

THE CENTRAL REGION ASOS FILES

UNDERSTANDING THE AUTOMATED SURFACE OBSERVING SYSTEM (ASOS)

Ambient Temperature and Dew Point

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The objective elements in ASOS are: ambient temperature, dew point temperature, wind, pressure and precipitation accumulation. These are elements that are directly measured. The measurement and processing of temperature and dew point will be discussed in this attachment.

The hygrothermometer used in ASOS is a slight modification to the modern, fully-automated "HO-83" hygrothermometer which has been in operational use since 1985. This instrument uses a Resistive Temperature Device (RTD) to measure ambient temperature and a chilled mirror to determine the dew point temperature. A platinum wire RTD, used to determine temperature, operates on the principle that electrical resistance varies with temperature. To determine dew point temperature, a mirror is cooled by a thermoelectric or Peltier cooler until dew or frost begins to condense on the surface. When the optics detect the condensation the mirror surface is in vapor pressure equilibrium, indicating saturation vapor pressure. The temperature required to maintain this equilibrium is by definition the dew point temperature.

The ASOS hygrothermometer continuously samples ambient temperature and dew point temperature, and takes measurements nominally once every 30 seconds. From these samples a one-minute average temperature and dew point are determined. Once each minute a five-minute average ambient temperature and dew point temperature are calculated from the one-minute averages (provided at least four valid one-minute averages are available). These five-minute averages are rounded to the nearest degree F and reported once each minute as the current five-minute average ambient temperature and dew point temperature. If there are less than four valid, one-minute average ambient temperatures or dew point temperatures within the last five minutes, then the current five-minute average for ambient temperature or dew point temperatures is not computed. In this case, ASOS will use the most recent five-minute average values calculated within the last 15 minutes as the current, reported 5-minute average. If no valid five-minute average ambient temperature or dew point temperature is available within the past 15-minutes, then there respective ambient or dew point temperature is reported as "missing" and a sensor failure recorded. This 15-minute "hold-off" allows the once per day 15-minute recalibration

heat cycle to occur without adverse measurement affect.

The stored data are used in further computations as listed below:

1. Once per hour, at the hourly observation time, the maximum and minimum ambient temperatures are computed and they are stored in memory for 24 hours.
2. The current 12-hour average ambient temperature is computed once per minute for use in calculating the current sea level pressure.
3. Once each hour (at hourly time) and once each day (at midnight LST), the highest and lowest hourly ambient temperatures for the current day are computed. The calendar day maximum and minimum ambient temperatures (computed at midnight LST) are stored in the memory for 31 days as part of the Daily Summary Product.
4. Once each day (at midnight LST), the highest and lowest calendar day ambient temperatures for the current calendar month and the dates of occurrence, thus far, are computed and stored in memory until the end of the following month. On the first day of the following month, ASOS will output the monthly maximum and minimum temperatures and date(s) of occurrence.

Additional temperature parameters are derived from the Calendar Day and Monthly Maximum and Minimum Temperature data and may be reported in the daily and/or monthly summary messages as appropriate.

NGM MOS GUIDANCE

COOL SEASON EXAMPLE

NGM MOS GUIDANCE		DCA		3/06/91		0000 UTC																	
DAY	/	MARCH 6						/ MARCH 7						/ MARCH 8									
HOUR		06	09	12	15	18	21	00	03	06	09	12	15	18	21	00	03	06	09	12			
MX/MN		59						39						54									
TEMP		37	34	33	38	45	53	52	49	46	43	40	42	47	51	42	39	35	30	24			
DEWPT		27	28	28	30	32	36	40	38	41	41	37	33	28	27	25	21	20	19	19			
CLDS		OV	OV	OV	OV	OV	OV	OV	OV	OV	OV	BK	BK	SC	SC	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL			
WDIR		26	18	08	12	14	14	15	18	24	27	28	29	29	29	29	33	01	02	00			
WSPD		01	04	06	10	11	12	16	18	13	15	12	20	24	22	14	12	14	08	00			
POPO6		4						9						46									
POP12		49						85						62									
QPF		0/						2/3						2/4									
TSV06		2/ 0						4/ 1						15/11									
TSV12		9/ 0						16/12						21/14									
PTYPE		S	S	S	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	Z	Z				
POZP		8	10	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	24	35						
POSN		65	67	70	48	31	14	11	13	15	16	20	9	16	50	42							
SNOW		0/						2/						0/2									
CIG		4	5	4	4	5	6	7	6	3	2	1	5	6									
VIS		3	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	2	2	1	3	4									
OBVIS		H	H	H	N	N	N	N	F	F	F	F	H	N									

(fits on one AFOS page; 63 character per line; 1350 characters per message)

WARM SEASON EXAMPLE

NGM MOS GUIDANCE		DCA		7/14/91		0000 UTC																	
DAY	/	JULY 14						/ JULY 15						/ JULY 16									
HOUR		06	09	12	15	18	21	00	03	06	09	12	15	18	21	00	03	06	09	12			
MX/MN		82						68						88									
TEMP		67	63	67	76	82	83	79	75	72	69	72	80	86	87	82	79	75	73	74			
DEWPT		49	49	50	51	52	54	56	59	61	61	63	65	65	67	68	69	67	65	68			
CLDS		CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	SC	SC	SC	BK	BK	BK	BK				
WDIR		02	02	04	14	16	16	15	17	18	18	19	19	19	18	18	19	20	18	17			
WSPD		06	05	03	04	04	05	06	06	04	05	04	06	09	07	07	04	03	05	04			
POPO6		4						0						3									
POP12		0						4						11									
QPF		1/						1/						1/1									
TSV06		3/ 0						0/ 0						6/ 0									
TSV12		0/ 0						20/12						11/10									
CIG		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6									
VIS		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4									
OBVIS		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N							

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