	Station 7	Laser hole
Active Microwave					
AWRAP (CSCAT, KSCAT)	$\mathbf{V}_{10}$, Z, V vs z	Zhang, Chang	Umass, NESDIS	Station 7	Fore/aft pressure domes
Airborne Ocean Profiler					
AOC AXBT receivers	TS vs z	Smith	AOC	Station 5	
Dropsonde System					
GPS AVAPS Dropsonde-4CH	**V**, T, RH, p vs z	Smith	AOC	Station 5	Aft station 5
Video System					
Down video	F(%), WD		AOC		Vert. Camera port
Side, nose video	LCL		AOC		Side, nose camera port
Cloud Microphysics/Sea Spray					
DMT CCP probe	Cloud particle spectra	Black	AOC		Outer left pylon
DMT PIP probe	Precipitation particle spectra	Black	AOC		Outer left pylon
DMT CAS probe	Aerosol/cloud droplet spectra	Black	AOC		Outer left pylon
DMT DAS	processor	Black	AOC	Station 4	
TECO Ozone sampler	0_3	Carsey	AOML		
CCN Counter (DMT or other)	Aerosol/cloud droplet spectra	Black	AOML		
SEA probe	Total water	R. Black	AOC, HRD		
Turbulence Systems					
Friehe radome gust probe system	U',V',W',T'	J. Zhang, Drennan	RSMAS	Nose radome bulkhead	Nose radome
LICOR-750 water vapor analyzer	q'	J, Zhang, Drennan	RSMAS, AOC	Nose radome bulkhead	Nose Radome bulkhead
On board processing					
Mac Notebook	Radar superobs	Griffin	HRD	Station 3	
HRD workstation	Radar	Griffin	HRD	Station 3	

	processing/Editsonde				
Mac Laptop	LPS/x-chat	Griffin	HRD	Station C3X	
Real-time data communications systems	FL, radar data	Chang, Carswell	NESDIS, RSS		
ASDL (100 baud)	**V**, T, Td, p, PA, D, $\mathbf{V}_{10}$, Z	Goldstein	AOC		

Table G.2: NOAA/AOC WP-3D (N43RF) instrumentation

APPENDIX G: AIRCRAFT SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTATION (CONT'D)

Instrument	Parameter	PI	Group
Navigational			
INE1/2	lat, lon		AOC
GPS1/2	lat, lon		AOC
Honeywell HG9550 altimeter	Radar altitude		AOC
Standard Met.			
Buck1101c, Edgetech Vigilant, Maycom TDL	T_d		AOC
Rosemount temp	T, T'		AOC
Static pressure	p		AOC
Dynamic pressure	p'		AOC
Horizontal wind	$\mathbf{V}_h$		AOC
Vertical wind	w		AOC
Weather Radar			
TA Doppler radar	**V**, R	Gamache	AOC
Passive Microwave			
SFMR	V_{10}, Z	Goldstein	AOC
Dropsonde Systems			
GPS AVAPS Dropsonde-8CH	**V**, T, RH, p vs z	Smith	AOC
On board processing			
Real-time data communications systems	FL, radar data	Chang, Carswell	AOC
HP-UX Workstations	radar data, sondes	Gamache	HRD
MacBook Laptops	radar data, x-chat	Gamache	HRD

Table G.3 (Cont'd): NOAA/AOC G-IV (N49RF) instrumentation

APPENDIX H: NOAA EXPENDABLE AND RECORDING MEDIA

Experiment	GPS Dropwindsondes		AXBTs	CADs
	G-IV	*42/43RF*	*42/43RF*	*42/43RF*
Three-Dim Doppler Winds	-	20	9	9
NESDIS Ocean Winds	-	4	-	-
GALE UAS	-	14	9	9
TC-Ocean Interaction	-	20	15	15
East Pacific Decay	-	10	18	18
Doppler Wind Lidar	-	10	-	-
Saharan Air Layer	15	20	-	-
ET Transition	16	25	10	10
Tropical Cyclogenesis	25	25	9	9
Rapid Intensification	25	20	9	9
TC/AEW Arc Cloud	-	10	-	-
TC Landfall and Decay	-	15	-	-
TC Eye mixing	-	-	-	-
Eyewall Sampling	-	12	4	4
Air Sea Sfc Flux	-	60	23	23
Boundary Layer entrainment	-	12	6	6
Aerosol/Cloud droplet	-	-	-	-

Table H-1.1: Required expendables for 2011 experiments and modules per flight day for 42/43RF and the G-IV.

	DATs[1]	CDs[2]	D-Audio	DVD +R DL
Experiment			**AXBTs**	**Nose/Side/Down**
Three-Dim Doppler Winds	42/3: 2 / 2 / 1 = 5	3 / 2 / 1 = 6	6	1 / 2 / 1 = 4
NESDIS Ocean Winds	2 / 2 / 1 = 5	42/3: 3 / 2 / 1 = 6	-	1 / 2 / 1 = 4
GALE UAS	-	-	-	-
TC-Ocean Interaction	2 / 2 / 1 = 5	3 / 2 / 1 = 6	6	1 / 2 / 1 = 4
East Pacific Decay	2 / 2 / 1 = 5	42/3: 3 / 2 / 1 = 6	-	1 / 2 / 1 = 4
Doppler Wind Lidar	2 / 2 / 1 = 5	42/3: 3 / 2 / 1 = 6	-	1 / 2 / 1 = 4
Saharan Air Layer	2 / 2 / 1 = 5	42/3: 3 / 2 / 1 = 6 49: 0 / 0 / 1 = 1	-	1 / 2 / 1 = 4
ET Transition	2 / 2 / 1 = 5	42/3: 3 / 2 / 1 = 6 49: 0 / 0 / 1 = 1	-	1 / 2 / 1 = 4
Tropical Cyclogenesis	2 / 2 / 1 = 5	42/3: 3 / 2 / 1 = 6 49: 0 / 0 / 1 = 1	6	1 / 2 / 1 = 4
Rapid Intensification	2 / 2 / 1 = 5	42/3: 3 / 2 / 1 = 6 49: 0 / 0 / 1 = 1	6	1 / 2 / 1 = 4
TC/AEW Arc Cloud	2 / 2 / 1 = 5	3 / 2 / 1 = 6	-	-
TC Landfall and Decay	2 / 2 / 1 = 5	3 / 2 / 1 = 6	-	1 / 2 / 1 = 4
TC Eye mixing	2 / 2 / 1 = 5	42/3: 3 / 2 / 1 = 6	-	1 / 2 / 1 = 4
Eyewall Sampling	2 / 2 / 1 = 5	42/3: 3 / 2 / 1 = 6	-	1 / 2 / 1 = 4
Air Sea Sfc Flux	2 / 2 / 1 = 5	42/3: 3 / 2 / 1 = 6	-	1 / 2 / 1 = 4
Boundary Layer entrainment	2 / 2 / 1 = 5	3 / 2 / 1 = 6	6	-
Aerosol/Cloud droplet	2 / 2 / 1 = 5	3 / 2 / 1 = 6	-	-

1 DATs required for Slow and Fast flight-level / Radar data / HRD Workstation Data
2 CDs required for Slow and Fast flight-level / Cloud Physics / AVAPS
NOTE: 1 DAT and 1 CD are required for G-IV missions

Table H-1.2. Required recording media for 2011 experiments and modules per flight day for 42/43RF and G-IV.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

θ_e	equivalent potential temperature
ABL	atmospheric boundary-layer
A/C	aircraft
ACLAIM	Airborne Coherent Lidar for Advanced In-flight Measurements
AES	Atmospheric Environment Service (Canada)
AFRES	U. S. Air Force Reserve
AOC	Aircraft Operations Center
AOML	Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory
ASDL	aircraft-satellite data link
AXBT	airborne expendable bathythermograph
AXCP	airborne expendable current probe
AXCTD	airborne expendable conductivity, temperature, and depth probe
CARCAH	Chief, Aerial Reconnaissance Coordinator, All Hurricanes
CDO	central dense overcast
CIRA	Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere
C-MAN	Coastal-Marine Automated Network
CP	coordination point
CW	cross wind
DLM	deep-layer mean
DOD	Department of Defense
DOW	Doppler on Wheels
DRI	Desert Research Institute (at Reno)
E	vector electric field
EPAC	Eastern Pacific
ETL	Environmental Technology Laboratory
EVTD	extended velocity track display
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
F/AST	fore and aft scanning technique
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FL	flight level
FP	final point
FSSP	forward scattering spectrometer probe
GFDL	Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory
G-IV	Gulfstream IV-SP aircraft
GOMWE	Gulf of Mexico Warm Eddy
GPS	global positioning system
HL	Hurricanes at Landfall
HRD	Hurricane Research Division
INE	inertial navigation equipment
IP	initial point (or initial position
IWRS	Improved Weather Reconnaissance System
JW	Johnson-Williams
Ku-SCAT	Ku-band scatterometer
LF	lower fuselage (radar)
LIP	Lightning Instrument Package
LPS	Lead Project Scientist
MCS	mesoscale convective systems
MGOC	Miami Ground Operations Center
MLD	Mixed Layer Depth

MPO	Meteorology and Physical Oceanography
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCAR	National Center for Atmospheric Research
NCEP	National Centers for Environmental Prediction
NDBC	NOAA Data Buoy Center
NESDIS	National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service
NHC	National Hurricane Center
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
OML	oceanic mixed-layer
PDD	pseudo-dual Doppler
PMS	Particle Measuring Systems
POD	Plan of the Day
PPI	plan position indicator
PV	potential vorticity
RA	radar altitude
RAOB	radiosonde (upper-air observation)
RAWIN	rawinsonde (upper-air observation)
RECCO	reconnaissance observation
RHI	range height indicator
RSMAS	Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science
SFMR	Stepped-Frequency Microwave Radiometer
SLOSH	sea, lake, and overland surge from hurricanes (operational storm surge model)
SRA	Scanning Radar Altimeter
SST	sea-surface temperature
TA	tail (radar)
TAS	true airspeed
TC	tropical cyclone
TOPEX	The Ocean Topography Experiment
UMASS	University of Massachusetts (at Amherst)
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	United States Air Force
USWRP	U. S. Weather Research Program
UTC	universal coordinated time (U.S. usage; same as “GMT” and "Zulu" time)
VTD	velocity-track display

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