

Description of Crau data set:  
Meteosat data,  
Radiosonde data,  
Sea surface temperatures:  
Comparison of Meteosat  
and Heimann data

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## 1. Introduction

In the period from June 1 to June 25 1987, the so-called "Crau" experiment took place in the South of France. The purpose of this experiment was:

1. To study the exchange of heat and moisture between the earth's surface and the atmosphere over homogeneous and non-homogeneous terrain in relation to satellite observations of surface temperature.
2. To investigate the behaviour of the atmospheric surface layer if dry, warm air is advected over a wet cool surface.

The Crau is an extremely dry and flat area with penetrations of irrigated parcels along its northern border. It is situated east of the river Rhône, and approximately south of the line Arlon - Salon-de-Provence. The "dry Crau" measures about 150 km<sup>2</sup> and its area covers at least one Meteosat infrared pixel. Several measuring stations equipped and manned by institutes from England, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands were installed in the area. A description of the contribution of the KNMI ground station is given by Kohsieck et al. (1988).

The present document describes the Meteosat PDUS data (see Muller 1990 or MEP 1989b) which have been recorded at KNMI during the same period. General information on the processing of Meteosat data at KNMI and the utilities available for handling of the data can be given by Muller (1990).

In addition some related data sets which have not been described elsewhere are summarized in appendix D (sea surface temperatures - SST) and Appendix E (radiosonde data).

In sections 5.2 and 8 comparisons between Meteosat and Heimann data are made. In section 5.2 the comparison between raw Meteosat and Heimann data aims at an accurate localization of the Meteosat data. In section 8 data for all available days are compared after the application of atmospheric corrections.

## 2. Area coverage of Meteosat data

Meteosat data were collected for an area of about 160x75 km<sup>2</sup> (32 columns x 10 lines) which was chosen such that the locations of all participants in the Crau area were covered and that sufficient ground control points would be available. The coordinates of the corner points are: NW 44.05N, 3.72E; NE 44.07N, 5.55E; SW 43.44N, 3.68E; SE 43.46N, 5.49E. The coordinates of the KNMI measurement location are 43°,35',13" (43.587) North and 4°,51',30" (4.858) East. Radiosonde data (Appendix E) are available in Nîmes which is located at about 43.89N, 4.31E. For comparisons with ship SST measurements (appendix D) and for a wider check of the ground control point localization several IR (infrared channel) and WV (water vapour channel) images also cover a larger area of the Mediterranean (southward down to 42.14N).

### 3. Time coverage of Meteosat data

Meteosat data of the following days are available: June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 22, 23, 24. Due to a malfunctioning of the reception computer no data were received during several days in the middle of June. For direct comparisons between ground data and Meteosat data cloud free situations are required. These were mainly found on June 2,5,6,12,23,24. All PDUS data as disseminated by Darmstadt were recorded, which means:

- During the night an IR and a WV low resolution ( $5 \times 7.8 \text{ km}^2$ ) image every half hour.
- During the day a low resolution IR, WV and VIS (visible channel) image every hour, and in between a low resolution IR and a high resolution ( $2.5 \times 3.9 \text{ km}^2$ ) VIS image.

### 4. Calibration

Visible images are not and cannot be calibrated. IR images are available both in a calibrated form and in uncalibrated form. The calibrated images give temperatures in steps of one degree from -128 to +127 °C (byte 0-255), which means that there is some quantization error. This quantization error can be avoided by the use of the uncalibrated images. WV images are not calibrated but this can be done using the calibration procedure for IR and WV images which is described in Muller (1990) and in MEP(1989a and 1989b). Note that for the conversion from radiance to temperature the tables for Meteosat 2 (operational in June 1987) must be used, not those for Meteosat 4 (the present operational satellite). Since the start of MOP (Meteosat Operational Program) with the launch of Meteoat 4 in June 1989 the calibration procedure and formats have been changed (old procedure in Wolf 1984, new procedure in MDN 1989 and MEP 1989b). For consistency with recent satellite images the Meteosat 2 calibration coefficients have been recalculated and reformatted into the new format (see appendix B).

## 5 Localization (Navigation)

### 5.1 Navigation using ground control points

In Darmstadt every image is corrected for the actual position of the satellite (: is rectified). Using standard formulas (see Muller 1990) the geographical location of a pixel can be calculated from the Meteosat line and column number with an accuracy corresponding to about two lines/columns. The location of a small area can be determined more accurately using local ground control points, but this requires a (nearly) cloud free image. For the Crau images ground control points were available in the form of the shape of the nearby boundaries between land and water of the lakes Etang de Vacares and Etang de Berre (see figure 1).

Variation between successive images is generally less than one pixel. Very accurate localization requires a cloudfree situation with a high resolution visible image and a careful comparison between visible image, infrared image and map. A quick inspection of those high resolution images which were (nearly) cloudfree over the whole area (found on 2, 5, 6, 12, 23, 24 June) showed that the KNMI measurement location is located at line 2171 or 2172 and column 1165 or 1166. Usually pixel 2172/1165 is the best choice. Nîmes is approximately located at 2176/1177.

## 5.2 Additional navigation using the passage of a narrow cloud band on June 9.

On June 9 a narrow cloud band moved over the KNMI location in south easterly direction. (see figure 2). This passage made an additional check on the localization possible. The amount of clouds over the whole area was small so that an accurate localization using the lakes was possible. Moreover we can compare the time dependence of the temperature as observed by Meteosat with the time dependence of the Heimann temperature and of the global radiation. Figure 3 shows the Meteosat pixels of lines 2171-2173 and columns 1164-1166 and the Heimann surface temperature and global radiation as a function of decimal time, as well as some corrected data which will be discussed hereafter. The large absolute difference between Heimann and Meteosat temperatures is due to the fact that no correction for the effect of the atmosphere has been made (see section 8). In this case we are only interested in the time dependence, so that we can ignore the absolute difference. Nevertheless the comparison of these different types of data is not straightforward. A large number of considerations and corrections must be made before any conclusions can be drawn:

a Timing difference:

Meteosat data in southern France are taken about 7 minutes before the (half) hour, the Heimann and global radiation give an average over the last 10 minutes before the (half) hour, so that the Meteosat data are taken 2 minutes before the middle of the averaging period of the other data.

b Difference in observed quantity:

When comparing the data we should remember that the global radiation gives the integral over the total hemisphere above the instrument and that the Heimann and Meteosat look towards the surface. Meteosat yields information about pixels of about  $5 \times 7.8 \text{ km}^2$  and the Heimann about an area of about  $0.5 \text{ m}^2$ . Moreover Meteosat observes a mixture of clouds and surface, but the Heimann in principle only the surface. Because the surface cools if clouds obscure the sun, the Heimann will indirectly show the presence of clouds. We can compensate for some of these differences by considering the complete cloud passage (both the onset of cooling and the subsequent heating after the passage of the cloud band). We must then allow for the fact that shortly after this cloud band other (probably semitransparent) clouds were partially covering the area

c Difference in viewpoint, position of Meteosat:

The change in Heimann temperature and global radiation depend on the moment the sun is obscured by cloud, i.e. on the position of the sun. At this time of the day the sun zenith angle is about 50 degrees, and the azimuth about 250 degrees. Because the frontside of cloud band is oriented from southwest to northeast (approximately the azimuth direction of the sun), the low zenith angle is not important in first approximation.

Meteosat is not overhead, but at a zenith angle in southern direction of about 50.2 degrees. From the temperature of the clouds and the radiosonde profile the cloud height can be estimated to be about 6 km. This means that the clouds are observed about one pixel too far to the north. In the figure 3 the hand-drawn dashed-dotted, dotted and warped lines show the results for ground pixels (1165,2172), (1166,2172) and (1166,2171) if a correction for this effect is made.

If we now compare the corrected Meteosat curves and the ground measured curves we see that the best fit for this case is surface pixel 1166,2172; closely followed by 1166,2171. Comparison of the nearly cloudfree high resolution visible image of 13.50(decimal time) with the position of the lakes on the map yielded the eastern side of column 1166 and a position between lines 2171 and 2172 as the optimum location of the ground measurements, which is in agreement with the conclusion based on figure 3.

## 6. Data storage

For use on the Vax the data have been stored on TK50 tape both in the C16- and the ASC-format (see section 7 for the definition of file formats). On MacIntosch floppy the data have been stored in the ASC-format.

The file name consists of a time group followed by an indicator of the datatype: YMMDDHHmm\_x, where x can be I (IR, calibrated in steps of one degree), C (IR counts, to be calibrated using the data in the header), V (visible, counts), W (water vapour, counts, to be calibrated using the data in the header). The extension indicates the format type:.C16 or .ASC. Appendix A gives an overview of the available data.

## 7. Image file formats

Three different file formats have been defined for storage of Meteosat images. The principle format is the so called PIF (Processed Image File) format. For very small images this format is inefficient in its consumption of storage space, so that a C16 format has been defined which is identical to the PIF format except that the recordlength is 16 times smaller. Both the PIF format and the C16 format are unformatted internal Vax files, which are not very well suited for transport to other machines. Therefore a formatted filestructure has been defined, the ASC format. A description of the Vax utilities which can be used to handle all three file formats is given in Muller (1990).

### 7.1 VCS PIF format

A complete description of the PIF format can be found in the VCS manuals (1989, Structure of processed image files) the reference manuals of the VCS SAT and PDUS systems. All PIF files are unformatted sequential files with a fixed record length of 256 bytes. In version 2 of the SAT software the header consists of one record of 256 bytes, followed by the image data, but in version 3.0 it will be possible to insert additional header records between the first record and the image data. Then the routines for reading and writing PIF, ASC and C16 files must be adapted. The general header of the PIF file is specified as a Vax-Fortran Structure using 'unions and maps' (see the Vax Fortran Reference manual, version 5.0) to define the Meteosat specific parts. In Appendix B a description without unions and maps of the contents of the PIF header for a Meteosat file can be found.

### 7.2 C16 format

The C16 format is identical to the PIF format except for the record length which is only 16 bytes, so that storage of small images is more efficient.

### 7.3 ASC format

The ASC format is a formatted file with a recordlength of 192 bytes. The header consists of 4 records. The structure of the header can be inferred from the subroutine LHEADASC in the example program given in Appendix C.

Because of communication problems from Vax to MacIntosh using the communication program Mac240 and Kermit file transfer protocol the ASC files as produced in the Vax are defined with a recordlength of 193

bytes. The first byte contains only a space and is lost during transmission. An additional problem during transmission is that the first character which is received when a file or a series of files (using the % wildcard character) is transmitted, is a linefeed. This linefeed has been removed from the Crau dataset.

## 8. Comparison of Meteosat and Heimann data.

### 8.1 Introduction

For all days on which both Meteosat and Heimann data were available a comparison between these datasets was made (for the Heimann data see Kohsieck et al. 1988). In figures 4.x.b and 4.x.d (x= day number) the comparison of the calculated surface temperatures is shown for two different surface emissivities.

When comparing surface measured radiances and satellite radiances we must account for the effects of the atmosphere. A general description of this problem is given in Muller 1990. In this case we have used three different radiative transfer models to calculate the surface temperatures from the Meteosat infrared data and from the Heimann radiometer: Lowtran 6 (Kneizys et al. 1983), Lowtran 7 (Kneizys et al. 1988) and a simple bandmodel developed at KNMI (Tjemkes and Nieuwstadt 1990, Tjemkes 1988 a,b). For the calculation of the atmospheric corrections we need:

- a- the temperature and humidity profile,
- b- the emissivity of the surface
- c- the temperature of the surface
- d- the height of the surface
- e- the viewing angle,
- f- the characteristics of the filter in the radiometer
- g- the ozon and aerosol profile.

ad a. Temperare and humidity profiles for all hours were constructed from the radiosonde profiles observed at Nîmes at 00 and 12 GMT (see Appendix E) in the following way. For levels at or above 800 mb the temperatures of the day and night sonde were linearly interpolated. The diurnal change of the temperature at the lowest level (0 km) was estimated using Parton and Logan (1981). They show that a reasonable description of the diurnal temperature variation is obtained using a sine function during the day and an exponential during the night, although in sea-wind situations larger deviations much be expected. It was assumed that daily variation of the level at 900 mb has the same shape as that of the surface. The dewpoint temperature was linearly interpolated between the day and night sonde for all levels. Before June 17 only the soundings at 12 GMT are available in tabulated form. Data for 00 GMT were derived from the plots in Appendix E, so that the accuracy of these data is less good. Shortcomings of these constructed profiles will be discussed in section 8.2.1.

ad b. Two different emissivities were used: 1.0 and 0.96. If the surface emissivity equals 1.0 it is not necessary to correct the Heimann temperature because the Heimann is calibrated for an emissivity of 1.0. and is located only 2 meter above the surface so that the absorption by the atmosphere will be negligible. The true surface emissivity is certainly lower than 1.0. It was estimated as  $0.96 \pm 0.01$  from a comparison between Heimann and air temperature for zero sensible heat flux for clear days only. If the surface emissivity is 0.96 the Heimann also observes about 4% (100-96) of the radiation from the sky, so that the atmospheric transfer model must be used to calculate a correction. Using the

same method in an earlier publication (Muller et al. 1989) the surface emissivity was estimated as 0.97. In that case only the first days of June were used and moreover the Heimann data were not corrected for reflected radiation.

- ad c. At the start of the calculation of the atmospheric correction the actual surface temperature is not known. As a first estimate we used the temperature as observed by the radiometer itself. Using the atmospheric correction as calculated with this estimate of the surface temperature a new estimate of the surface temperature is obtained. After three iterations the calculated correction was stable within 0.1 C. In Muller et al. (1989) a different procedure was followed. There the temperature at the top of the atmosphere as observed from the satellite was calculated.  
For the calculation of the surface temperature from the Meteosat IR radiometer we used an average of the four Meteosat pixels which have the highest probability to correspond to the location of the Heimann radiometer (see section 5.1). Figures 4.x.e show the uncorrected IR value of these four pixels. If no clouds are present these four pixels have nearly identical values, proving the high homogeneity of the Crau area. If the Meteosat temperature was lower than 275 K clouds were certainly present and the data were not used.
- ad d. The height of the KNMI location in the Crau area is 2m.
- ad e The zenith angle of Meteosat for the KNMI location is 50.5 °C (see Muller 1990, appendix A2).
- ad f. The filter characteristics of the Meteosat 2 IR (10.3-12.2  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and WV (5.7-7.3  $\mu\text{m}$ ) radiometers can be found in MEP (1982-1989). The filter characteristics of the Heimann radiometer are not precisely known, but the filter is probably located between 8 and 14  $\mu\text{m}$ . A comparison between the atmospheric corrections using the Meteosat filter, a block filter between 10.3 and 12.2  $\mu\text{m}$  and a block filter between 8 and 14  $\mu\text{m}$  showed differences smaller than 0.4 °C, so that the precise shape is not very important. For the final calculations of the surface temperature for an emissivity of 0.96 a block filter between 8 and 14  $\mu\text{m}$  was assumed.
- ad g. The ozon and aerosol profile are not known , but not very important at IR and WV wavelengths. Therefore the standard profiles as available in the radiative transfer models were used.

An additional correction was applied to the Heimann temperatures to correct for the viewing direction. The Heimann radiometer was mounted such that it pointed towards the surface under an angle of 45° in southern direction. Therefore the Heimann observes a cooler scene than than an instrument looking north, such as Meteosat, and will indicate a lower temperature. Turning the instrument 180° around a vertical axis yielded a difference of roughly 2 °C per 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup> incident global radiation. Using the observed global radiation (see figure 5) the Heimann temperatures were corrected with a proportional amount.

Figures 4.x.f show the magnitude of the atmospheric corrections for a surface emissivity of 0.96. Meteosat corrections vary between -2 and +17 degrees. Usually the KNMI bandmodel gives the smallest correction and Lowtran 6 the largest, but differences between always less than about 3 K. The Heimann correction (not shown) as discussed under ad b varies little and is about 1.7 K.

Together with figure 4.x.e figures 4.x.a and 4.x.c can be used to get an indication about the presence of clouds (see section 8.2.2). Figures 4.x.a and 4.x.c show the averages of the Meteosat observation in the VIS, IR and WV channels for 16 pixels around the KNMI location. Actually the Crau area is not really homogenous over this area, so that even on clear days the standard deviation is not zero (see figure 4.6.a). With error bars the standard deviation is indicated for the VIS and IR channel. For the WV channel only the average is shown because the standard deviation was nearly constant (about  $\pm$  4 K).

Meteosat data are available every half hour (except for the WV channel, which is only available every hour during the day). Atmospheric correction calculations were only performed at the hours, so that figures 4.x.b, 4.x.e and 4.x.f only give hourly values, which can not be interpolated to obtain the half-hourly results but nevertheless have been connected in the figure for clarity. Figures 4.x.a, 4.x.c and 4.x.e give half-hourly Meteosat data. Therefore comparisons between these two sets of figures must be made carefully.

## 8.2 Discussion

If we only consider situations which are probably cloud-free in the direction of Meteosat (decision based on Meteosat data, see section 8.2.2 and 8.2.3) figures 4.x.d (emissivity = 1.0) generally give a better agreement between the surface temperatures as calculated from Meteosat and Heimann than figures 4.x.b (emissivity = 0.96). Figures calculated with a surface emissivity of 0.97 (not shown) show significantly less agreement than the figures based on an emissivity of 0.96. Altogether the comparison of Meteosat and Heimann data confirms the estimate of an emissivity of  $0.96 \pm 0.01$  based on surface observations only (see section 8.1, ad b).

In the few really cloud free situations the difference between Meteosat and Heimann temperatures as calculated using the KNMI bandmodel is usually less than about 1 °C which is an excellent result considering:

- the large corrections which have been applied (atmosphere, viewing direction);
- the difference in observed scene;
- the temperature resolution of the digital Meteosat data which is about 0.5 °C for temperatures around 300K;
- the measurement error of the Heimann (several tenths of a degree).

Especially for large atmospheric corrections the KNMI bandmodel performs better than the Lowtran models, which are often about 1°C too warm. Both Lowtran models give nearly the same results although Lowtran 7 performs slightly better.

Meteosat temperatures which are lower than Heimann temperatures are presumably caused by clouds, which can often be detected from the satellite data themselves (see section 8.2.2). Only in a few cases Meteosat temperatures were considerably higher than Heimann temperatures (up to 3 °C difference). This problem is discussed in section 8.2.1.

### 8.2.1 Meteosat temperatures higher than Heimann temperatures

Occasionally the corrected Meteosat temperatures are higher than the Heimann temperatures. This cannot be due to clouds, but suggests an imperfect calculation of the atmospheric correction, as the effect is mainly observed when the atmospheric correction is very large (figure 4.6.d around noon). However in some cases during the evening the Meteosat temperature is considerably higher even for small atmospheric corrections (see figures 4.1.d, 4.5.d, 4.6.d).

This phenomenon is not fully understood. It might be due to the fact that the atmospheric corrections are calculated using the atmospheric profiles in Nîmes, which is located 50 km from the Crau location so that these profiles are not necessarily representative for the true profile. Using the Synop observations (Kohsieck et al, 1988) no correspondence with the occurrence of sea wind could be seen. Figure 6 shows a comparison between air temperatures as measured at the KNMI location and as estimated from the interpolation of the radiosonde data. On some days the phase difference is considerable, and the deviations are systematically

largest during the evenings. Moreover the constructed radiosonde profiles do not realistically follow the growth and decline of the atmospheric boundary layer. In the evening the whole boundary may stay warmer than it was assumed in section 8.1 (ad a). Recalculating the atmospheric corrections with higher temperatures at 100 and 900 mb showed that about 0.5 °C of the differences in figures 4.x.d might be explained in this way. Figure 7 compares the surface humidity data as measured at the KNMI location and as constructed from the radiosonde profiles. Here the correspondence is rather poor and no systematic differences are visible, so that altogether the observed deviations between Heimann and Meteosat can only be partly explained.

### 8.2.2 Heimann temperatures higher than Meteosat temperatures, cloud detection

If the Meteosat temperature are lower than the Heimann temperature, this can usually be explained by the presence of (thin) clouds although also imperfections in the bandmodels will play a part. If clouds are present, figures 4.x.a and 4.x.c will show low average values and large standard variations. The average values are not a very reliable detector, because the actual surface temperature is not known. An unusually large IR standard deviation often indicates the presence of clouds (see the difference before and after 14 GMT in figure 4.2). In addition the presence of small scale clouds will give large fluctuations between successive observation in figures 4.x.e (see e.g. figure 4.12). In figure 4.6 between 18 and 20 GMT figures a,c and e indicate clouds which do not seem to influence the Meteosat temperatures. Note that these clouds are only present at the half hours whilst figures b and d only give hourly values!.

In nearly all figures large IR and/or VIS standard deviations are observed if the Heimann temperature is significantly higher than the Meteosat temperature. However, on June 24 the Heimann temperature is considerably higher than the Meteosat temperature without an enhanced standard deviation in IR or VIS. In this case a thin semi-transparent layer of cirrus may be present between Meteosat and the KNMI location (see section 8.2.3). Unfortunately the Synop observations (see Kohsieck et al, 1988) can not be used to resolve this question, as these observations describe the state of the whole hemispheric dome and we are only interested in clouds between the site and Meteosat.

### 8.2.3 Detection of high thin or broken clouds.

An additional tool for the detection of high clouds is the combined use of IR and WV data (Bowen and Saunders 1984, Muller 1990). A radiative transfer model is used to calculate the expected theoretical relation between the radiances at 6.7 and 11 µm for optically thick clouds at different heights. If the radiative transfer model is fed with realistic input values (water vapour and temperature profile, see section 8.1), the observed values for the radiances from a pixel at 6.7 and 11 µm filled with opaque clouds should satisfy the theoretical relation. If transparent cirrus is present the observed infrared temperature will be too high, so that the observed points in the affected area deviate significantly from the curve (see figure 8). When comparing theoretical and observed IR/WV relations the theoretical curve often lies below the observed points for cloudless situations, but a satisfactory explanation has never been given.

For several days figures 9.x (x=date) give the IR/WV data for an area of 16 pixels with highlighting of the 4 central pixels together with the theoretical curve. For each day two periods are shown which were usually selected such that clouds are more likely for one period than for the other (expectation based on figures 4.x). Note that for all cloudless situations the observed (surface) points do indeed not lie on the theoretical curve. This cannot be due to the uncertainty in the lowest part of the radiosonde profiles (see section 8.2.1) as this part of the profile does not influence the calculated WV values. For clouds the observed and theoretical relationship are much better in agreement (see e.g. figure 9.5). Table 2 summarizes

the results for the 4 central pixels compared to the theoretical value as calculated using the KNMI bandmodel.

In general the IR-WV comparison confirms the presence of clouds as inferred from figures 4.x.a,c,e: if clouds are present the points in the IR/WV plot have a relatively lower WV value (in figure 9.6 the two lowest points are probably due to noise in the WV channel) and the difference in tabel 2 is smaller. However, on 24 June neither the IR nor the VIS standard deviation detect the presence of cloud between 9 and 17 GMT although the Heimann temperature is much higher than the Meteosat temperature between 10 and 15 GMT. Only the IR/WV comparison (table 2) suggests that in the early afternoon more cirrus may be present than in the early morning.

**Table 2 Comparison between 4-point WV averages and theoretical values (see also figures 9.x)**

day x	theoretical value at surface	time period	average 4 pixels value	difference with theoretical value KNMI bandmodel	day x	theoretical value at surface	time period	average 4 pixels	difference with theoretical value KNMI bandmodel
1	241.5	13-15	248.1	6.6	9	240.4	3-6	249.3	8.9
		18-20	249.6	8.1			11-13	246.5	6.1
2	243.4	8-12	245.9	2.5	11	242.7	4.30-6	247.1	4.4
		15-18.30	249.3	5.9			11-12	249.3	6.6
5	244.1	5.30-9	250.6	6.5	12	242.6	10-12	245.1	2.5
		13-17	244.9	0.8			16-17	247.1	4.5
6	238.7	5-9	248.2	9.5	23	242.1	4-6	244.1	2.0
		12-16	246.9	8.2			14-17	246.0	3.9
8	243.4	14-16	249.0	5.6	24	242.6	5.30-9	246.5	3.9
		18-19.30	250.4	7.0			11-15	244.8	2.2

#### 8.2.4 Conclusions

- When comparing Meteosat and Heimann observations large corrections for the influence of the atmosphere must be made (up to about 15 °C , typically 5-10 °C ). Moreover Meteoat and Heimann have a different viewing direction and scene size. Despite these large corrections and the resolution of the digital Meteosat data of about 0.5 °C around 300K the difference between Meteosat and Heimann observed temperatures during clear periods is usually less than 1 °C.
- Frequently Meteosat temperatures are lower than Heimann temperature, which is almost certainly due to clouds.
- Using the standard deviation of IR and VIS channels it is possible to detect many of the cloudy situations.
- Comparison of the observed WV brightness with a theoretical estimate gives an addional indication of clouds.
- Heimann temperatures which are up to 3 °C lower than Meteosat temperatures occur preferentially during the evening, which has not been explained completely.
- The average surface emissivity between 10 and 12 µm is  $0.96 \pm 0.01$ .
- The KNMI bandmodel performs slightly better than the Lowtran models.

## 9. References

MEP reports are available from:

Meteosat Exploitation Project, ESOC, Robert-Bosch Strasse 5, 6100 Darmstadt, Germany.

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- VCS Manuals 1989, VAX-SAT Reference Manual,  
VAX-SAT Structure of Processed Image Files  
VAX-SAT User's guide  
VAX-PDUS Reference Manual  
VAX-PDUS User's guide
- Wolf R., 1984, Meteosat System Guide Volume 9, Meteosat High Resolution Image Dissemination (and updates), ESOC-MEP, Darmstadt.

Figure 1

Maps of the Crau area

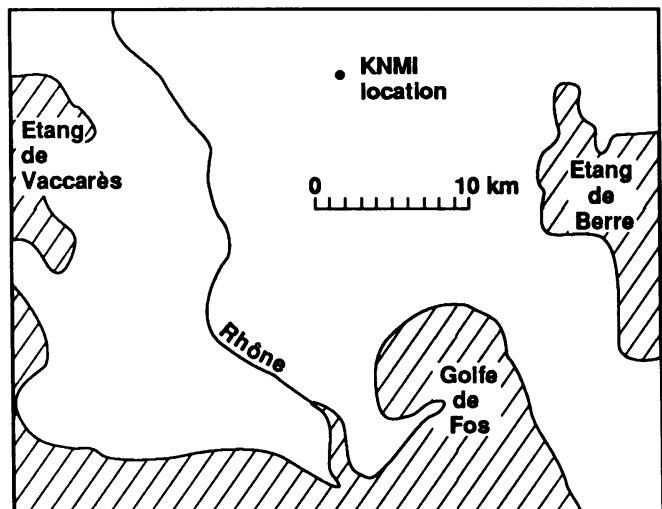
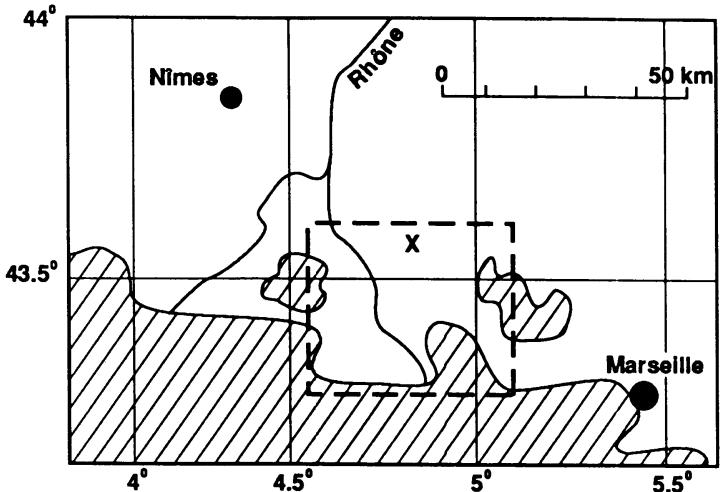
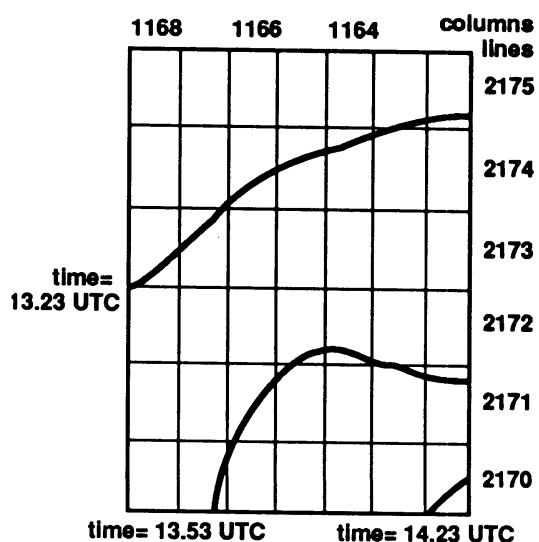


Figure 2

Impression of the passage of a narrow cloud band over the KNMI location in the Crau area on June 9, 1987. An indication of the position of the frontal edge of the cloud band is given as derived from the Meteosat images images. The cloud edge is not very sharp; the distance between fully cloud free and fully clouded is about two pixels. The back side of the cloud is less clear. Its location at 14.23 is about the position of the frontal sideat 13.22.



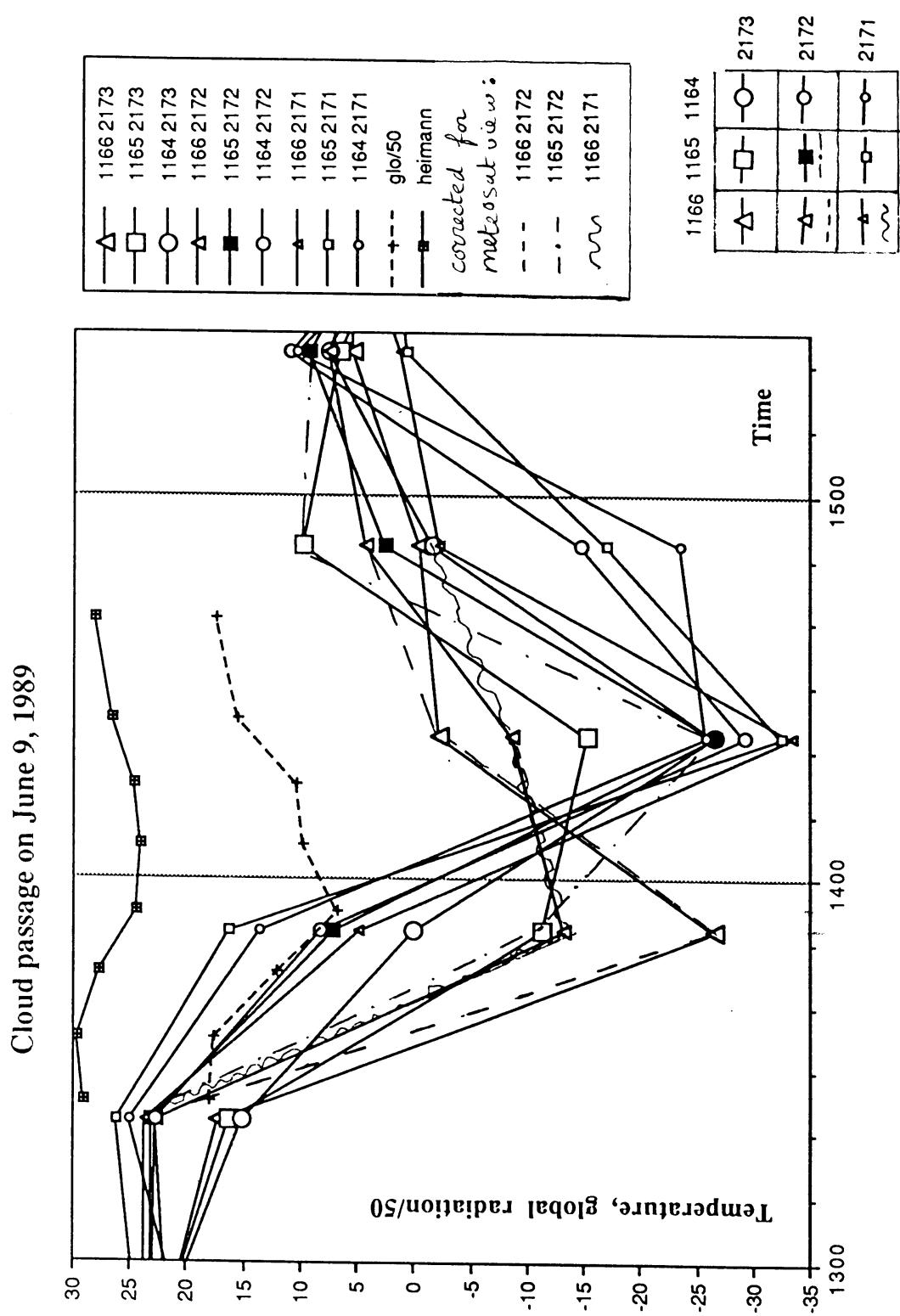


Figure 3 Comparison of Meteosat data with data from the Heimann radiometer and global radiation measurements at the KNMI location in the Crau area. An explanation is given in the text.

Figures 4.x (x = date: 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.6, 4.8, 4.9, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 4.23, 4.24).

Results of the comparison between Heimann and Meteosat data using atmospheric corrections calculated with three different band models: Lowtran 6 and 7 and the KNMI bandmodel.

Note: Figures a,c,e give half-hourly values and figures b,d,f give hourly results, which can not be interpolated to get the half-hourly results, although for clarity the points have been connected in the figures!

- a Average and standard deviation of Vis channel for 16 pixels (unit=counts ~ intensity).
- b Comparison of corrected Heimann and corrected Meteosat temperatures ( average of 4 central pixels) for a surface emissivity of 1. Calculations with Lowtran 7 are very time consuming and have not been performed for a surface emissivity of 1.
- c Average and standard deviation of IR channel for 16 pixels. Average of WV channel.
- d Comparison of corrected Heimann and corrected Meteosat temperatures (average of 4 central pixels) for a surface emissivity of 0.96.
- e IR temperature for 4 central pixels.
- f Magnitude of the atmospheric correction for each of the three models, surface emissivity=0.96.

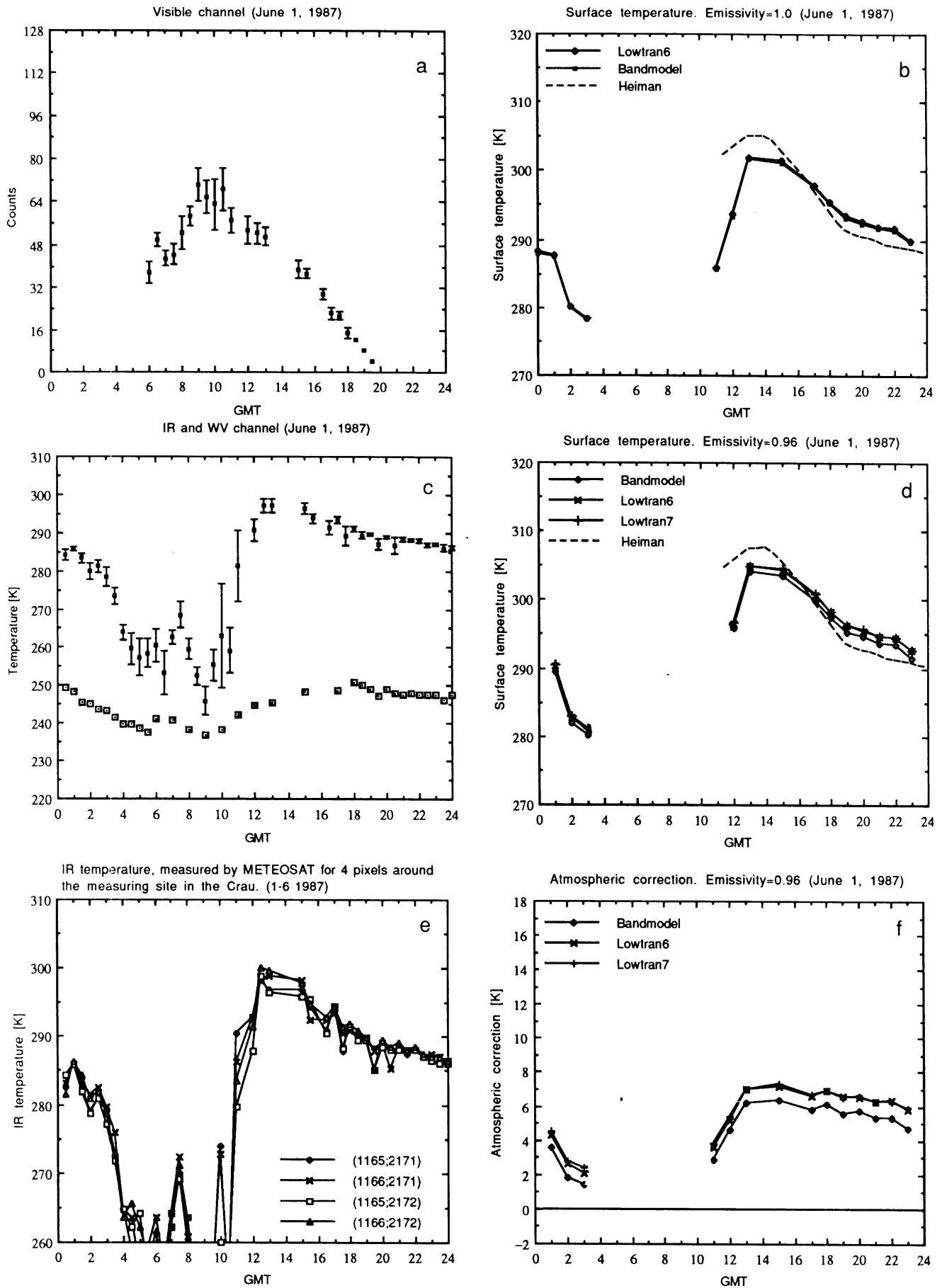


Figure 4.1 Caption see page 13

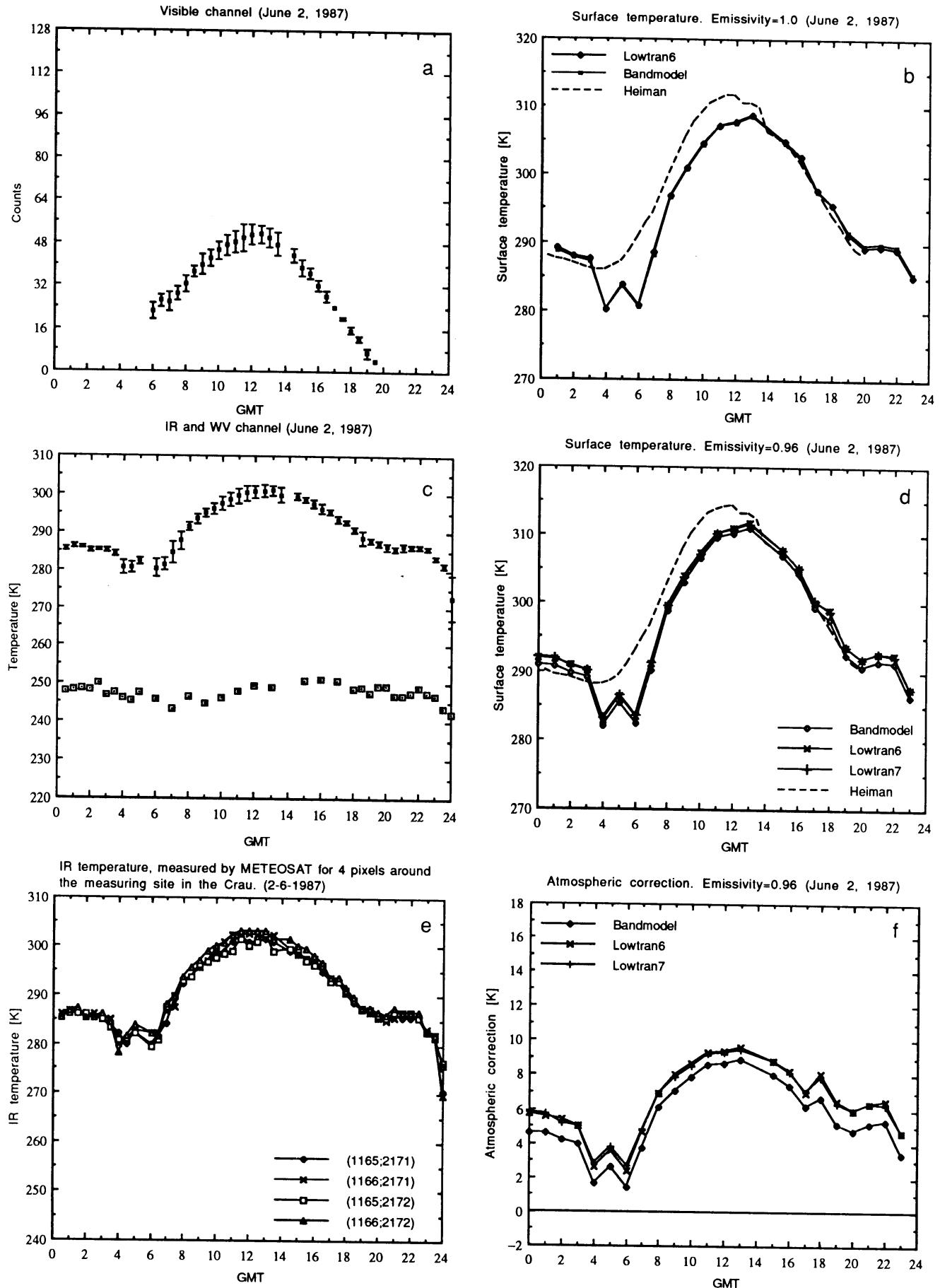


Figure 4.2 Caption see page 13

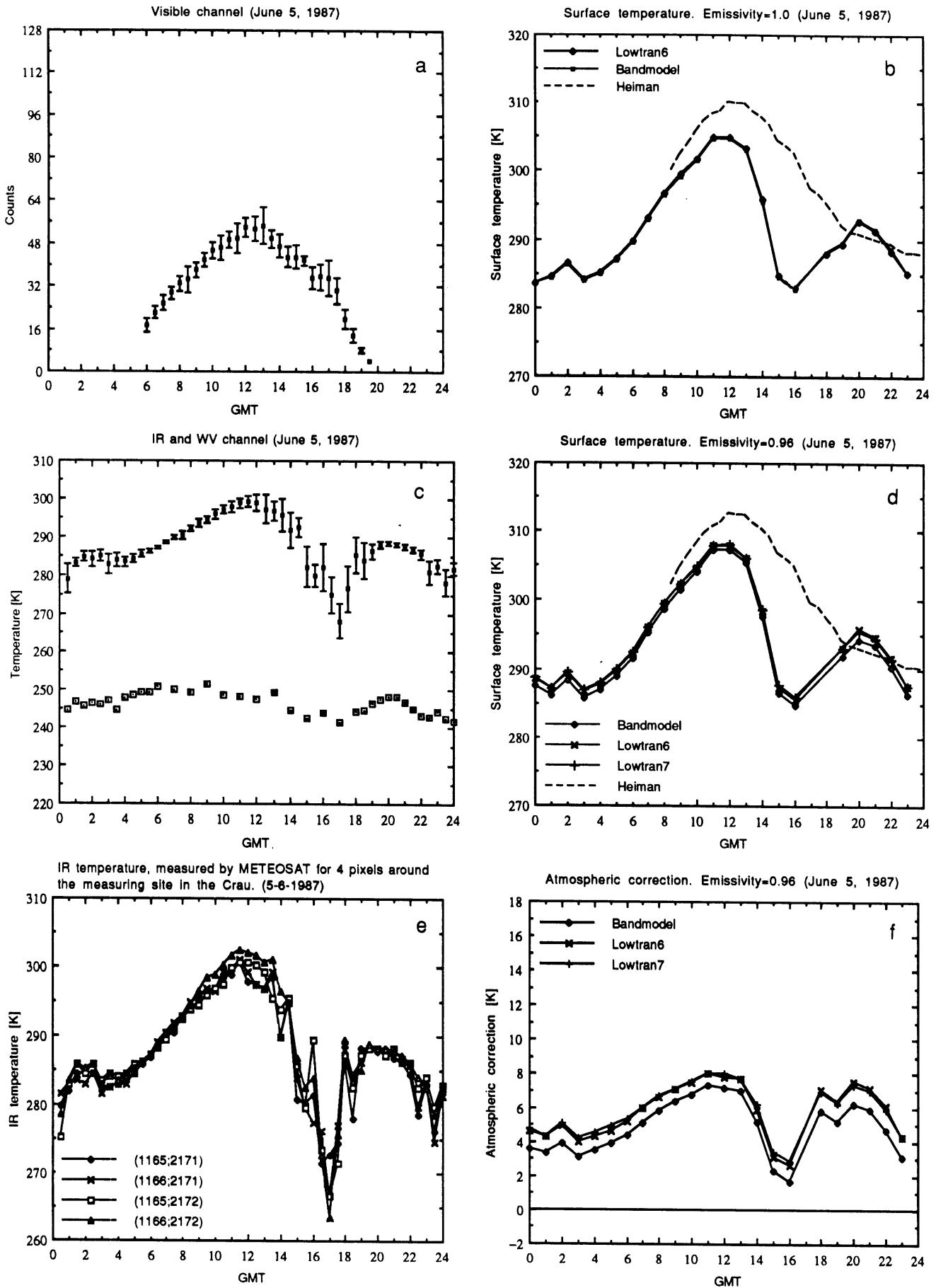


Figure 4.5 Caption see page 13

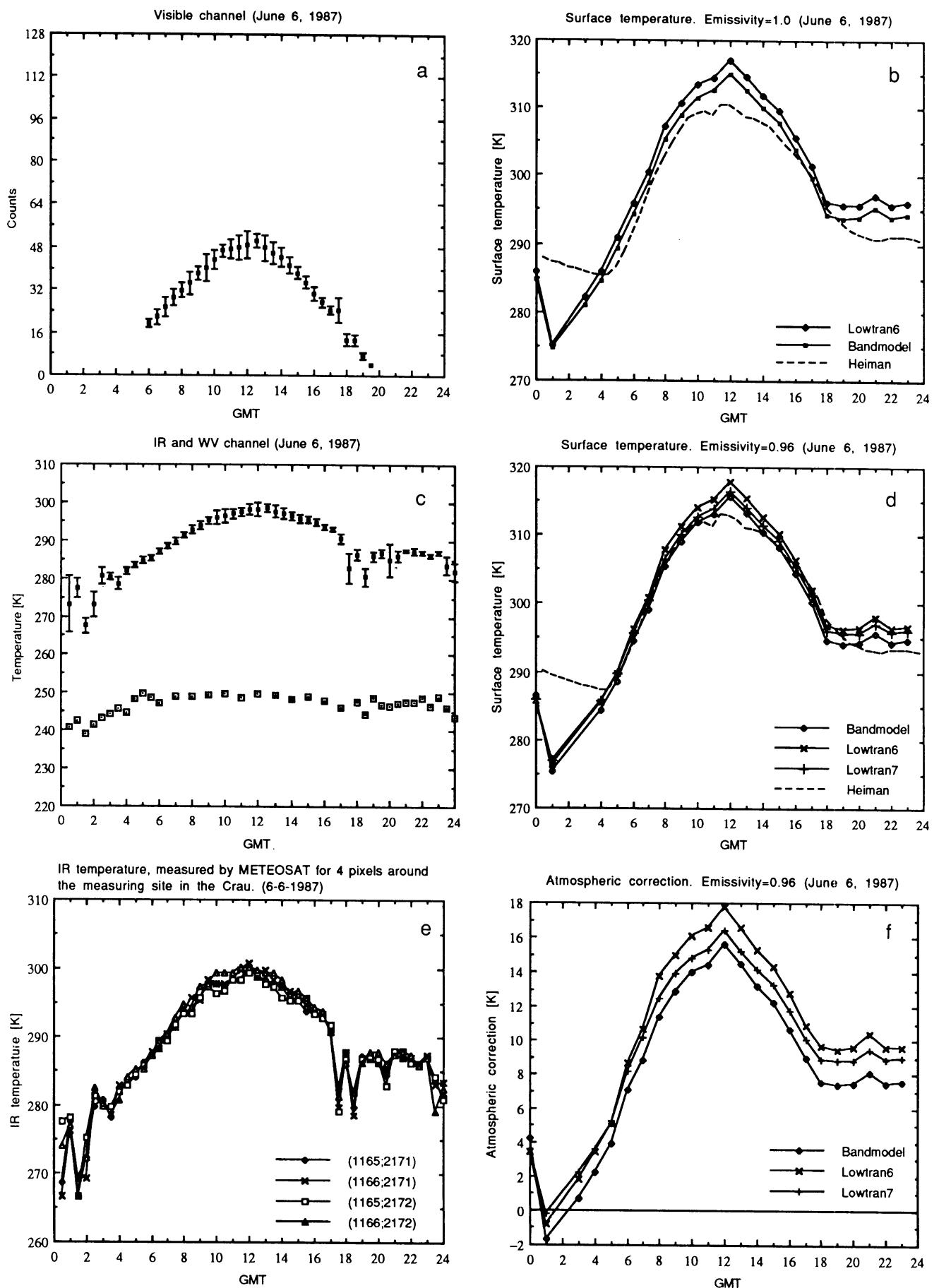


Figure 4.6 Caption see page 13

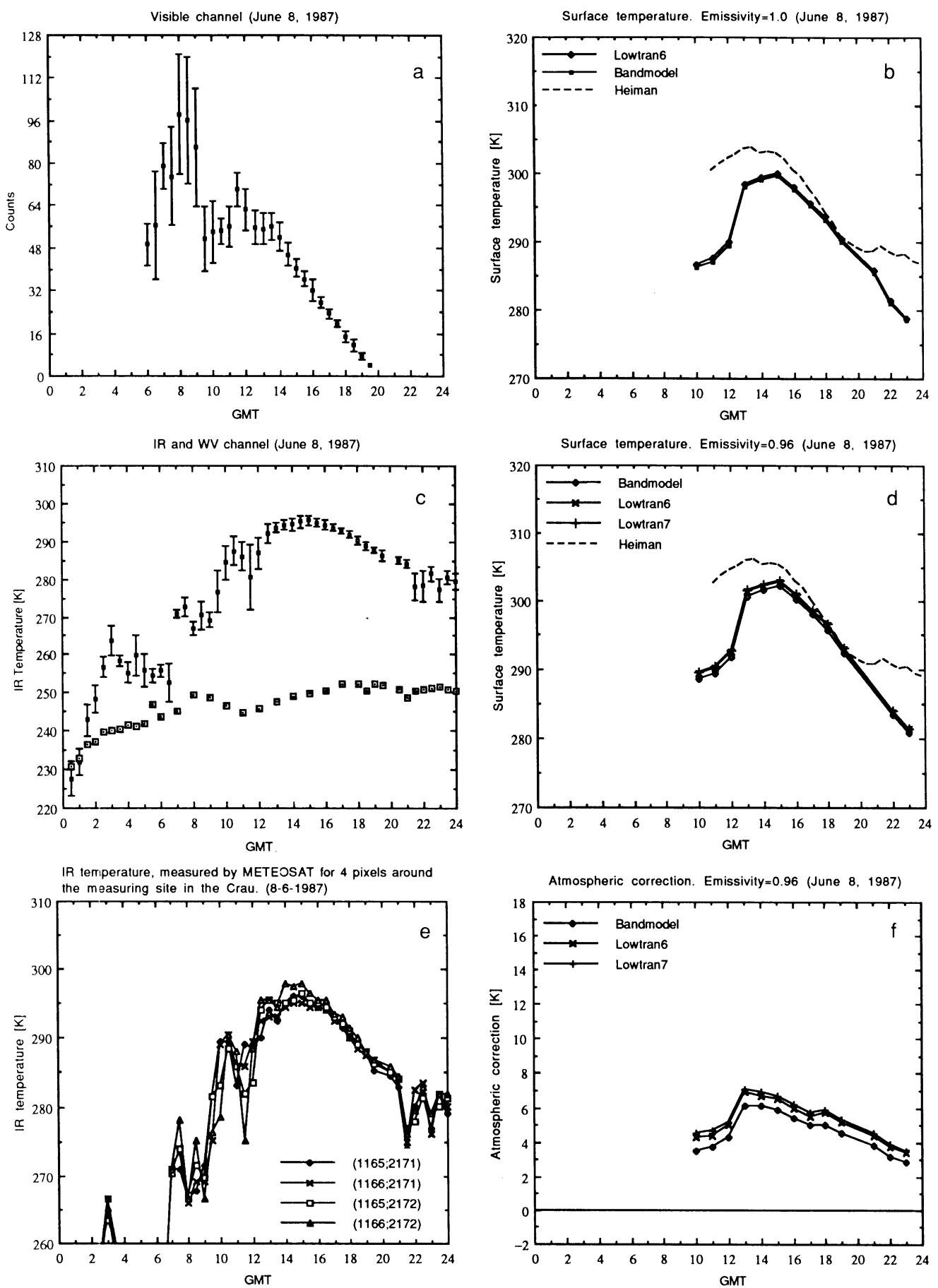


Figure 4.8 Caption see page 13

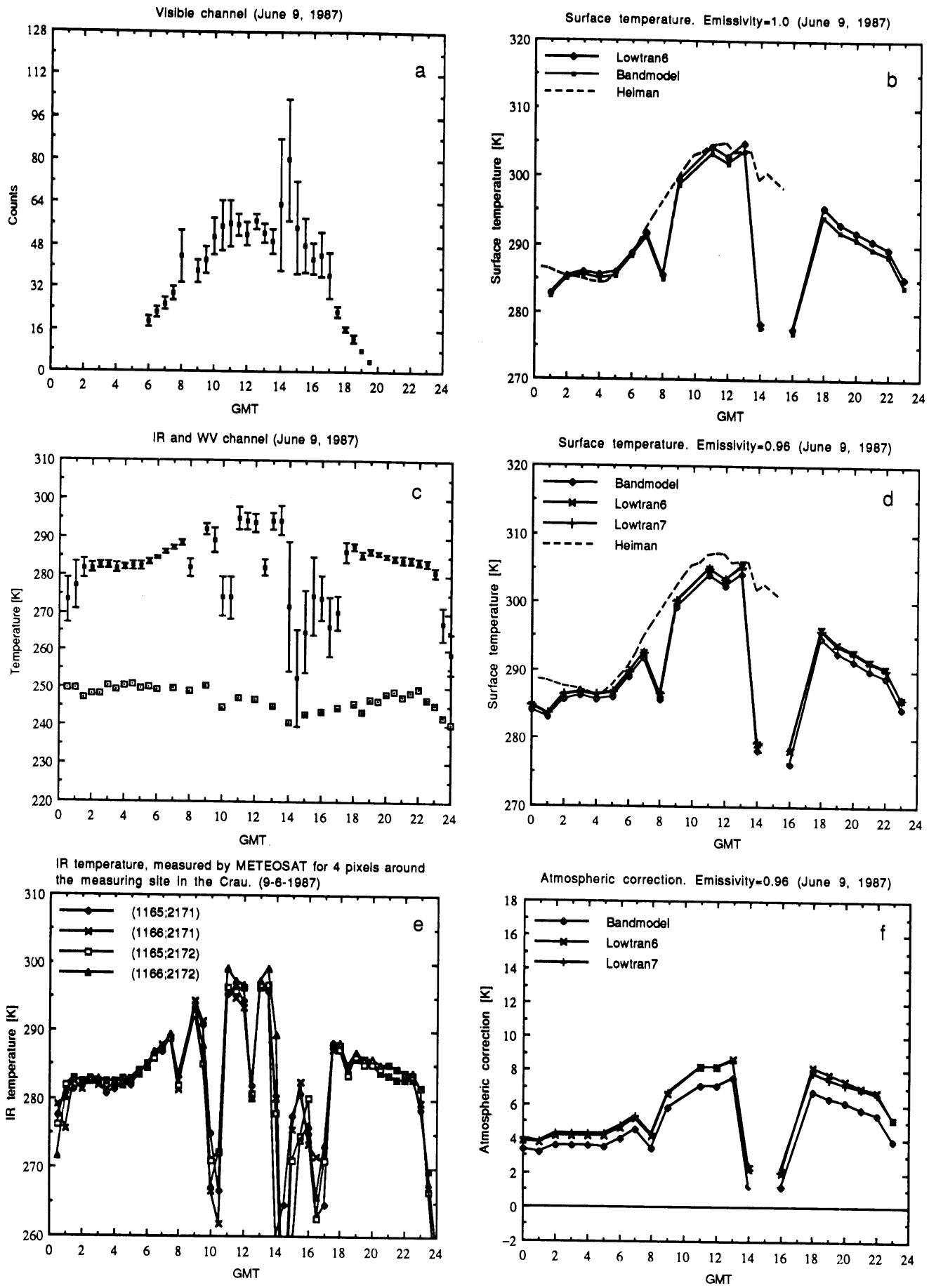


Figure 4.9 Caption see page 13

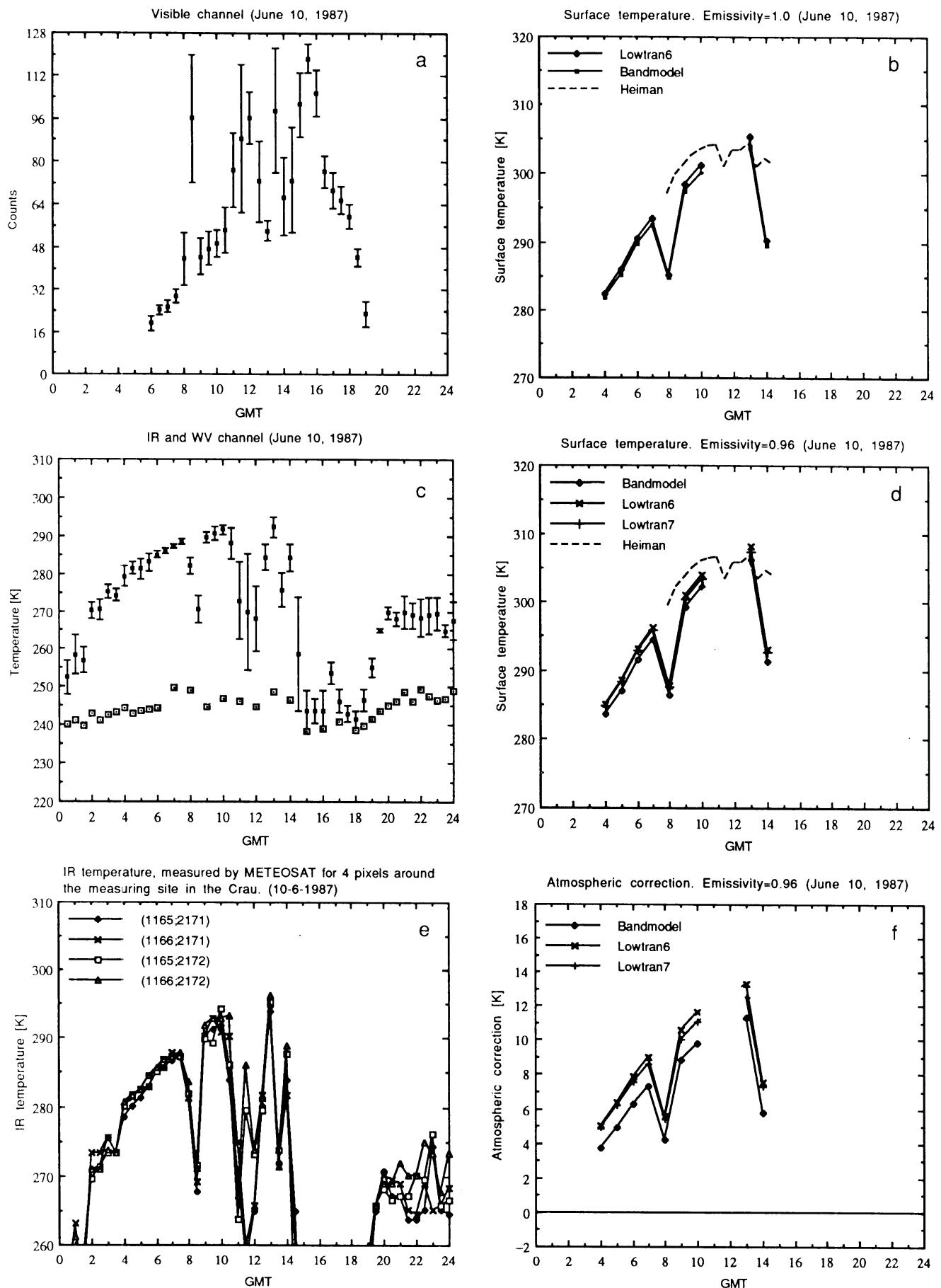


Figure 4.10 Caption see page 13

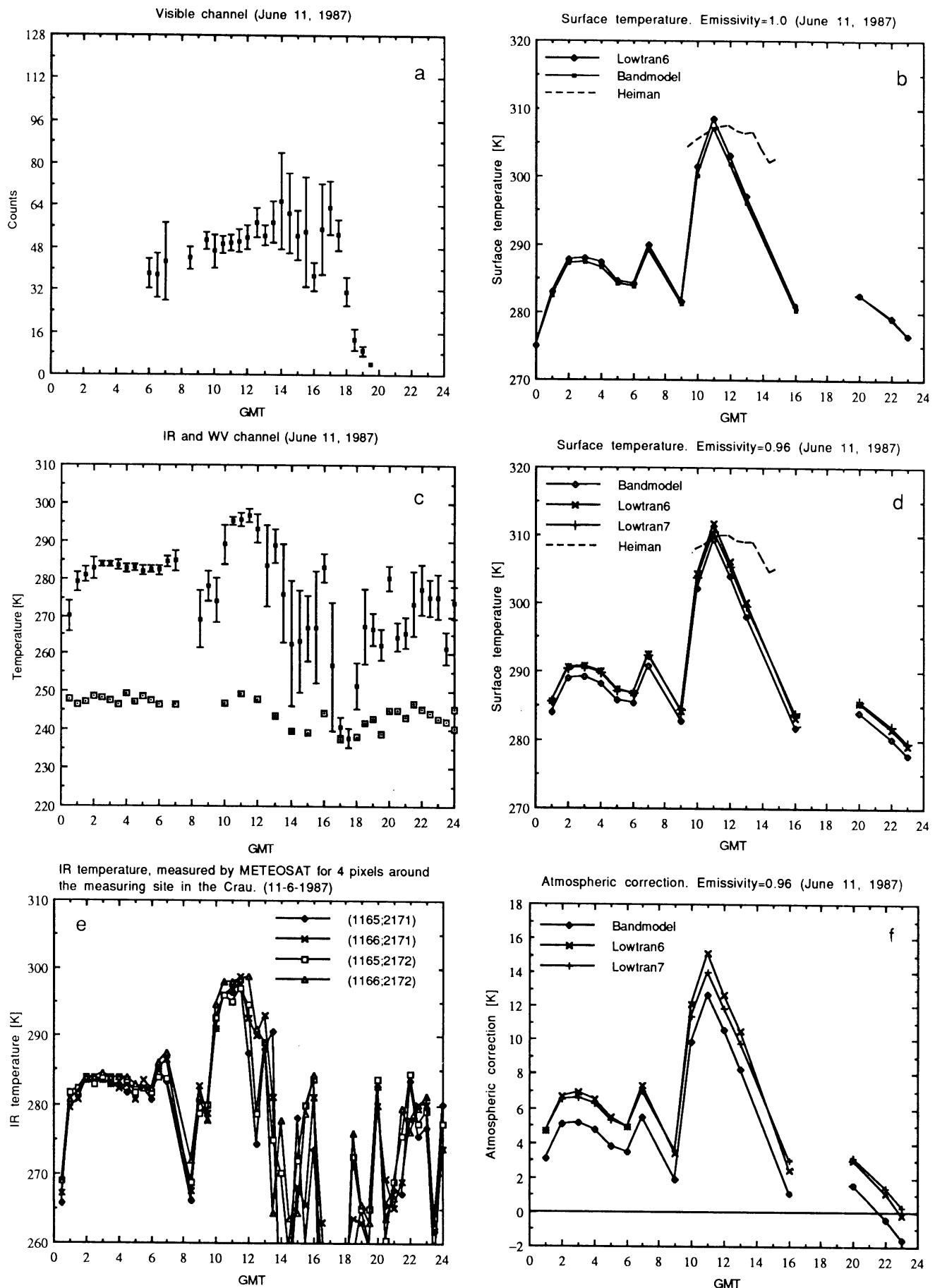


Figure 4.11 Caption see page 13

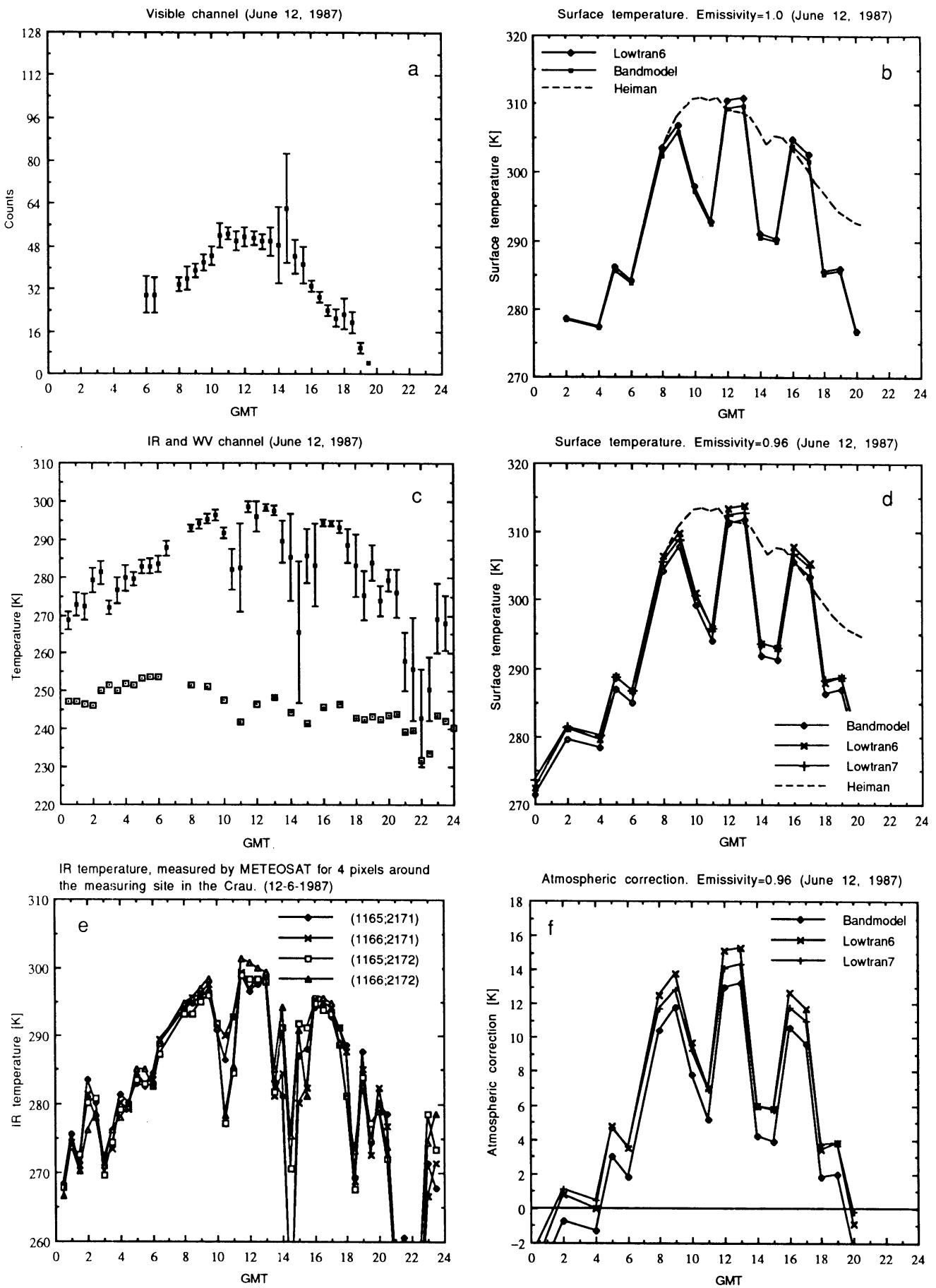


Figure 4.12 Caption see page 13

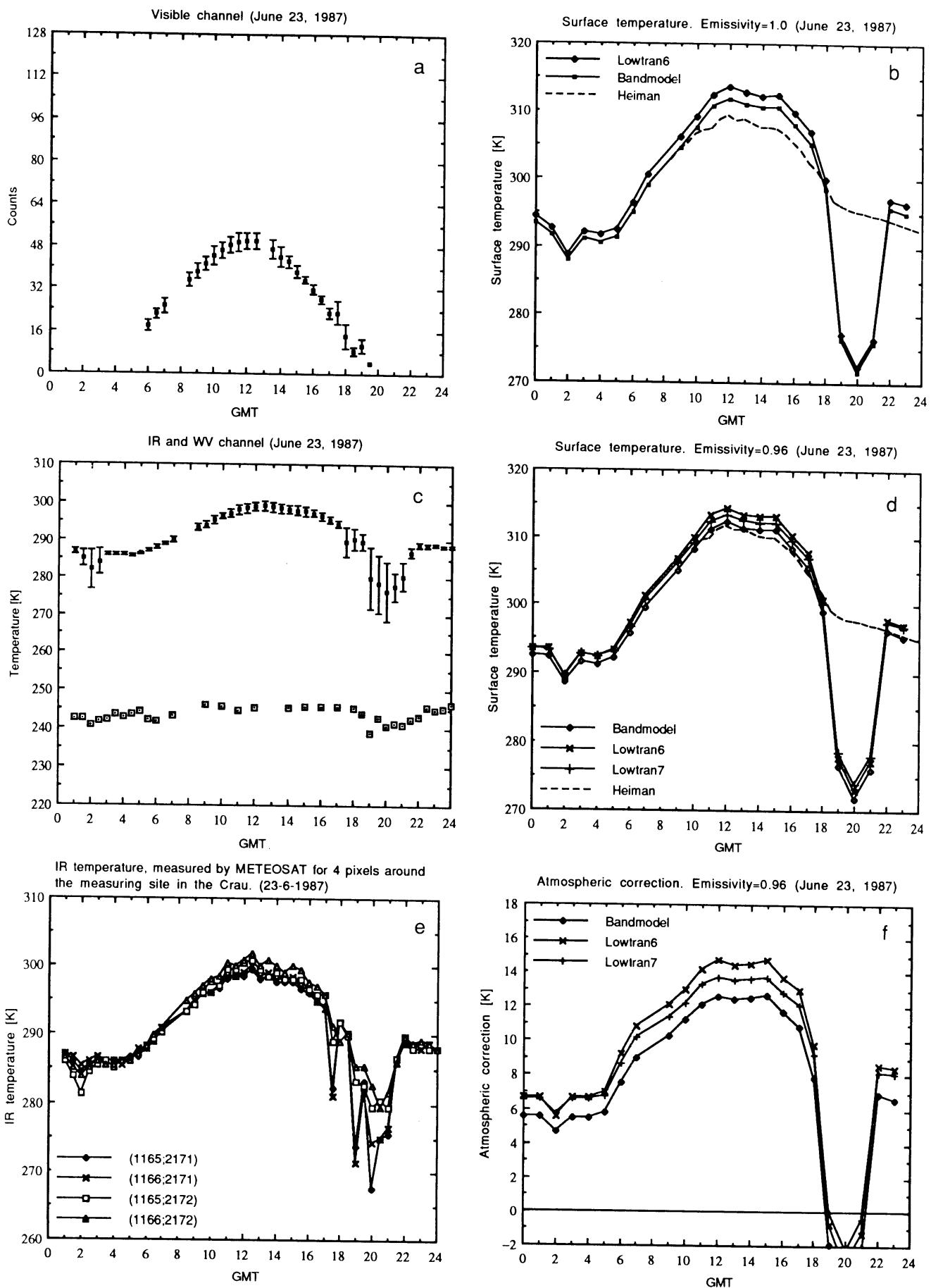


Figure 4.23 Caption see page 13

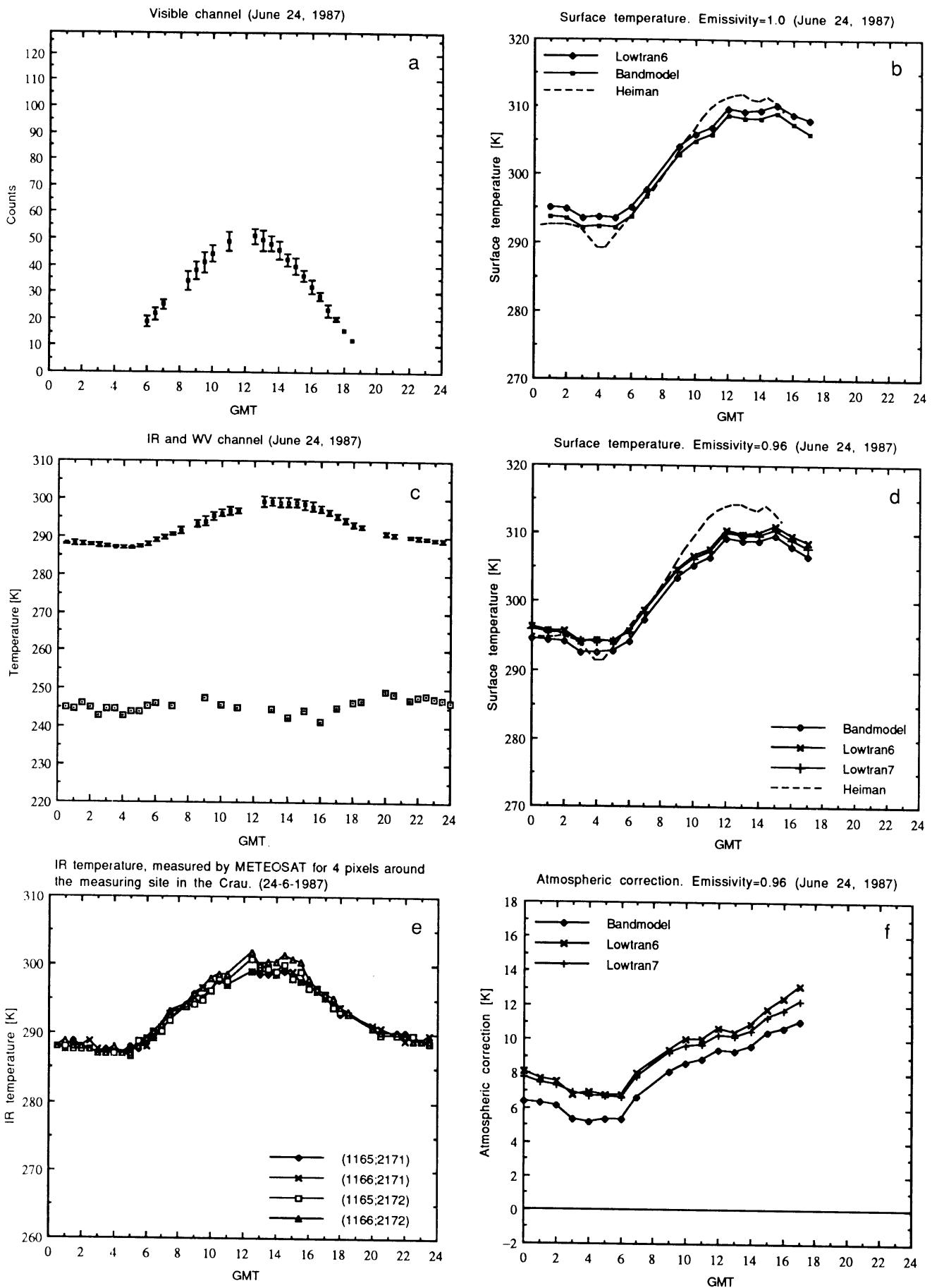
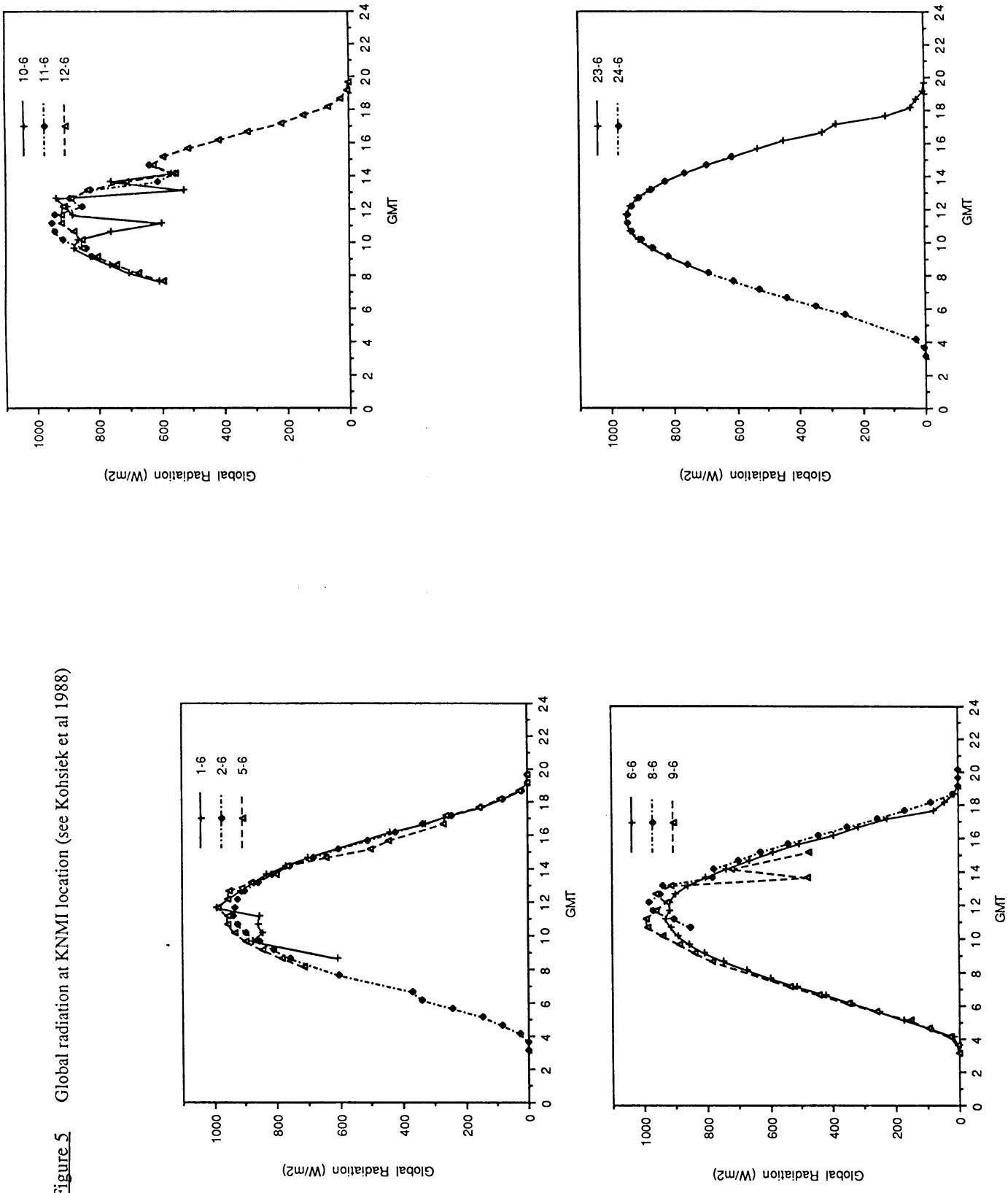
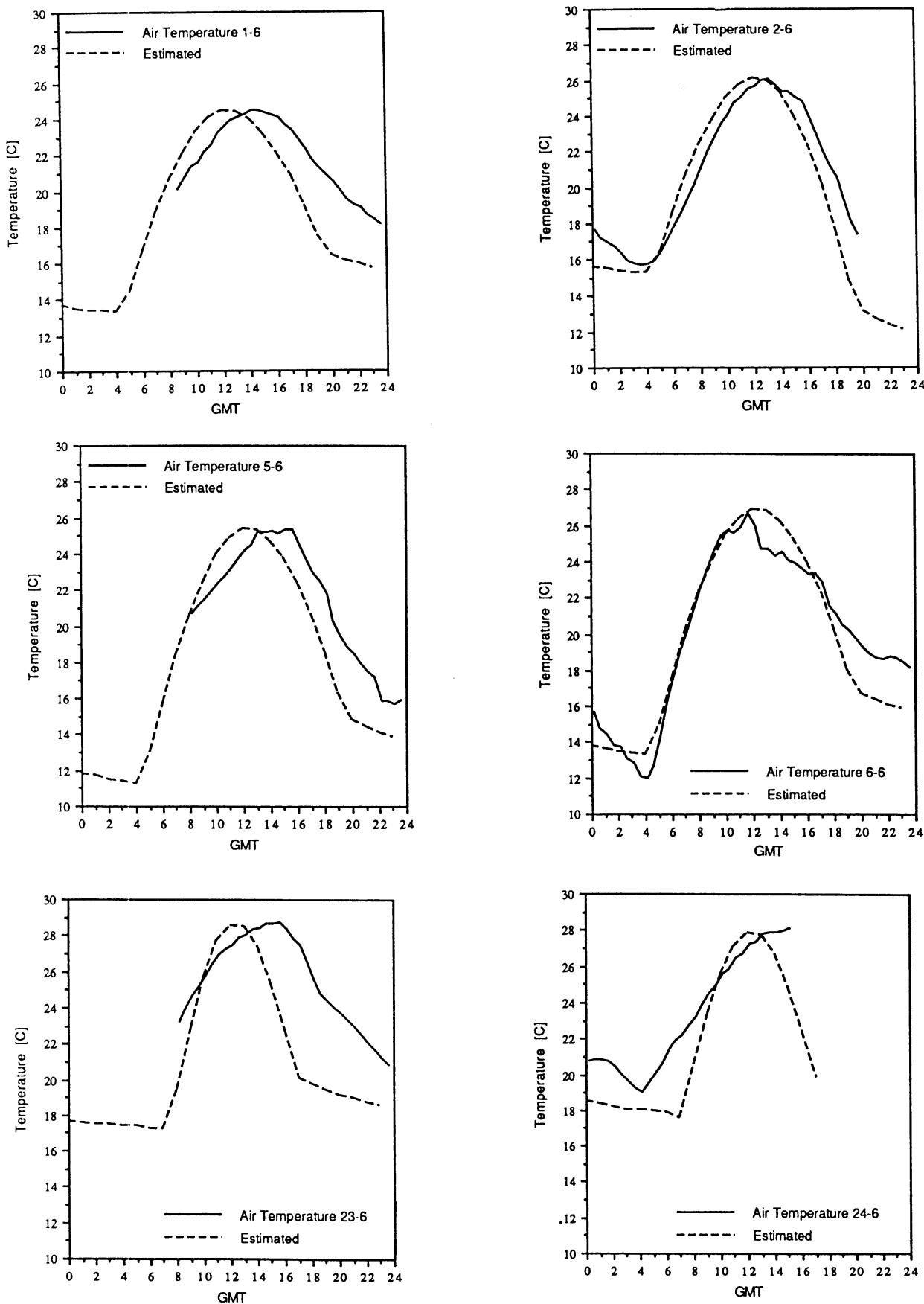


Figure 4.24 Caption see page 13



**Figure 6** Comparison between screen temperature at KNMI location and air temperature estimated from radiosonde observations at Nîmes (see section 8.1, ad a).



**Figure 7** Comparison between screen humidity at KNMI location the humidity estimated from radiosonde observations at Nîmes(see section 8.1, ad a).

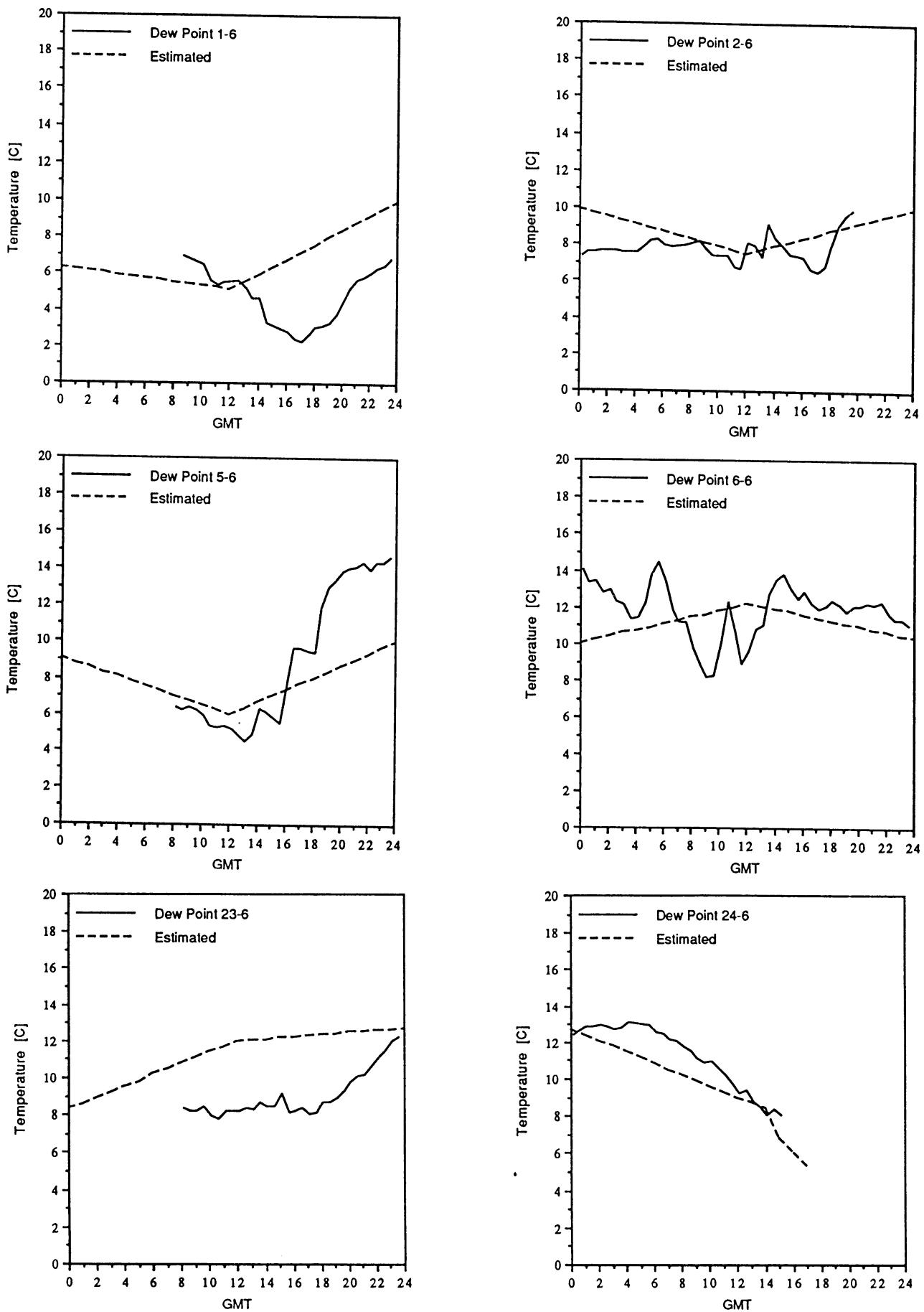
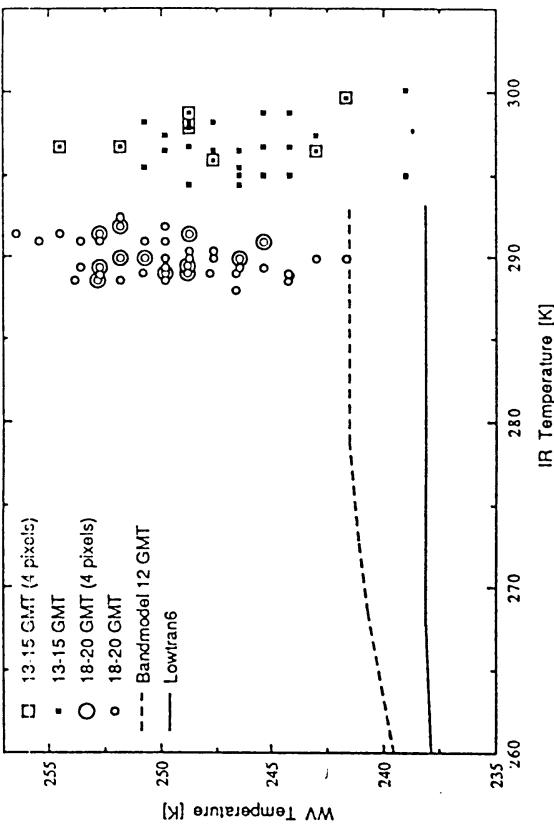
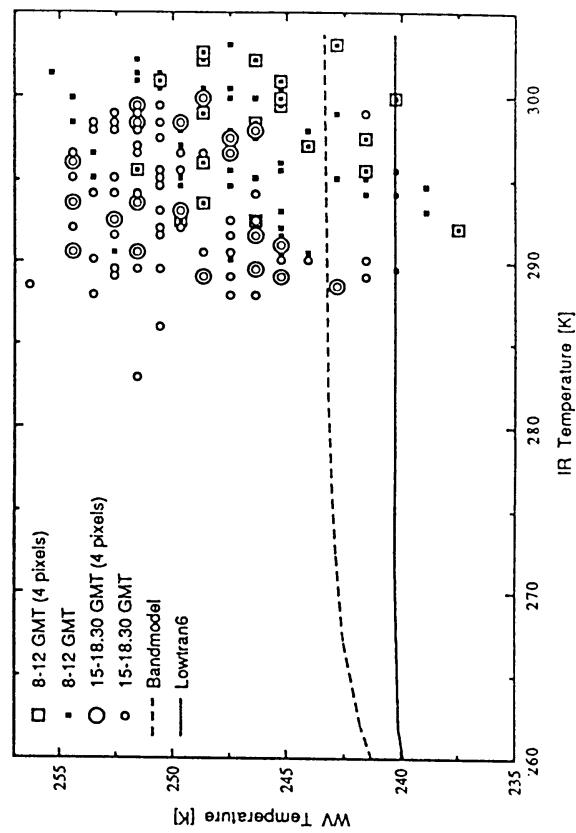


Figure 8

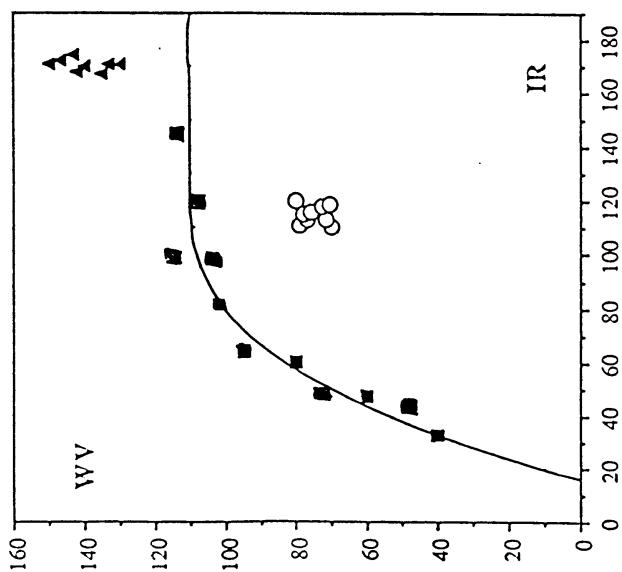
June 1, 1987



June 2, 1987

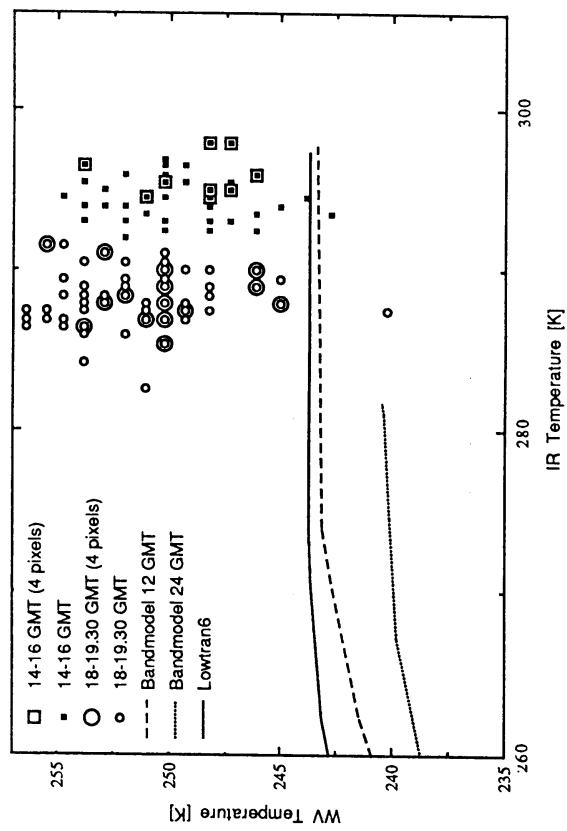


Example of the relationship between IR and WV observations and theoretical relationships. This figure is not based on actual data (see also Bowen and Saunders 1984). Arbitrary units (Counts) along the axes, (High count ~ High temperature).

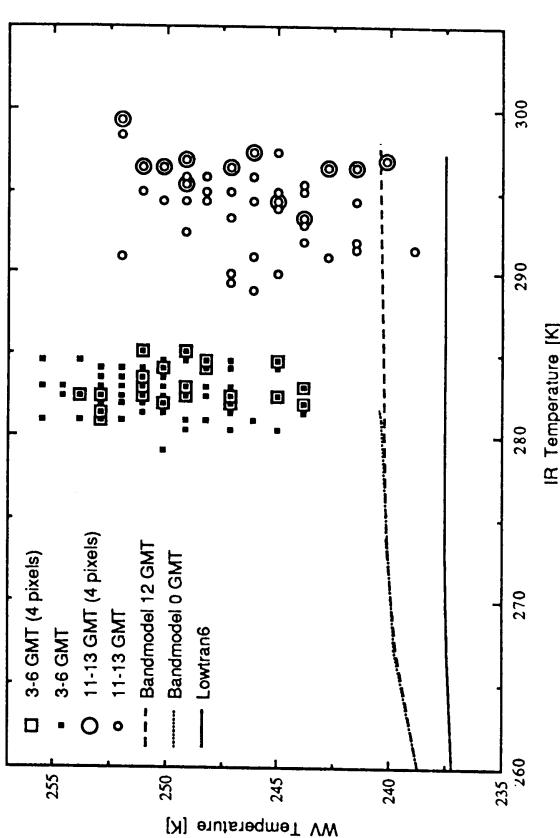
Figures 9 x ( $x = \text{date: } 9.1, 9.2, 9.5, 9.6, 9.8, 9.9, 9.11, 9.12, 9.23, 9.24$ )

Relationship between IR and WV brightness temperature. Curves: theoretical relationships calculated using the radiative transfer models. Small symbols are the values for an area of 4x4 pixels for the indicated period. Large symbols highlight the results of the 4 central pixels.

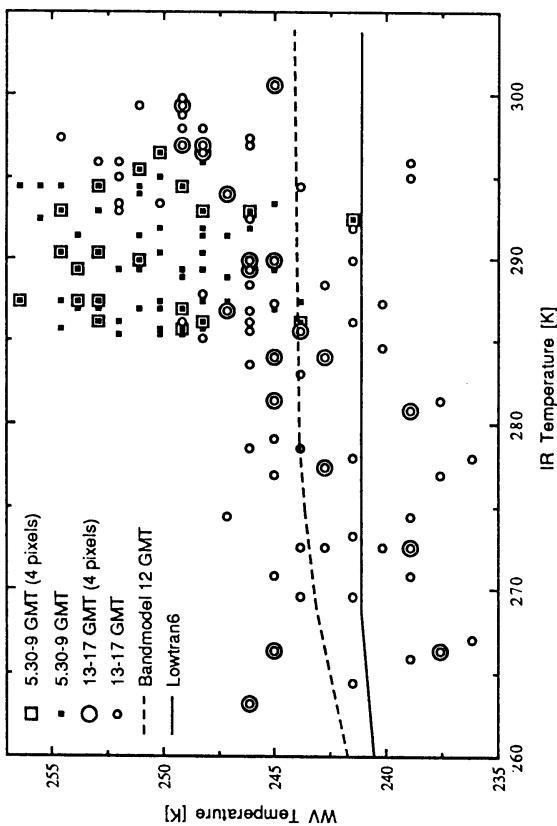
June 8, 1987



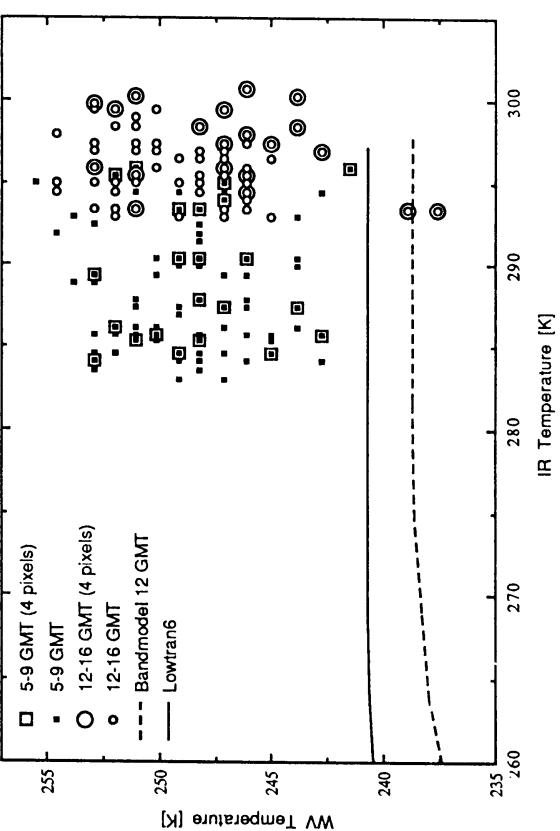
June 9, 1987

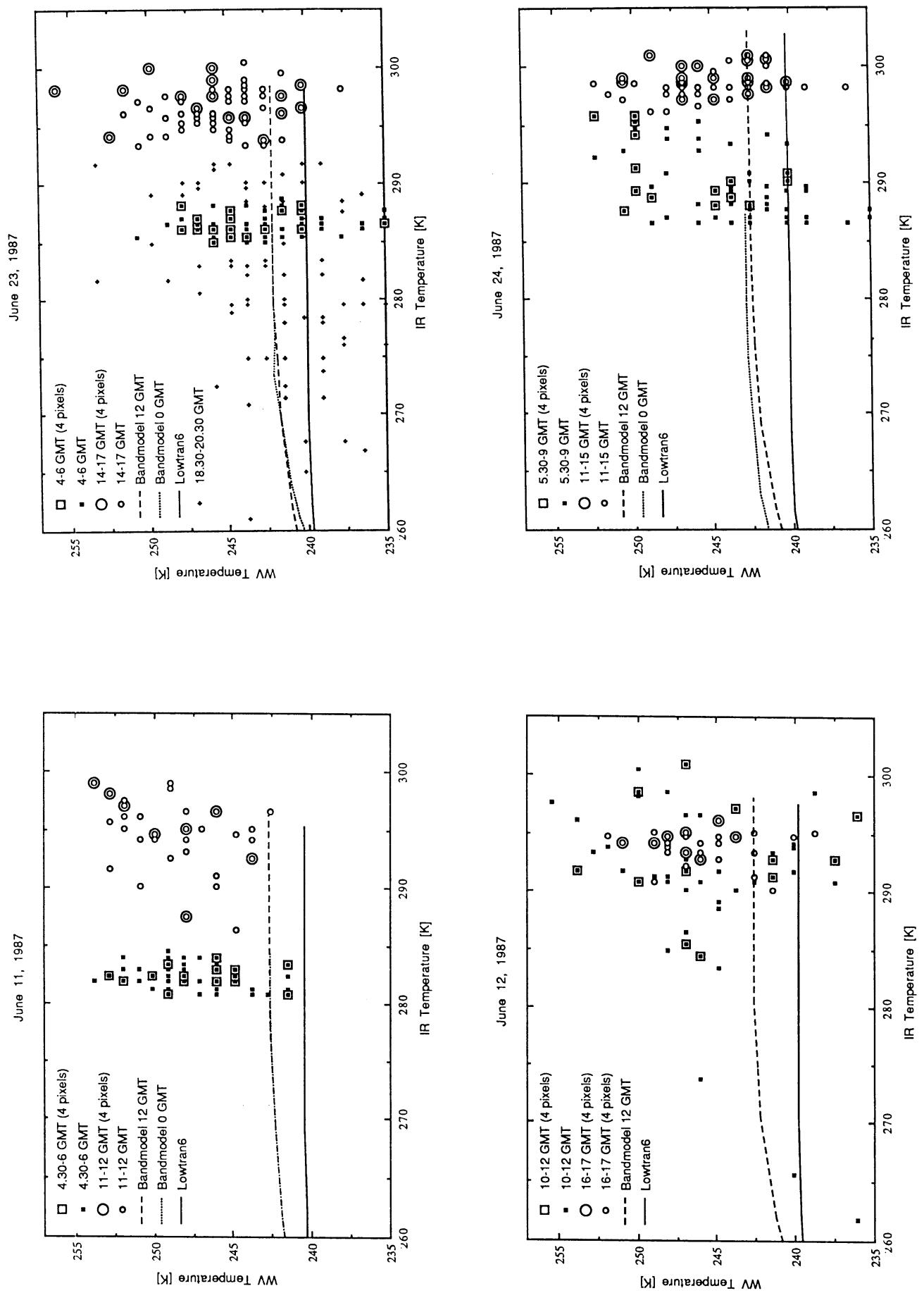


June 5, 1987



June 6, 1987





## Appendix A: Available Meteosat data

During the Crau experiment the PDUS station was not fully protected against reception errors. Occasionally the following errors may have occurred during reception:

- a: Wrong line count.
- b: Pixel with a value reserved for space or grid.
- c: Lines of wrong data type.

The images have been fully checked for errors a and b, and erroneous images have been removed from the dataset. Full checking for error c is not possible, only the mixing of IR and (VIS or WV) images can simply be detected (IR images use the full 8-bit resolution, VIS and WV images use only 6 bits). Only one error of this type was found: image 706050730\_c (and \_i) has visible data on line 2158. This low occurrence indicates that it is not very likely that VIS lines in WV images or WV lines in VIS images are present. However, if lines with strongly deviating values are found this may have happened. In addition a bit error was detected in image 706031430\_v. Pixel 1163,1271 had value 45, this must probably be 44.

Due to discontinuation of services in Darmstadt sometimes images are missing for several hours.

Macintosh:

A set of 14 floppy disks containing the data is available:

Name of disk	contents: image data	program to read .ASC file on disc
CRAU01/22	data of June 1, part of data of June 22	no
CRAU02	data of June 2	yes
CRAU03	data of June 3	yes
CRAU04	data of June 4	yes
CRAU05	data of June 5	yes
CRAU06	data of June 6	yes
CRAU07	data of June 7	yes
CRAU08	data of June 8	yes
CRAU09	data of June 9	yes
CRAU10	data of June 10	yes
CRAU11	data of June 11	yes
CRAU12	data of June 12	yes
CRAU23/22	data of June 23, part of data of June 22	yes
CRAU24/22	data of June 24, part of data of June 22	no

Microvax

On TK50 tape both the .C16 and .ASC file for all available days are saved in a save-set with the following directories:

[muller.crau.c1601]	[muller.crau.asc01]
[muller.crau.c1602]	[muller.crau.asc02]
[muller.crau.c1603]	[muller.crau.asc03]
[muller.crau.c1604]	[muller.crau.asc04]
[muller.crau.c1605]	[muller.crau.asc05]
[muller.crau.c1606]	[muller.crau.asc06]
[muller.crau.c1607]	[muller.crau.asc07]
[muller.crau.c1608]	[muller.crau.asc08]
[muller.crau.c1609]	[muller.crau.asc09]
[muller.crau.c1610]	[muller.crau.asc10]
[muller.crau.c1611]	[muller.crau.asc11]
[muller.crau.c1612]	[muller.crau.asc12]
[muller.crau.c1622]	[muller.crau.asc22]
[muller.crau.c1623]	[muller.crau.asc23]
[muller.crau.c1624]	[muller.crau.asc24]

## Appendix B: Description of PIF header

A description of the general PIF format can be found in VCS manuals (1989, VAX-SAT reference manual). An explanation of the calibration parameters can be found in MDN (1989). The new calibration coefficient srpduscal is equal to a combination of the old parameters: srpduscal = cal \* rfc / bbc. The total length of the header is 256 bytes.

```

c 1. PIF group
  integer*1      pifk          ! number of integer*1s per pixel
  integer*2      pifn          ! number of records per line
  integer*4      pifl          ! number of lines
  integer*4      pifc          ! number of columns
  integer*1      spare1(5)

c 2. NAV group
  integer*1      navfunc        ! navigation function code
  integer*4      navloff        ! line offset
  integer*4      navcoff        ! column offset
  integer*4      navlres        ! line resolution
  integer*4      navcres        ! column resolution

c 2.2 optional navigation parameters
c 2.2.1 specific parameters for (METEOSAT) PIFs
  integer*2      navpdusline    ! METEOSAT line number of PIF line 1
  integer*2      navpduscol     ! METEOSAT column number of PIF column 1
  integer*2      navpdusstep2   ! METEOSAT line number step
                                ! from PIF line to next PIF line multiplied by 2

c 2.2.2 variable parameters for general use
  integer*1      navdata(89)    ! function specific data

c 3. DAT group
c 3.1 Mandatory data description parameters
  integer*1      datf           ! data function code
  integer*1      datnam(16)     ! data name
  integer*1      datenh(16)     ! default enhancement

c 3.2 Optional data description parameters
c 3.2.1 Specific parameters for files generated by SATMHRPROC (VAX-PDUS)
  integer*1      datpdusgrid   ! greylevel for grids

c 3.2.2 Specific parameters for general use
  integer*1      spare2(30)

c 4. SRC group
c 4.1 Mandatory source parameters
  integer*1      srcobj(16)     ! source object
  integer*2      srcyear        ! source year (xxxx)
  integer*2      srcday         ! day of year
  integer*2      srchour        ! time (hhmm)

c 4.2 Optional source parameters
c 4.2.1 Source parameters for METEOSAT images generated by SATMHRPROC
  integer*4      srpduscal     ! absolute calibration value * 10E5 (set to 0 for VIS)
  integer*2      srpdusspc     ! space count * 10 (set to 0 for VIS)
  integer*2      srpduscalday  ! Julian day of calibration (set to 0 for VIS)
  integer*1      srpduscalslot ! calibration time slot set to 0 for VIS
  integer*4      srpdusbbc1    ! space view mode BB count * 10E3 (0 for VIS)
  integer*2      srpdusbbcsd1  ! st dev of space view mode BBC*100(0 for VIS)
  integer*4      srpdusbbc2    ! nominal cal mode BB count * 10E3 (0 for VIS)
  integer*2      srpdusbbsd2  ! st dev of nominal cal mode BBC*100(0 for VIS)
  integer*4      srpdusbb1t    ! temperature of cold BB *100/K
  integer*4      srpdusbb2t    ! temperature of hot BB *100/K
  integer*1      srpdusgain   ! gain IR/WV/VIS1 or VIS4
  integer*1      srpdusgain2  ! gain VIS2 or VIS3
  integer*1      srpdusdetflgs ! detector flags (0=off,1=on)
bit0-IR1 bit1-IR2 bit2-WV1 bit3-WV2 bit4-VIS1 bit5-VIS2 bit6-VIS3 bit7-VIS4
  integer*2      srpdusimstat  ! image status flags (1=true)

bit0 - horizon analysis bit1 - spin speed fit bit2 - orbit offset fit
bit3 - sampling rate fit bit4 - attitude refinement bit5- aut landmark registration
bit6 - actual image frame movement based on landmark results
bit7 - calculation of deformation vector field bit8 - geometrical processing completed
bit9 - rectification complete bit10 - ampl processing completed bit11-bit15- set to 0

c 4.2.2 Optional source parameters for general use
  integer*1      spare(8)

```

## Appendix C: Example program to read an .ASC file

The program given in this paragraph can be used to read an .ASC file using the Macintosh MacFortran 020 compiler. Using different compilers, the non-standard Fortran parts may have to be adapted. Especially the data type byte, in this compiler integer\*1, is sometimes difficult to implement.

```

program lascnew

c **** PURPOSE
c simple main program to demonstrate a call of lasc77

implicit none
character*32 yfilename
integer*1 gimage(256,256)
logical gshowheader,gscherm
integer*2 istatus,ilun

ilun =11
istatus = 0
yfilename = ''
write (*,*) ' filenaam'
read (*,*) yfilename
gscherm = .true.
gshowheader = .true.
call lasc77(yfilename,gimage,
+           gshowheader,gscherm,istatus)
end

```

---

```

subroutine lasc77(hfilename,oimage,oshowheader,oscherm,kstatus,klun)

c**** PURPOSE
c Reading of an asc file: header and image.
c Header on output in pifstructure in commonblock header.
c Image in array (*) (max 1250**2), but in subroutines the array is
c declared with the appropriate size.
c

c** INTERFACE
c call lasc77(hfilename,oimage,oshowheader,oscherm,kstatus)
c hfilename      input/output name of pif file
c oimage         input      image
c oshowheader   input      show header?
c oscherm        input      output to screen
c kstatus        output     error parameter
c klun          input      logical unit number
c

c** EXTERNALS
c lheadasc
c limageasc
c toonheadpif
c

c AUTHOR
c KNMI muller 890427
c

c IMPLICIT NONE
c character*32 hfilename
c integer*1 oimage(*)
c logical oshowheader,oscherm
c integer*2 kstatus

```

```

integer*4          klun

c      here the PIF header declaration as defined in Appendix B should be included

+      common /header/ pifk,pifn,pifl,pifc,spare1(5),navfunc,
+      navloff,navcoff,navlres,navcres,navpdusline,
+      navpduscol,navpdusstep2,navdata(89),datf,
+      datnam(16),daten(16),datpdusgrid,spare2(30),
+      srcobj(16),srcyear,srcday,srchour,srcpduscal,srcpdusspc,
+      srcpduscalday,srcpduscalslot,
+      srcpdusbbc1,srcpdusbb1,srcpdusbbc2,srcpdusbb2,
+      srcpdusbb1t,srcpdusbb2t,srcpdusgain,srcpdusgain2,
+      srcpdusdetflags,srcpdusimstat,spare(8)

c* Initialisation
      kstatus = 0

c* Open file
      open (file=hfilename,err=9005,unit=klun)
c* Read header
      call lheadasc(oscherm,klun,kstatus)
      if (kstatus.ne.0) goto 9000

c* Check size of image
      if ((pifc*pifl).gt.1562500) then
          kstatus = 1
          if (oscherm) write (*,190)
190       format (' Lasc: asc file too large,
+           more than 1250**2 lines*columns')
          go to 9000
      endif
c* Show header
      if (oshowheader.and.oscherm) call toonheadpif
      pause
c* Read image
      call limageasc(oimage, pifc, pifl,
+                  oscherm,klun,kstatus)
      if (kstatus.ne.0) goto 9000
      pause
c* Close file
9000    continue
      close (klun)
      go to 10000

9005    continue
      kstatus = 2
      if (oscherm) write (*,*) 'Lasc: error opening asc file'

10000   continue
      return
      end

```

```

subroutine lheadasc(oscherm,klun,kstatus)

c**** PURPOSE
c      Reading of the header of an asc file
c      Header on output in pifstructure
c
c** INTERFACE
c      call lheadasc(oscherm,klun,kstatus)
c      oscherm input ouput to screen

```

```

c      klun    input   unit
c      kstatus      output error parameter
c
c      The header information is passed via the commonblock header
c
c** EXTERNALS
c      lbyte
c
c      AUTHOR
c      KNMI muller 890427

      IMPLICIT      NONE
      logical       oscherm
      integer*4     klun
      integer*2     kstatus
      integer*2     ipifk,inavfunc,inavdata(95)
      integer*2     idatf,idatnam(16),idatenh(16)
      integer*2     isrcobj(16)
      integer*2     iflag,igain,igain2,igrid,islot
      integer*2     ji
      integer*1     lbyte !function

c      here the PIF header declarations as defined in Appendix B should be included
c      common /header/  see subroutine lasc77

c* Read header

      read (klun,120) ipifk, pifn
      +           , pifc, pifl
      +           , inavfunc, navloff, navcoff
      +           , navcres, navlres, idatf
      +           , (inavdata(ji),ji=1,49)

120      format (i3,3i4,i3,2i6,2i6,i3,49i3)

      read (klun,121) (inavdata(ji),ji=50,95)
      +           , (idatnam(ji),ji=1,16)
121      format (46i3,16i3)

      read (klun,122) (idatenh(ji),ji=1,16)
      +           , (isrcobj(ji),ji=1,16)
      +           , srccyear, srccday
      +           , srchour , navpduscol
      +           , navpdusline, navpdusstep2
      +           , igrid, srccpduscalday,islot
122      format (16i3,16i3,3i4,3i4,i6,i3,i2)

      read (klun,123,err=9000)
      +           srccpdusbbc1, srccpdusbbc2,
      +           srccpdusbsd1, srccpdusbsd2,
      +           srccpdusbbit, srccpdusbb2t,
      +           srccpduscal, srccpdusspc,
      +           igain,igain2,iflag, srccpdusimstat
123      format (2i6,2i3,2i5,i5,i3,2i2,i6,i8)

c* Convert reals and integer*1 to integer variables
      navpdusstep2 = max(1,2* navpdusstep2)
      pifk = lbyte(ipifk)
      datf = lbyte(idatf)
      navfunc = lbyte(inavfunc)
      do ji = 1,95
          navdata(ji) = lbyte(inavdata(ji))

```

```

enddo
do ji = 1,16
    datnam(ji) = lbyte(idatnam(ji))
    datenh(ji) = lbyte(idatenh(ji))
    srcobj(ji) = lbyte(isrcobj(ji))
enddo
datpdusgrid = lbyte(igrid)
srcpduscalslot = lbyte(islot)
srcpdusgain = lbyte(igain)
srcpdusgain2 = lbyte(igain2)
srcpdusdetflags = lbyte(iflag)

c* Calculate number of pif records
    pifn = pifc / 256
    if (mod( pifc,256).ne.0)
+        pifn = pifn + 1

    goto 10000

c* Errorhandling
9000      if (oscherm) write(*,*) 
+          'lheadasc: Error reading header asc-file'
kstatus = 3

10000     return
end

```

---

```

subroutine limageasc(oimage,kcol,kline,oscherm,klun,kstatus)

c**** Purpose
c      Reading of the image from an asc file
c
c** INTERFACE
c      call limageasc(oimage,kcol,kline,oscherm,klun,kstatus)
c      oimage output image
c      kcol      input      number of columns
c      kline     input      number of lines
c      oscherm   input      output to screen
c      klun      input      unit
c      kstatus   output error parameter
c
c** EXTERNALS
c      lbyte
c
c** AUTHOR
c      KNMI Muller 890427

      implicit none
      integer*4 kcol,kline
      integer*1 oimage(kcol,kline)
      logical oscherm
      integer*4 klun
      integer*2 kstatus

      integer*2 iimage(1250)
      integer*2 irec
      integer*2 icolhulp
      integer*2 jcol,jline,jrec      !loopvariables
      integer*1 lbyte !function

c* Calculate number of records per line for an asc file

```

```

        irec = kcol / 64
        if (mod(kcol,64).ne.0)
+          irec = irec + 1

        if (oscherm) then
          write (*,*)
          write (*,*) 'Reading image from asc file'
        endif !oscherm

        do jline = 1,kline,1

c* Read image
        icolhulp = 1
        do jrec = 1,irec-1,1
          read(klun,120,err=9000) (iimage(jcol),
+                               jcol = icolhulp , icolhulp+63)
          icolhulp = icolhulp + 64
        enddo ! jrec
        read(klun,120,err=9000) (iimage(jcol),
+                               jcol = icolhulp , kcol)

c* Calculate integer*1 image
        do jcol = 1,kcol
          oimage(jcol,jline) = lbyte(iimage(jcol))
        enddo

        if ((oscherm).and.(mod(jline,10).eq.0))
+        write (*,*) jline, ' pif-lines of',
+        kline,' pif-lines have been processed'

        enddo ! jline
120      format (64i3)

        if (oscherm) write (*,*) 'Reading of image finished'

        goto 10000

c*      3. Errorhandling
9000    if (oscherm) write (*,9007) jcol,jline,jrec
9007    format (' Limageasc: error reading image from asc-file,
+           col,line,rec',3i5)
      kstatus = 4

10000   return
      end

```

---

```

subroutine toonheadpif

c**** PURPOSE
c      Showing the header of a pif-file on the terminal screen
c      Header in pifstructure
c
c** INTERFACE
c      call toonheadpif
c      de informatie is passed via the commonblock header
c
c** EXTERNALS
c      none
c
c      AUTHOR
c      KNMI muller 890508

```

```

c
      IMPLICIT          NONE
      integer*2          ihulp
      integer*4          ji,iflag(8),iimstat(16)
      integer*2          mint

c   here the PIF header declarations as defined in Appendix B should be included
c   common /header/    see subroutine lasc77

      write (*,*)
      write (*,*) 'PIF-HEADER INFORMATION:'

      write (*,136) navpduscol, navpdusline
      +           , navpdusstep2 / 2
136    format (' Meteosat col,line offset = ',2i6
      +           , ' Meteosat resolution       = ',i4)

      write (*,122) pifC, pifl, datf
122    format (' Number of columns,lines   = ',2i6
      +           , ' Data function (cal)        = ',i4)

      write (*,124) navcoff, navloff
      +           , mint( navfunc)
124    format (' Meng column, line offset = ',2i6
      +           , ' Navigation function code = ',i4)

      write (*,126) navcres, navlres
      +           , mint( pifk), pifn
126    format (' Meng column,line resolut = ',2i6
      +           , ' integer*1s/pixel, records/line = ',2i4)

      write (*,128) srctype, srcday, srchour
128    format (' Year, julian day, hour   = ',3i6)

      write (*,132) ( datnam(ji),ji=1,16)
      +           , ( datenh(ji),ji=1,16)
132    format (' Data name      = ',16a
      +           , ' Def enh funct = ',16a)

      write (*,134) ( srcobj(ji),ji=1,16)
      +           , mint( datpdusgrid)
134    format (' Image source object = ',16a
      +           , ' Grid grey level (if any) = ',i4)

      write (*,138) srcpduscal/100000.
      +           , srcpdusspc/10.
      +           , srcpdusbb1t /100.
      +           , srcpdusbb2t /100.
138    format (' cal,spc      = ',f10.5,' ',f10.1,
      +           ' temp1, temp2 = ',f8.2,' ',f10.2)
      write (*,140) srcpdusbbc1/1000.
      +           , srcpdusbbc2/1000.
      +           , srcpdusbsd1/100.
      +           , srcpdusbsd2/100.
140    format (' bbc1 , bbc2 = ',f10.3,' ',f10.3,
      +           ' sdbbc1,sdbbc2= ',f8.3,' ',f10.3)

      do ji = 1,8
         iflag(ji) = 0
      enddo
      ihulp = mint( srcpdusdetflags)

```

```

do ji = 0,7
    if (btest(ihulp,ji))  iflag(ji+1) = 1
enddo
write (*,142) iflag,
+   mint( srcpdusgain),mint( srcpdusgain2)
142  format (' Ch(iiwwvvv) =',8i1,
+           ' Gain(iwv1/4)=',i3,' Gain(v2/3)=',i3)

do ji = 1,16
    iimstat(ji) = 0
enddo
ihulp = mint( srcpdusimstat)
do ji = 0,15
    if (btest(ihulp,ji))  iimstat(ji+1) = 1
enddo
write (*,146) iimstat, srcpduscalday,
+   mint( srcpduscalslot)
146  format(' Imstat      = ',16i1,'          Calday = ',i3,
+           ' Calslot = ',i3)

return
end

```

---

```

***** function lbyte(kint)
PURPOSE
c Converts an integer to a byte (integer*1, logical*1)
c implementation machine dependent
c The inverse operation (byte to integer*2/4) is performed
c using the function mint or on the vax intrinsic function izext or jzext

implicit      none
integer*1     lbyte
integer*2     kint,iint

iint = kint
if (iint.gt.127)  iint = iint - 256
lbyte = iint
return
end

```

---

```

***** function mint(obyte)
PURPOSE
c Conversion of a byte (integer*1, logical*1) to an integer*2
c implementation machine dependent
c on the vax the intrinsic function izext (or jzext) can be used instead

implicit      none
integer*1     obyte
integer*2     mint

mint = obyte
if (mint.lt.0) mint = mint+256
return
end

```

---

## Appendix D: Sea water temperatures

Sea surface temperature (SST) information for the Crau period covers the area between 42.5 en 43.5 North and between 3.0 en 8.0 East. Unfortunately the number of cloud free days with reliable data is small, so that comparisons with the satellite observations are difficult. Moreover the comparison is complicated by the possibility of a strong SST gradient close to the shore in the case of off-shore winds (Mistral). The number of useful observations is so small that a meaningful comparision for the fully cloud free days is not possible. The data are given as a sort of WMO code. Missing codes have been codes as -(00)1.

Obviously the wind direction code is not correct, possibly the given numbers mean : dd=10 => 50°<direction <150° etc. Wind direction code 100 is coded as 11.

YYMMDDHH Lat Lon N dd ff TTT Td SST H N<sub>L</sub>C<sub>L</sub>C<sub>M</sub>C<sub>H</sub>

87060100 430 073 0 30 51 171 160 183 9 0 0 0 0 0

87060112 432 049 5 40 51 190 135 160 5 0 0 2 0

87060118 430 056 2 30 23 182 146 176 8 0 0-1 0

87060121 430 074 1 11 06 190 159 184-1 1-1-1 0

87060121 430 077 1 10 14 175 167 183 8 1 0 0 0

87060206 429 056 3 30 14 185 145 170 9 0 0 6 0

87060212 432 048 3 30 17 240 142 170 8 0 0 1 0

87060300 430 073 0 00 00 171 160 187 9 0 0 0 0

87060300 430 079 2 11 06 171 139 183-1 2-1-1 0

87060300 429 068 0 30 35 173 115 199 9 0 0 0 0

87060309 431 054 8 10 31 176 151 170 8 7 6-1 0

87060318 430 056 6 20 17 153 144 159 7 6 3 0 0

87060400 430 070 8 30 31 177 141 176 3 8 7-1 0

87060412 429 067 6 30 16 180 170 170 5 7 5 0 0

87060418 429 066 2 30 47 195 176 190 8 2 0 8 0

87060500 431 069 7 30 64 187 084 184 9 0 0 6 0

87060500 431 069 3 30 35 200 118 190 6 3 0 0 0

87060500 430 080 3 30 54 185 131 179 8 1 0 6 0

87060500 430 080 5 30 39 187 143 174 5 5-1 8 0

87060512 432 046 1 30 49 240 142 170-1 0 0 1 0

87060512 430 075 1 30 23 187 146 185 3 1 2 9 0

87060518 430 056 6 30 39 164 120 169 8 0 0 8 0

87060600 430 078 1 30 35 167 137 175 9 0 0 8 0

87060606 426 042 1 20 49 180 162 163 7 0 0 1 0

87060621 430 074 2 30 14 167 162 196 7 2 4 0 0

87060718 430 057 8 10 41 180 154 172 5 7 5-1 0

87060721 430 068 8 10 27 189 155 183 5 7 5-1 0

87060906 428 057 3 30 62 162 143 210 9 2 0 8 0

87060906 427 047 5 30 35 135 109 170 4 5 8 0 0

87060912 432 069 6 20 49 183 151 183 6 2 5 0 0

87060918 431 056 3 20 35 160 111 154 8 3 2 0 0

87060921 430 067 0 30 33 157 119 161 8 0 0 0 0

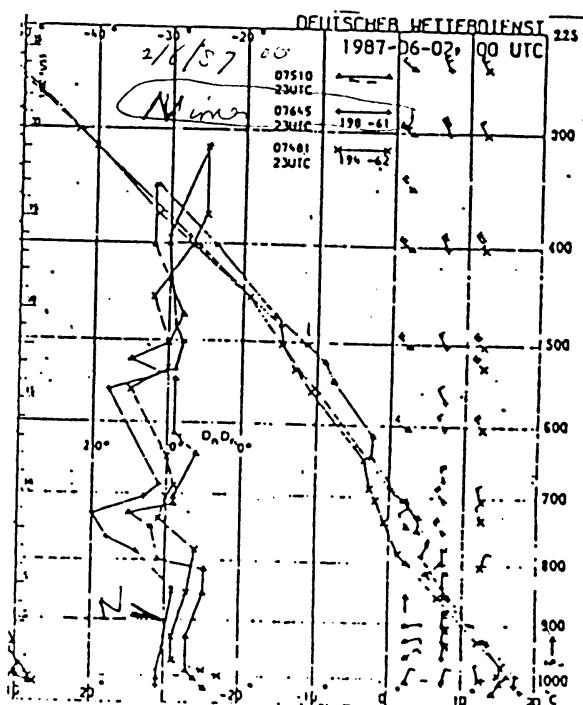
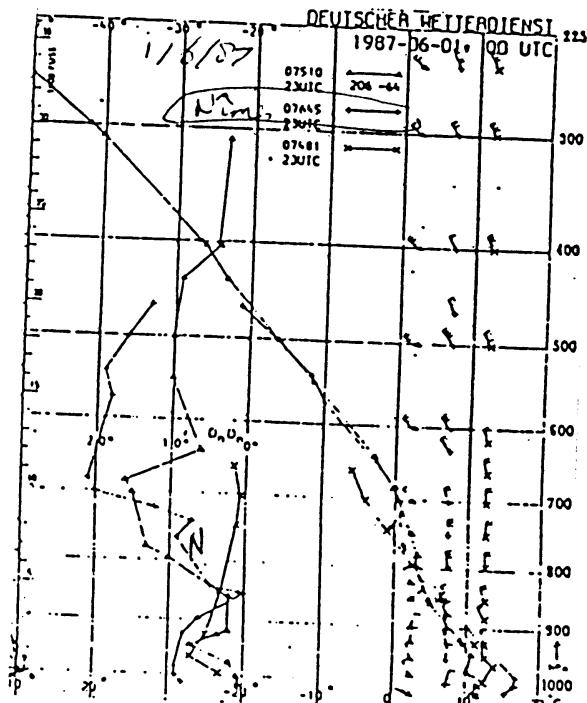
87060921 430 070 0 30 29 160 144 179 9 0 0 0 0  
87061009 431 054 2 10 31 170 138 200 9 1 1 5 0  
87061112 429 055 3 10 29 178 160 170 8 1 0 6 0  
87061118 431 056 6 10 23 192 144 168 7 6 6 0 0  
87061121 430 064 3 10 27 185 144 175 8 3 2 5 0  
87061218 430 066 3 10 19 181 166 186 9 0 0 8 0  
87061218 425 056 2 10 25 210 174 188 9 0 0 1 0  
87061700 433 077 0 30 23 171 121 167 9 0 0 0 0  
87061703 430 064 0 30 39 166 075 163 9 0 0 0 0  
87061709 432 043 2 30 43 192 095 220 9 1 0 5 0  
87061712 425 043 0 30 56 168 096 203 9 0 0 0 0  
87061800 430 076 0 30 68 171 118 174 9 0 0 0 0  
87061812 425 050 4 30 49 183 177 170 9 0 0 4 0  
87061818 431 054 0 20 35 173 136 155 8 0 0 0 0  
87061821 430 065 0 30 35 160 137 150 8 0 0 0 0  
87061903 430 062 4 30 23 145-001 147 6 3 2 6 0  
87062000 430 069 3 30 54 160 152 176 8 3 0 6 0  
87062000 430 077 1 30 43 154 136 171 6 1 4 0 0  
87062000 430 078 1 30 49 162 149 170 8 1 0 4 0  
87062003 430 058 7 30 39 153 153 140 8 7 5-1 0  
87062103 430 063 1 30 31 159-001 152 9 0 0 0 0  
87062106 433 080 0 40 06 190 146 180 9 0 0 0 0  
87062118 431 057 0 30 29 205 107 137 8 0 0 0 0  
87062121 430 068 0 30 29 170 138 157 8 0 0 0 0  
87062212 430 055 1 30 78 187 121 210 9 0 0 0 0  
87062215 429 059 0 30 35 198 139 160 9 0 0 0 0  
87062218 431 054 1 30 27 215 136 210 9 0 0 5 0  
87062306 434 072 0 20 04 196 166 190 9 0 0 0 0  
87062318 431 055 0 30 06 193 151 156 8 0 0 0 0  
87062321 430 067 0 30 10 189 186 189 8 0 0 0 0  
87062400 430 080 0 10 00 184 180 193 9 0 0 0 0

## Appendix E: Radiosonde data

Radiosonde data are essential for the calculation of atmospheric corrections when comparing satellite and ground data. Unfortunately no local radiosonde data were collected. The French Weather Service supplied the data for the nearest regular station: Nîmes. Nîmes is located about 50 km north-north-west from the Crau, so that these data must be used cautiously. An example of the use of radiosonde data in the comparison of ground and satellite data for the Crau is given by Muller et al (1989).

In this appendix copies of the original radiosonde data are collected for those days on which other CRAU data were available. Most data are in the form of a table, giving time (H), geopotential height (Z), temperature (T, 0.1 °C), relative humidity (U), absolute humidity (R 0.1 g/kg), dew point (TD, 0.1 °C), and wind direction and speed (DD, FF). A check on the consistency of the different humidity parameters for 87060212 showed that P, T, U, and TD are mutually consistent, but that there is some doubt about the reliability of R. Before 15 june the tabular data are not complete, and copies of plots as produced by the German weather service had to be used. Unfortunately the quality of these copies is not very good.

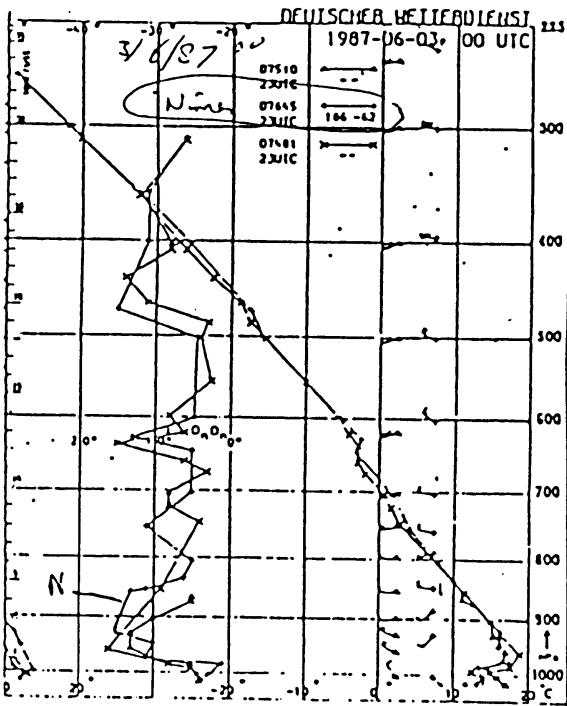
Radiosonde Nîmes: 1 June 1987 and 2 June 1981



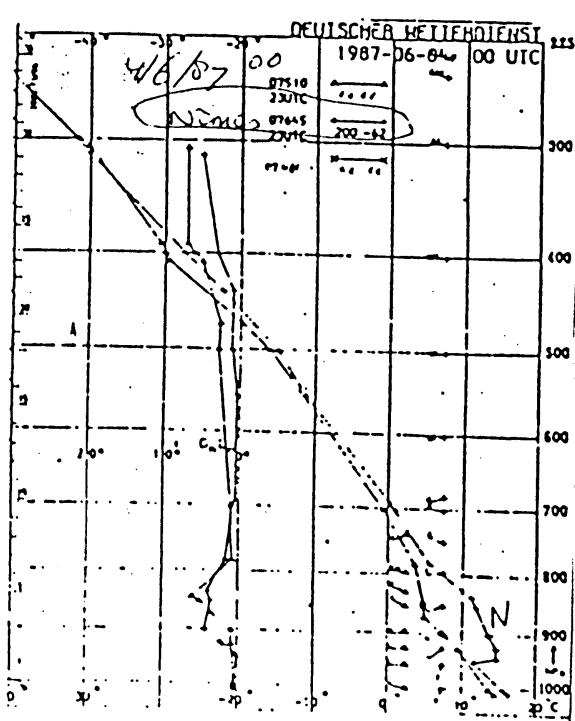
STATION DE NIMES  
CRA E8/2 030487060112207645A2  
H Z P T U R TD  
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA  
C 0000 00062 10119 0232 031 051 0051  
C 0082 00316 09824 0181 034 047 0028  
C 0439 01526 08503 0068 033 011 -019  
C 0513 01816 08208 0068 032 007 -085  
C 0654 02440 07605 0046 022 015 -151  
C 0851 03414 06736 -017 020 010 -213  
C 0942 03882 06351 -029 020 009 -224  
C 1009 04194 06106 -043 027 012 -203  
C 1379 05990 04828 -199 063 010 -249  
C 1453 06284 04639 -216 068 009 -258  
C 1589 06332 04305 -248 069 008 -287  
C 1616 06944 04239 -239 069 009 -279  
C 1937 06334 03490 -339 062 003 -385  
C 2148 09222 03071 -400 041 001 -481  
C 2828 12202 01935 -618 ... ...  
C 2892 12536 01833 -620 ... ...  
C 2918 12678 01792 -576 ... ...  
C 3594 16298 01013 -545 ... ...  
C 3982 18678 00696 -575 ... ...  
C 4086 19348 00627 -542 ... ...  
C 4154 19800 00584 -569 ... ...  
C 4639 23126 00347 -513 ... ...  
T 2828 12202 01935 -618  
S 0032 0164 10000 0211 033 051 0042  
S 0172 00600 09500 0153 041 047 0021  
S 0243 00526 09250 0131 044 044 0011  
S 0311 01056 09000 0112 046 042 0000  
S 0439 01528 08500 0068 053 038 -021  
S 0562 02024 08000 0062 027 019 -114  
S 0683 02352 07500 0037 021 013 -166  
S 0791 03108 07000 0002 020 011 -201  
S 0903 03698 06500 -024 020 009 -223  
S 1033 04330 06000 -055 030 012 -203  
S 1324 05728 05000 -176 054 011 -239  
S 1714 07364 04000 -266 067 007 -309  
S 2188 09382 03000 -415 ... ...  
S 2487 10546 02500 -523 ... ...  
S 2787 11998 02000 -614 ... ...  
S 3122 13800 01500 -576 ... ...  
S 3378 15220 01200 -559 ... ...  
S 3609 16378 01000 -549 ... ...  
S 3722 17046 00900 -566 ... ...  
S 3839 17796 00800 -556 ... ...  
S 3904 18210 00750 -558 ... ...  
S 3976 18642 00700 -574 ... ...  
S 4125 19630 00600 -558 ... ...  
S 4320 20790 00500 -541 ... ...  
S 4322 22214 00400 -538 ... ...

STATION DE NIMES  
CRA E8/2 030487060212207645A2  
H Z P T U R TD  
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA  
C 0000 00062 10118 0260 031 064 0075  
C 0236 01480 08573 0115 061 022 0043  
C 0283 01696 02355 0097 049 018 -004  
C 0321 01872 05181 0107 027 024 -075  
C 0603 03204 06956 0033 026 018 -143  
C 0663 04406 05966 -030 054 029 -100  
C 1012 05104 05478 -058 037 017 -179  
C 1050 05284 05333 -068 058 024 -137  
C 1333 06412 04621 -165 061 014 -221  
C 1484 07146 04167 -224 037 005 -328  
C 1636 07608 03822 -272 047 003 -350  
C 1667 09030 03216 -357 031 001 -465  
C 1995 09625 02949 -400 044 001 -74  
C 2285 12498 01897 -598 ... ...  
C 2607 13715 01561 -612 ... ...  
C 2960 14552 01357 -552 ... ...  
C 3032 14492 01273 -602 ... ...  
C 3294 15656 00712 -566 ... ...  
C 3588 12493 01697 -595 ... ...  
C 0017 00164 10000 0252 032 054 0073  
C 0067 00610 09500 0204 040 061 0023  
S 0122 00830 05250 0179 043 059 0051  
S 0159 01072 09000 0154 047 057 0041  
S 0232 01532 08500 0108 059 055 0021  
S 0360 02056 08000 0096 024 022 -100  
S 0473 02588 07500 0067 030 024 -097  
S 0591 03152 07000 0036 020 018 -141  
S 0722 03750 06500 -003 043 024 -114  
S 0858 04386 06000 -030 055 028 -108  
S 1169 05812 05000 -111 055 017 -184  
S 1560 07478 04000 -249 046 005 -332  
S 1793 09510 03000 -392 041 001 -474  
S 2235 10732 02500 -483 ... ...  
S 2523 12168 02000 -588 ... ...  
S 2847 13964 01500 -604 ... ...  
S 3094 15360 01200 -594 ... ...  
S 3310 16510 01000 -570 ... ...  
S 3541 17916 00800 -574 ... ...  
S 3618 18326 00750 -571 ... ...

## Radiosonde Nîmes: 3 June 1987 and 4 June 1981

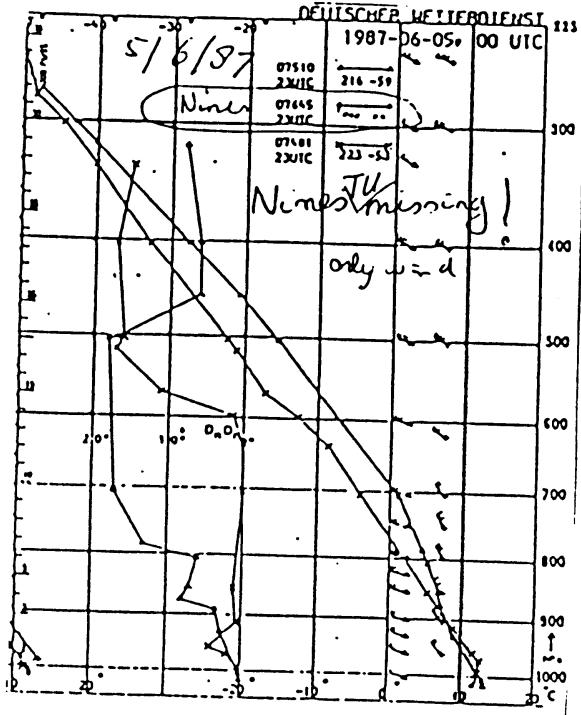


STATION DE NÎMES  
CRA E8/2 030467040712207643A2  
H I P T U R TD  
AAAAAAA  
C 0000 00042 10099 0203 039 044 0122  
C 0123 00410 09449 0141 07. 040 0091  
C 0343 01400 06416 0111 043 008 0043  
C 0327 02434 07346 0040 074 053 0006  
C 0400 03803 06414 -029 043 040 -052  
C 0791 04792 05636 -079 073 025 -129  
C 1087 05303 05293 -119 034 009 -243  
C 1262 06236 04678 -194 054 009 -263  
C 1400 06776 04221 -235 024 003 -366  
C 1742 09098 03133 -400 029 001 -308  
C 2096 11138 02299 -532 ... ...  
C ...  
C 2298 12338 01903 -579 ... ...  
C 2401 14264 01404 -547 ... ...  
C 2860 15860 01093 -555 ... ...  
C 3704 16154 01043 -561 ... ...  
C 3040 14998 00743 -547 ... ...  
C 3377 17242 00441 -583 ... ...  
C 2492 19564 00572 -557 ... ...  
C 2292 13338 01903 -579 ... ...  
S 0019 00146 10000 0:43 040 064 01:1  
S 0116 00582 07560 0143 071 074 0091  
S 0167 00806 07250 0136 057 040 0052  
S 0216 01034 09003 0129 054 040 0048  
S 0324 01914 08500 0104 061 058 0035  
S 0434 02020 08000 0077 072 059 0029  
S 0546 02344 07500 0040 060 054 0008  
S 0659 03108 07000 0013 084 050 -011  
S 0778 03700 04500 -023 083 041 -048  
S 0903 04330 06000 -047 078 030 -099  
S 1164 05734 05000 -155 039 004 -243  
S 1473 07342 04000 -243 028 003 -373  
S 1810 09392 03000 -424 ... ...  
S 1999 10392 02500 -517 ... ...  
S 2534 13842 01500 -546 ... ...  
S 2764 12264 01200 -563 ... ...  
S 2943 14420 01000 -575 ... ...  
S 3054 17084 00900 -551 ... ...  
S 3230 18264 00730 -575 ... ...  
S 3297 18688 00700 -568 ... ...  
S 3434 19658 00600 -568 ... ...

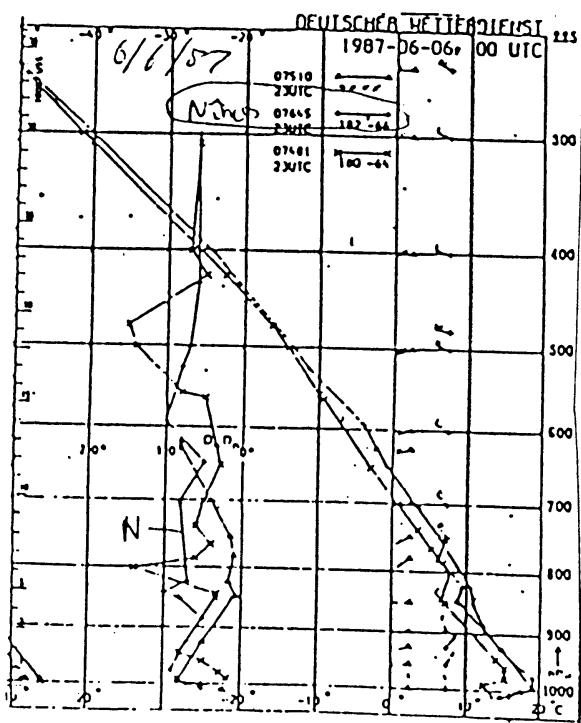


STATION DE NÎMES  
CRA E8/2 030706012207643A2  
H I P T U R TD  
AAAAAAA  
C 0000 00042 10054 0214 050 076 0103  
C 0244 01332 08453 0073 086 063 0054  
C 0302 01584 08392 0047 061 051 0017  
C 0428 02140 07839 0033 073 052 0009  
C 0552 02422 07572 0046 073 051 0002  
S 0009 00108 10000 0206 050 074 0098  
S 0092 00544 07500 0147 053 047 0074  
S 0133 00774 09250 0143 062 069 0073  
S 0174 01004 09000 0116 069 065 0041  
S 0278 01476 08500 0058 082 055 0029  
S 0386 01972 08000 0031 075 051 0010

## Radiosonde Nîmes: 5 June 1987 and 6 June 1981

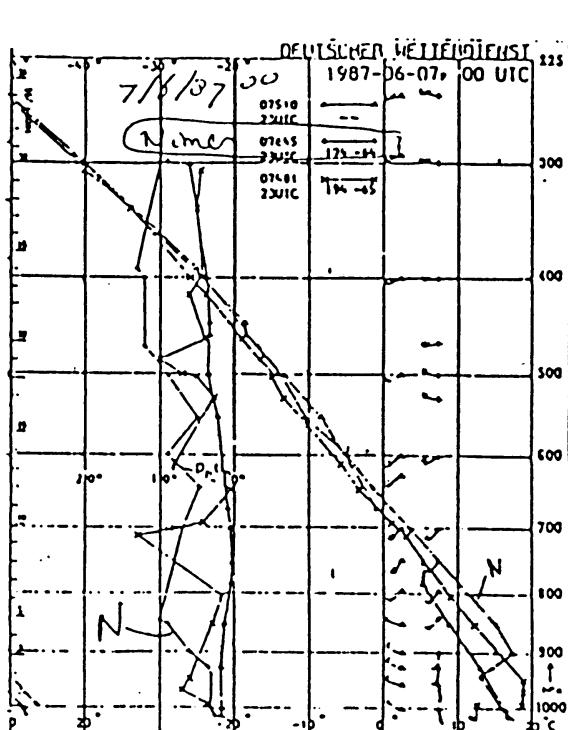


STATION DE NIMES  
CRA E8/2 0312870412207643A2  
H Z P T U R TD  
AAAAAAA  
C 0000 00042 10084 0237 032 057 0060  
C 0087 00352 C9749 0189 041 053 0034  
C 0353 01172 04852 0109 046 019 -002  
C 0526 01452 04345 0050 070 003 0001  
C 0622 01950 04053 0048 041 031 -033  
C 1040 02772 04427 -013 014 007 -244  
C 1117 04170 04113 -031 021 010 -219  
C 1156 04370 05937 -040 044 021 -142  
C 1571 04464 04334 -177 030 003 -327  
C 2171 09024 03162 -400 028 001 -486  
C 2396 10924 02372 -340 ...  
C 2681 12374 01883 -623 ...  
C 3229 14114 01427 -539 ...  
C 3613 15953 01067 -582 ...  
C 3751 16466 00934 -550 ...  
C 4015 18160 00734 -579 ...  
C 4371 20250 00530 -560 ...  
C 2881 12374 01883 -623 ...  
C 2881 12374 01883 -623 ...  
S 0022 CC:56 10000 0224 034 057 0057  
S 0150 00576 04500 0164 042 033 0038  
S 0221 00802 04230 0144 043 030 0028  
S 0303 01032 04000 0123 030 049 0021  
S 0472 01508 04500 0069 047 049 0012  
S 0434 02000 04000 0063 040 030 -042  
S 0756 02532 07500 0038 029 019 -126  
S 0883 03068 07000 0019 020 012 -187  
S 1021 03682 06500 -009 015 008 -243  
S 1145 04310 06000 -038 038 018 -161  
S 1413 05730 05000 -139 034 008 -264  
S 1778 07362 04000 -274 033 003 -387  
S 2247 09384 03000 -430 ...  
S 2318 10586 02300 -531 ...  
S 2608 11996 02000 -601 ...  
S 3160 13794 01500 -573 ...  
S 3460 15212 01200 -569 ...  
S 3693 16262 01000 -559 ...  
S 3818 17032 00900 -558 ...  
S 3931 17782 00800 -561 ...  
S 4020 18192 00750 -579 ...  
S 4092 18426 00700 -573 ...  
S 4242 19604 00600 -580 ...

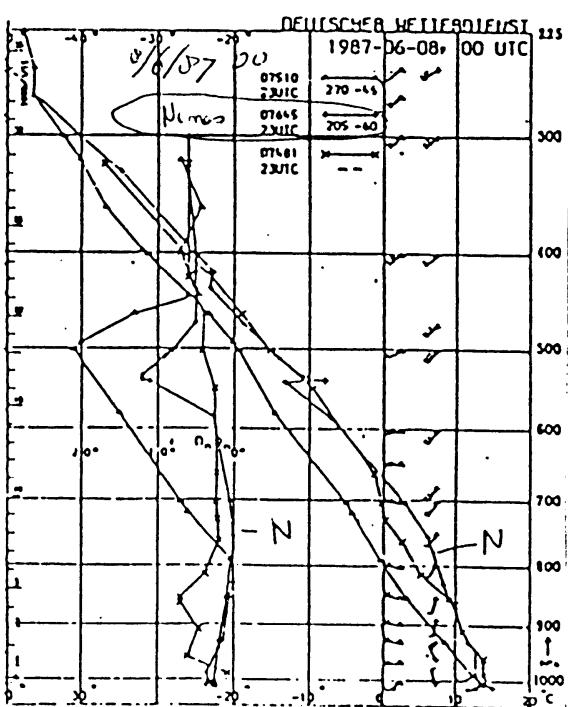


STATION DE NIMES  
CRA E8/2 031487060412207643A2  
H Z P T U R TD  
AAAAAAA  
C 0000 00042 10120 0270 040 081 0122  
C 0044 00248 09908 0229 043 081 0104  
C 0120 00570 09546 0200 034 073 0106  
C 0231 01038 09016 0173 044 067 0031  
C 0483 02234 07841 0100 073 073 0060  
C 0734 03416 04787 0004 092 054 -004  
C 0843 04046 04272 -036 071 033 -081  
C 1035 04884 05436 -074 067 025 -126  
C 1073 05068 05504 -090 079 028 -118  
C 1129 05342 05313 -107 038 018 -176  
C 1329 06360 04445 -182 035 010 -249  
C 1418 06834 04359 -197 044 008 -287  
S 0024 00164 10000 0244 042 081 0104  
S 0129 00410 09500 0176 034 081 0100  
S 0182 00840 09250 0174 033 073 0081  
S 0234 01074 09000 0173 045 062 0052  
S 0337 01558 08500 0141 034 064 0049  
S 0444 02068 06000 0110 049 071 0055  
S 0560 02402 07500 0069 081 067 0038  
S 0680 03166 07000 0025 084 057 0007  
S 0804 03762 06500 -020 080 040 -050  
S 0934 04394 06000 -034 076 031 -092  
S 1222 05802 05000 -143 058 014 -204

## Radiosonde Nîmes: 7 June 1987 and 8 June 1981

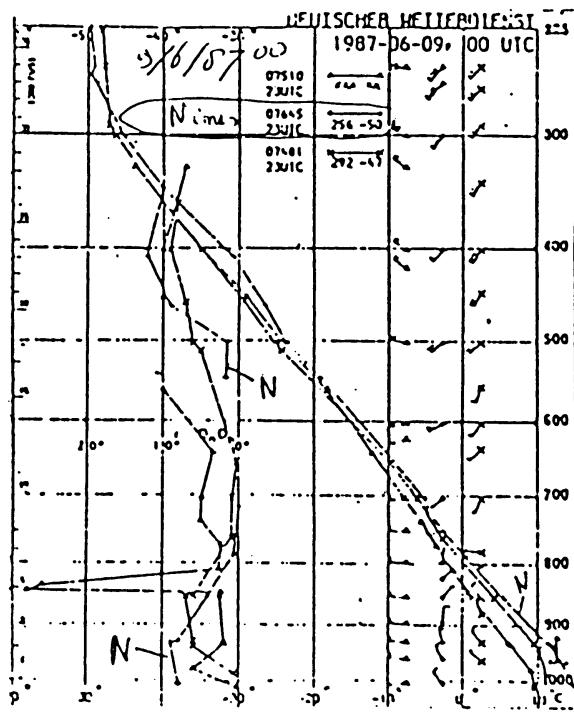


STATION DE NÎMES  
CRA E8/2 031687060712207645A4  
H Z P T U R TD  
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA  
C 0000 00062 10103 0200 047 094 0134  
C 0139 00436 09444 0144 079 078 0110  
C 0201 00912 09145 0150 072 071 0101  
C 0322 01456 08372 0109 070 043 0058  
C 0374 01476 08330 0113 075 009 0072  
C 0628 02494 07207 0062 079 066 0024  
C 0773 03426 06387 0004 097 039 0002  
C 1124 05306 05188 -094 089 031 -111  
C 1150 05633 05101 -122 067 023 -130  
C 1164 05633 05101 -122 067 023 -130  
C 1172 05750 05027 -127 083 023 -149  
C 1273 06232 04717 -139 054 013 -223  
C 1444 07036 04236 -202 047 012 -247  
C 1989 09452 02933 -400 032 002 -459  
C 2441 11708 02144 -584 ... ...  
C 2635 12640 01847 -608 ... ...  
C 2743 13180 01694 -615 ... ...  
C 2943 14174 01446 -554 ... ...  
C 3747-18870 00689 -573 ... ...  
C 4013 20448 00535 -534 ... ...  
C 4543 24348 00285 -529 ... ...  
T 2435 12640 01847 -608 ... ...  
S 0022 00150 10000 0184 049 094 0129  
S 0127 00384 07300 0149 080 090 0113  
S 0179 00814 07250 0148 074 084 0102  
S 0230 01046 07000 0142 049 078 0086  
S 0337 01522 08500 0110 074 071 0045  
S 0443 02032 08000 0094 077 072 0057  
S 0537 02366 07500 0080 082 073 0051  
S 0675 03132 07000 0043 045 043 0020  
S 0793 03732 04500 -002 093 035 -010  
S 0910 04370 06000 -035 093 045 -045  
S 1180 05790 05000 -131 080 022 -159  
S 1532 07458 04000 -234 065 009 -282  
S 1939 09498 03000 -387 053 002 -447  
S 2229 10722 02500 -498 ... ...  
S 2329 12142 02000 -591 ... ...  
S 2878 13940 01500 -578 ... ...  
S 3168 15352 01200 -570 ... ...  
S 3374 16504 01000 -567 ... ...  
S 3483 17174 00900 -569 ... ...  
S 3607 17920 00800 -556 ... ...  
S 3674 18332 00750 -553 ... ...  
S 3750 18768 00700 -570 ... ...  
S 3902 19754 00600 -554 ... ...  
S 4074 20916 00500 -540 ... ...  
S 4288 22344 00400 -533 ... ...  
S 4515 24206 00300 -530 ... ...

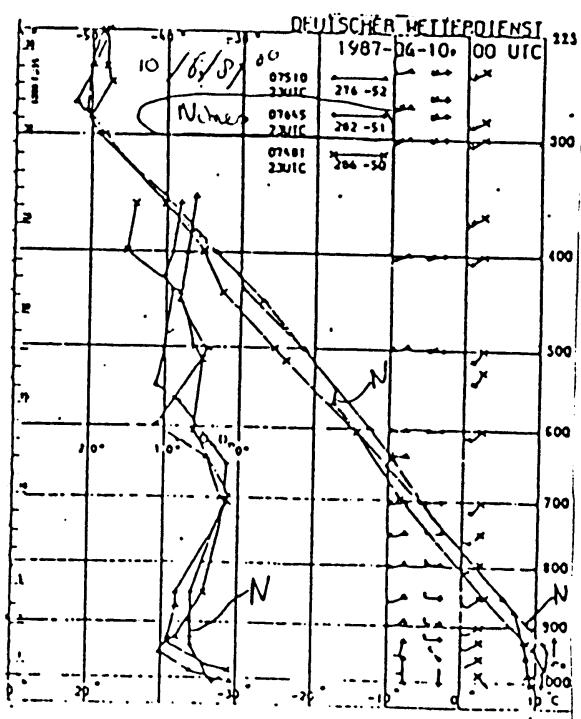


STATION DE NÎMES  
CRA E8/2 031687060812207645A4 6/6  
H Z P T U R TD  
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA  
C 0000 00062 10040 0200 042 058 0072  
C 0084 00314 09747 0147 014 030 0039  
C 0463 01356 08372 0031 077 046 0003  
C 0537 01946 07977 0011 069 035 -037  
C 0613 02216 07733 0017 042 024 -075  
C 0822 03114 06911 -024 019 008 -229  
C 1123 04434 05831 -120 013 004 -324  
C 1331 06306 04348 -203 020 003 -371  
S 0012 00096 10000 0192 042 058 0059  
S 0158 00326 07300 0129 053 052 0035  
S 0229 00752 07250 0111 057 051 0029  
S 0298 00980 09000 0091 043 050 0024  
S 0433 01450 04300 0047 074 046 0004  
S 0551 01942 08000 0011 049 035 -040  
S 0667 02462 07500 0000 039 019 -123  
S 0798 03012 07000 -023 024 011 -201  
S 0933 03394 06500 -043 017 006 -275  
S 1073 04214 04000 -107 019 003 -298  
S 1344 05398 05000 -171 023 004 -333

Radiosonde Nîmes:  
9 June 1987 and 10 June 1981

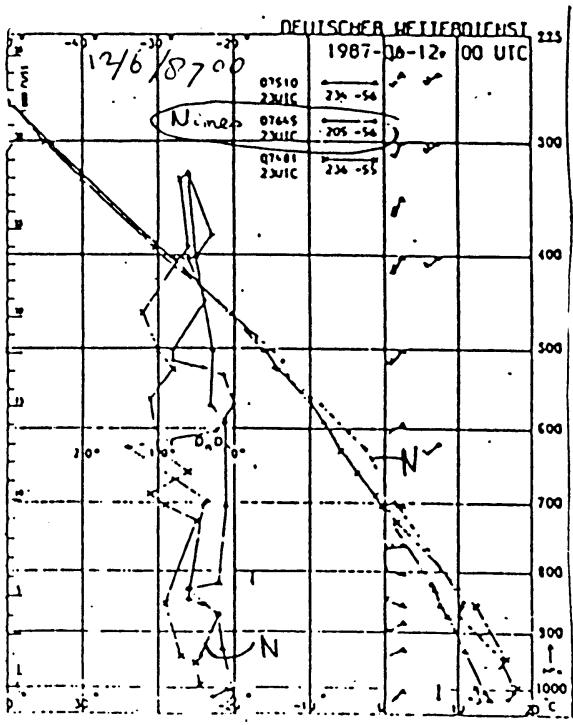
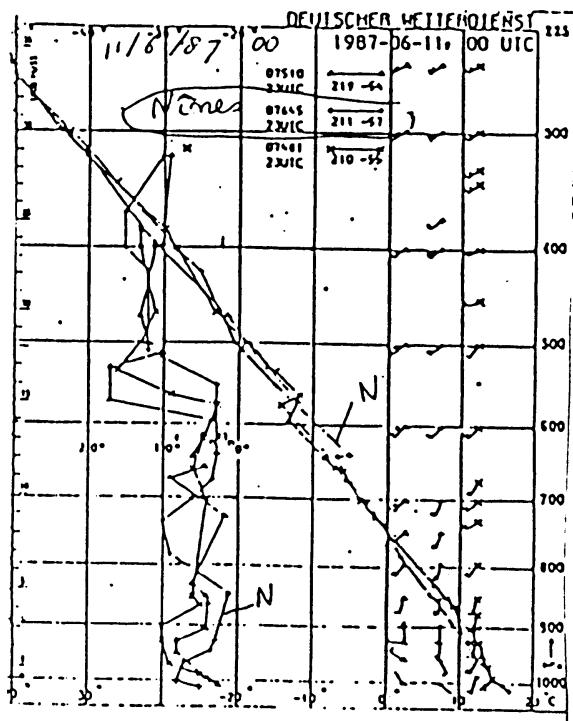


STATION DE NÎMES  
CRA E8/2 032067061012207645A2 5/6  
H Z P T U R TD  
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA  
C 0000 00062 10034 0210 034 032 074 0103  
C 0013 00140 09741 0182 037 047 0034  
C 0291 01344 08342 0040 071 034 -007  
C 0516 02440 07329 -047 086 0034-066  
C 0530 02804 07178 -060 076 0034-094  
C 0572 02910 07080 -051 060 022 -114  
C 0703 03568 06491 -087 042 013 -190  
C 0823 04226 05973 -141 040 006 -247  
C 1073 05538 03012 -220 027 003 -358  
C 1411 07418 03454 -332 033 003 -393  
C 1561 08428 03381 -400 059 002 -448  
C 1607 09420 02787 -502 ...  
C 1647 09404 02789 -503 ...  
C 2098 11034 02247 -477 ...  
C 2201 11280 02047 -465 ...  
C 2227 13476 01551 -487 ...  
C 2327 18280 00743 -544 ...  
S 0005 00090 10000 0199 034 032 0044  
S 0082 00526 09500 0144 044 047 0023  
S 0121 00750 09250 0122 044 044 0015  
S 0141 00778 09000 0099 032 044 0005  
S 0240 01430 08300 0052 064 043 -007  
S 0368 01942 08000 0008 073 036 -035  
S 0478 02436 07500 -033 073 031 -065  
S 0589 02998 07000 -057 054 019 -131  
S 0700 03576 06500 -087 043 013 -190  
S 0816 04192 06000 -137 040 008 -244  
S 1076 05354 05000 -222 027 003 -361  
S 1347 07140 04000 -321 044 002 -398  
S 1702 09134 03000 -464 ...  
S 1797 10320 02500 -563 ...  
S 2344 11279 01446 -616 ...



STATION DE NÎMES  
CRA E8/2 032267061012207645A2  
H Z P T U R TD  
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA  
C 0000 00062 10073 0210 032 074 0107  
C 0077 00404 09674 0148 067 076 0089  
C 0151 00750 09289 0114 086 076 0093  
C 0320 01524 08457 0053 085 022 0032  
C 0339 01600 08342 0063 075 012 0016  
C 0374 01734 08242 0040 085 025 0024  
C 0432 01946 08014 0014 085 047 0000  
C 0431 02040 07939 0035 073 044 -011  
C 0466 02184 07797 0031 084 051 0007  
C 0493 03144 06419 -039 082 033 -065  
C 0750 03400 06699 -060 067 024 -111  
C 0901 04088 04129 -112 082 021 -136  
C 0939 04268 05988 -113 063 017 -167  
C 1034 04722 05643 -124 073 019 -162  
C 1110 05086 05380 -139 053 012 -214  
C 1322 06034 04743 -198 071 011 -237  
C 1398 06370 04531 -233 079 010 -261  
C 1427 06500 04451 -227 059 008 -283  
C 1590 07220 04032 -267 031 003 -364  
C 1678 07578 03829 -222 030 002 -402  
C 2003 09118 03077 -400 027 001 -516  
C 2557 11826 02038 -566 ...  
C 2752 12806 01745 -546 ...  
C 3003 14110 01422 -534 ...  
C 3135 14832 01270 -571 ...  
C 3448 16404 00963 -512 ...  
C 3480 16792 00937 -482 ...  
C 3614 17432 00824 -526 ...  
C 4057 20536 00524 -534 ...  
C 4339 22680 00378 -505 ...  
T 2357 11826 02038 -566 ...  
T 3614 17632 00824 -526 ...  
S 0014 00124 10000 0198 054 078 0102  
S 0110 00540 09500 0132 074 074 0090  
S 0158 01784 09230 0110 084 076 0087  
S 0205 01012 09000 0091 083 067 0063  
S 0309 01444 08500 0040 083 058 0034  
S 0435 01978 08000 0017 083 043 -006  
S 0534 02500 07500 0016 084 044 -009  
S 0672 03052 07000 -032 080 034 -062  
S 0801 03634 06500 -078 047 022 -125  
S 0935 04232 06000 -112 064 017 -167  
S 1234 05438 05000 -172 065 012 -222  
S 1603 07276 04000 -270 031 003 -390  
S 2040 09292 03000 -413 ...  
S 2296 10508 02500 -492 ...  
S 2378 11744 02000 -568 ...  
S 2939 13770 01500 -544 ...  
S 3199 15192 01200 -543 ...  
S 3407 14370 01000 -516 ...  
S 3523 17058 00900 -494 ...  
S 3643 17822 00800 -518 ...  
S 3703 18240 00750 -526 ...  
S 3769 18666 00700 -530 ...  
S 3924 19664 00600 -518 ...  
S 4102 20436 00500 -517 ...  
S 4293 22304 00400 -517 ...

## Radiosonde Nîmes: 11 June 1987 and 12 June 1981



STATION DE NÎMES  
CRA E8/2 032787061212-07645A2 12/6  
H I P T U R TD  
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA  
C 0000 00062 10120 0237 050 094 0144  
C 0113 01148 08920 0140 072 073 1090  
C 0371 01912 08141 0041 080 033 0049  
C 0441 02320 07749 0079 052 003 -012  
C 0752 03678 06334 -013 074 039 -053  
C 0825 04026 06273 -023 042 021 1134  
C 1134 05340 03168 -111 032 010 -238  
C 1341 06402 04612 -183 042 012 -237  
C 1559 07402 04023 -274 053 005 -339  
C 1642 07782 03817 -283 041 003 -373  
C 1778 09344 03033 -400 038 002 -486  
C 2044 09752 02676 -429 ... ...  
S 0019 00166 10000 0241 050 094 0130  
S 0098 00610 09500 0191 039 086 0109  
S 0137 00838 09750 0169 064 086 0105  
S 0177 01072 05000 0147 072 084 0097  
S 0288 01552 08520 0114 074 073 0069  
S 0403 02056 08000 0285 069 060 0031  
S 0518 02586 07500 0260 032 040 -031  
S 0639 03148 07600 022 064 042 -035  
S 0765 03744 06300 -017 068 033 -069  
S 0900 04378 04000 -042 041 019 -153  
S 1209 05074 03000 -133 042 011 -235  
S 1568 07446 04000 -273 053 003 -340  
S 2003 09464 03000 -407 ... ...

Radiosonde Nîmes:  
17 June 1987 and 18 June 1981

NIVEAU CARACTÉRISTIQUES					NIVEAU STANDARD					ALTITUDES PRINCIPALES					VENT THOPAPOSE				
1	2	3	P	T	1	2	3	P	T	1	2	3	Z	DD	FF	10	11	12	
mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	dam	dam	dam	Z	DD	FF	
Sol.	00069	10157	-197	41				00156	10181	41									
00060	09246	-163	51					00150	10199	41									
00156	0F570	-011	72					01020	09000	-125	56								
02326	0F779	-011	57					01550	08500	-105	57								
02424	0F5C9	-007	47					01570	08000	-005	80								
11111	11111	111	11					11111	07500	111	11								
10242	09242	-512	11					11111	07000	111	11								
11-23	02021	-159	11					11111	06500	111	11								
15263	0M501	-512	11					11111	06000	111	11								
1-217	0F511	-007	11					11111	05000	111	11								
16253	0L027	-513	11					11111	04000	111	11								
16512	0L053	-501	11					11111	03000	111	11								
17671	0L082	-528	11					11111	02500	111	11								
THOPAPOSE								11012	02000	-56	11								
11	12	13	P	T	14	15	U	16	17	18	19	20	Z	DD	FF	10	11	12	
			mm	mm			mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	dam	dam	dam	Z	DD	FF	
11733	0L017	-579	11					16085	0150	-516	11								
								15371	0120	-505	11								
								15551	0100	-502	11								
								17120	0090	-518	11								

STATION DE NIMES									
CRA E/2		033787041AD0207645A2							
H	Z	P	T	U	R	TD	W	S	D
0	0000	000002	10150	0137	068	063	0098		
C	0011	00108	10094	0140	065	055	0074		
C	0040	00228	09752	0150	061	052	0074		
C	0387	01814	08213	0030	081	003	0006		
C	0351	02464	07380	0010	057	032	-059		
C	0749	03534	06244	-054	067	026	-101		
C	0840	04072	04184	-088	051	016	-170		
C	0973	04494	03854	-122	061	015	-181		
C	1028	04724	03660	-126	047	012	-213		
C	1564	07012	01475	-265	030	003	-384		
C	2003	08934	03173	-600	031	002	-462		
C	2464	11292	02215	-591					
C	2519	11598	02110	-593					
C	2575	11930	01975	-541					
C	2817	13446	01582	-515					
C	3053	14994	01244	-550					
C	3209	16004	01043	-521					
C	3319	16750	00567	-541					
C	3443	17340	00834	-497					
C	3614	18740	00697	-556					
C	3479	19118	00457	-530					
C	3769	19430	00606	-557					
C	4053	21394	00460	-532					
T	2469	11292	02215	-591					
T	3614	18740	00497	-558					
S	0030	00186	10000	0144	041	063	0071		
S	0130	00618	09500	0117	041	055	0044		
S	0181	00460	09250	0099	046	032	0036		
S	0231	01064	09000	0082	049	032	0028		
S	0329	01536	08500	0045	076	047	0006		
S	0429	02030	08000	0023	040	045	-006		
S	0520	02248	07300	0006	060	031	-043		
S	0673	03098	06700	-034	046	027	-093		
S	0799	03482	06500	-058	061	023	-121		
S	0927	04304	06000	-103	055	015	-178		
S	1244	05684	05000	-181	039	007	-207		
S	1642	07320	04000	-249	038	003	-387		
S	2085	09318	03000	-429					
S	2333	10522	02500	-528					
S	2572	11932	02000	-544					
S	2870	13792	01500	-532					
S	3085	15224	01200	-538					
B	3268	16400	01000	-532					
S	3369	17078	00900	-521					
S	3484	17842	00800	-504					
S	3547	18244	00750	-529					
S	3610	18712	00700	-557					
S	3779	19644	00600	-555					
S	3970	20834	00500	-544					

STATION DE MINES  
 CRV E8/2 047387061800207645V2  
 H Z P DD FF  
 VVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVV  
 C 00000 0060 . .... 340 003  
 C 0190 00970 . .... 327 011  
 C 0410 02050 . .... 359 010  
 C 0510 02500 . .... 324 011  
 C 1710 07770 . .... 292 035  
 C 2480 11530 . .... 293 042  
 C 3280 15900 . .... 294 011  
 C 0030 . .... 10000 338 004  
 C 0130 . .... 09500 332 008  
 C 0181 . .... 09250 328 010  
 C 0231 . .... 09000 332 011  
 C 0329 . .... 08500 347 011  
 C 0429 . .... 08000 353 010  
 C 0550 . .... 07500 323 012  
 C 0673 . .... 07000 317 014  
 C 0799 . .... 06500 311 016  
 C 0927 . .... 06000 304 018  
 C 1248 . .... 05000 302 024  
 C 1642 . .... 04000 294 034  
 C 2083 . .... 03000 297 041  
 C 2332 . .... 02500 255 061  
 C 2572 . .... 02000 292 029  
 C 2670 . .... 01500 266 029  
 C 3045 . .... 01200 260 029

Radiosonde Nîmes: 19 June 1987 and 20 June 1981

50

STATION DE NIMES										STATION DE NIMES										STATION DE NIMES															
CRA E8/2 033987061900207645A2					CRV E8/2 067787061900207645V2					CRA E8/2 034087061912207645A2					CRV E8/2 067987061912207645V2					CRA E8/2 034087061912207645A2					CRV E8/2 067987061912207645V2										
H	Z	P	T	U	R	TD	H	Z	P	TD	FF	H	Z	P	TD	H	Z	P	TD	FF	H	Z	P	TD	H	Z	P	TD	FF						
C	0000	00042	10074	0154	047	070	0093	C	0000	00040	....	360	002	C	0000	00042	10037	0141	086	017	0137	C	0000	00040	....	240	004	C	0000	00040	....	240	004		
C	0043	00324	09764	0154	057	059	0072	C	0375	01470	....	334	007	C	0143	07858	02040	0094	100	044	0098	C	0174	08850	....	236	006	C	0143	07858	02040	0094	100		
C	0543	02454	07540	0000	072	024	004	C	0535	02570	....	281	008	C	0427	01430	08111	0040	079	037	0032	C	0434	02090	....	304	010	C	0427	01430	08111	0040	079		
C	0549	02644	07346	0026	052	032	-062	C	0595	02870	....	308	013	C	0449	01904	08038	0036	087	009	0039	C	1234	03420	....	283	023	C	0449	01904	08038	0036	087		
C	0749	03420	06487	-021	073	034	-061	C	0875	04160	....	317	019	C	0482	02026	07918	0046	088	003	0013	C	2054	09470	....	273	019	C	0482	02026	07918	0046	088		
C	1091	04990	05473	-100	062	020	-158	C	1275	05930	....	282	019	C	0840	03490	06397	-043	097	041	-043	C	2424	11290	....	293	023	C	0840	03490	06397	-043	097		
C	1224	05548	03063	-135	072	019	-174	C	2325	11320	....	334	034	C	1092	04434	05692	-129	067	017	-172	C	3224	13410	....	298	016	C	1092	04434	05692	-129	067		
C	1511	06916	04239	-228	042	004	-324	C	2425	12750	....	293	022	C	1200	05110	05347	-144	090	021	-154	C	3484	16770	....	329	005	C	1200	05110	05347	-144	090		
C	1578	07270	06868	-555	040	045	001	C	3245	15710	....	309	009	C	1309	05530	05057	-174	067	009	-258	C	3008	....	10000	240	004	C	1309	05530	05057	-174	067		
C	2388	11434	02174	-614	034	034	001	C	3305	16040	....	293	009	C	1345	03836	04854	-143	043	004	-276	C	0123	....	01500	234	007	C	1345	03836	04854	-143	043		
C	2460	11746	02040	-623	034	034	001	C	3545	17400	....	321	004	C	1546	04855	04229	-244	033	004	-354	C	0181	....	01750	237	006	C	1546	04855	04229	-244	033		
C	2551	12208	01920	-574	034	034	001	C	3643	17810	....	001	004	C	1947	08420	03198	-400	036	002	-491	C	0230	....	00900	249	007	C	1947	08420	03198	-400	036		
C	3077	14400	01316	-529	034	034	001	C	3703	18150	....	004	004	C	2126	06952	02610	-448	000	000	000	C	0332	....	00500	273	008	C	2126	06952	02610	-448	000		
C	3470	16464	00935	-553	034	034	001	C	3723	18240	....	336	004	C	2293	10472	02496	-494	000	000	000	C	0459	....	00000	304	010	C	2293	10472	02496	-494	000		
C	3504	16672	00923	-530	034	034	001	C	3825	18820	....	292	004	C	2410	11382	02174	-449	000	000	000	C	0394	....	007500	300	011	C	2410	11382	02174	-449	000		
C	3577	17270	06088	-555	034	034	001	C	3905	19240	....	348	004	C	3044	14304	01388	-542	000	000	000	C	0731	....	007000	294	011	C	3044	14304	01388	-542	000		
C	3746	18430	00725	-552	034	034	001	C	3963	19720	....	103	004	C	3570	16746	00919	-528	000	000	000	C	0845	....	004500	291	012	C	3570	16746	00919	-528	000		
C	3857	18800	00648	-524	034	034	001	C	4245	21320	....	023	005	C	T	2293	10472	02496	-494	000	000	000	C	1003	....	00000	289	015	C	T	2293	10472	02496	-494	000
C	4020	19730	00592	-570	034	034	001	C	4273	21680	....	042	003	C	S	0004	00042	00102	0158	046	007	0134	C	1331	....	002000	286	013	C	S	0004	00042	00102	0158	046
C	4141	20494	00523	-542	034	034	001	C	4255	22670	....	002	004	C	S	0123	00326	00500	0117	074	004	0112	C	1462	....	004000	294	014	C	S	0123	00326	00500	0117	074
C	4231	21504	00448	-573	034	034	001	C	4365	23120	....	053	004	C	S	0141	00748	02930	0059	100	063	0098	C	2048	....	003000	274	020	C	S	0141	00748	02930	0059	100
C	4232	21508	00428	-534	034	034	001	C	4374	23460	....	001	003	C	S	0230	00974	00900	0063	070	002	0082	C	2290	....	002500	286	013	C	S	0230	00974	00900	0063	070
C	4233	21508	00400	-504	034	034	001	C	4374	23460	....	001	003	C	S	0332	01446	06500	0058	094	064	0049	C	2594	....	002000	293	012	C	S	0332	01446	06500	0058	094
C	4240	21508	00400	-504	034	034	001	C	4375	23460	....	001	003	C	S	0459	01942	04000	0052	084	059	0030	C	2959	....	001500	293	010	C	S	0459	01942	04000	0052	084
C	4241	21508	00400	-504	034	034	001	C	4376	23460	....	001	003	C	S	0731	03020	07000	-020	092	043	-032	C	3218	....	01200	297	014	C	S	0731	03020	07000	-020	092
C	4242	21508	00400	-504	034	034	001	C	4377	23460	....	001	003	C	S	0845	03604	06300	-054	093	037	-061	C	3442	....	01000	323	007	C	S	0845	03604	06300	-054	093
C	4243	21508	00400	-504	034	034	001	C	4378	23460	....	001	003	C	S	1003	04230	06000	-100	072	022	-135	C	1662	....	02724	04000	-279	C	S	1003	04230	06000	-100	072
C	4244	21508	00400	-504	034	034	001	C	4379	23460	....	001	003	C	S	2048	09234	03000	-434	000	000	000	C	2290	....	10440	02500	-494	C	S	2048	09234	03000	-434	000
C	4245	21508	00400	-504	034	034	001	C	4380	23460	....	001	003	C	S	2291	11734	02000	-446	000	000	000	C	2957	....	13804	01500	-530	C	S	2291	11734	02000	-446	000
C	4246	21508	00400	-504	034	034	001	C	4381	23460	....	001	003	C	S	2958	11940	02000	-446	000	000	000	C	3218	....	15236	01200	-534	C	S	2958	11940	02000	-446	000
C	4247	21508	00400	-504	034	034	001	C	4382	23460	....	001	003	C	S	3219	15238	01200	-502	000	000	000	C	3442	....	16432	01000	-547	C	S	3219	15238	01200	-502	000
C	4248	21508	00400	-504	034	034	001	C	4383	23460	....	001	003	C	S	3443	16432	01000	-547	000	000	000	C	3500	....	17108	09000	-522	C	S	3443	16432	01000	-547	000
C	4249	21508	00400	-504	034	034	001	C	4384	23460	....	001	003	C	S	3500	17108	09000	-522	000	000	000	C	3608	....	17842	08000	-524	C	S	3500	17108	09000	-522	000
C	4250	21508	00400	-504	034	034	001	C	4385	23460	....	001	003	C	S	3608	17842</																		



## Radiosonde Nîmes: 23 June 1987 and 24 June 1981

STATION DE NIMES	STATION DE NIMES	STATION DE NIMES	STATION DE NIMES
CRA E8/2 034987062400207645A2	CRV E8/2 06477062400207645V2	H I P T U R TD	H I P T U R TD
000000042 10157 0193 063 090 0127	00000 00640 ..... 360 001	000000042 10128 0241 034 045 0090	00000 00640 ..... 360 006
0045 00238 09728 0197 063 083 0125	00120 00450 ..... 356 013	00043 02014 09953 0231 034 043 0073	0108 00570 ..... 338 010
0137 00678 09453 0183 039 081 0103	00440 02080 ..... 347 010	0220 00903 09185 0166 046 0050	0248 02080 ..... 011 008
0376 01742 08316 00982 082 026 0063	00640 02830 ..... 317 011	0382 01732 06327 0090 078 030 0055	0708 03320 ..... 353 003
0743 03214 06966 0023 050 032 -070	00640 03670 ..... 327 009	0394 01768 04268 0084 068 011 0029	0628 03910 ..... 324 004
1132 05112 05466 -078 074 024 -134	01420 06540 ..... 280 017	0417 01866 08171 0117 031 004 0019	1628 07630 ..... 249 013
1264 05948 05074 -135 058 015 -200	2410 11110 ..... 299 019	0436 01968 08092 0112 034 039 -023	2398 11490 ..... 297 014
1358 04186 04736 -178 074 014 -211	3150 14600 ..... 277 012	0435 02650 07273 0024 062 036 -054	3198 15730 ..... 280 004
1424 07370 04053 -242 023 004 -356	3370 15870 ..... 305 003	0927 04210 01411 -036 028 027 -109	3316 16460 ..... 257 004
2048 09301 02993 -400 033 001 -498	3410 17170 ..... 238 005	1236 05432 05101 -114 043 03 -213	3336 17870 ..... 291 003
2466 12414 01913 -614 - - -	3730 17810 ..... 304 004	1349 06202 04746 -143 039 008 -267	3458 18310 ..... 181 002
3052 14550 01420 -552 - - -	4050 19510 ..... 042 003	1949 09340 03042 -006 048 001 -466	4138 21700 ..... 075 003
3244 15232 01220 -577 - - -	4210 20400 ..... 011 003	2102 11332 02284 -561 - - -	4398 23470 ..... 123 006
3295 15516 C1168 -555 - - -	4280 20830 ..... 086 003	2250 12476 01687 -555 - - -	5 0031 ..... 10000 354 007
4014 19216 00445 -532 - - -	4410 21500 ..... 103 002	2793 14276 01117 -553 - - -	6 0155 ..... 09500 342 010
4152 20305 00571 -556 - - -	5 0030 ..... 10000 359 004	3410 16336 05998 -563 - - -	5 0207 ..... 09250 347 009
4325 21142 00463 -525 - - -	6 0128 ..... 09500 356 013	3568 17660 06282 -515 - - -	6 0254 ..... 09000 000 008
4525 22078 00419 -559 - - -	6 0174 ..... 09250 355 012	3825 20550 05274 -119 - - -	6 0346 ..... 08500 006 008
T 2666 12114 01913 -614 - - -	6 0226 ..... 09000 354 012	4263 22222 06411 -615 - - -	6 0457 ..... 08000 002 008
S 0030 00194 :00200 0156 063 090 0123	6 0333 ..... 08500 351 011	4506 23830 03022 -502 - - -	6 0578 ..... 07500 358 007
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S 0174 00644 09230 0129 062 061 0095	6 0577 ..... 07500 327 011	S 0031 00172 10000 0239 035 045 0075	6 0831 ..... 06500 324 006
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S 0448 02042 06000 0077 079 063 0042	6 1004 ..... 06000 320 010	S 0254 01076 09000 0193 053 034 0037	6 1423 ..... 04000 290 013
S 0377 02412 07500 0054 072 054 0007	6 1285 ..... 05000 302 013	S 0348 01338 02500 0107 071 047 0056	6 2017 ..... 03000 293 016
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S 0476 03748 06300 -014 050 026 -105	6 2044 ..... 03000 302 016	S 0578 02598 07500 0075 044 038 -040	6 2551 ..... 02000 293 017
1006 04400 06000 -057 036 023 -131	6 2319 ..... 02500 300 018	S 0703 03142 07000 0036 043 031 -075	6 2841 ..... 01500 265 013
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S 1445 07444 04000 -230 033 004 -366	6 2974 ..... 01500 288 012	S 0945 04372 06000 -048 054 024 -123	6 3353 ..... 01000 262 006
S 2044 09492 03000 -379 033 001 -500	6 3263 ..... 01200 298 010	S 1246 05804 05000 -124 041 011 -231	6 3462 ..... 00900 279 004
S 2319 10712 02500 -496 - - -	6 3483 ..... 01000 283 005	S 1423 07464 04000 -257 040 004 -353	6 3576 ..... 00800 273 002
S 2413 12136 02000 -597 - - -	6 3612 ..... 00900 258 005	S 2017 09480 03000 -411 - - -	6 3647 ..... 00750 197 002
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