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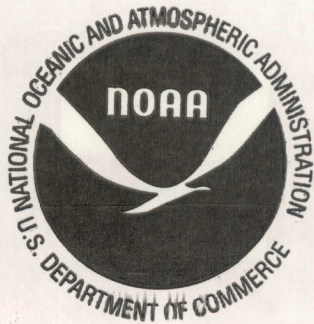


NOAA Technical Report EDS 28

**Comparison of Mast  
and Boom Wind Speed  
and Direction Measurements  
on U.S. GATE B-Scale Ships**

Washington, D.C.  
March 1978

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
Environmental Data Service**



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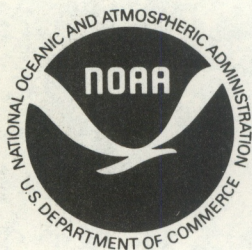
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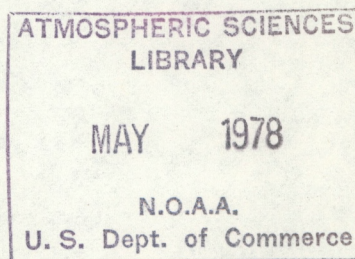
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Center for Experiment Design and Data Analysis

Katherine B. Kidwell  
Ward R. Seguin

Washington, D.C.  
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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

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COMPARISON OF MAST AND BOOM WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION  
MEASUREMENTS ON U.S. GATE B-SCALE SHIPS

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Abstract. During the 1974 GARP Atlantic Tropical Experiment (GATE), wind measurements were made aboard four U.S. ships with identical microvane and cup anemometers mounted on the forward masts and on booms extending from the ships' bows. Study of the simultaneous wind observations by the mast and boom sensors shows wind speed differences varying from 0 to 1.0 m/s and wind directions varying between  $\pm 15^\circ$  for relative wind directions from 270 through 0 to  $90^\circ$ . These differences are dependent upon the relative wind direction, the wind speed, the heights of the sensors above sea level, the exposure of the sensor, and atmospheric stability. Wind speed differences are found to increase linearly when the wind direction is on the bow and in some cases nonlinearly when the ship lies normal to the wind. Specific biases in the wind measurements for each of the four ships are tabulated for the benefit of users of the archived GATE surface data.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Accurate surface wind observations were an important requirement of the 1974 GARP<sup>1</sup> Atlantic Tropical Experiment (GATE) as outlined in GATE Report No. 3 (1974). Synoptic analysis of surface fields, computation of kinematic divergence and vorticity fields, and calculation of surface fluxes of momentum, and latent and sensible heat are all dependent upon wind measurements. Yet, very little has been known quantitatively about wind observation errors aboard ship.

Augstein et al. (1974) compared wind speeds measured on the mast of the ship Meteor with those measured on a meteorological buoy and found that the mast wind speeds are systematically smaller than the measurements at the buoy, with the differences increasing with increasing wind speed. Ching (1976), in comparing wind speed measured by mast and boom sensors during the 1969 Barbados Oceanographic and Meteorological Experiment (BOMEX), found that mast wind speeds

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<sup>1</sup>Global Atmospheric Research Program



are strongly affected by the ship's superstructure when the ship is lying broadside to the wind. Seguin and Garstang (1971) found the mast-boom wind speed differences to be influenced by atmospheric stability. Despite these studies, quantitative data have been meager.

Before GATE, the advantages and disadvantages of mounting meteorological instrumentation on buoys versus ships were discussed, with considerations of cost and time ruling in favor of the latter. As a partial solution to the old question of where best to place meteorological sensors aboard ships, and to increase the likelihood of collecting high quality data, four of the U.S. GATE B-scale ships were equipped with identical sensors mounted on both the forward masts and on booms extending from the ships' bows. The microvane and cup anemometers used are shown in figure 1. Their location on the boom is indicated in figure 2 and their positions on the masts of the four ships, the Researcher, Gilliss, Dallas, and Oceanographer, are shown in figures 3, 4, 5, and 6, respectively. Table 1 shows the sensor heights.

Table 1.--Wind sensor heights

Ship	Boom sensors (m)	Mast sensors (m)
<u>Researcher</u>	10.0	24.1
<u>Gilliss</u>	8.2	18.3
<u>Dallas</u>	8.7	23.8
<u>Oceanographer</u>	10.5	29.6

The wind speed and direction data collected by both mast and boom sensors by the four ships during the three observation Phases of GATE provided an excellent opportunity to examine differences between mast and boom wind observations. In this study, the differences between mast and boom speeds and directions are analyzed both as a function of relative wind direction and of wind speed for evidence of systematic obstructive effects. The influence of atmospheric stability on the wind speed differences is also discussed.

## 2. METHOD OF ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Data were acquired at a rate of two samples per second and were recorded on pulse code modulation (PCM) analog tape. In subsequent computer processing, these data were edited, corrected for ship velocity and ship heading, and then averaged to produce 3-min averages. The average wind directions were calculated from the u- and v-components; the average wind speeds, from scalar speeds only. The instrumentation, field data collection, and data processing have been described in detail by Seguin et al. (1977).

Twelve 3-min average data sets were used in the analysis, one for each ship for each Phase of GATE. Each Phase lasted roughly 20 days, giving a maximum of approximately 9,600 samples of 3-min pairs of mast-boom data. The



wind speed and direction data are relatively free of errors, but gaps do exist as a result of sensor maintenance and interruptions in the recording of ship velocity and ship heading data.

Two methods were used in comparing the mast and boom wind measurements. By the first method, mast-boom differences are examined with emphasis on relative wind direction; by the second, with emphasis on variations in the wind speed. The techniques used are described below, with results presented for each of the four ships.

## 2.1 Differences Calculated by Method 1, With Emphasis on the Changing Relative Wind Direction

Differences were calculated for two wind speed classes,  $< 5$  m/s and  $\geq 5$  m/s, and 72 relative wind direction classes defined by a  $30^\circ$  wind direction window that was rotated in  $5^\circ$  increments around the compass as shown in figure 7. Because these windows overlapped, individual samples were counted more than once.

### 2.1.1 Wind Speeds

The mast and boom wind speeds and their differences (mast minus boom) were accumulated and averaged for each of the seventy-two  $30^\circ$  windows. By this technique, the data were sorted as a function of the relative mast wind direction and speed, independently of time, with values representing the averages for each of the  $30^\circ$  windows for an entire GATE observation Phase. The average mast-boom wind speed differences were displayed as polar plots, and linear plots were prepared of the average wind speeds.

### Polar Plots

Figure 8 shows the differences for the Researcher during Phase I. The radii in this and subsequent plots represent the magnitudes of the differences in speed, and the angles represent the central angles of the  $30^\circ$  windows. Since all directions were computed relative to the ship, with ship heading removed,  $0^\circ$  refers to wind on the bow,  $90^\circ$  to wind on the starboard (right) side, and so on. The inner curve shows the wind speed differences for mast winds  $< 5$  m/s; the outer curve, for mast winds  $\geq 5$  m/s.

As seen in figure 8, the wind speed differences for the Researcher are not symmetrical about the 0 to  $180^\circ$  axis, and the pattern for both wind speed classes is about the same. Table 2 shows the angles for the minimum and maximum wind speed differences for the two wind speed classes for all three Phases. The consistency from Phase to Phase and the fact that the angles in any one column do not vary by more than 15 to  $20^\circ$  support the validity of the results, suggesting that the patterns observed are related to obstructions on the ship.

The wind speed difference curves for the Gilliss, Dallas, and Oceanographer for Phase I are plotted in figures 9, 10, and 11, respectively. In the case of the Gilliss, the differences for high winds are strongly asymmetrical for angles of  $270-0-90^\circ$ , with fairly large differences (1.0 m/s)



Table 2.--Angles (in degrees) for Researcher minimum and maximum mast-boom wind speed differences

Phase	Minimum	Minimum	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum
<u>Low wind speed class (&lt; 5 m/s)</u>					
I	2	80	270	45	207
II	5	105	260	35	310
III	15	90	290	50	320
<u>High wind speed class (<math>\geq</math> 5 m/s)</u>					
I	0	82	260	45	300
II	357	85	270	50	302
III	7	85	285	50	315

between 60 and 100°, contrasted with differences of only 0.1 to 0.2 m/s at relative angles between 270 and 330°. The same asymmetric pattern is evident for the low wind speed class.

For the Dallas, the differences also show a characteristic pattern for both wind speed classes for Phase I, as seen in figure 10, as well as for Phase II, based on the tabulations in the appendix. Minimum mast-boom differences occur when the relative wind direction is on the bow. Because of a sporadically bad boom wind sensor during Phase III, the differences for that period, also given in the appendix, are not representative.

The patterns for the Oceanographer are consistent for all three Phases in the case of both high and low wind speeds. Minimum differences between 270-0-90° are found between 330 and 60°; maximum differences (~0.8 m/s), between 80 and 90°.

#### Linear Plots

To examine the variations in wind speeds measured by each sensor on each ship, which might help explain the differences seen in the polar plots, the average speeds were plotted on linear graph paper. Mast and boom data for both wind speed classes (< 5 m/s and  $\geq$  5 m/s) were plotted. With a sufficiently large sample, the average for each class should change very little, and any deviations could then be assumed to be caused by the superstructure of the ship.

Figure 12 shows that low wind speeds on the Researcher in Phase I averaged ~3.0 m/s (within 0.5 m/s) at relative wind directions from 270 through 0 to 120°. Between 120 and 240°, there is a pronounced drop in both the mast and boom wind speeds, a "blind zone" presumably caused by ship obstructions. The low wind speed curves also suggest that the measurements on the mast were noticeably lower for some relative wind directions, such as 90°.



The Gilliss Phase I data are shown in figure 13. Assuming the true average low wind speed is approximately 3.0 m/s, both the mast and boom sensors show lower values between 120 and 250° as a result of the effect of the ship. Between 80 and 130°, the boom wind speeds increase noticeably in comparison with the mast winds for both wind speed classes. On the port side of the ship, the measurements correspond very closely, but on the starboard side the differences are considerable.

As seen in figure 14, the Dallas mast and boom measurements are relatively consistent for the low wind speed class. The "blind zone" appears to be between 110 and 240°. In the case of high wind speeds, the boom averages are noticeably lower than the mast averages at angles between 240 and 280° and between 50 and 80°.

The average wind speeds for the Oceanographer are plotted in figure 15, where the obstructive ship effect is evident between 110 and 270°. Observations for this window were too few for conclusions to be drawn in the case of the high wind speed class. Outside this window, both the mast and boom averages in both wind speed classes are closely matched, with a slight dip in the boom measurements near 80°.

The wind speed difference patterns discussed above illustrate the complex influence of the ship on wind velocity measurements. The fact that these patterns for each of the four ships are consistent from Phase to Phase, and in some cases for both the low and the high wind speed class, support the validity of the analysis and the deduction that the differences observed are related to obstacles on the ships. The linear plots of the average wind speeds show that neither sensor, mast nor boom, is best for all relative wind directions. These plots also indicate that the influence of the various ships on measured velocity varies with wind speed, and that the differences are very small for light wind speeds. This is examined further in section 2.2.

### 2.1.2 Wind Directions

Wind direction differences were computed for each ship in much the same way as were the wind speed differences. Differences in wind direction were not computed when mast wind speeds were < 1 m/s. Since the 3-min average wind direction data used in the analysis were calculated from the u- and v-components of the wind, they were not independent of the wind speeds and biases in the speeds, discussed above. However, these 3-min average wind directions comprise the data that are part of the GATE archive and available to users.

### Polar Plots

Figure 16 shows a polar plot of the mast-boom wind direction differences for the Researcher in Phase I for the two wind speed classes (< 5 m/s and ≥ 5 m/s). As seen, the differences range from -6 to 2° for mast relative wind directions of 270 through 0 to 90°. Table 3 gives typical magnitudes of these differences for each Phase, and shows that the differences change slightly in Phase II and more noticeably in Phase III. The 8° change at 300° cannot be explained by the rotation of the sensors' bases because of the small change at 60°. Complete tabulations for all Phases are given in the appendix.



Table 3.--Mast-boom wind direction differences (in degrees) for the Researcher at selected relative wind directions

Phase	300°	0°	60°
<u>Low wind speed class (&lt; 5 m/s)</u>			
I	-4.5	-2.2	0.9
II	-4.5	-1.5	2.2
III	3.9	5.8	4.4
<u>High wind speed class (<math>\geq</math> 5 m/s)</u>			
I	-5.6	-2.7	1.2
II	-4.6	-1.4	2.5
III	5.1	5.5	5.8

The Phase I Gilliss mast-boom wind direction differences for both the low and high wind speed classes are plotted in figure 17, which shows differences ranging from -8 to 0° at relative wind directions from 270 through 0 to 90°. Differences for selected wind directions for all three Phases are given in table 4, which indicates an increase in these differences from Phase I to Phase II, and a lesser increase in Phase III. The consistency in the increase between Phases I and II suggests a rotation by one of the sensors relative to the other by approximately 6°.

Table 4.--Mast-boom wind direction differences (in degrees) for the Gilliss at selected relative wind directions

Phase	300°	0°	60°
<u>Low wind speed class (&lt; 5 m/s)</u>			
I	-4.2	-1.0	-4.9
II	-10.1	-6.5	-9.6
III	-8.6	-8.1	-14.1
<u>High wind speed class (<math>\geq</math> 5 m/s)</u>			
I	-4.1	-0.5	-4.6
II	-9.2	-5.6	-9.8
III	-8.5	-6.8	-12.0



The Dallas Phase I mast-boom wind direction differences for both wind speed classes are small, as seen in figure 18. They range from approximately  $-7$  to  $5^\circ$  for relative wind directions from  $270$  through  $0$  to  $90^\circ$ . Table 5 shows that this pattern is also true for the other Phases, which is further borne out by the complete tabulations in the appendix. Differences for the Oceanographer are also small, as shown by the plot in figure 19 and by table 6, which lists differences at selected relative wind directions for all Phases.

Table 5.--Mast-boom wind direction differences (in degrees) for the Dallas at selected relative wind directions

Phase	$300^\circ$	$0^\circ$	$60^\circ$
<u>Low wind speed class (<math>&lt; 5</math> m/s)</u>			
I	-6.5	2.5	3.6
II	-7.7	2.8	5.1
III	-7.0	2.9	4.6
<u>High wind speed class (<math>\geq 5</math> m/s)</u>			
I	-6.8	2.8	4.3
II	-7.7	2.4	5.0
III	-7.4	2.3	3.7

Table 6.--Mast-boom wind direction differences (in degrees) for the Oceanographer at selected relative wind directions

Phase	$300^\circ$	$0^\circ$	$60^\circ$
<u>Low wind speed class (<math>&lt; 5</math> m/s)</u>			
I	0.6	-2.2	-1.6
II	0.7	-2.1	-0.7
III	-0.6	-2.5	-1.5
<u>High wind speed class (<math>\geq 5</math> m/s)</u>			
I	1.4	-2.1	-2.3
II	0.9	-1.8	-0.8
III	0.0	-2.3	-1.6



### Linear Plots

For further examination of the mast-boom direction differences seen in the polar plots, linear plots of the average relative wind directions for the central angle of each  $30^\circ$  window, based on Phase I data from the four ships, are shown in figures 20 to 23. In the case of the Researcher, for example, figure 20 indicates little differences between the mast and boom average wind directions at relative wind angles between  $25^\circ$  and  $100^\circ$ . The variations are considerable, however, in the "blind zone" between  $100^\circ$  and  $250^\circ$ , and approach  $5^\circ$  at angles between  $250^\circ$  and  $20^\circ$ .

#### 2.2 Differences Calculated by Method 2, With Emphasis on Variations in Wind Speed

When this study was begun, one hypothesis to be investigated was that the differences between the mast and boom wind speeds would increase with high wind speeds, and that this increase might be sudden as the true wind speeds reach a magnitude turning the flow over the ship from smooth to rough. To test this hypothesis, four fixed wind direction classes and 11 wind speed classes were defined based on the mast sensors. The mast wind directions were used in sorting the mast and boom wind speeds into one of the four quadrants shown in figure 24. The speeds were then further sorted into 11 subclasses based on the mast wind speeds, with 10 of the classes defined as 1 m/s increments between 0 and 10 m/s, and the 11th consisting of wind speeds  $> 10$  m/s. For each class, average wind speed differences were calculated and differences from Phase to Phase in terms of the four wind direction quadrants were examined. These differences were also compared with wind speed differences computed from the logarithmic wind law

$$\Delta u = \frac{u_*}{k} \ln \frac{z_2}{z_1} ,$$

where  $\Delta u$  is the wind speed difference between the mast and the boom,  $k$  is von Karman's constant of 0.4, and  $z_2$  and  $z_1$  are the heights of the mast and boom sensors, respectively. The friction velocity  $u_*$  was calculated from  $u_* = (\tau/\rho)^{1/2}$ , where  $\tau$  is the surface stress, and  $\rho$  is the air density:  $\tau$  being computed from the bulk aerodynamic formula  $\tau = \rho C_D u^2$ , with a drag coefficient of  $C_D = 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ .

Figure 25 shows the Researcher mast-boom wind speed differences in Phase I for quadrant 1. Except at wind speeds  $< 1$  m/s, the differences increase nearly linearly. This figure also shows that the differences predicted by the neutral log wind law are greater than the mast-boom differences computed from the data, and that this discrepancy increases with higher wind speeds. Similar plots for the Gilliss, Dallas, and Oceanographer in figures 26, 27, and 28, respectively, also support the fact that the differences increase with increasing wind speed but not as rapidly as predicted by the log wind law. The curves for the Gilliss and Dallas are not as smooth as those for the Researcher and Oceanographer. In the case of the Gilliss, the



variations seen at high wind speeds are attributable to the small sample used in calculating the averages, and the sharp deviations in the Dallas Phase III data are the result of a faulty boom sensor.

For the other wind direction quadrants, results vary from ship to ship. The curves for the Researcher for quadrant 2, plotted in figure 29, are similar to those for quadrant 1 (fig. 25), while for the Gilliss the quadrant 2 results in figure 30 suggest a more rapid increase in mast-boom wind speed differences at speeds > 7 m/s during all three Phases than predicted by the log wind law. The reason may lie in a change of flow from smooth to rough, with an obstruction on the ship becoming more prominent. The data sample used is too small, however, to determine the cause of the discrepancies, and the limited sampling in itself may have affected the computations.

The quadrant 4 mast-boom wind speed differences for the Dallas, shown in figure 31, are greater than the theoretical differences calculated from the log wind law, which implies that for this wind direction quadrant some part of the ship acts as an obstruction, increasing the differences between the measurements by the two sensors at higher wind speeds.

As seen in figure 32, the results for quadrant 2 in the case of the Oceanographer do not differ noticeably from those for quadrant 1. The larger differences at high wind speeds (fig. 28) probably stem from the limited number of observations.

### 3. INFLUENCE OF ATMOSPHERIC STABILITY ON WIND SPEED DIFFERENCES

Atmospheric boundary layer stability is linked by definition with the vertical gradients of temperature and wind speed. To determine whether the mast-boom wind speed differences are a function of atmospheric stability, these differences were calculated and plotted in terms of 10 stability classes, based on Researcher Phase III data. Stability was calculated from the bulk Richardson equation (Deacon and Webb, 1962)

$$R_B = \frac{gz}{T} \frac{\Gamma_h}{\Gamma_m} \frac{\theta_o - \theta_a}{u_a^2},$$

where  $g$  is the acceleration of gravity,  $z$  is the height of the sensors above sea level,  $\Gamma_m$  and  $\Gamma_h$  are the profile coefficients for wind and temperature, respectively,  $\theta_o$  is the potential sea surface temperature,  $\theta_a$  is the potential temperature of the air at the level of the boom sensor, and  $u_a$  is the wind speed at the boom sensor level.

To isolate the effect of stability, the average mast-boom wind speed differences were subtracted from the speed differences of each stability class. These average speed differences were derived from figure 25 in section 2.2. The results show that the mast-boom differences decrease monotonically from



0.4 m/s to less than 0.1 m/s with increasing atmospheric instability. Figure 33 also shows that sea-air temperature differences first increase sharply from  $0.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $2.1^{\circ}\text{C}$  and then drop off to approximately  $1.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the Phase III Researcher data.

#### 4. SUMMARY

In this study, differences in mast and boom wind speed measurements aboard four U.S. GATE ships have been examined as a function of relative wind direction and as a function of two wind speed classes ( $< 5$  m/s and  $\geq 5$  m/s). The results show differences ranging from 0 to 1 m/s for relative wind directions ranging from  $270$  through  $0$  to  $90^{\circ}$ , with difference patterns being consistent from Phase to Phase and from the low wind speed class to the high wind speed class. These difference patterns indicate that wind measurements are very sensitive to permanent ship obstructions, and the plots presented here of average mast and boom wind speeds for the two wind speed classes (cf. figs. 12-15) help delineate the relative wind directions for which the effect of such obstructions is most pronounced.

All four ships were found to have a "blind zone" ranging from at least  $120$  to  $240^{\circ}$  due to the ships' masts, the stacks, and other equipment. The size of this zone is nearly the same for both the mast and the boom sensors. There are obstacles, however, that influence the two sensors differently. An example is the Gilliss (cf. fig. 13), where an obstacle on the ship appears to make winds measured on the boom increase sharply in comparison with the mast measurements. Because the mast wind velocities were used in this study as the reference data set, these anomalies seem to lie in the boom data, when, in fact, they may be attributable to the mast data. The mast wind speeds are apt to be more suspect than the boom speeds because the mast sensor on the Gilliss was mounted on a catwalk to the left of the mast; the wind speeds corresponding to relative wind directions of  $90^{\circ}$  would be influenced by the mast, causing a drop in the speeds measured by the mast sensor and, hence, an apparent increase in the boom wind speeds. Had the boom speeds been used as the reference data set, the anomaly would have appeared in the mast data.

Similarly, the patterns derived for wind direction differences of  $\pm 15^{\circ}$  are also consistent from Phase to Phase and almost identical for both wind speed classes. The abrupt changes in average directions (cf. figs. 20-23) indicate that wind direction measurements are also sensitive to ship obstructions. Pronounced variations are found in the "blind zone," and at some angles the mast and boom sensors are not influenced in the same way.

It has been illustrated that the mast-boom wind speed differences increase almost linearly with increasing wind speed and for relative wind directions from  $315$  through  $0$  to  $45^{\circ}$ , but the increase is smaller than would be expected from calculations based on the neutral log wind law. For other wind directions, the reverse is true in some cases. The differences based on the Gilliss and Dallas data show a more rapid increase than predicted by the log wind law, undoubtedly as a result of ship obstructions.



Results also indicate that atmospheric stability is related to the vertical gradient between the mast and boom sensors, with increasing instability being accompanied by a decrease in the vertical wind gradient.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

The large volume of wind velocity data collected aboard the U.S. ships during the three GATE observation Phases provide an unusually good opportunity for studying differences in wind velocities as measured on the forward masts and on the ships' bow booms. The sensors were identical in design and were carefully calibrated both before and after the experiment.

The results of this study indicate that the quality of the wind data is dependent upon sensor location, the superstructure of the ship, and the relative wind direction and wind speed. The average wind speeds as measured by the mast and boom sensors also suggest that sensors mounted on the boom do not necessarily yield more reliable measurements than those on the mast. On the Researcher and Oceanographer, for which the data are as good in quality as one could hope to obtain aboard ship, the mast sensors were mounted on small horizontal masts extending forward of the main mast. The differences in the mast and boom wind speed measurements on these two ships were small, and variations at relative wind directions from 270 through 0 to 90° were not large. Neither of these two data sets supports the theory that relative wind directions normal to the ship significantly affect the mast-boom wind differences. On the Gilliss and Dallas, in contrast, ship obstructions affected the mast measurements more strongly, as borne out by the results presented here.

Without an absolute measure of wind speeds and directions, it is difficult to say which sensors, mast or boom, most precisely respond to real wind variations. However, this study suggests that both mast and boom sensors can be mounted to yield reasonably good wind observations for relative wind directions from 270 through 0 to 90°, and that the attitude of the ship should be maintained so as to keep the relative wind direction between these angles.

Finally, without prior knowledge of how wind speeds increase with height, it is probably impossible to precisely correct mast wind speeds to 10 m for bulk flux computations. If at some time during an experiment, however, one can determine the expected differences between the mast and boom data as a function of wind speed, relative wind direction, and atmospheric stability, it would be possible to correct the mast wind velocities to the level of the boom observations. This requires that the wind speed, ship's heading, and atmospheric stability be given. It is, therefore, important in future meteorological experiments that ship heading data be retained as a part of the basic data set.

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World Meteorological Organization, "The Central Programme for the GARP Atlantic Tropical Experiment," GATE Report No. 3, Geneva, Switzerland, 1974, 35 pp.



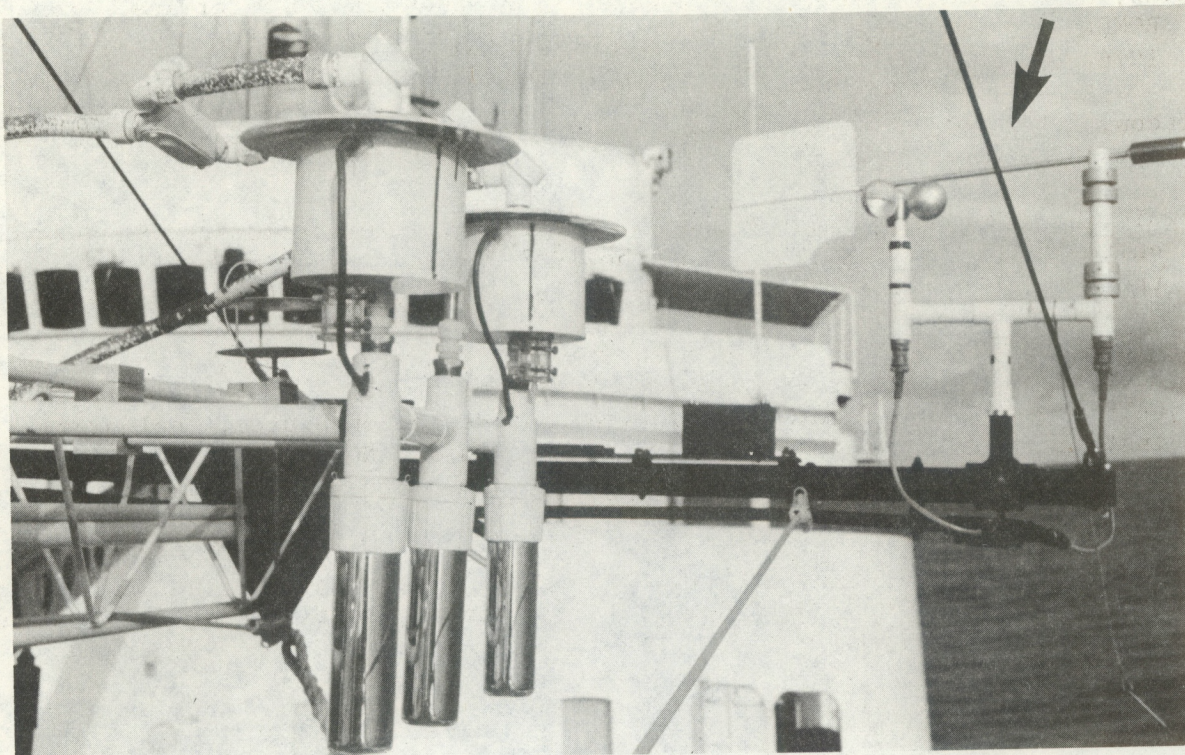


Figure 1.--Microvane and cup anemometer.

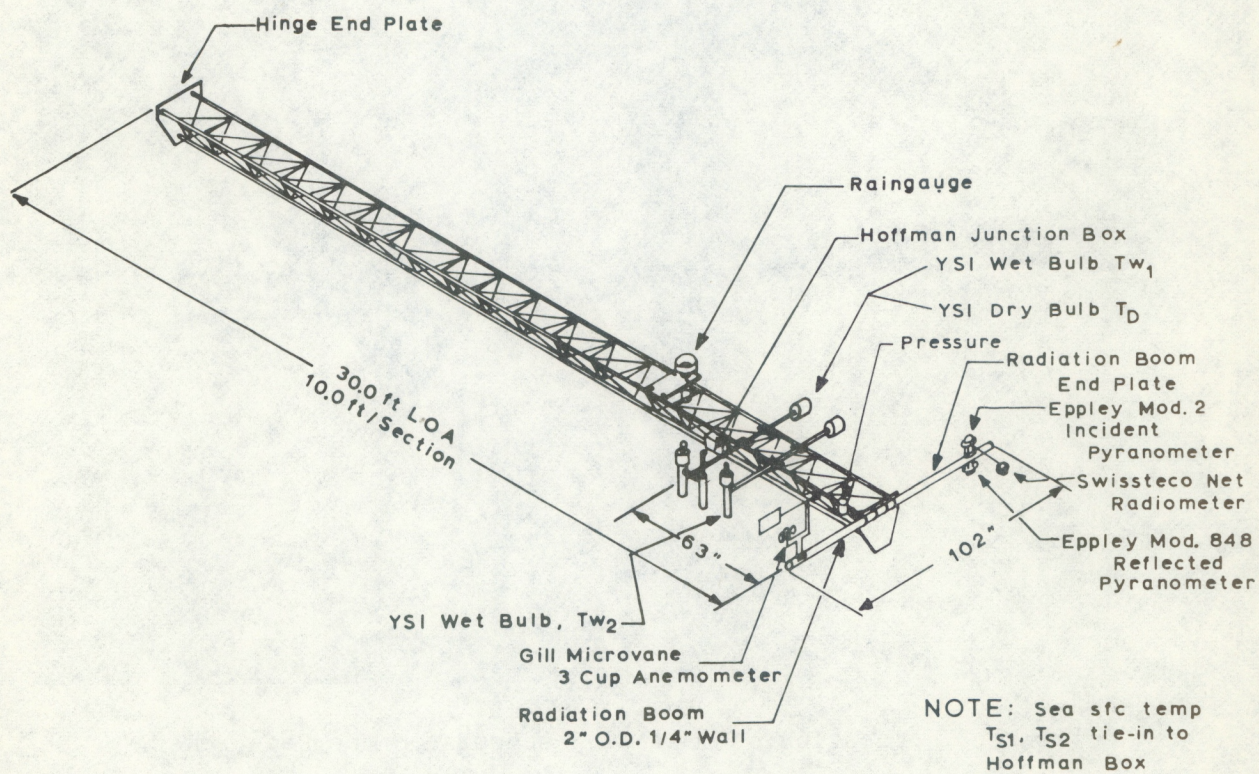


Figure 2.--Schematic of the bow boom.





Figure 3.--Location of mast wind sensors on the Researcher.





Figure 4.--Location of mast wind sensors on the Gilliss.



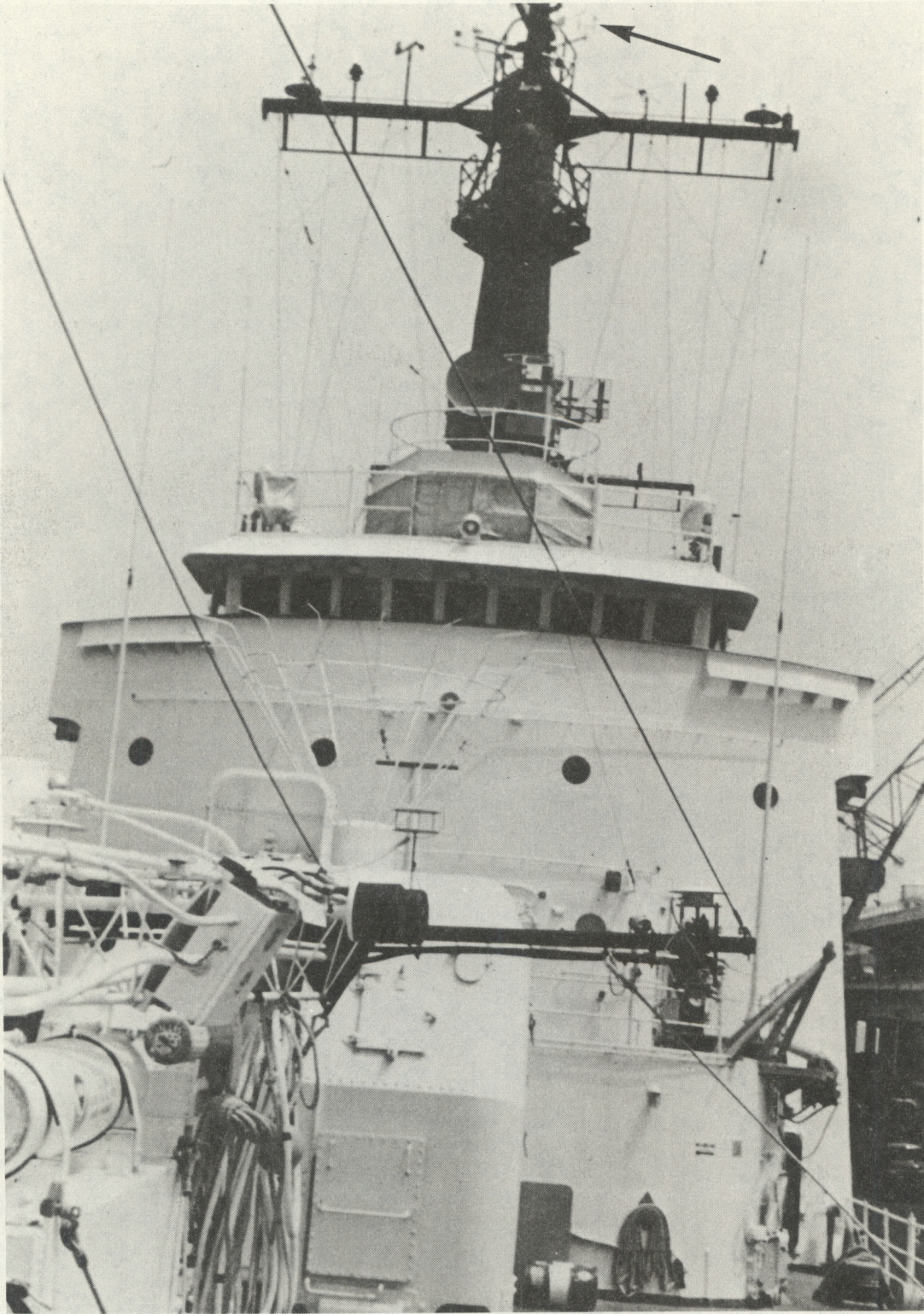


Figure 5.--Location of mast wind sensors on the Dallas.





Figure 6.--Location of mast wind sensors on the Oceanographer.

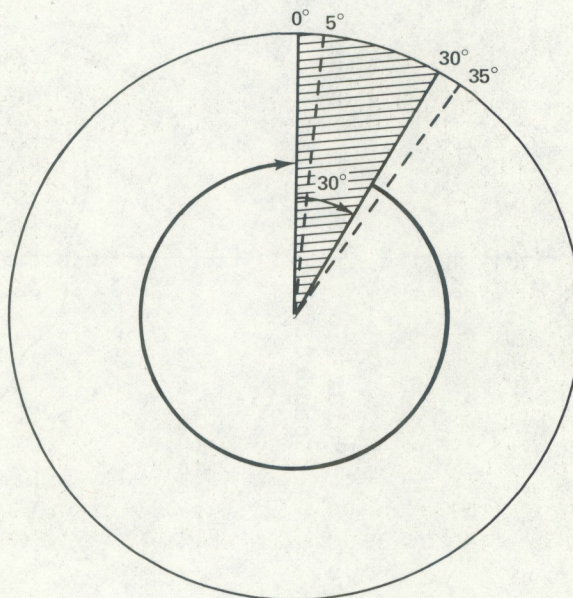


Figure 7.--Schematic of 30° window for sorting wind velocity data.



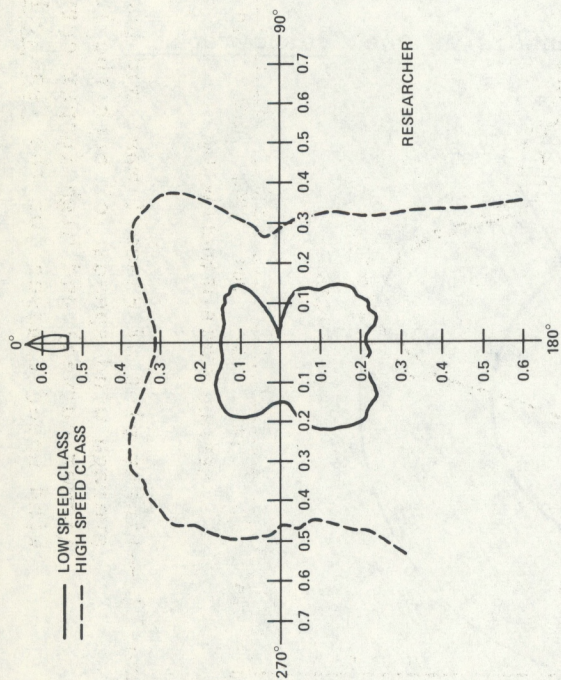


Figure 8.--Polar plot of Phase I mast-boom wind speed differences for the Researcher.

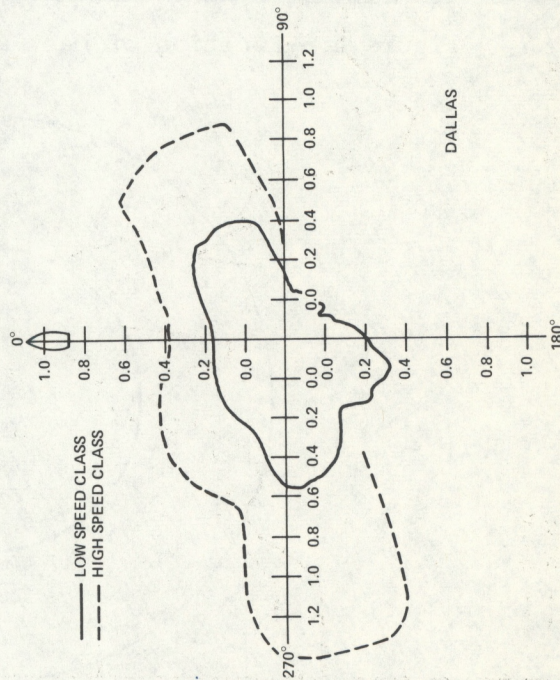


Figure 10.--Same as fig. 8 for the Dallas.

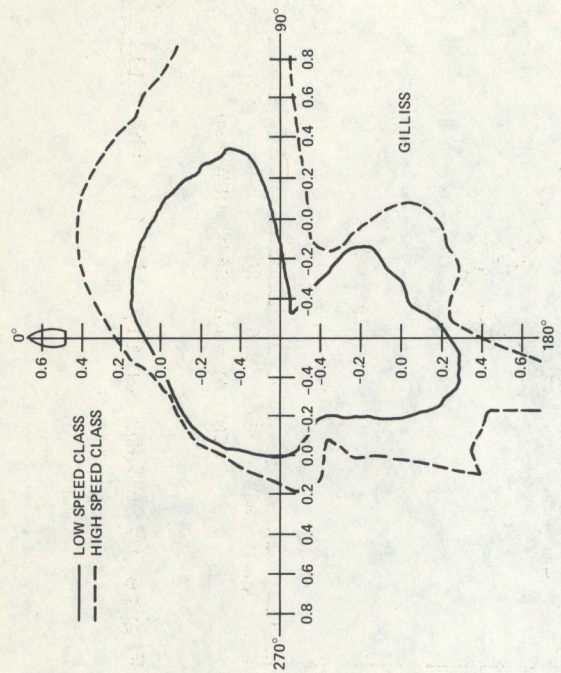


Figure 9.--Same as fig. 8 for the Gilliss.

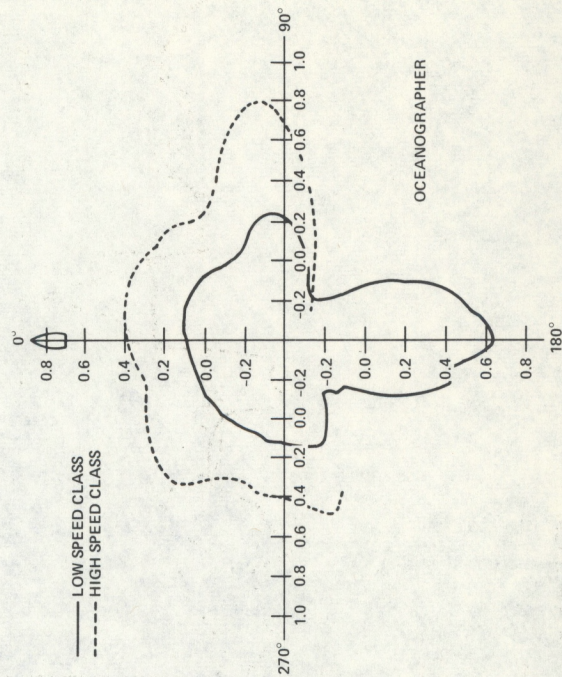


Figure 11.--Same as fig. 8 for the Oceanographer.



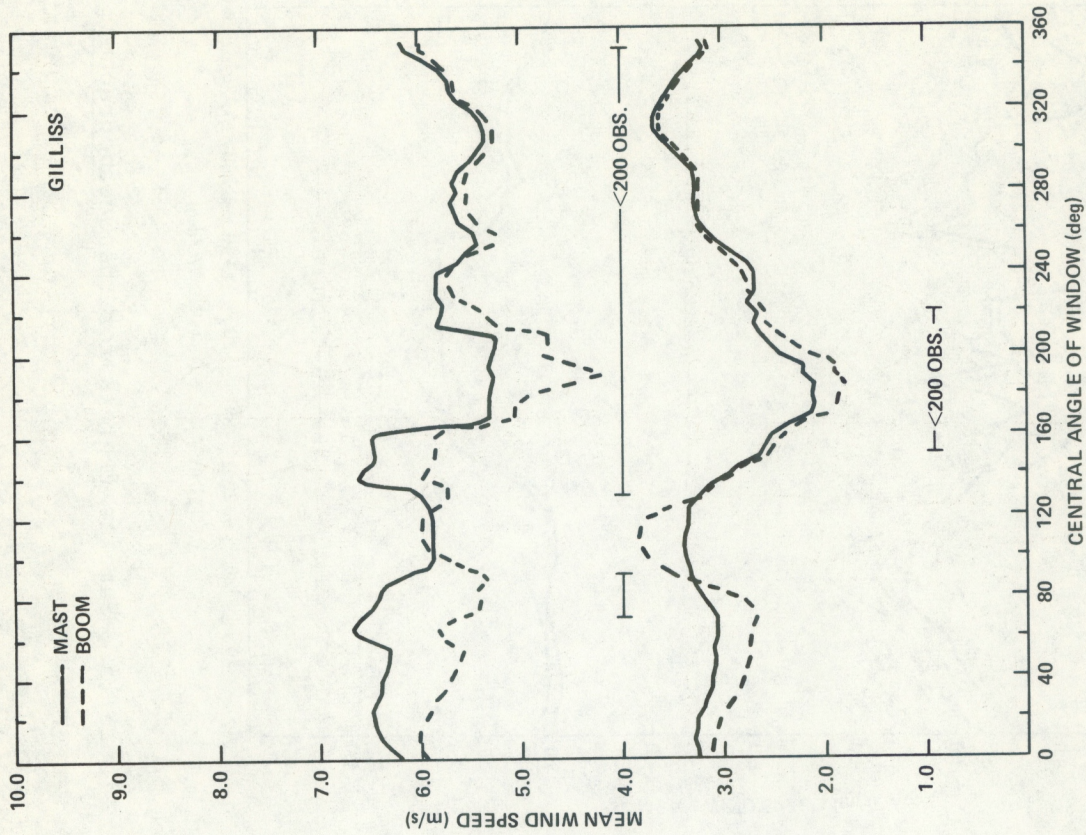


Figure 13.--Same as fig. 12 for the Gilliss.

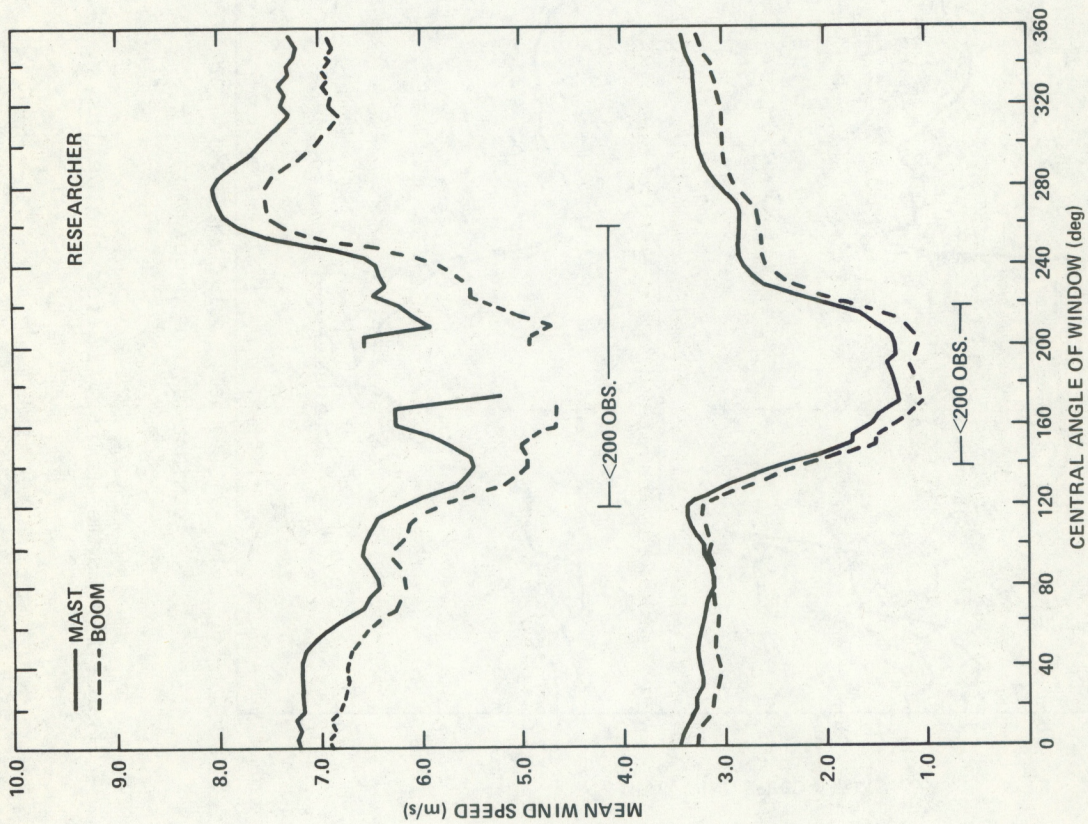


Figure 12.--Linear plot of Phase I mast and boom average wind speeds for both the low (lower curves) and high (upper curves) wind speed classes for the Researcher.



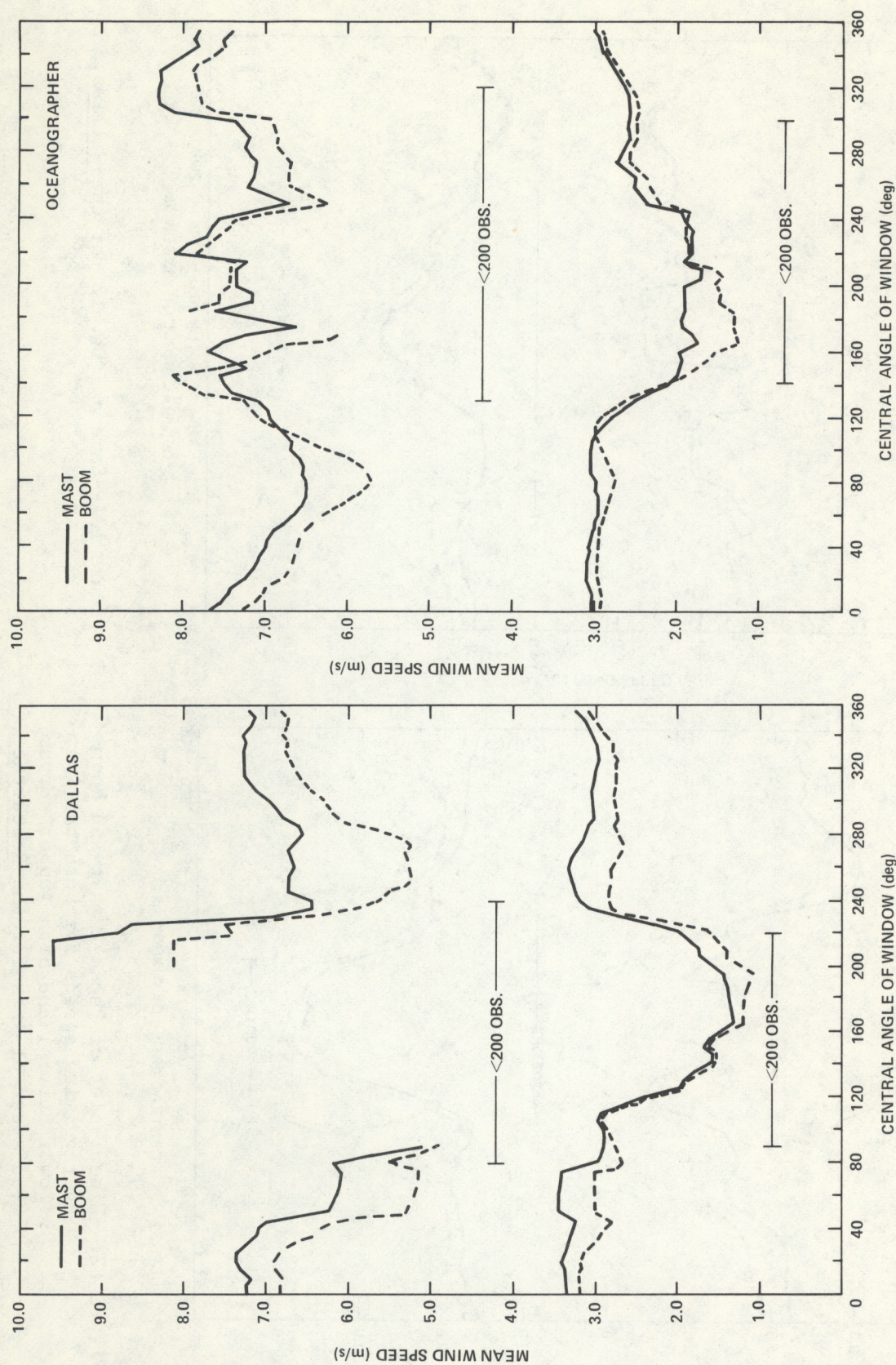


Figure 14.---Same as fig. 12 for the Dallas.

Figure 15.---Same as fig. 12 for the Oceanographer.



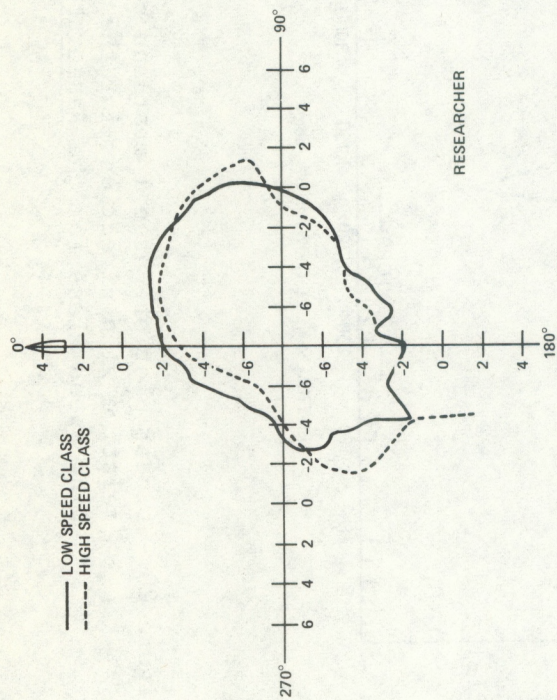


Figure 16.--Polar plot of Phase I mast-boom wind direction differences for the Researcher.

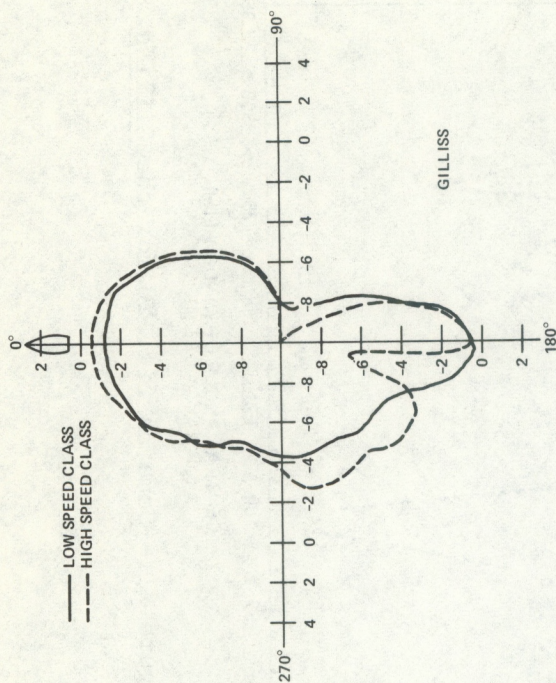


Figure 17.--Same as fig. 16 for the Gilliss.

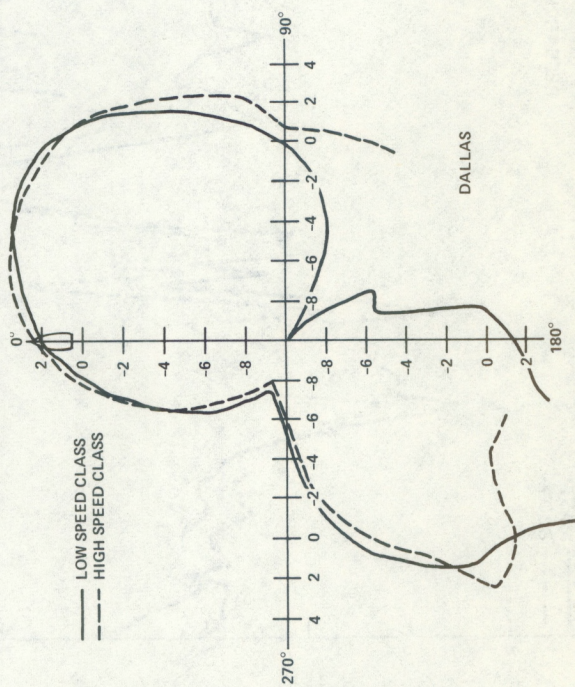


Figure 18.--Same as fig. 16 for the Dallas.

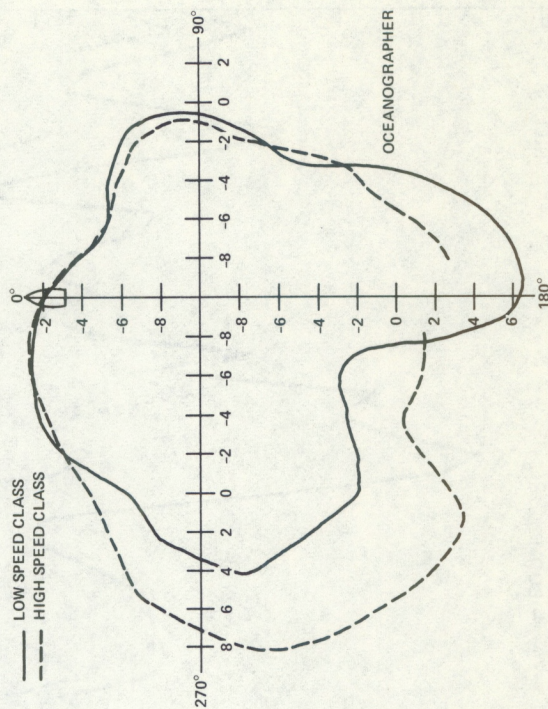


Figure 19.--Same as fig. 16 for the Oceanographer.



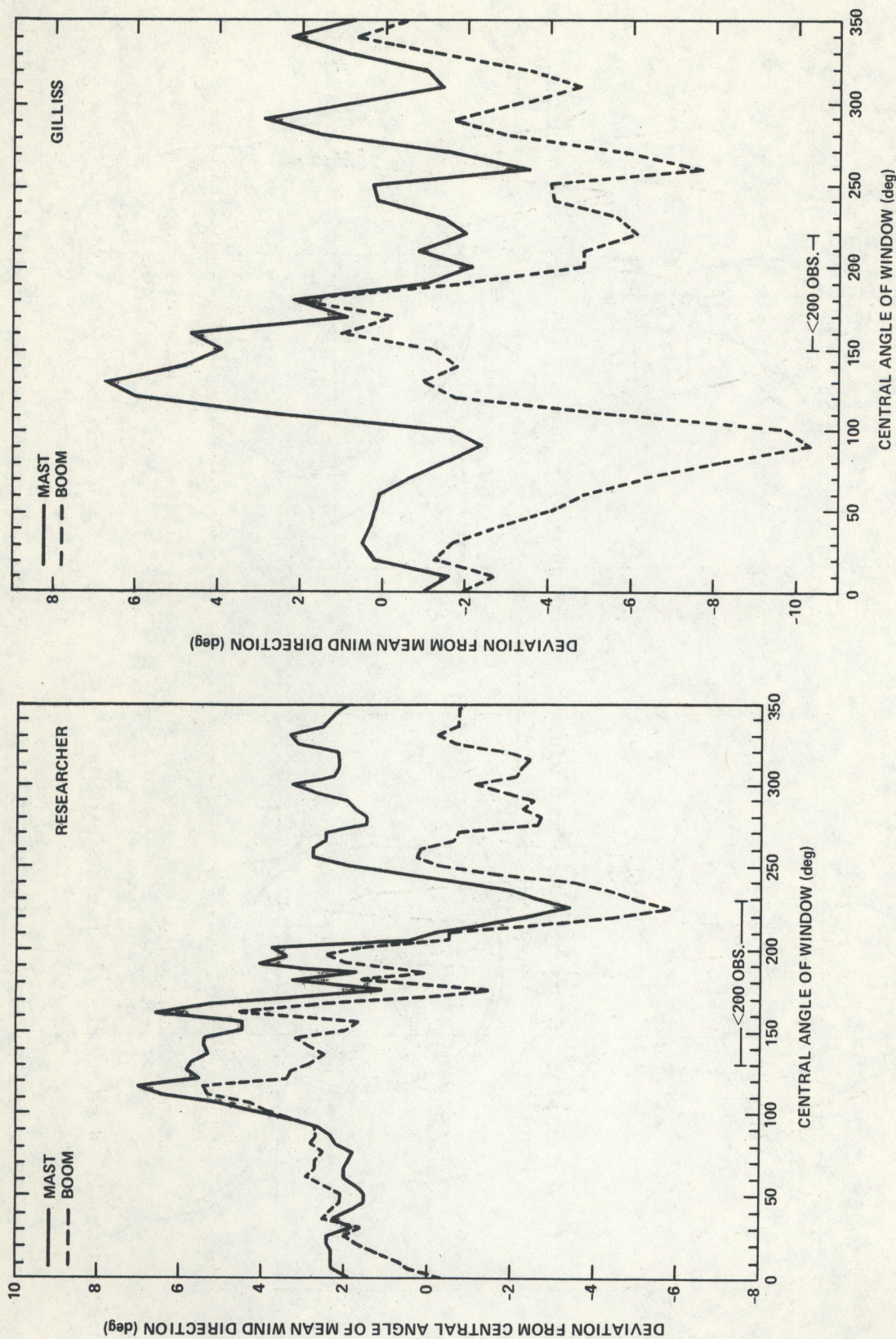


Figure 20.--Linear plot of Phase I mast and boom relative wind directions for the low wind speed class for the Researcher.

Figure 21.--Same as fig. 20 for the Gilliss.



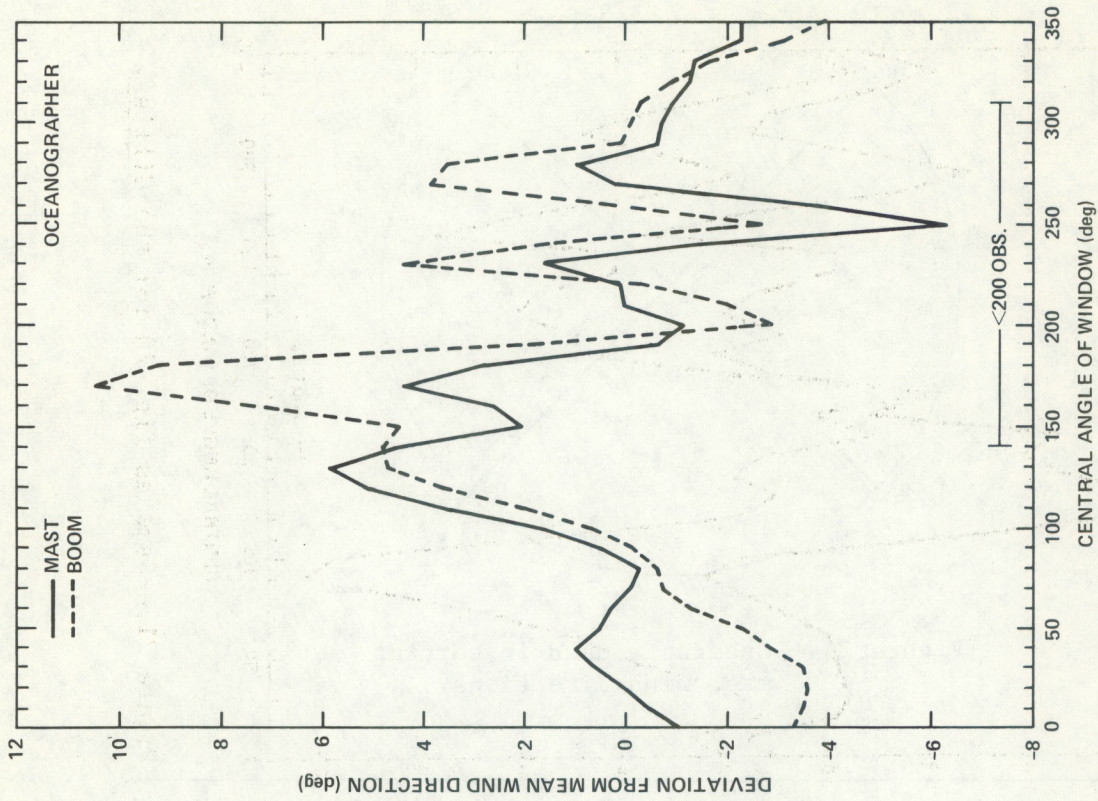


Figure 23.--Same as fig. 20 for the Oceanographer.

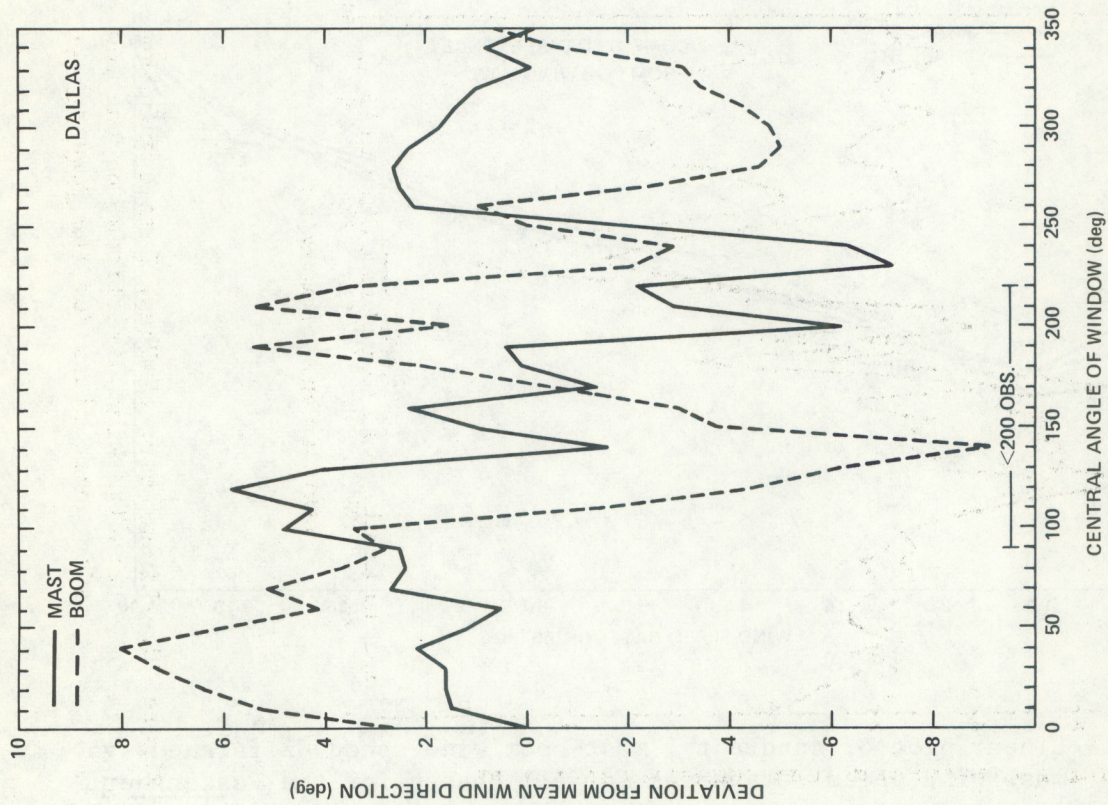


Figure 22.--Same as fig. 20 for the Dallas.



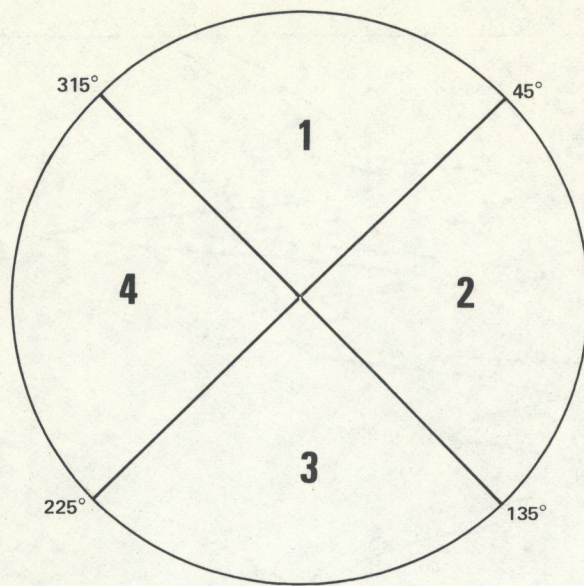


Figure 24.--Quadrants used in sorting  
mast wind directions.

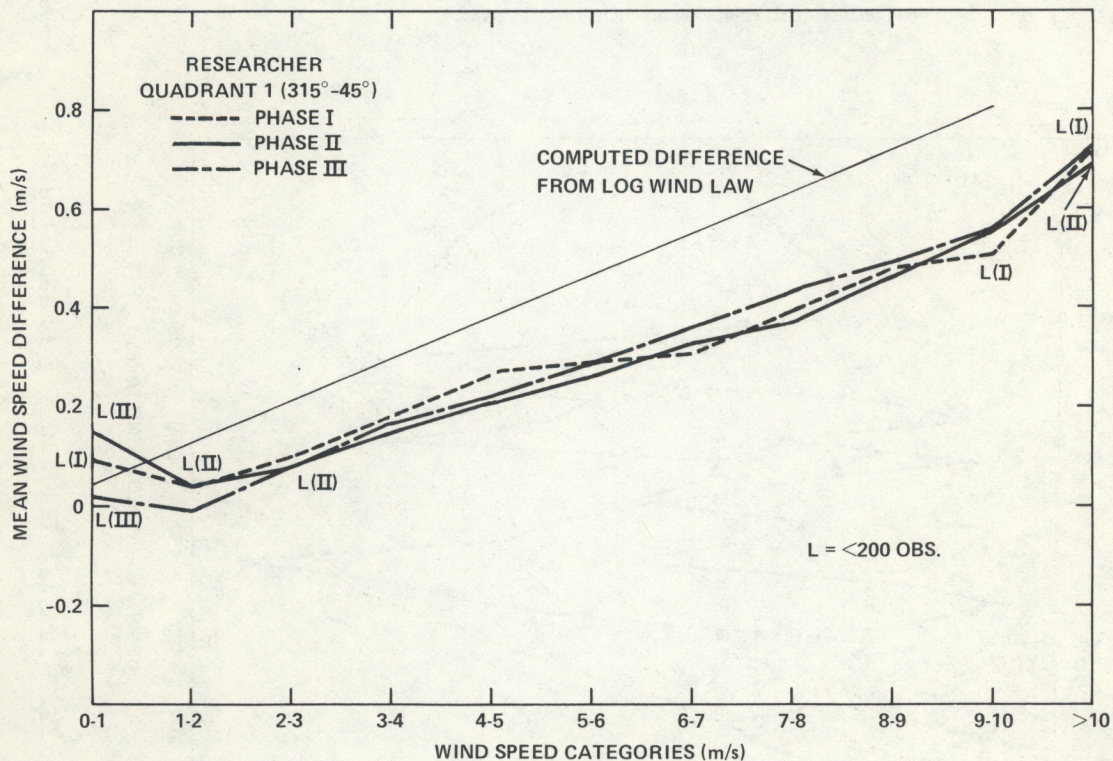


Figure 25.--Linear plot of quadrant 1 mast-boom wind speed differences vs. mast wind speed categories for all Phases for the Researcher.



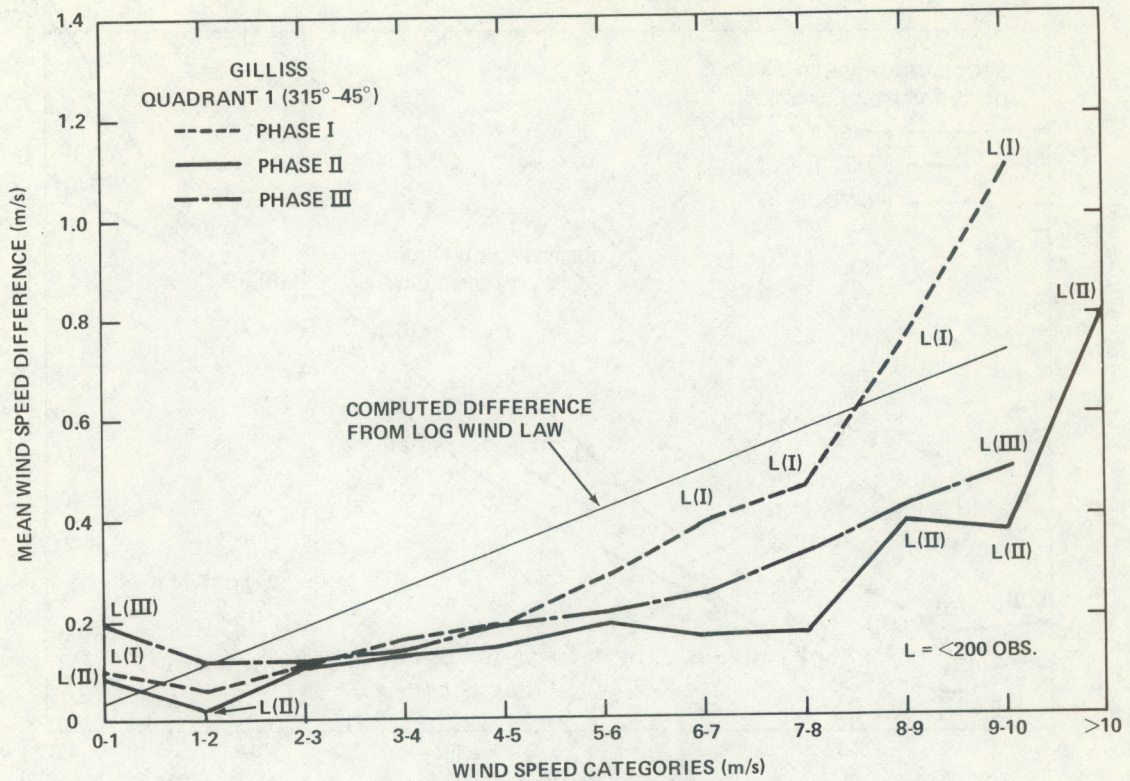


Figure 26.--Same as fig. 25 for the Gilliss.

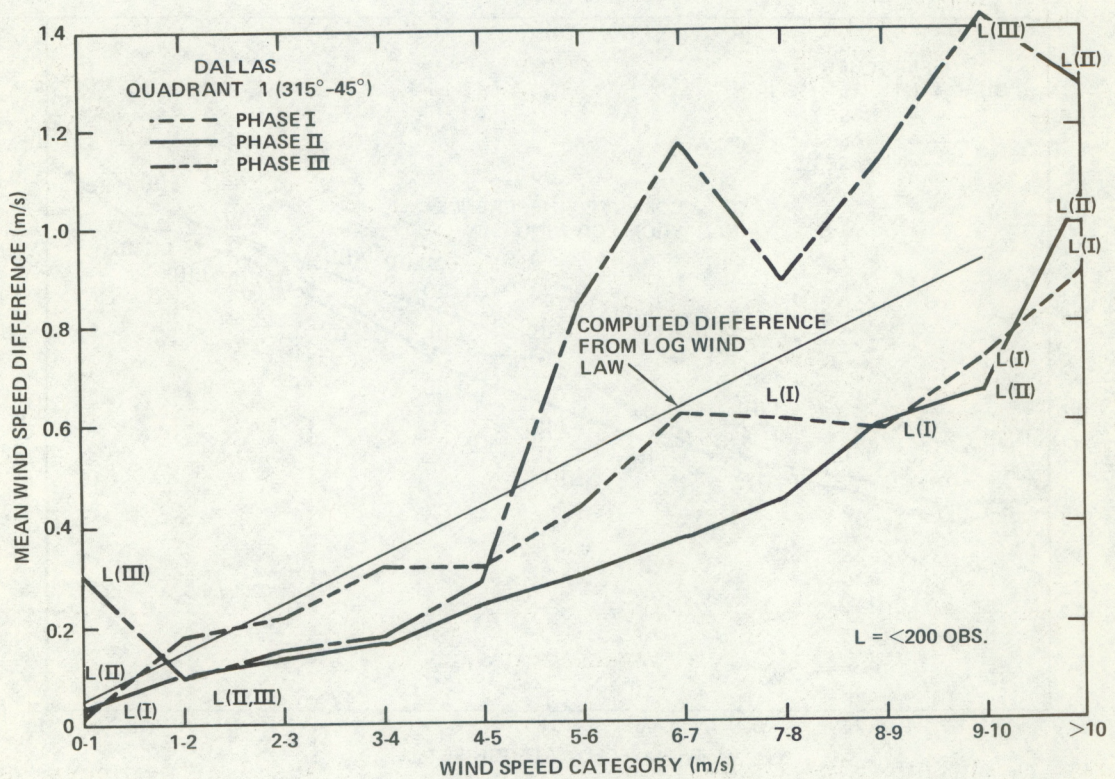


Figure 27.--Same as fig. 25 for the Dallas.



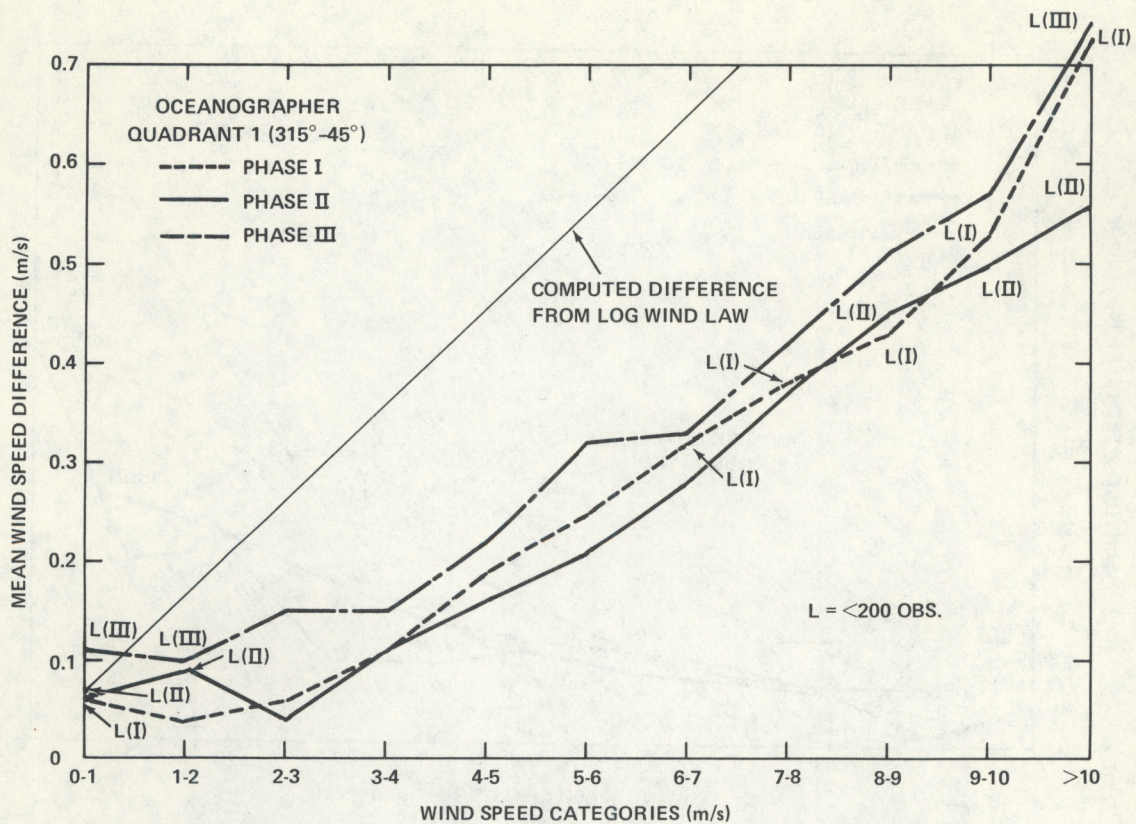


Figure 28.--Same as fig. 25 for the Oceanographer.

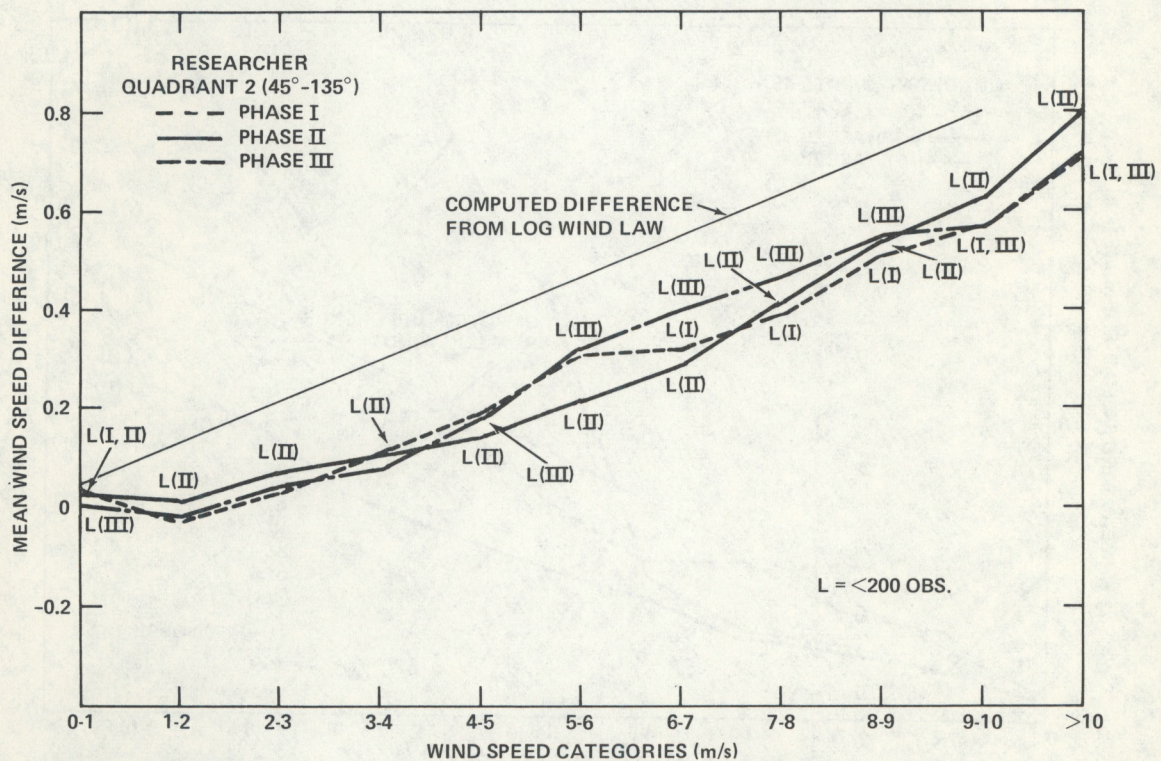


Figure 29.--Linear plot of quadrant 2 mast-boom wind speed differences vs. mast wind speed categories for all Phases for the Researcher.



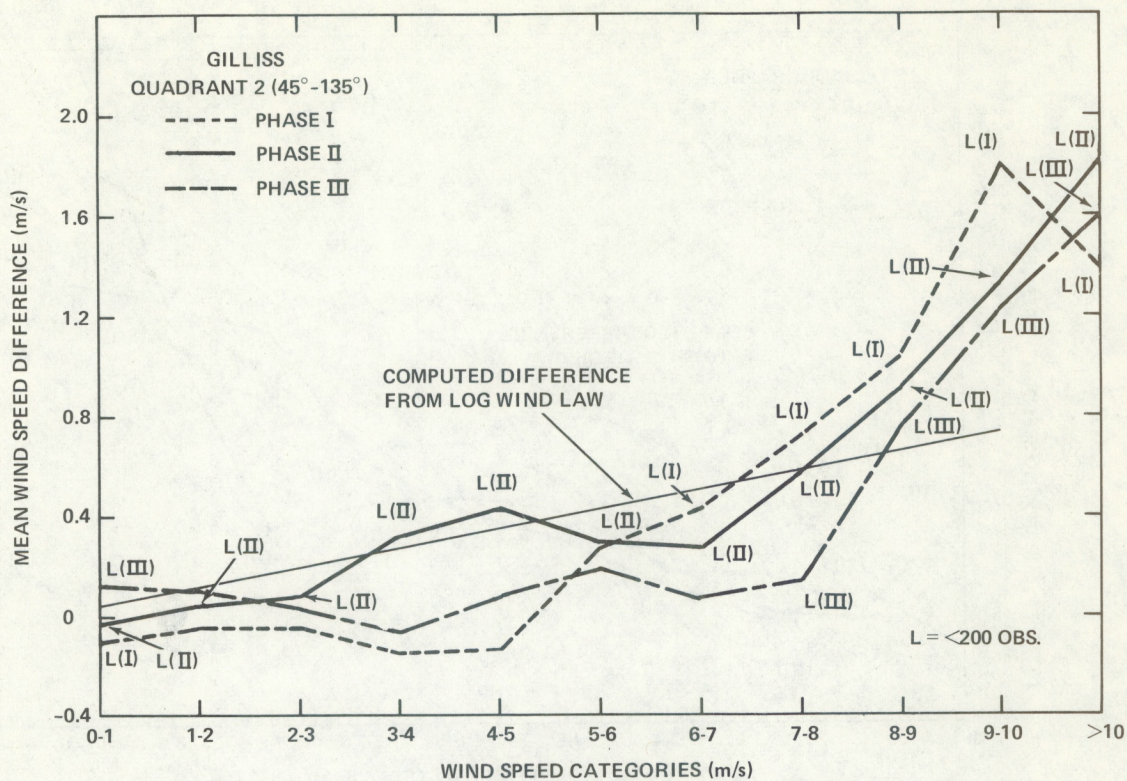


Figure 30.--Same as fig. 29 for the Gilliss.

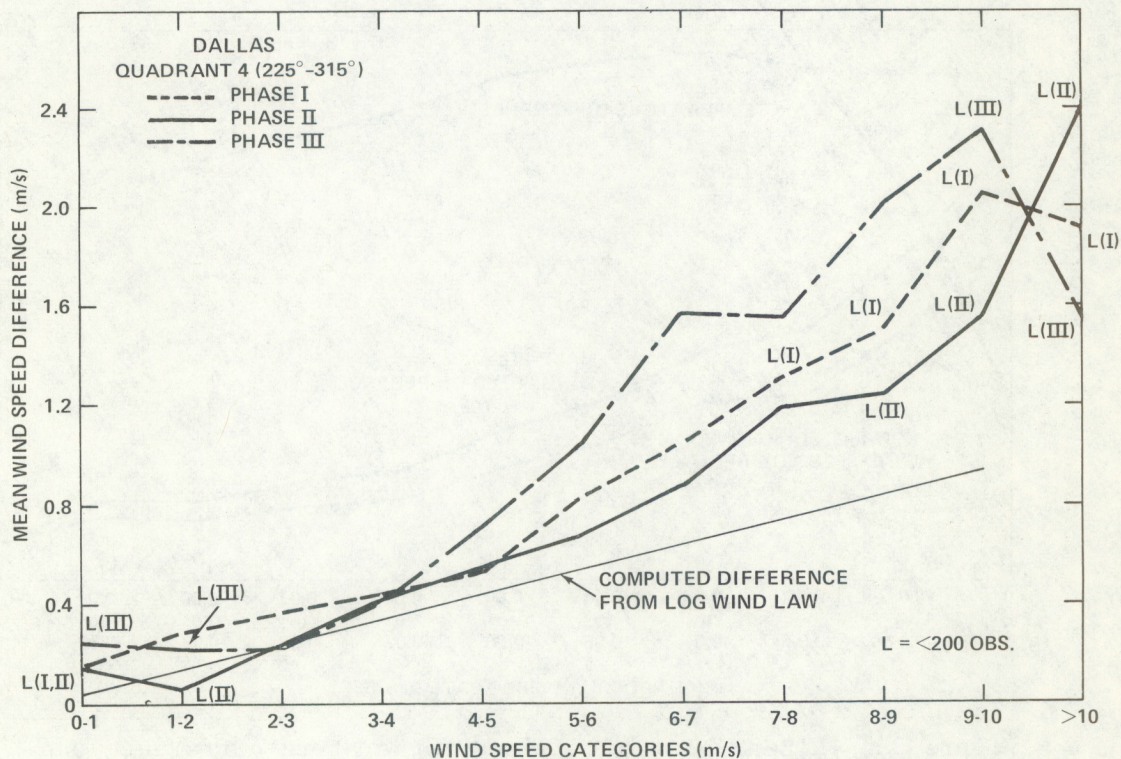


Figure 31.--Same as fig. 29, quadrant 4, for the Dallas.



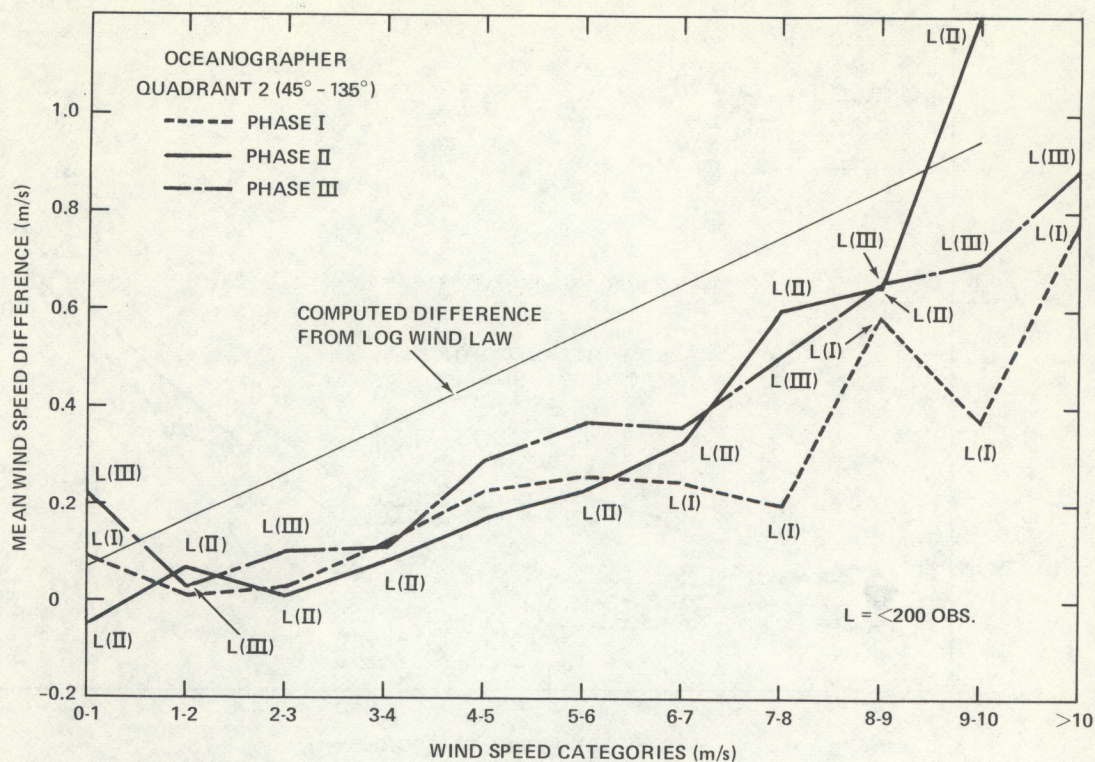


Figure 32.--Same as fig. 29 for the Oceanographer.

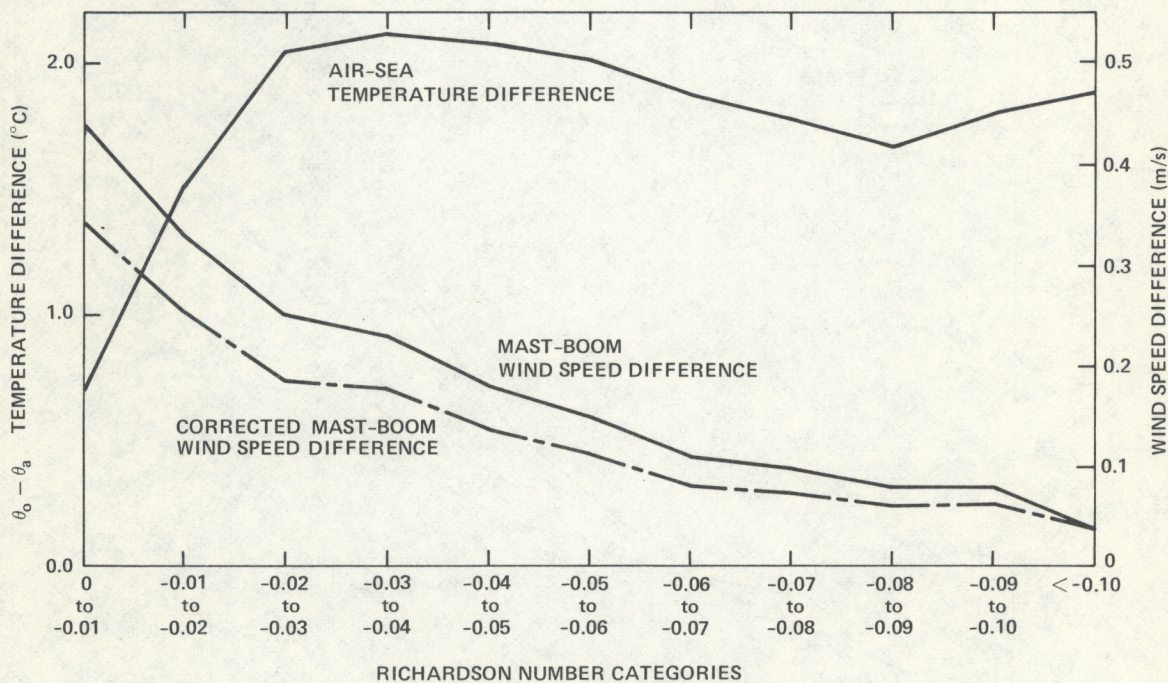


Figure 33.--Linear plot of air-sea temperature difference and mast-boom wind speed differences vs. Richardson number categories for the Researcher, Phase III.



## APPENDIX



## RESEARCHER - PHASE I

## S P E E D

## D I R E C T I O N

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WINDOW	LOW WIND SPEEDS				HIGH WIND SPEEDS				LOW WIND SPEEDS				HIGH WIND SPEEDS			
	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN SPEED DIFF.	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN SPEED DIFF.	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN SPEED DIFF.	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN SPEED DIFF.
0	515	3.5	0.2	0.3	831	7.2	0.3	0.3	505	0.1	-2.2	-2.2	831	0.7	-2.7	-2.7
10	524	3.4	0.2	0.3	827	7.2	0.4	0.4	513	9.7	-1.5	-1.5	827	7.6	-2.2	-2.2
20	542	3.3	0.2	0.4	707	7.2	0.4	0.4	532	19.6	-0.7	-0.7	707	18.4	-1.4	-1.4
30	549	3.3	0.2	0.4	630	7.1	0.4	0.4	533	30.2	-0.1	-0.1	630	25.8	-0.8	-0.8
40	580	3.2	0.2	0.5	588	7.3	0.5	0.5	570	43.1	0.4	0.4	588	38.2	-0.3	-0.3
50	645	3.3	0.2	0.5	506	7.2	0.5	0.5	620	50.5	0.6	0.6	497	47.8	0.4	0.4
60	684	3.2	0.1	0.4	391	6.9	0.4	0.4	660	60.0	0.9	0.9	382	58.1	1.2	1.2
70	770	3.2	0.1	0.3	291	6.6	0.3	0.3	741	70.1	0.8	0.8	282	66.4	1.5	1.5
80	793	3.1	0.0	0.3	197	6.5	0.3	0.3	775	79.8	0.6	0.6	197	76.3	0.8	0.8
90	842	3.1	0.0	0.3	206	6.5	0.3	0.3	827	89.4	0.1	0.1	206	92.7	-0.7	-0.7
100	716	3.2	0.1	0.3	265	6.6	0.3	0.3	702	97.9	-0.4	-0.4	265	102.0	-1.3	-1.3
110	531	3.3	0.1	0.3	266	6.4	0.3	0.3	520	105.6	-1.1	-1.1	266	106.8	-1.6	-1.6
120	324	3.4	0.2	0.4	182	6.2	0.4	0.4	313	116.5	-2.1	-2.1	182	114.4	-2.1	-2.1
130	209	3.0	0.2	0.4	78	5.6	0.4	0.4	185	126.3	-2.9	-2.9	78	123.2	-3.0	-3.0
140	173	2.4	0.2	0.5	32	5.4	0.5	0.5	135	136.6	-2.5	-2.5	32	133.4	-3.6	-3.6
150	126	1.7	0.2	0.7	7	5.7	0.7	0.7	79	147.5	-2.5	-2.5	7	144.1	-3.4	-3.4
160	112	1.5	0.2	1.6	2	6.2	1.6	1.6	63	155.4	-2.1	-2.1	2	158.5	-3.0	-3.0
170	93	1.2	0.2	1.6	2	6.2	1.6	1.6	45	168.7	-3.2	-3.2	2	158.5	-3.0	-3.0
180	87	1.3	0.2	UNDEED	0	UNDEED	UNDEED	UNDEED	42	178.7	-1.7	-1.7	0	UNDEED	UNDEED	UNDEED
190	81	1.4	0.2	UNDEED	0	UNDEED	UNDEED	UNDEED	41	187.9	-2.0	-2.0	0	UNDEED	UNDEED	UNDEED
200	73	1.3	0.2	1.6	2	6.5	1.6	1.6	35	198.2	-2.3	-2.3	2	213.0	2.5	2.5
210	89	1.5	0.3	1.2	7	5.9	1.2	1.2	46	212.2	-2.0	-2.0	7	220.0	-0.4	-0.4
220	123	2.0	0.3	1.0	17	6.2	1.0	1.0	80	224.5	-2.3	-2.3	17	225.5	-0.5	-0.5
230	217	2.6	0.3	0.9	26	6.4	0.9	0.9	176	234.6	-2.3	-2.3	26	232.5	-3.3	-3.3
240	324	2.8	0.3	0.7	39	6.5	0.7	0.7	286	242.7	-2.8	-2.8	39	242.1	-0.4	-0.4
250	400	2.8	0.2	0.5	78	6.9	0.5	0.5	367	250.0	-2.3	-2.3	78	255.0	-1.3	-1.3
260	620	2.8	0.2	0.5	168	7.7	0.5	0.5	390	259.2	-2.6	-2.6	168	264.9	-2.8	-2.8
270	413	2.9	0.2	0.5	306	8.0	0.5	0.5	383	269.5	-3.3	-3.3	306	273.4	-3.9	-3.9
280	452	3.1	0.2	0.5	478	8.0	0.5	0.5	424	280.5	-4.3	-4.3	478	282.2	-4.8	-4.8
290	477	3.2	0.2	0.5	594	7.8	0.5	0.5	448	290.0	-4.5	-4.5	594	290.5	-5.4	-5.4
300	484	3.2	0.2	0.5	668	7.5	0.5	0.5	453	298.6	-4.5	-4.5	668	298.5	-5.6	-5.6
310	499	3.2	0.2	0.5	675	7.4	0.5	0.5	461	309.8	-4.5	-4.5	675	308.6	-5.5	-5.5
320	495	3.2	0.2	0.5	658	7.4	0.5	0.5	460	319.8	-4.1	-4.1	658	319.1	-5.3	-5.3
330	493	3.3	0.2	0.4	632	7.3	0.4	0.4	465	328.6	-3.7	-3.7	632	329.2	-5.0	-5.0
340	464	3.3	0.2	0.4	600	7.3	0.4	0.4	445	338.6	-3.0	-3.0	600	338.5	-4.5	-4.5
350	471	3.4	0.2	0.3	741	7.2	0.3	0.3	456	350.1	-2.8	-2.8	741	351.4	-3.6	-3.6



# RESEARCHER - PHASE II

\*\*\*\*\* S P E E D \*\*\*\*\* D I R E C T I O N \*\*\*\*\*

WINDOW	LOW WIND SPEEDS				HIGH WIND SPEEDS				LOW WIND SPEEDS				HIGH WIND SPEEDS			
	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN SPEED	MAST SPEED	MEAN DIFF.	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN SPEED	MAST SPEED	MEAN DIFF.	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN SPEED	MAST SPEED	MEAN DIFF.	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN SPEED	MAST SPEED	MEAN DIFF.
0	643	3.9	3.9	0.1	1233	7.1	7.1	0.3	643	359.1	359.1	-1.5	1225	357.3	357.3	-1.4
10	565	3.8	3.8	0.1	894	7.0	7.0	0.3	564	7.6	7.6	-0.8	890	6.4	6.4	-0.8
20	429	3.8	3.8	0.1	608	6.9	6.9	0.3	426	17.0	17.0	-0.2	608	18.0	18.0	0.1
30	333	3.8	3.8	0.2	468	7.0	7.0	0.4	329	27.8	27.8	0.6	468	28.1	28.1	0.9
40	272	3.7	3.7	0.2	356	7.0	7.0	0.4	268	38.4	38.4	1.3	356	36.6	36.6	1.5
50	219	3.6	3.6	0.2	276	7.1	7.1	0.4	215	47.2	47.2	1.8	274	47.9	47.9	2.1
60	197	3.6	3.6	0.1	203	7.0	7.0	0.4	194	59.0	59.0	2.2	201	57.4	57.4	2.5
70	144	3.7	3.7	0.1	149	6.8	6.8	0.4	142	68.0	68.0	2.1	147	64.3	64.3	2.5
80	116	3.8	3.8	0.1	77	6.4	6.4	0.2	112	73.7	73.7	1.7	77	74.1	74.1	2.2
90	58	3.5	3.5	0.0	46	6.3	6.3	0.2	50	86.7	86.7	0.6	46	87.8	87.8	1.2
100	43	2.8	2.8	0.0	41	6.7	6.7	0.3	34	99.0	99.0	-0.7	41	98.6	98.6	-0.1
110	32	2.1	2.1	0.0	31	7.1	7.1	0.4	26	108.4	108.4	-1.1	31	105.6	105.6	-0.7
120	18	1.6	1.6	0.0	20	7.8	7.8	0.5	16	115.2	115.2	-1.4	20	113.6	113.6	-2.1
130	10	1.9	1.9	0.0	7	8.6	8.6	0.7	9	124.8	124.8	0.2	7	123.1	123.1	-3.1
140	3	2.8	2.8	0.0	3	9.0	9.0	0.8	3	136.0	136.0	-2.0	3	128.7	128.7	-4.0
150	3	2.4	2.4	0.1	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	2	138.5	138.5	-1.5	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	UNDEFD
160	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	1	6.5	6.5	0.9	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	1	173.0	173.0	-4.0
170	2	0.7	0.7	0.2	5	6.9	6.9	0.6	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	5	176.8	176.8	-1.6
180	1	0.8	0.8	0.2	5	6.9	6.9	0.6	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	5	176.8	176.8	-1.6
190	4	0.7	0.7	0.2	4	6.9	6.9	0.5	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	4	177.7	177.7	-1.0
200	3	0.7	0.7	0.2	1	6.2	6.2	0.8	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	1	213.0	213.0	4.0
210	3	0.7	0.7	0.2	8	7.8	7.8	1.5	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	8	220.9	220.9	3.9
220	1	4.0	4.0	0.3	18	8.0	8.0	1.5	1	234.0	234.0	-1.0	18	224.6	224.6	4.1
230	4	2.8	2.8	0.3	24	8.3	8.3	1.4	3	239.3	239.3	2.0	24	229.9	229.9	3.2
240	26	3.4	3.4	0.2	56	7.8	7.8	0.9	24	249.0	249.0	-0.6	56	244.7	244.7	3.2
250	53	3.5	3.5	0.2	137	7.5	7.5	0.6	48	255.4	255.4	-1.1	137	256.7	256.7	-0.2
260	109	3.8	3.8	0.2	219	7.3	7.3	0.5	105	264.0	264.0	-2.7	219	262.2	262.2	-1.5
270	149	3.9	3.9	0.2	346	7.4	7.4	0.4	145	272.5	272.5	-3.6	346	272.3	272.3	-3.4
280	205	4.0	4.0	0.2	557	7.5	7.5	0.5	201	280.8	280.8	-4.5	555	283.7	283.7	-4.4
290	265	4.1	4.1	0.3	814	7.4	7.4	0.5	259	291.8	291.8	-4.7	801	292.0	292.0	-4.7
300	409	4.1	4.1	0.3	1133	7.2	7.2	0.5	403	302.8	302.8	-4.5	1120	301.5	301.5	-4.6
310	538	4.1	4.1	0.3	1385	7.2	7.2	0.5	534	311.4	311.4	-4.0	1374	311.2	311.2	-4.3
320	643	4.1	4.1	0.3	1514	7.1	7.1	0.5	641	319.9	319.9	-3.7	1514	319.5	319.5	-3.8
330	694	4.1	4.1	0.2	1497	7.1	7.1	0.4	692	330.2	330.2	-3.2	1497	328.8	328.8	-3.2
340	698	4.0	4.0	0.2	1466	7.0	7.0	0.3	697	339.5	339.5	-2.7	1462	339.7	339.7	-2.6
350	709	4.0	4.0	0.2	1443	7.1	7.1	0.3	708	349.3	349.3	-2.1	1435	349.3	349.3	-1.9



WINDOW	S P E E D				D I R E C T I O N			
	LOW WIND SPEEDS		HIGH WIND SPEEDS		LOW WIND SPEEDS		HIGH WIND SPEEDS	
	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN SPEED	MEAN SPEED	MEAN SPEED	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN DIR.	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN DIR.
0	547	3.2	0.1	7.4	938	358.8	1889	359.1
10	907	3.1	0.1	7.3	891	9.1	1678	8.0
20	845	3.0	0.1	7.2	820	19.6	1356	17.8
30	786	2.9	0.1	7.1	755	28.3	1032	27.6
40	688	2.8	0.1	7.0	655	38.2	756	36.7
50	596	2.9	0.1	6.8	532	48.1	535	46.2
60	543	2.9	0.1	6.7	478	58.4	327	56.0
70	461	3.0	0.1	6.8	400	68.9	199	64.5
80	395	2.8	0.0	6.8	367	78.7	112	74.2
90	338	2.8	0.0	6.7	315	89.1	71	88.4
100	287	2.7	0.0	7.2	265	97.7	51	98.3
110	215	2.6	0.1	7.5	198	106.4	41	105.2
120	135	2.3	0.1	8.1	118	114.9	26	120.1
130	77	2.1	0.1	7.8	62	123.8	20	129.8
140	45	1.7	0.1	7.5	30	136.7	20	137.6
150	45	1.4	0.2	7.1	28	151.2	11	146.5
160	49	1.4	0.2	7.4	31	159.7	8	151.6
170	47	1.3	0.2	7.2	31	167.3	2	166.0
180	36	1.3	0.2	8.2	25	177.7	1	169.0
190	28	1.2	0.2	UNDEFD	18	186.3	0	UNDEFD
200	32	1.3	0.2	UNDEFD	20	201.6	0	UNDEFD
210	37	1.3	0.2	UNDEFD	27	214.3	0	UNDEFD
220	48	1.6	0.2	9.7	37	220.8	2	232.0
230	46	1.7	0.3	7.8	34	227.7	11	239.9
240	49	2.0	0.3	7.6	37	241.4	26	245.3
250	67	2.4	0.2	7.2	55	255.1	43	253.1
260	137	2.9	0.2	7.6	99	263.8	108	265.7
270	185	3.1	0.2	7.3	176	273.5	189	274.2
280	233	3.2	0.2	7.5	229	281.3	315	282.3
290	296	3.1	0.1	7.5	288	290.4	441	292.2
300	347	3.1	0.1	7.7	337	301.7	588	301.5
310	426	3.2	0.2	7.6	415	310.8	855	312.3
320	510	3.2	0.2	7.6	497	320.6	1111	321.6
330	646	3.3	0.2	7.5	636	331.5	1347	330.2
340	823	3.4	0.2	7.4	812	341.6	1580	340.8
350	960	3.3	0.1	7.4	954	350.1	1800	350.7



# GILLISS - PHASE I

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 S P E E D \*\*\*\*\*  
 D I R E C T I O N \*\*\*\*\*  
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WINDOW	LOW WIND SPEEDS				HIGH WIND SPEEDS				LOW WIND SPEEDS				HIGH WIND SPEEDS			
	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN SPEED DIFF.	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN SPEED DIFF.	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND DIR.	MEAN WIND DIR. DIFF.	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND DIR.	MEAN WIND DIR. DIFF.	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED
0	511	3.2	0.1	246	6.1	0.2	532	0.2	0.9	-1.0	246	1.4	1.4	-0.5	246	1.4
10	608	3.3	0.2	277	6.4	0.4	601	0.4	11.6	-1.1	277	9.5	9.5	-0.6	277	9.5
20	700	3.3	0.2	288	6.4	0.5	691	0.5	19.8	-1.4	288	19.2	19.2	-1.1	288	19.2
30	746	3.1	0.2	287	6.4	0.6	733	0.6	29.5	-2.0	287	30.0	30.0	-2.0	287	30.0
40	739	3.1	0.3	287	6.4	0.7	726	0.7	39.7	-3.1	287	39.1	39.1	-2.9	287	39.1
50	824	3.1	0.3	243	6.3	0.7	786	0.7	49.8	-4.1	242	47.6	47.6	-3.8	242	47.6
60	851	3.0	0.3	203	6.5	0.8	817	0.8	59.9	-4.9	202	58.3	58.3	-4.6	202	58.3
70	990	3.1	0.4	171	6.7	1.0	957	1.0	70.6	-5.7	170	69.8	69.8	-5.4	170	69.8
80	1152	3.2	0.4	195	6.5	1.1	1143	1.1	81.5	-6.7	195	80.7	80.7	-6.8	195	80.7
90	1715	3.3	-0.1	164	6.2	0.9	1700	0.9	92.4	-7.9	164	87.7	87.7	-7.9	164	87.7
100	2266	3.3	-0.4	254	5.8	0.1	2247	0.1	101.6	-8.1	254	102.4	102.4	-9.0	254	102.4
110	2217	3.3	-0.5	283	5.9	-0.1	2194	-0.1	107.4	-8.2	283	112.2	112.2	-9.2	283	112.2
120	1535	3.3	-0.4	263	5.9	-0.2	1516	-0.2	114.0	-7.8	263	114.5	114.5	-9.1	263	114.5
130	664	3.2	0.0	134	5.9	0.2	642	0.2	123.2	-7.7	134	121.6	121.6	-8.8	134	121.6
140	301	2.9	0.0	36	6.4	0.4	277	0.4	135.2	-6.6	36	138.4	138.4	-7.5	36	138.4
150	159	2.7	0.1	29	6.3	0.4	132	0.4	146.1	-5.1	29	144.5	144.5	-6.6	29	144.5
160	111	2.6	0.1	17	6.3	0.4	91	0.4	155.3	-3.6	17	155.1	155.1	-3.9	17	155.1
170	64	2.1	0.1	8	5.3	0.3	51	0.3	169.1	-1.1	8	166.6	166.6	-1.4	8	166.6
180	54	2.1	0.3	5	5.4	0.4	47	0.4	177.6	-0.2	5	169.8	169.8	-0.2	5	169.8
190	62	2.2	0.3	2	5.3	1.1	55	1.1	191.0	-0.9	2	187.5	187.5	-6.5	2	187.5
200	84	2.4	0.3	6	5.2	0.5	75	0.5	202.1	-2.7	6	209.0	209.0	-2.8	6	209.0
210	116	2.6	0.2	9	5.2	0.5	108	0.5	210.8	-4.0	9	211.0	211.0	-2.3	9	211.0
220	163	2.7	0.1	15	5.8	0.5	154	0.5	222.0	-4.1	15	220.7	220.7	-2.1	15	220.7
230	211	2.7	0.0	16	5.8	0.2	202	0.2	231.4	-4.1	16	233.6	233.6	-2.9	16	233.6
240	243	2.7	-0.1	21	5.8	0.1	233	0.1	239.8	-4.3	21	239.1	239.1	-2.7	21	239.1
250	259	2.9	-0.1	24	5.5	0.1	247	0.1	249.7	-4.3	24	251.3	251.3	-2.4	24	251.3
260	382	3.2	0.0	50	5.4	0.2	371	0.2	263.5	-4.0	50	264.2	264.2	-2.4	50	264.2
270	487	3.2	0.0	90	5.7	0.2	477	0.2	271.5	-4.2	90	274.2	274.2	-3.6	90	274.2
280	561	3.2	0.0	114	5.6	0.1	552	0.1	278.6	-4.4	114	279.7	279.7	-4.0	114	279.7
290	442	3.2	0.0	135	5.6	0.1	433	0.1	287.0	-4.6	135	290.1	290.1	-4.3	135	290.1
300	413	3.4	0.0	113	5.4	0.1	405	0.1	299.1	-4.2	113	298.6	298.6	-4.1	113	298.6
310	418	3.7	0.1	105	5.3	0.1	409	0.1	311.4	-3.3	105	306.8	306.8	-3.5	105	306.8
320	572	3.6	0.0	83	5.5	0.1	566	0.1	321.0	-2.5	83	319.6	319.6	-2.5	83	319.6
330	575	3.5	0.0	88	5.6	0.0	567	0.0	329.2	-1.9	88	329.9	329.9	-1.8	88	329.9
340	564	3.3	0.0	118	5.8	0.1	556	0.1	337.7	-1.6	118	341.5	341.5	-1.2	118	341.5
350	456	3.1	0.0	175	6.0	0.1	448	0.1	349.3	-1.3	175	352.9	352.9	-0.6	175	352.9







## GILLISS - PHASE III

WINDOW	S P E E D				D I P E C T I O N			
	LOW WIND SPEEDS		HIGH WIND SPEEDS		LOW WIND SPEEDS		HIGH WIND SPEEDS	
	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND SPEED DIFF.	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND SPEED DIFF.	MEAN WIND SPEED DIFF.
0	762	3.5	7.0	0.2	742	2.4	-9.1	0.2
10	996	3.5	6.9	0.3	972	10.5	-8.2	9.5
20	1113	3.5	6.8	0.4	1082	19.7	-8.9	18.1
30	1069	3.5	6.7	0.5	1040	28.7	-9.9	26.4
40	969	3.2	6.7	0.7	971	38.6	-11.4	37.8
50	884	3.1	6.8	0.8	829	48.8	-12.9	49.5
60	814	3.1	7.5	0.8	761	58.6	-14.1	58.9
70	738	3.2	7.6	1.0	691	69.4	-14.8	69.5
80	825	3.3	6.6	0.5	811	91.1	-15.9	80.9
90	587	3.3	6.5	-0.2	973	91.3	-16.5	89.3
100	1011	3.2	6.5	-0.7	995	98.2	-16.6	95.6
110	704	3.2	6.4	-0.9	689	103.9	-16.2	103.2
120	326	3.3	6.5	-0.3	314	111.1	-15.8	111.6
130	93	3.0	6.1	0.1	84	125.7	-15.0	123.5
140	77	2.9	5.6	0.2	62	135.8	-13.3	133.6
150	76	3.0	6.1	0.4	69	149.7	-10.5	142.3
160	66	2.9	7.1	1.9	60	156.2	-9.8	168.0
170	59	2.7	6.6	1.8	54	166.5	-7.0	174.5
180	41	2.2	6.5	1.9	35	176.9	-6.4	178.1
190	41	1.9	6.4	1.7	29	183.2	-3.7	192.1
200	66	2.6	6.2	1.4	49	206.6	-4.8	206.1
210	117	3.2	6.2	1.3	102	216.1	-3.5	212.2
220	169	3.5	6.3	1.1	160	221.6	-3.7	218.7
230	177	3.3	6.4	0.8	169	228.9	-3.8	228.0
240	146	3.0	6.4	0.6	131	236.2	-4.9	237.5
250	134	2.7	6.3	0.0	116	249.8	-6.7	253.0
260	182	3.1	6.3	-0.3	169	264.7	-7.9	265.0
270	298	3.4	6.6	-0.2	288	273.1	-8.1	271.3
280	357	3.4	6.6	-0.1	344	279.8	-8.2	278.9
290	378	3.3	6.7	0.1	360	288.9	-8.5	289.3
300	362	3.3	6.5	0.2	343	300.0	-8.6	300.1
310	377	3.2	6.7	0.0	357	309.2	-8.2	311.1
320	385	3.3	6.7	0.0	368	319.3	-7.9	320.7
330	412	3.2	6.8	0.1	395	330.2	-7.9	331.4
340	429	3.2	6.8	0.1	414	339.9	-8.2	342.5
350	567	3.4	6.9	0.1	551	351.5	-8.1	351.3



\*\*\*\*\* S P E E D \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* D I R E C T I O N \*\*\*\*\*

WINDOW	LOW WIND SPEEDS				HIGH WIND SPEEDS				LOW WIND SPEEDS				HIGH WIND SPEEDS			
	NO. OBSER- VATIONS	MEAN MAST SPEED	MEAN SPEED DIFF.	NO. OBSER- VATIONS	MEAN MAST SPEED	MEAN SPEED DIFF.	NO. OBSER- VATIONS	MEAN MAST SPEED	NO. OBSER- VATIONS	MEAN MAST DIR.	MEAN DIR. DIFF.	NO. OBSER- VATIONS	MEAN MAST DIR.	MEAN DIR. DIFF.	NO. OBSER- VATIONS	MEAN MAST DIR.
0	594	3.4	0.2	524	7.2	0.4	561	0.0	524	2.5	2.8	524	359.0	2.8	524	359.0
10	605	3.4	0.2	477	7.2	0.4	577	8.5	477	3.8	4.1	477	8.5	4.1	477	8.5
20	527	3.4	0.2	366	7.4	0.5	501	18.4	366	4.8	4.8	366	16.5	4.8	366	16.5
30	461	3.3	0.3	256	7.3	0.6	436	28.4	256	5.7	5.3	256	25.4	5.3	256	25.4
40	384	3.3	0.4	136	7.1	0.8	358	37.8	136	5.8	5.8	136	35.9	5.4	136	35.9
50	850	3.5	0.5	448	6.2	0.9	320	48.8	448	5.0	5.0	94	47.0	5.3	94	47.0
60	815	3.5	0.5	413	6.1	0.9	290	59.5	413	3.6	3.6	56	57.9	4.3	56	57.9
70	775	3.4	0.4	397	6.1	0.9	252	67.3	397	2.4	2.4	43	64.5	3.5	43	64.5
80	215	3.0	0.3	19	6.2	0.7	204	77.6	19	1.3	1.3	19	70.9	2.8	19	70.9
90	150	2.9	0.1	5	5.1	0.2	138	87.5	5	0.2	0.2	5	77.2	1.0	5	77.2
100	116	2.8	0.0	1	9.8	2.4	105	95.2	1	-1.4	-1.4	1	106.0	1.0	1	106.0
110	66	2.9	0.0	1	9.8	2.4	58	105.8	1	-5.5	-5.5	1	106.0	1.0	1	106.0
120	43	2.2	0.1	1	9.8	2.4	33	114.2	1	-10.2	-10.2	1	106.0	1.0	1	106.0
130	28	1.9	0.0	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	19	126.0	0	-10.2	UNDEFD	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	0	UNDEFD
140	25	1.5	0.0	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	14	141.6	0	-7.5	UNDEFD	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	0	UNDEFD
150	25	1.7	0.0	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	16	149.1	0	-4.8	UNDEFD	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	0	UNDEFD
160	29	1.5	0.1	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	15	157.7	0	-5.3	UNDEFD	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	0	UNDEFD
170	31	1.3	0.1	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	18	171.4	0	0.2	UNDEFD	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	0	UNDEFD
180	31	1.4	0.2	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	18	179.9	0	1.9	UNDEFD	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	0	UNDEFD
190	32	1.5	0.3	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	22	189.6	0	5.0	UNDEFD	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	0	UNDEFD
200	61	1.7	0.4	1	9.6	1.5	46	206.2	1	7.7	2.0	1	212.0	2.0	1	212.0
210	95	1.8	0.3	1	9.6	1.5	72	212.9	1	8.2	2.0	1	212.0	2.0	1	212.0
220	151	2.0	0.3	1	9.0	1.5	123	222.9	2	5.6	5.5	2	221.5	5.5	2	221.5
230	370	2.7	0.3	2	7.0	0.5	336	237.2	2	5.1	6.8	9	240.6	2.8	9	240.6
240	1009	3.1	0.3	9	6.4	0.7	971	246.3	9	3.4	0.6	167	250.6	0.6	167	250.6
250	1491	3.3	0.5	546	6.7	1.4	1445	251.7	546	1.6	0.6	546	256.9	0.6	546	256.9
260	1670	3.3	0.5	800	6.6	1.4	1626	257.8	800	-1.2	-1.7	800	261.0	-1.7	800	261.0
270	1325	3.3	0.6	773	6.7	1.4	1282	267.5	773	-4.9	-3.6	773	266.1	-3.6	773	266.1
280	1043	3.1	0.4	468	6.6	1.1	999	277.4	468	-7.2	-6.9	468	275.2	-6.9	468	275.2
290	920	3.0	0.3	315	6.8	0.7	774	287.7	315	-7.3	-7.7	315	289.0	-7.7	315	289.0
300	678	3.1	0.3	315	7.0	0.7	640	298.3	315	-6.5	-6.8	315	301.6	-6.8	315	301.6
310	580	3.1	0.3	391	7.2	0.7	554	308.6	391	-5.7	-6.1	391	310.8	-6.1	391	310.8
320	541	3.0	0.2	455	7.3	0.6	521	319.0	455	-4.4	-4.8	455	320.5	-4.8	455	320.5
330	538	2.9	0.2	523	7.2	0.5	518	330.1	523	-3.0	-3.0	523	330.4	-3.0	523	330.4
340	530	3.1	0.2	560	7.3	0.5	506	339.2	560	-1.4	-1.0	506	339.8	-1.0	506	339.8
350	588	3.2	0.2	564	7.1	0.4	557	350.2	564	0.8	0.9	564	349.2	0.9	564	349.2







# DALLAS - PHASE III

38

S P E E D D I R E C T I O N \*\*\*\*\*

LOW WIND SPEEDS HIGH WIND SPEEDS \*\*\*\*\*

NO. OBSERVATIONS MEAN SPEED DIFF. MEAN MAST SPEED DIFF. MEAN DIR. DIFF. NO. OBSERVATIONS MEAN MAST DIR. DIFF. MEAN WIND SPEEDS \*\*\*\*\*

0	737	3.4	0.1	658	7.2	0.9	736	0.3	2.9	658	358.4	2.3
10	760	3.4	0.1	554	7.1	0.8	760	9.5	4.2	554	7.6	3.6
20	726	3.4	0.1	458	7.1	0.8	726	18.3	5.0	458	17.7	4.4
30	590	3.5	0.2	328	7.0	1.0	590	27.7	5.5	328	27.6	4.8
40	472	3.5	0.3	287	6.8	1.2	472	37.8	5.5	287	37.8	4.6
50	303	3.6	0.5	224	6.6	1.4	378	43.6	5.2	218	48.1	4.2
60	312	3.5	0.5	167	6.6	1.5	295	57.3	4.6	161	54.1	3.7
70	245	3.3	0.5	84	6.7	1.6	226	66.7	3.0	78	61.6	3.1
80	148	2.9	0.4	22	6.3	1.6	143	76.6	0.6	22	71.0	1.4
90	64	2.7	0.3	7	6.7	1.7	91	83.8	-0.8	7	82.6	-0.4
100	48	2.1	0.2	2	7.0	0.7	45	94.9	-2.3	2	92.0	-4.5
110	34	1.5	0.1	1	8.0	-0.1	30	110.7	-4.9	1	97.0	-7.0
120	36	1.6	0.1	3	6.1	-0.8	31	120.0	-4.6	3	131.7	-10.0
130	35	1.6	0.0	12	6.3	-0.4	28	127.2	-1.6	12	136.4	-8.8
140	23	1.6	0.0	14	6.3	-0.3	17	133.3	-1.0	14	137.5	-8.6
150	21	1.5	0.1	11	6.3	-0.2	12	148.7	-1.4	11	139.5	-8.3
160	16	1.4	0.2	3	6.5	0.8	8	161.0	-1.4	3	153.7	-6.0
170	25	1.2	0.2	1	6.0	1.4	12	170.4	-1.3	1	168.0	-2.0
180	30	1.8	0.5	10	5.7	2.0	20	195.5	4.9	10	190.3	8.0
190	41	2.1	0.5	18	5.7	1.9	32	192.7	7.3	18	194.5	7.0
200	40	2.3	0.6	20	5.8	1.9	34	193.4	9.0	20	195.9	6.3
210	41	2.4	0.5	15	6.2	1.6	35	210.0	8.7	15	204.0	5.1
220	51	2.7	0.4	13	7.2	2.1	47	224.1	9.8	13	223.5	7.3
230	119	3.0	0.3	39	6.7	1.6	117	235.4	8.7	39	237.4	8.1
240	266	3.2	0.4	252	6.7	1.3	263	245.3	5.8	252	248.9	4.1
250	488	3.4	0.6	664	6.7	1.6	684	253.6	2.2	664	256.0	0.0
260	767	3.5	0.7	995	6.6	1.6	762	262.5	-2.5	995	261.1	-2.1
270	877	3.5	0.6	1051	6.6	1.5	872	269.9	-5.6	1051	268.1	-5.1
280	864	3.5	0.5	914	6.5	1.3	855	277.9	-7.6	914	278.6	-8.1
290	801	3.4	0.3	847	6.5	1.2	789	289.5	-7.9	847	286.8	-8.3
300	798	3.3	0.3	878	6.5	1.4	786	299.8	-7.0	878	299.9	-7.4
310	811	3.3	0.3	949	6.5	1.4	803	308.9	-5.9	949	310.3	-6.2
320	754	3.3	0.3	856	6.6	1.3	750	319.0	-4.5	856	319.5	-5.0
330	692	3.3	0.3	640	6.6	1.2	690	328.8	-2.9	640	328.8	-3.4
340	663	3.4	0.3	860	6.8	1.1	661	339.0	-1.1	860	339.2	-1.3
350	664	3.4	0.2	783	6.9	0.9	663	349.9	1.1	783	348.6	0.6



# OCEANOGRAPH - PHASE I

\*\*\*\*\* S P E E D \*\*\*\*\* D I R E C T I O N \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* LOW WIND SPEEDS \*\*\*\*\* HIGH WIND SPEEDS \*\*\*\*\*

WIND	NO.	MEAN	MEAN	NO.	MEAN	NO.	MEAN	NO.	MEAN	NO.	MEAN	NO.	MEAN
	OBSER-	WIND	WIND	OBSER-	SPEED	OBSER-	SPEED	OBSER-	DIFF.	OBSER-	DIFF.	OBSER-	DIFF.
	VATIONS	SPEED	SPEED	VATIONS	DIFF.	VATIONS	DIFF.	VATIONS	DIFF.	VATIONS	DIFF.	VATIONS	DIFF.
0	860	3.0	0.1	463	0.4	825	1.1	463	-2.2	463	1.1	463	-2.1
10	1021	3.0	0.1	469	0.4	980	10.5	469	-3.0	469	8.9	469	-2.8
20	1123	3.1	0.1	445	0.4	1082	20.0	445	-3.7	445	18.6	445	-3.6
30	1178	3.1	0.1	401	0.4	1118	29.4	401	-4.1	401	29.7	401	-3.9
40	1159	3.1	0.1	384	0.4	1088	39.0	384	-3.9	384	38.8	384	-4.0
50	1145	3.0	0.1	350	0.4	1064	49.5	350	-2.8	350	48.3	350	-3.2
60	1137	3.0	0.1	311	0.4	1058	59.7	311	-1.5	311	59.1	311	-2.3
70	1207	2.9	0.1	287	0.5	1146	70.1	287	-0.6	287	68.9	287	-1.3
80	1291	3.0	0.2	284	0.8	1244	80.3	284	-0.3	284	79.4	284	-0.8
90	1371	3.0	0.2	323	0.7	1329	89.5	323	-0.5	323	91.0	323	-1.0
100	1280	3.0	0.1	386	0.4	1236	98.4	386	-1.0	386	100.8	386	-1.6
110	1023	3.0	0.0	409	0.1	973	106.5	409	-1.4	409	108.9	409	-1.7
120	645	2.8	-0.1	325	-0.1	607	114.9	325	-1.5	325	116.3	325	-1.3
130	358	2.5	-0.1	186	-0.2	321	124.1	186	-1.2	186	122.9	186	-0.6
140	177	2.1	-0.1	71	-0.5	155	135.5	71	0.3	71	131.8	71	0.1
150	126	2.0	0.2	20	-0.4	108	143.0	20	2.5	20	143.3	20	0.3
160	80	2.0	0.4	7	0.7	73	157.4	7	4.6	7	152.6	7	1.6
170	59	1.8	0.5	3	1.1	54	165.6	3	6.1	3	158.7	3	2.7
180	34	2.0	0.7	0	UNDEFD	30	177.3	0	6.5	0	UNDEFD	0	UNDEFD
190	33	2.0	0.5	4	-0.4	28	190.7	4	2.5	4	201.2	4	1.5
200	34	2.0	0.4	5	-0.1	30	201.2	5	-1.7	5	203.2	5	2.0
210	35	1.6	0.1	5	-0.1	31	210.0	5	-2.0	5	203.2	5	2.0
220	36	1.9	0.0	7	0.2	31	219.9	7	-0.4	7	227.1	7	7.7
230	33	1.8	-0.1	9	0.2	25	229.4	9	2.3	9	232.7	9	8.3
240	41	1.9	0.0	13	0.2	30	241.5	13	3.1	13	238.5	13	8.3
250	71	2.3	0.2	62	0.5	57	256.3	62	3.6	62	259.0	62	8.7
260	132	2.6	0.2	133	0.5	112	263.7	133	4.2	133	267.5	133	8.5
270	157	2.6	0.1	166	0.4	139	269.8	166	3.6	166	271.7	166	7.2
280	171	2.7	0.1	204	0.4	153	279.0	204	2.5	204	277.0	204	5.9
290	160	2.6	0.1	150	0.3	145	290.6	150	0.7	150	287.3	150	3.3
300	194	2.6	0.1	117	0.4	169	300.7	117	0.6	117	299.6	117	1.4
310	217	2.6	0.1	148	0.5	187	310.9	148	0.6	148	311.9	148	0.7
320	268	2.7	0.1	179	0.5	235	321.3	179	0.4	179	321.7	179	0.0
330	323	2.8	0.1	253	0.4	291	331.4	253	-0.2	253	331.5	253	-0.3
340	468	2.9	0.1	303	0.3	435	342.3	303	-0.8	303	341.8	303	-0.8
350	656	3.0	0.1	392	0.4	616	352.3	392	-1.6	392	351.2	392	-1.3



## OCEANOGRAPHER - PHASE II

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DI ECTORY

WINDOW	LOW WIND SPEEDS				HIGH WIND SPEEDS				LOW WIND SPEEDS				HIGH WIND SPEEDS			
	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND SPEED DIFF.	MEAN WIND SPEED	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND SPEED DIFF.	MEAN WIND SPEED	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND SPEED DIFF.	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND SPEED DIFF.		
0	1325	3.5	0.1	0.3	796	6.3	0.3	0.4	1287	0.4	-2.1	796	355.3	-1.0		
10	1323	3.5	0.1	0.3	775	6.4	0.3	8.6	1286	8.6	-2.7	775	8.9	-2.6		
20	1181	3.5	0.1	0.3	722	6.4	0.3	18.3	1152	18.3	-3.3	722	18.0	-3.3		
30	621	3.5	0.1	0.3	637	6.4	0.3	27.6	901	27.6	-3.6	637	27.9	-3.5		
40	735	3.4	0.1	0.3	476	6.4	0.3	37.1	720	37.1	-3.3	476	36.6	-3.4		
50	565	3.5	0.1	0.3	464	6.4	0.3	48.2	528	48.2	-2.2	464	46.3	-2.5		
60	472	3.6	0.1	0.2	361	6.2	0.2	57.9	435	57.9	-0.7	361	57.9	-0.8		
70	352	3.7	0.1	0.2	315	6.3	0.3	67.0	322	67.0	0.7	315	68.2	0.7		
80	228	3.7	0.2	0.6	142	6.6	0.6	76.4	226	76.4	1.5	142	77.9	1.6		
90	128	3.6	0.3	0.7	111	6.8	0.7	85.1	128	85.1	1.7	111	88.1	1.6		
100	72	3.6	0.3	0.7	90	6.8	0.7	93.4	71	93.4	1.8	90	97.8	1.2		
110	30	3.4	0.1	0.4	62	6.7	0.4	104.7	28	104.7	1.0	62	106.5	0.6		
120	19	3.1	0.0	0.1	35	6.6	0.1	115.4	16	115.4	0.6	35	113.2	0.3		
130	17	2.8	-0.2	0.0	13	6.1	0.0	128.3	13	128.3	2.5	13	122.2	0.0		
140	15	2.4	-0.2	-0.3	3	6.1	-0.3	138.5	11	138.5	2.6	3	131.3	-1.0		
150	14	2.1	-0.2	-0.4	1	5.4	-0.4	144.1	9	144.1	1.6	1	142.0	-2.0		
160	11	2.5	-0.1	1.3	1	5.2	1.3	160.9	8	160.9	1.6	1	168.0	-6.0		
170	6	3.3	-0.2	1.8	2	5.2	1.8	170.7	7	170.7	-0.4	2	173.0	-4.0		
180	3	4.2	-0.4	1.9	2	5.2	1.9	171.7	6	171.7	-1.5	2	173.0	-4.0		
190	3	3.1	0.0	1.6	1	5.4	1.6	185.0	3	185.0	0.0	1	178.0	-2.0		
200	4	3.5	0.1	-0.3	5	5.7	-0.3	207.5	2	207.5	0.0	5	208.0	2.8		
210	3	3.4	0.0	-0.2	7	6.0	-0.2	212.0	3	212.0	-1.3	7	211.9	3.3		
220	3	4.2	0.0	0.0	8	6.2	0.0	217.0	2	217.0	-0.5	8	213.9	3.6		
230	13	3.7	0.0	0.1	4	6.1	0.1	238.5	13	238.5	0.4	4	227.5	4.3		
240	18	3.6	0.0	0.2	4	6.1	0.2	244.0	18	244.0	1.4	4	244.5	4.0		
250	30	3.6	0.1	0.3	8	6.4	0.3	250.0	30	250.0	2.2	8	250.1	4.0		
260	42	3.2	0.1	0.2	18	6.4	0.2	264.3	42	264.3	3.4	18	264.5	4.1		
270	77	3.6	0.2	0.4	56	6.8	0.4	273.3	77	273.3	3.1	56	276.3	4.5		
280	117	3.8	0.2	0.4	108	6.8	0.4	282.4	117	282.4	2.6	108	284.4	2.3		
290	187	3.9	0.2	0.4	175	6.6	0.4	292.7	187	292.7	1.9	175	292.3	1.7		
300	299	3.8	0.2	0.2	251	6.4	0.4	303.1	298	303.1	0.7	251	302.3	0.6		
310	492	3.7	0.1	0.3	355	6.3	0.3	312.8	487	312.8	0.2	355	312.2	0.5		
320	701	3.6	0.1	0.3	492	6.4	0.3	321.9	692	321.9	-0.1	492	321.7	0.2		
330	912	3.6	0.1	0.3	664	6.5	0.3	331.2	900	331.2	-0.3	664	331.5	0.0		
340	1040	3.5	0.1	0.2	775	6.4	0.2	340.5	1019	340.5	-0.7	775	340.4	-0.0		
350	1221	3.6	0.1	0.2	836	6.3	0.2	350.7	1190	350.7	-1.4	836	348.6	-0.2		



# OCEANOGRAPHER - PHASE III

## S P E E D

## D I R E C T I O N

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### LOW WIND SPEEDS

### HIGH WIND SPEEDS

### LOW WIND SPEEDS

### HIGH WIND SPEEDS

WINDOW	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND SPEED	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND SPEED	NO. OBSERVATIONS	MEAN WIND SPEED	MEAN WIND SPEED
0	1103	3.4	0.1	1728	6.9	0.4	1084	359.2	-2.5
10	876	3.5	0.2	1715	7.1	0.4	955	7.8	-3.1
20	802	3.4	0.2	1451	7.2	0.5	780	17.6	-3.8
30	614	3.3	0.2	1091	7.3	0.5	590	28.2	-4.2
40	501	3.3	0.2	735	7.2	0.5	482	37.9	-4.0
50	426	3.3	0.2	483	7.1	0.4	398	48.4	-2.9
60	348	3.4	0.2	381	6.9	0.4	327	58.6	-1.5
70	298	3.3	0.2	339	6.9	0.5	283	67.9	-0.4
80	228	3.4	0.3	275	6.7	0.6	223	78.0	-0.1
90	180	3.3	0.3	209	6.7	0.7	177	87.2	0.5
100	142	3.2	0.2	146	6.9	0.7	135	97.2	0.4
110	116	3.1	0.0	100	6.7	0.3	109	108.9	0.6
120	100	3.1	-0.1	84	6.7	-0.1	92	118.4	-0.3
130	73	3.1	-0.1	57	6.6	-0.2	66	125.8	0.5
140	48	2.8	-0.1	37	6.6	-0.3	40	135.7	0.8
150	36	2.7	0.3	12	6.7	0.0	29	151.5	2.0
160	29	2.6	0.5	4	7.3	1.2	25	157.7	3.0
170	18	2.7	0.6	3	7.4	1.3	17	161.2	4.6
180	7	1.4	0.7	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	6	175.8	22.2
190	6	1.7	0.8	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	5	195.8	9.4
200	9	1.4	0.6	0	UNDEFD	UNDEFD	5	195.8	9.4
210	11	1.6	0.2	6	6.8	-0.2	5	207.2	-2.2
220	35	3.0	0.1	16	6.8	-0.1	26	229.6	3.7
230	60	3.0	0.1	22	6.7	-0.1	51	234.2	4.6
240	68	3.0	0.1	30	6.8	0.0	61	237.8	4.6
250	65	2.8	0.2	52	7.2	0.1	60	249.5	4.0
260	68	2.7	0.2	85	7.4	0.3	66	263.2	2.7
270	121	2.7	0.2	99	7.5	0.4	119	273.8	1.5
280	217	2.8	0.2	120	7.6	0.5	214	284.5	0.5
290	338	2.9	0.2	184	7.5	0.6	332	292.8	-0.1
300	483	3.1	0.2	341	7.4	0.5	472	301.7	-0.6
310	634	3.2	0.2	551	7.3	0.5	621	311.5	-0.7
320	754	3.3	0.2	789	7.2	0.5	737	320.5	-0.7
330	865	3.3	0.2	1141	6.9	0.4	852	330.5	-0.6
340	960	3.4	0.1	1417	6.8	0.3	945	340.7	-1.1
350	1069	3.4	0.1	1693	6.8	0.3	1056	350.0	-1.0



(Continued from inside front cover)

- EDS 16 NGSDC 1 - Data Description and Quality Assessment of Ionospheric Electron Density Profiles for ARPA Modeling Project. Raymond O. Conkright, March, 1977. (PB-269-620)
- EDS 17 GATE Convection Subprogram Data Center: Analysis of Ship Surface Meteorological Data Obtained During GATE Intercomparison Periods. Fredric A. Godshall, Ward R. Seguin, and Paul Sabol, October 1976. (PB-263-000)
- EDS 18 GATE Convection Subprogram Data Center: Shipboard Precipitation Data. Ward R. Seguin and Paul Sabol, November 1976. (PB-263-820)
- EDS 19 Separation of Mixed Data Sets into Homogenous Sets. Harold Crutcher and Raymond L. Joiner, January 1977. (PB-264-813)
- EDS 20 GATE Convection Subprogram Data Center--Analysis of Rawinsonde Intercomparison Data. Robert Reeves, Scott Williams, Eugene Rasmusson, Donald Acheson, Thomas Carpenter, and James Rasmussen, November 1976. (PB-264-815)
- EDS 21 GATE Convection Subprogram Data Center: Comparison of Ship-Surface, Rawinsonde and Tethered Sonde Wind Measurements. Chester F. Ropelewski and Robert W. Reeves, April 1977. (PB-268-848)
- EDS 22 U.S. National Processing Center for GATE: B-Scale Surface Meteorological and Radiation System, Including Instrumentation, Processing, and Archived Data. Ward R. Seguin, Paul Sabol, Raymond Crayton, Richard S. Cram, Kenneth L. Ecatemacht, and Monte Poindexter, April 1977. (PB-268-816)
- EDS 23 U.S. National Processing Center for GATE: B-Scale Ship Precipitation Data. Ward R. Seguin and Raymond B. Crayton, April 1977. (PB-270-222)
- EDS 24 A Note on a Gamma Distribution Computer Program and Computer Produced Graphs. Harold L. Crutcher, Grady F. McKay, and Danny C. Fulbright, May 1977. (PB-269-697)
- EDS 25 GATE Convection Subprogram Data Center: Final Report on Ship Surface Data Validation. Ward R. Seguin, Raymond B. Crayton, Paul Sabol, and John W. Carlile, January 1978.
- EDS 26 Temperature and Precipitation Correlations Within the United States. Harold L. Crutcher. February 1978.
- EDS 27 U.S. IFYGL Ship System: Description of Archived Data. Robert E. Dennis. February 1978.