

FINAL REPORT TO THE
BOEING COMPANY
for
PURCHASE CONTRACT NO. HV1881

by

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Final Report from the University of Washington
Department of Atmospheric Sciences, Cloud and Aerosol Research Group,
to the Boeing Company, Defense Space Group, on Purchase Contract No. HV1881
Period: 19 April 1993 through January 1994.
Report Prepared by Dr. Alan Waggoner and Professor Peter V. Hobbs

Purpose of Flight Test Series

A new instrument, the Boeing Enhanced Mode Lidar, measures true air speed by detecting the doppler shift of light scattered from single particles in air near the aircraft. The major purpose of this test flight series was to determine the Enhanced Mode Lidar single particle detection rate in cloud free air, especially in air with low particle concentration. At the time of this test, the range of concentration of particles of sufficient size to be detected was unknown. The performance of the enhanced mode lidar was also tested in droplet and ice crystal clouds.

To achieve the goals of this project, three flights were conducted with the University of Washington's Convair C-131A research aircraft. The flights were mostly in cloud free air over the Pacific Ocean, near the Washington coast, and over rural Eastern Washington. Flight altitudes extended up to about 13,500 ft (4100 m) and included clear air (particle scattering coefficient below 10^{-6} m^{-1}) and clouds with up to 150 cloud droplets per cm^3 and up to 1.2 ice crystals per liter. The University of Washington flight numbers for these tests were:

1593, on 4/14/93, 12:09 - 15:40
1594, on 4/20/93, 14:34 - 17:54
1595, on 4/30/93, 10:15 - 14:16

Description of Enhanced Mode Lidar

The enhanced mode lidar used in these flights included a ~100 mW, 1.06 μm , CW laser. Lenses of 1 and 2 meter focal-lengths were used to define the measurement range at different times during the flights. A single objective lens was used for both the transmitter and receiver. A 1/4 wave plate and polarization-dependent beam-splitter were used to separate the transmitted and received optical signals. Coherent signal processing was used to detect the Doppler frequency shift in the received signal. The detected coherent signal

was recorded on both a Boeing designed system, based on a high-speed digital oscilloscope, and on a commercial signal processing system developed by TSI for laser doppler velocimeter applications.

Aircraft Data Base

Aircraft instrument data is recorded on Exabyte format, 8 mm video tape with most analog data channels recorded at a 13 Hz rate, particle probe size data is recorded at a 1 Hz rate. The data is recorded in a compressed format that is not directly readable. The Cloud and Aerosol Research Group has developed a series of programs that can read these tapes and present the data in either numerical or graphical format. The tapes are archived and can be loaded onto a hard disk on request for access by ourselves or outside users. Because the data is in a custom format and requires custom readout programs, neither a back up copy of the data nor the readout programs is provided to outside users. Users can obtain access to the data by creating outside accounts that can access our computer and data base and use the readout programs.

Software is available to make the plots of aircraft flight tracks and strip charts included in this report. In addition, software is available to make X - Y plots of the relationship of two variables, numeric dumps of continuous data values versus time, plots of particle size distributions and numerical dumps of particle size distributions. The numerical output can be in a form compatible with spread sheets. In general, questions regarding the instruments should be directed to Jack Russell and questions regarding software directed to Hap Terry, both available at (206) 543-7684.

Particle size distributions from 0.1 to 20 μm in diameter are measured on the aircraft using two optical scattering instruments made by Particle Measuring Systems (PMS) of Boulder, Colorado. In both of these instruments, single particles are illuminated as they pass through the measurement volume and the light scattered during the passage of each individual particle is directed onto a solid-state photodetector. The resulting current pulses from the detector are classified into one of a series of amplitude bins corresponding to specific particle sizes. These bins are calibrated in particle diameter by passing standard diameter particles through the measurement particle detection volume. Tables 1 and 2 list the bin channel edges in terms of particle diameter.

asas channel diameter

limits (μm)

ch

FSSP-300

Size Range - 0.3 - 20.0 μm

Channel	Size (microns)
1	0.30 - 0.35
2	0.35 - 0.40
3	0.40 - 0.45
4	0.45 - 0.50
5	0.50 - 0.55
6	0.55 - 0.60
7	0.60 - 0.65
8	0.65 - 0.70
9	0.70 - 0.80
10	0.80 - 0.90
11	0.90 - 1.00
12	1.00 - 1.20
13	1.20 - 1.40
14	1.40 - 1.70
15	1.70 - 2.00
16	2.00 - 2.50
17	2.50 - 3.00
18	3.00 - 3.50
19	3.50 - 4.00
20	4.00 - 4.50
21	4.50 - 5.00
22	5.00 - 6.00
23	6.00 - 7.00
24	7.00 - 8.00
25	8.00 - 9.00
26	9.00 - 10.00
27	10.00 - 12.00
28	12.00 - 14.00
29	14.00 - 16.00
30	16.00 - 18.00
31	18.00 - 20.00

Table 1. Listing of channel edges for the ASAS and FSSP-300 particle spectrometers

Table 2. Fill times for the ASAS sample cylinder on flights 1593, 1594 and 1595.

flt1593.nobag

Thu Jan 6 10:06:24 1994

1

The times shown are when the switch was moved to FILL.
Each character following the time represents either time
spent in one of 5 states, or an event.

f FILL
s SAMPLE
. STANDBY
e EMPTY
b BAD or missing data
E EEA record
L Aerosol record (LAS, Roycol,Royco2)
A ASASP record
D difbat record
M mass monitor record
T keyboard text

One character is 1 second except for s (SAMPLE), it's
3 seconds and for b (BAD), it's 10 seconds. The event
markers don't represent any time. A + at the
end of a line means that some characters didn't fit.

flt1593 no-bag samples

```

1 121307.2 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssseeeeeeeeeeff.....+
      ALM          ALM      E      ALM          ALM T          ALM
2 121809.7 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssseeeeeeeeees
      ALM ALM          ALME          ALM      T      ALM
3 122133.9 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssseeeeeeeee+
      ALM          ALME          ALM          ALM          ALM          ALM
4 122707.8 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssseeeff.....+
      ALM ALM T          ALME          ALM          ALM T          ALM
5 123913.0 ffffffffssssssseeeeeeeeeees
      ALM
6 124011.3 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssseesf.....
      ALMALM          ALME          ALM
7 124305.9 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssseeeeeeeee.....+
      ALM ALM          ALME          ALM          ALM
8 125619.4 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssseeeeeeeeeeff.....+
      ALM          T ALME          T          ALM
9 130029.5 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssss+
      ALMT          ALME          ALM          ALM          ALM          ALM
10 131031.6 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssseeeeeeeee.....+
      ALM ALM          ALME          ALM          ALM
11 131851.7 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssseeeeeeeeees
      ALM ALM          ALME          ALM
12 132114.5 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssseeeeeeeeff.....
      ALM          ALME
13 132321.0 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssss

```

Table 2. (Continued)

The times shown are when the switch was moved to FILL. Each character following the time represents either time spent in one of 5 states, or an event.

```
f  FILL
s  SAMPLE
.  STANDBY
e  EMPTY
b  BAD or missing data
E  EEA record
L  Aerosol record (LAS, Roycol,Royco2)
A  ASASP record
D  difbat record
M  mass monitor record
T  keyboard text
```

One character is 1 second except for s (SAMPLE), it's 3 seconds and for b (BAD), it's 10 seconds. The event markers don't represent any time. A + at the end of a line means that some characters didn't fit.

flt1594 no-bag samples

[illegible]

Table 2. (Continued)

```
13 154313.5 ffffffffsssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssees
      ALM                      ALME
14 154507.7 ffffffffsssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssees.....+
      ALMALM                  ALME T                      ALM                      ALM
15 154833.8 ffffffffsssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssees
      ALM                      LME
16 155033.8 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssseeeeeeeeses.....+
      ALM ALM                  ALME                      ALM
17 155718.6 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssses
      ALM                      ALME T                      ALM
18 155940.8 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssseeeeeeees.
      ALM                      ALME
19 160125.9 ffffffffsssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssf.fseeeef.....+
      ALM                      ALME                      ALM                      ALM
20 160626.8 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssses
      ALM                      ALMET                      ALM                      ALM
21 160938.0 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssseeeesf.....+
      LM T                      ALME                      ALM                      ALM
22 161449.8 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssses
      ALM T                      ALME                      ALM
23 161723.0 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssseeeef.....+
      LM T                      ALME                      ALM                      ALM
24 162530.5 ffffffffsssssssssssssssssssssssssees
      ALMALMT                  ALME
25 162741.7 ffffffffsssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssf.....+
      ALM TALM                  ALME                      ALM                      ALM
26 163700.4 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssseef.....+
      ALM                      ALME                      ALM                      ALMT
27 164518.4 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssss
      ALM ALM                  ALME                      ALM
28 164824.5 ffffffffsssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssees
      ALM                      ALME                      ALM T ALMT ALM
29 165302.8 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssss
      ALM ALM                  ALME                      ALM                      ALM
30 165700.5 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssseef.....+
      ALM                      ALME                      ALM                      ALM
31 170259.9 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssss
      ALM                      ALME                      ALM
32 170620.3 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssss
      ALM                      ALME                      ALM                      ALM
33 171009.9 ffffffffssssssssssssssseeeeeees
      ALM ALM                  ALME
34 171143.1 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssseesf.....+
      ALM                      ALME                      ALM                      ALM
35 171625.0 ffffffffssssssssssssssseeeeeeeeeees
      ALM ALM                  ALME                      ALM
36 171918.6 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssse
      ALM                      ALME                      ALM
```


[illegible]

The times shown are when the switch was moved to FILL.
Each character following the time represents either time
spent in one of 5 states, or an event.

```
f  FILL
s  SAMPLE
.  STANDBY
e  EMPTY
b  BAD or missing data
E  EEA record
L  Aerosol record (LAS, Roycol,Royco2)
A  ASASP record
D  difbat record
M  mass monitor record
T  keyboard text
```

One character is 1 second except for s (SAMPLE), it's 3 seconds and for b (BAD), it's 10 seconds. The event markers don't represent any time. A + at the end of a line means that some characters didn't fit.

flt1595 no-bag samples

[illegible]

Table 2. (Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

```
37 122156.3 ffffffffsssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssf.....
      ALM          ALME          ALM          ALM
38 122519.5 ffffffffsssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssf.....
      ALM          ALME          ALM          ALM
39 122751.2 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssses
      ALM          ALME          ALM          ALM
40 123134.6 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssss
      ALM ALM          ALME          ALM
41 123411.1 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssss+
      ALM          ALME          ALM          ALM          ALM          ALM
42 124109.5 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssseeeeees
      ALM          T          ALME          ALM          ALM          ALM
43 124356.5 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssss+
      ALMALM          LME T          ALM          ALM          ALM          ALM
44 125114.8 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssss+
      ALMALM          ALME          ALM          ALM          ALM          ALM
45 125721.8 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssss
      ALM          ALME          LM
46 130126.1 ffffffffsssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssf.....+
      T          ALM          E          ALM          T          ALM          ALM
47 130651.6 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssseesf.
      ALM          ALME
48 130919.1 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssseeeeees.
      T ALM          ALME          ALM
49 131150.1 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssss
      TALM          ALME
50 131358.5 ffffffffsssssssssssssssssssssssssssssees
      ALM          ALM          ALME
51 131548.8 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssses....
      ALMALM          ALME          ALM          ALM
52 131900.9 ffffffffsssssssssssssssssssssssssssssees
      ALM          ALME
53 132101.9 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssss
      ALM ALM          E          ALM          ALM          ALM
54 132551.7 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssss
      ALM          ALME          ALM          ALM          ALM
55 133150.3 ffffffffsssssssssssssssssssssssssssees
      ALM          T          ALME
56 133333.4 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssseef.....+
      ALM          T          ALME          ALM          ALM
57 133920.2 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssseeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeees
      ALMT          ALME          T
58 134101.4 ffffffffsssssssssssssssssssssssssssees
      ALM          ALME
59 134306.2 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssseef.....+
      ALM          ALM          ALME          ALM          ALM
60 134701.0 ffffffffssssssssssssssssssssssssssss
      ALM          TALM          ALME T          ALM
```

4

Table 2. (Continued)

The two PMS instruments, the ASAS and the FSSP-300, differ greatly in their modes of sampling ambient particles. The ASAS samples air from a cylindrically shaped sample reservoir that is filled in about 10 seconds at discrete times. This reservoir is filled, sampled and then emptied under control of an operator. Table 3 lists the fill times and the durations of fill, sample and empty intervals. Aerosol from this sampling cylinder is at substantially lower relative humidity than ambient air because of ram-heating of the air. Hydrated particles will lose associated water and shrink in diameter. The FSSP-300 is a probe mounted under one wing of the aircraft; it samples particles in the air at ambient temperature and relative humidity.

Standard Aircraft Instrumentation

Standard measurements aboard the Convair C-131A are as follows.

Aircraft Position	Calculated from Global Positioning Satellite or Omega instruments. The aircraft position versus time can be used to produce an aircraft flight track.
Aircraft Altitude	Determined from Pressure or from the radar altimeter.
Aircraft Heading	From Omega or from a magnetic compass.
True air speed	Calculated from pitot tube pressure.
Turbulence	A measure of the energy dissipation rate. Determined from the RMS air speed fluctuations
Static Temperature	Determined from a reverse air-flow Rosemont temperature transducer.
Ice Particle Number per liter of air	Determined from single particle depolarized light scattering of 0.63 μm laser light. Data is the concentration of ice particles larger than $\sim 50 \mu\text{m}$.
Liquid Water, gm cm^{-3}	Determined from the loss of thermal energy from a heated wire exposed to impaction by cloud droplets.
Drop Rate Number per cubic cm of air	Determined from an <i>in situ</i> particle sizing probe, the FSSP300. Data is the concentration of particles larger than 3 μm in diameter as number per cm^3 .
Relative Humidity	Determined from the $\sim 3 \mu\text{m}$ optical absorption in a water vapor band. Data is constrained to values not greater than 100%.
Nephelometer	Measured value of particle scattering extinction at 0.53 μm . Periodic manually implemented zero checks detect zero drift in the instrument.

Particle Size

Particle concentration as a function of size was measured using *in situ* probes on the wing covering the particle diameter range, 0.3 - 3000 μm . Particles larger than $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$ are recorded as shadow-graph images. Particle concentration in the size range 0.01 - 3 μm diameter was also measured from bag samples collected in a 5 - 10 second interval at times selected by the science crew.

Forward Video

The image from a color video camera, looking forward through the aircraft windshield, is recorded on VHS tape during the flight.

Data in this report

The remainder of this report contains descriptions of each of the three flights. For each of the flights, the following are presented: a weather summary, a flight track for the entire flight and for each 1/2 hour, and a strip chart of the aircraft flight and meteorological variables at 1/2 hour per page.

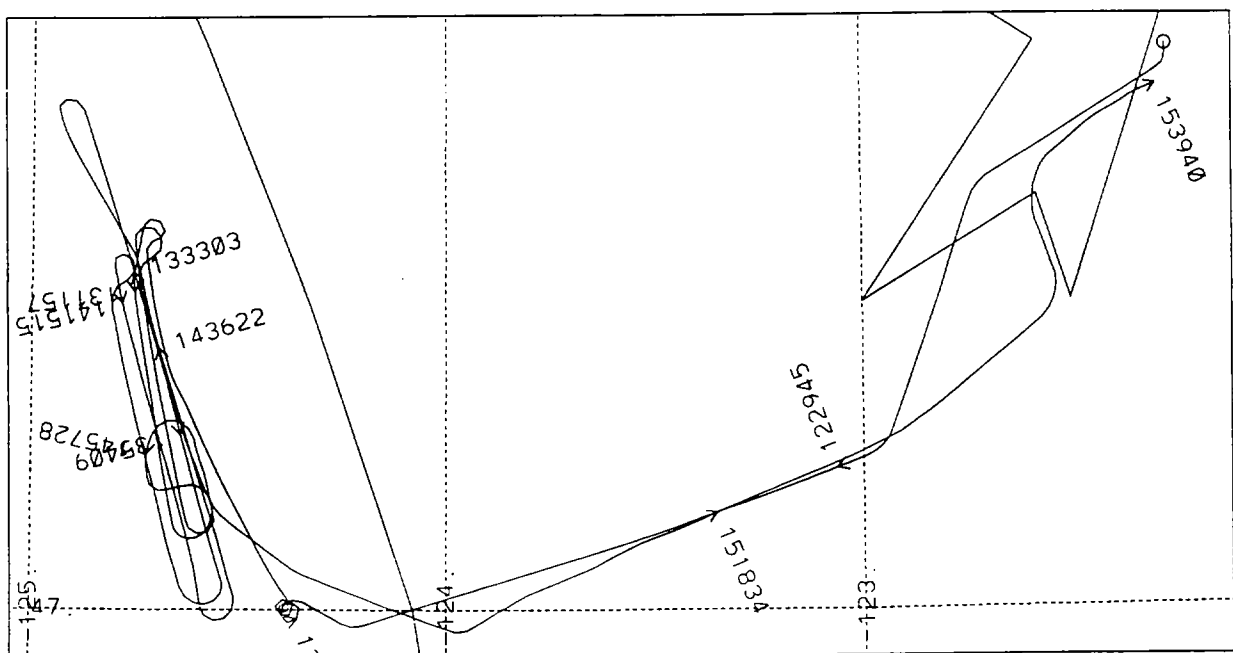
Flight 1593 on 14 April 1993

Flight Description

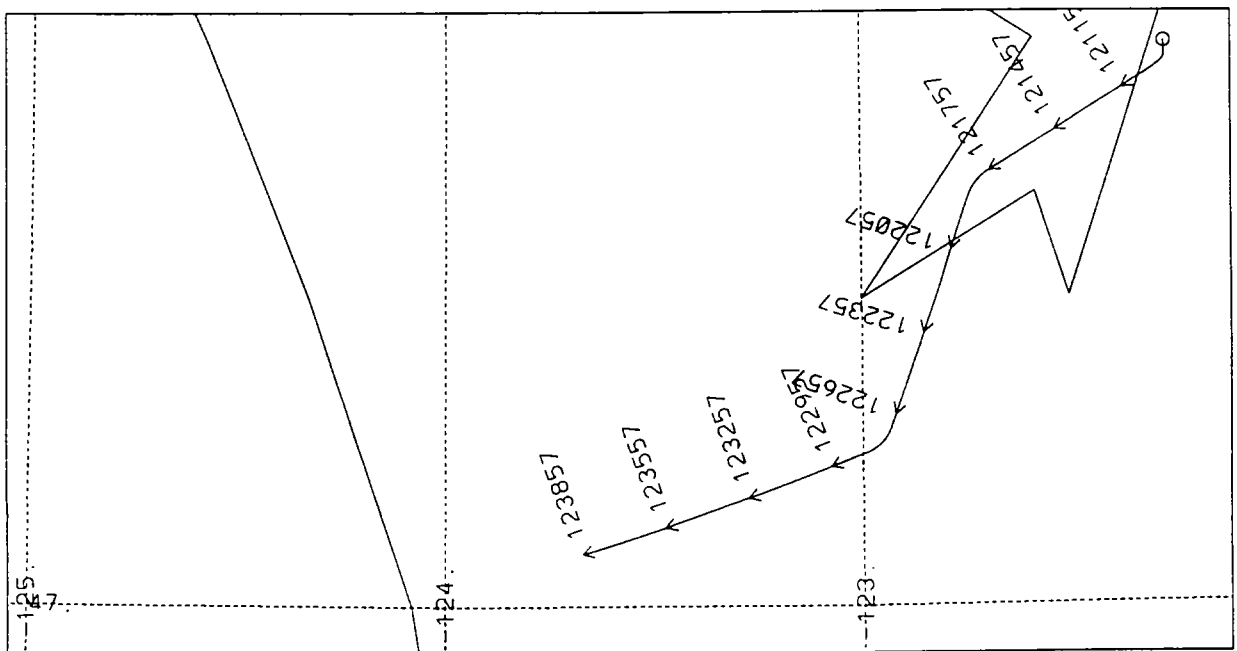
The flight began at Paine Field and headed WSW to the Pacific Coast. The major portion of this flight was conducted in a race-track pattern extending from about Aberdeen at the south to La Push at the north and about 30 miles off-shore. Segments were flown at altitudes from 300 to 9,000 feet. Most of the flight was in clear air with in-cloud intervals in the time period 1420 - 1525 during which both droplets and ice crystals were detected. The peak concentrations were ~ 6 drops per cm^3 and ~ 0.3 ice crystals per liter. Particle scattering extinction @ 530 nm was about $1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ at 500 feet and decreased to about $0.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ at 8000, $0.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ at 9000 feet, and increasing to $0.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ at 10,000 feet.

Weather

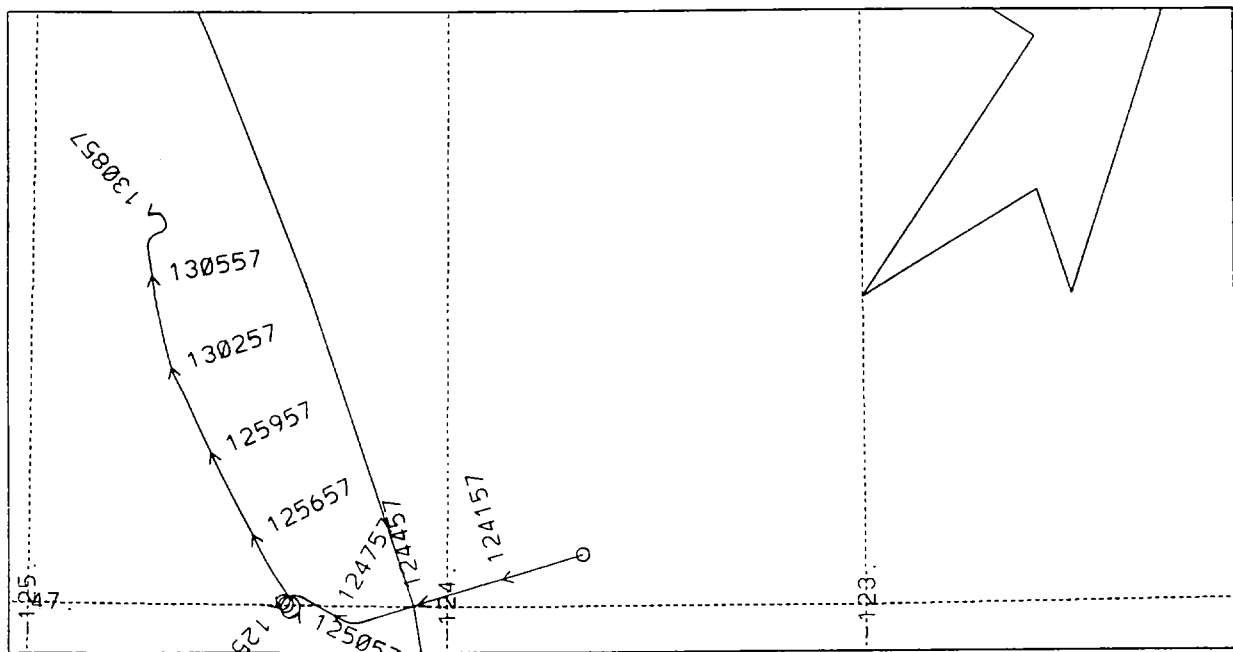
A large low-pressure center slowly approached the coast, pushing a cold front and spreading high and middle clouds in advance over the flight region. Offshore flow at mid-day at the coast became onshore flow as the coastal sea-breeze circulation temporarily dominated the synoptic gradients. A sharp upper-level ridge lay just west of the Pacific Coast at 0500 PDT and by 1700 PDT had passed inland as southwesterly flow developed aloft during the day.



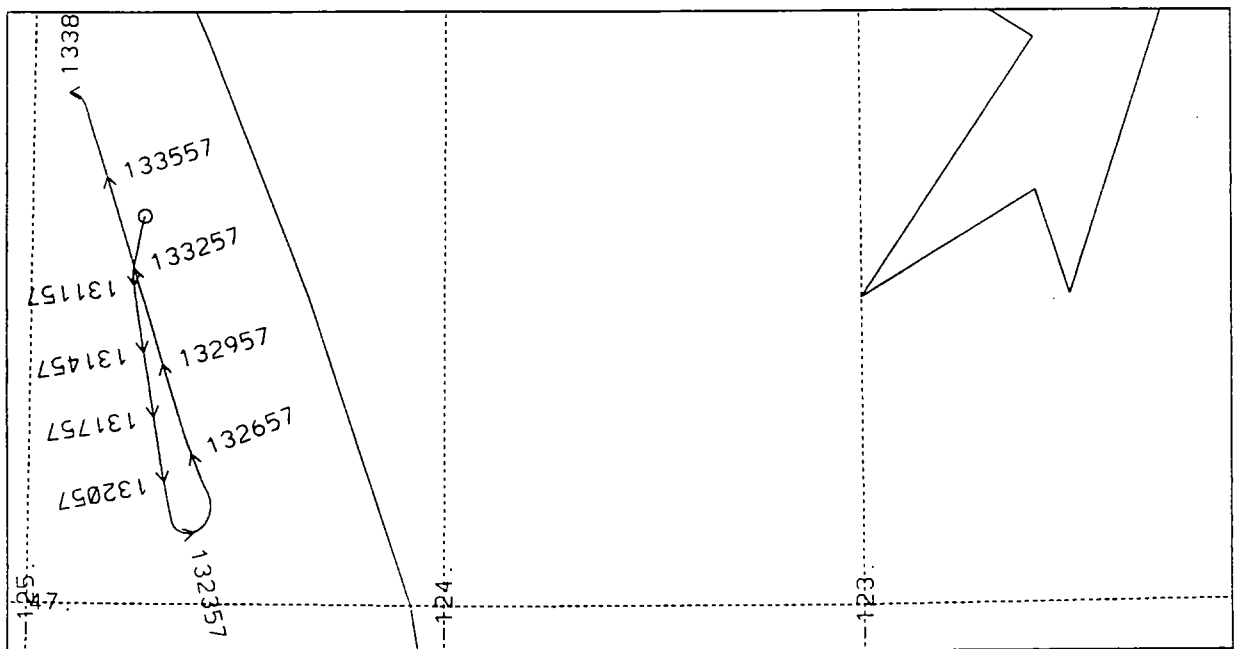
GPS track of flight 1593, 04/14/93 12:09:00 - 15:40:00



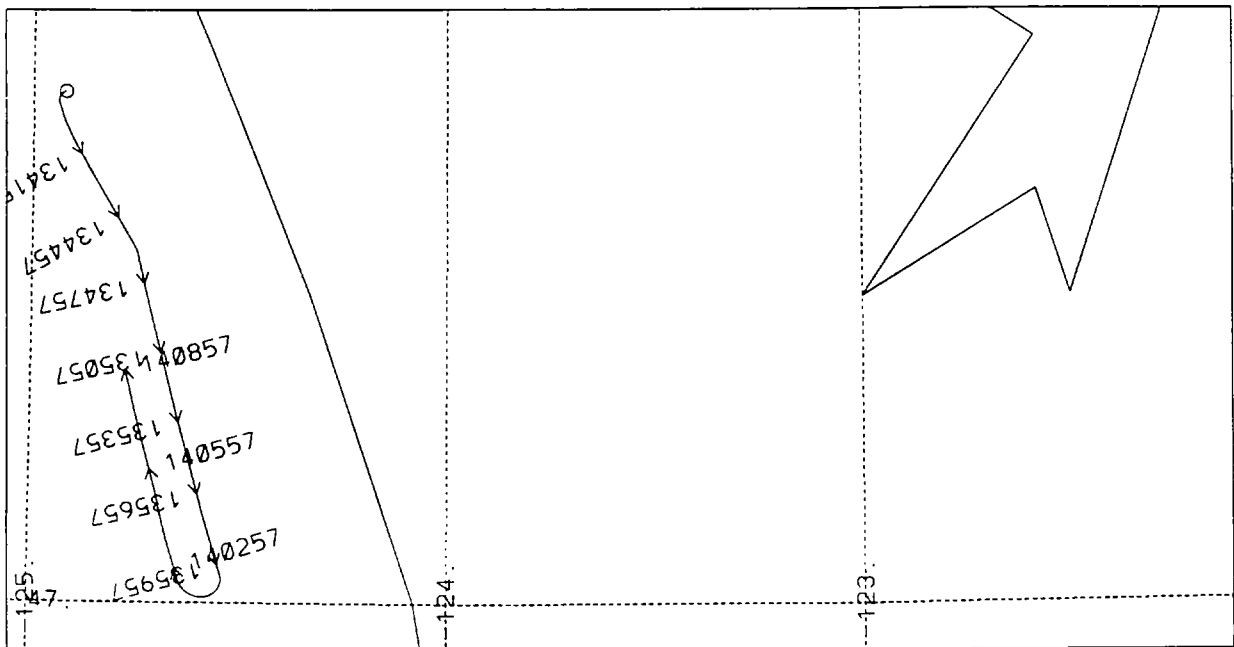
GPS track of flight 1593, 04/14/93 12:09:00 - 12:39:00



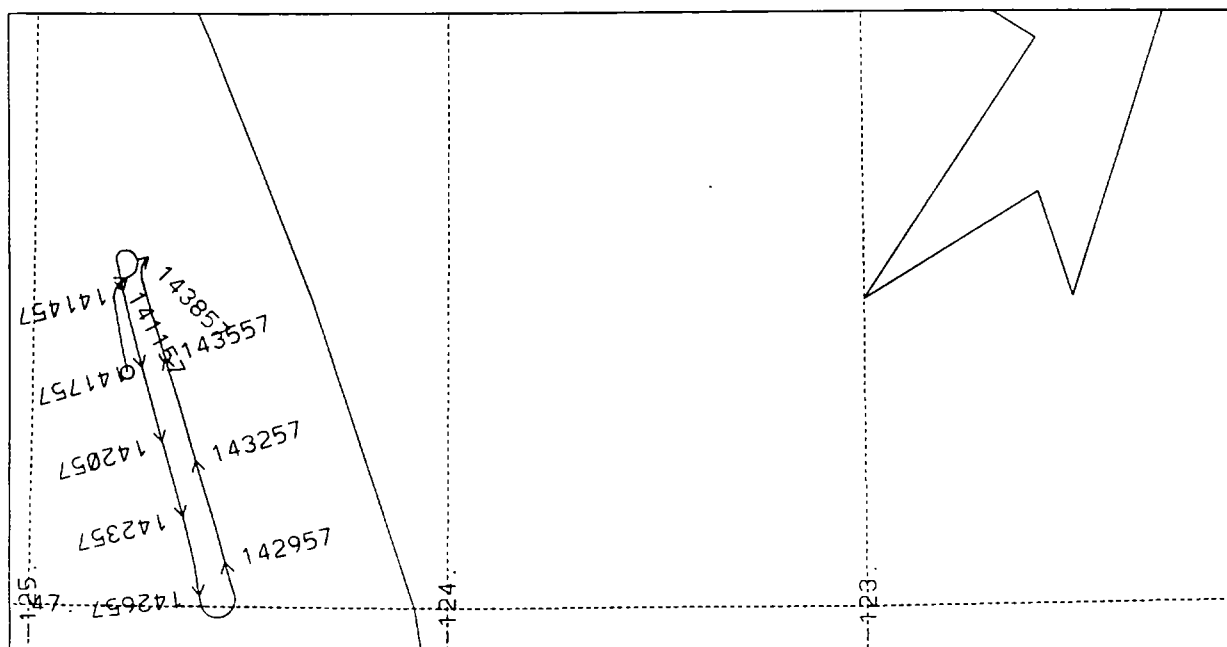
GPS track of flight 1593, 04/14/93 12:39:00 - 13:09:00

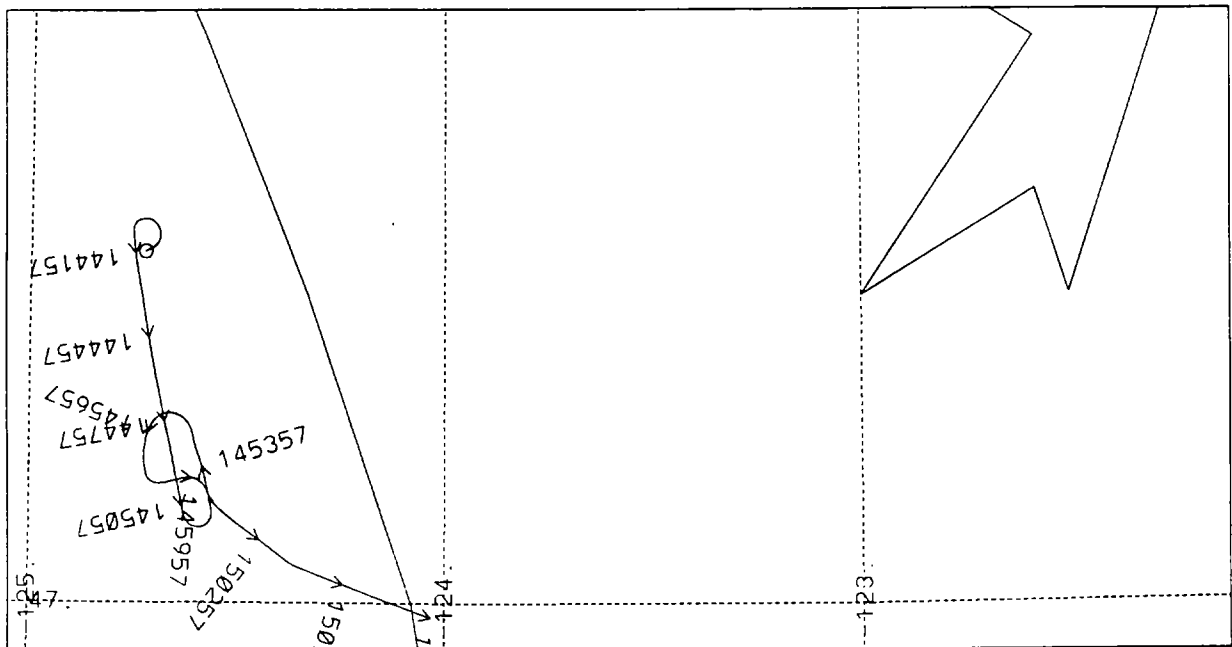


GPS track of flight 1593, 04/14/93 13:09:00 - 13:39:00

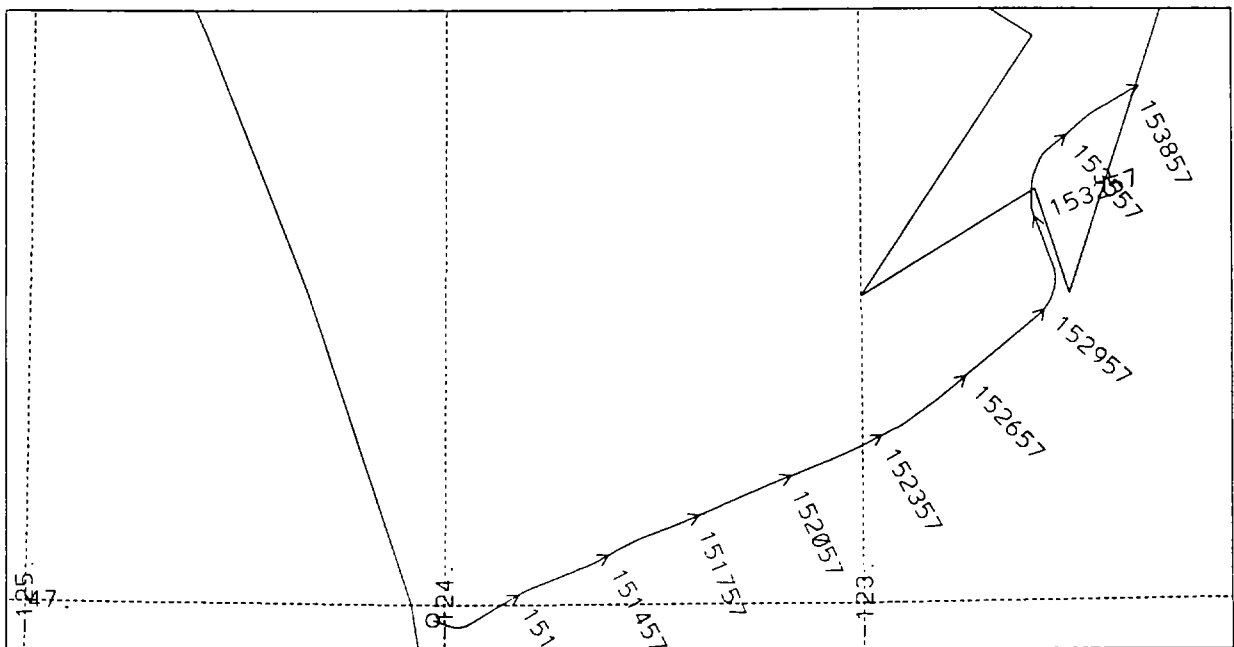


GPS track of flight 1593, 04/14/93 13:39:00 - 14:09:00

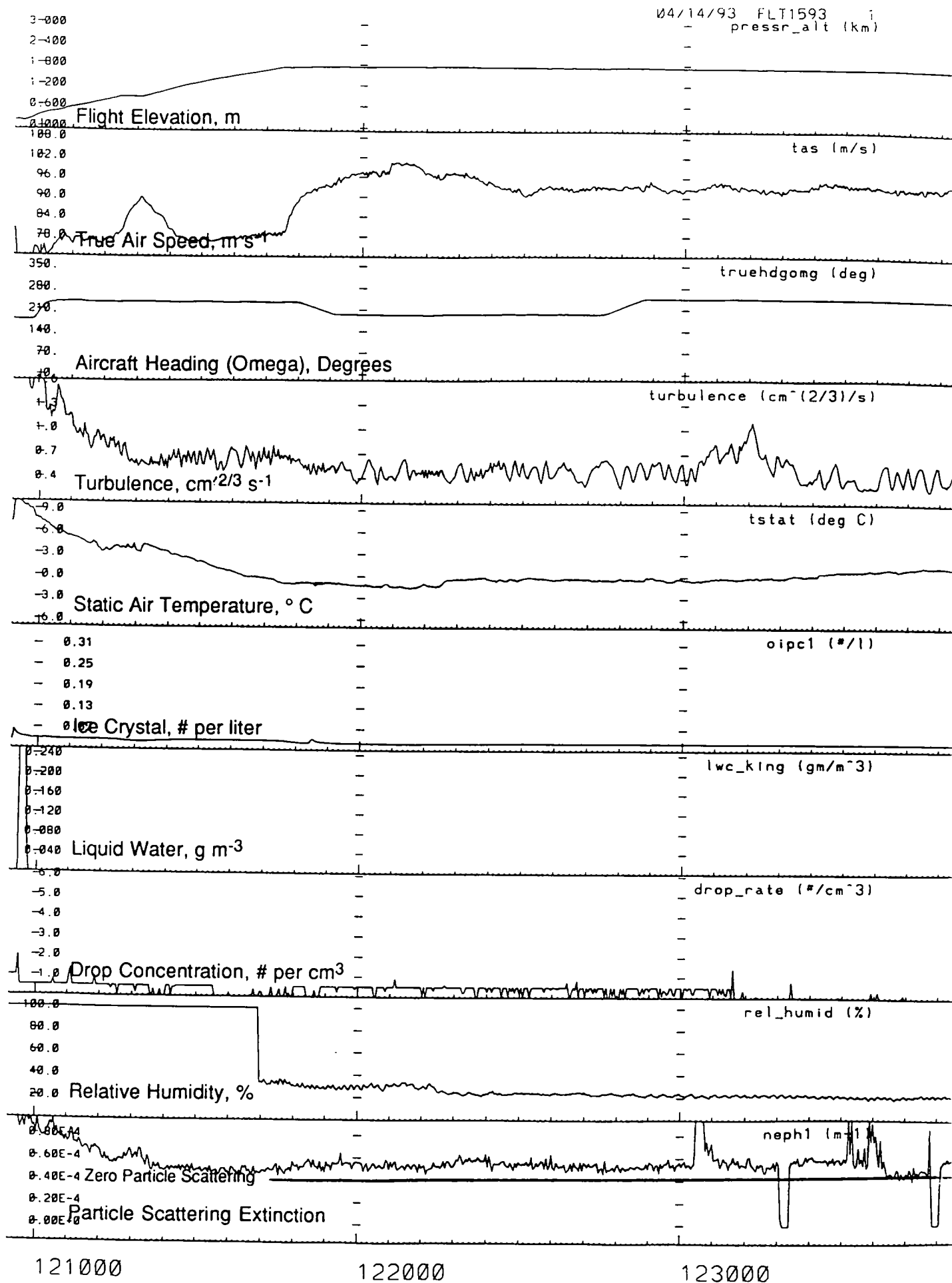




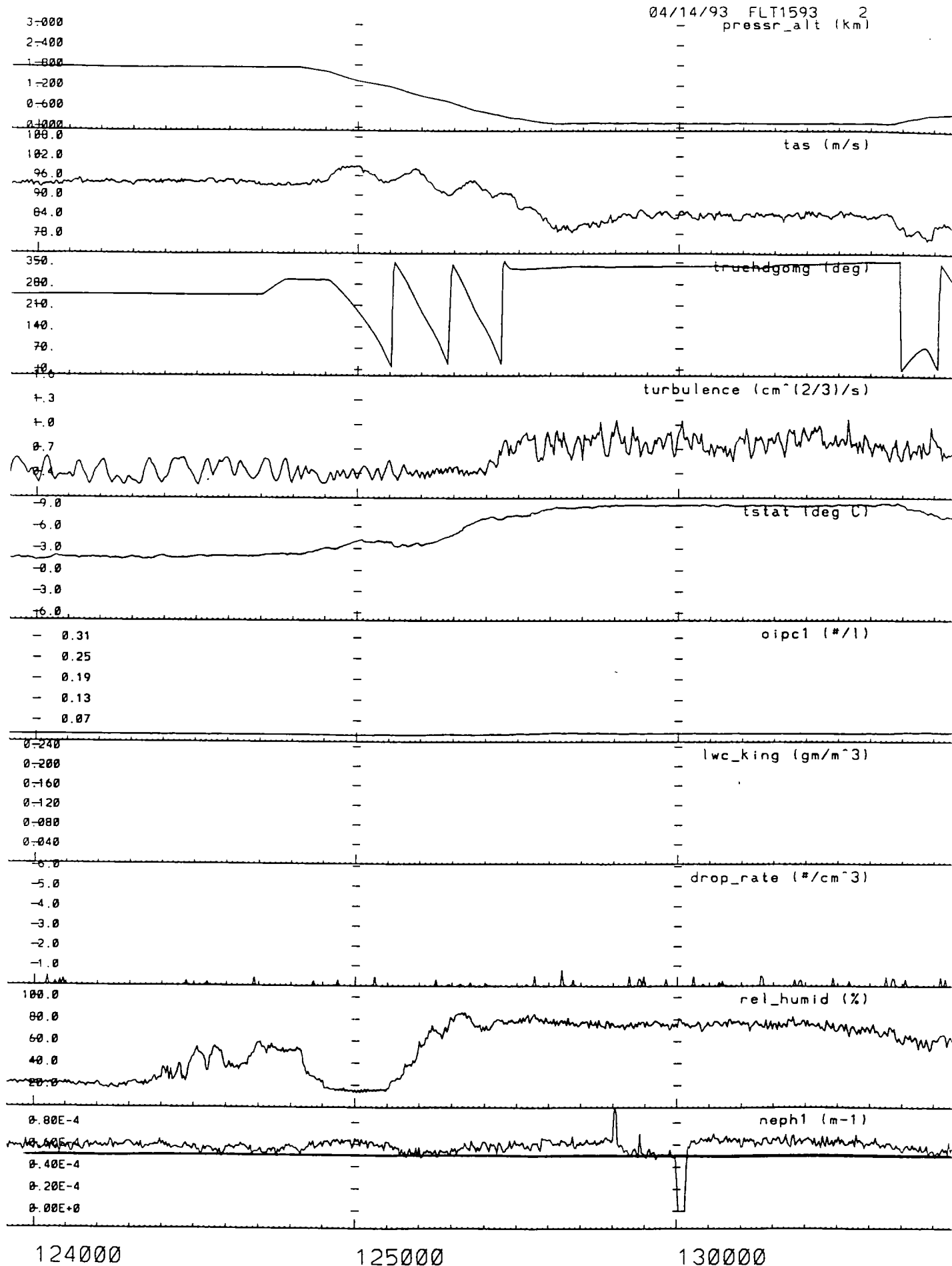
GPS track of flight 1593, 04/14/93 14:39:00 - 15:09:00



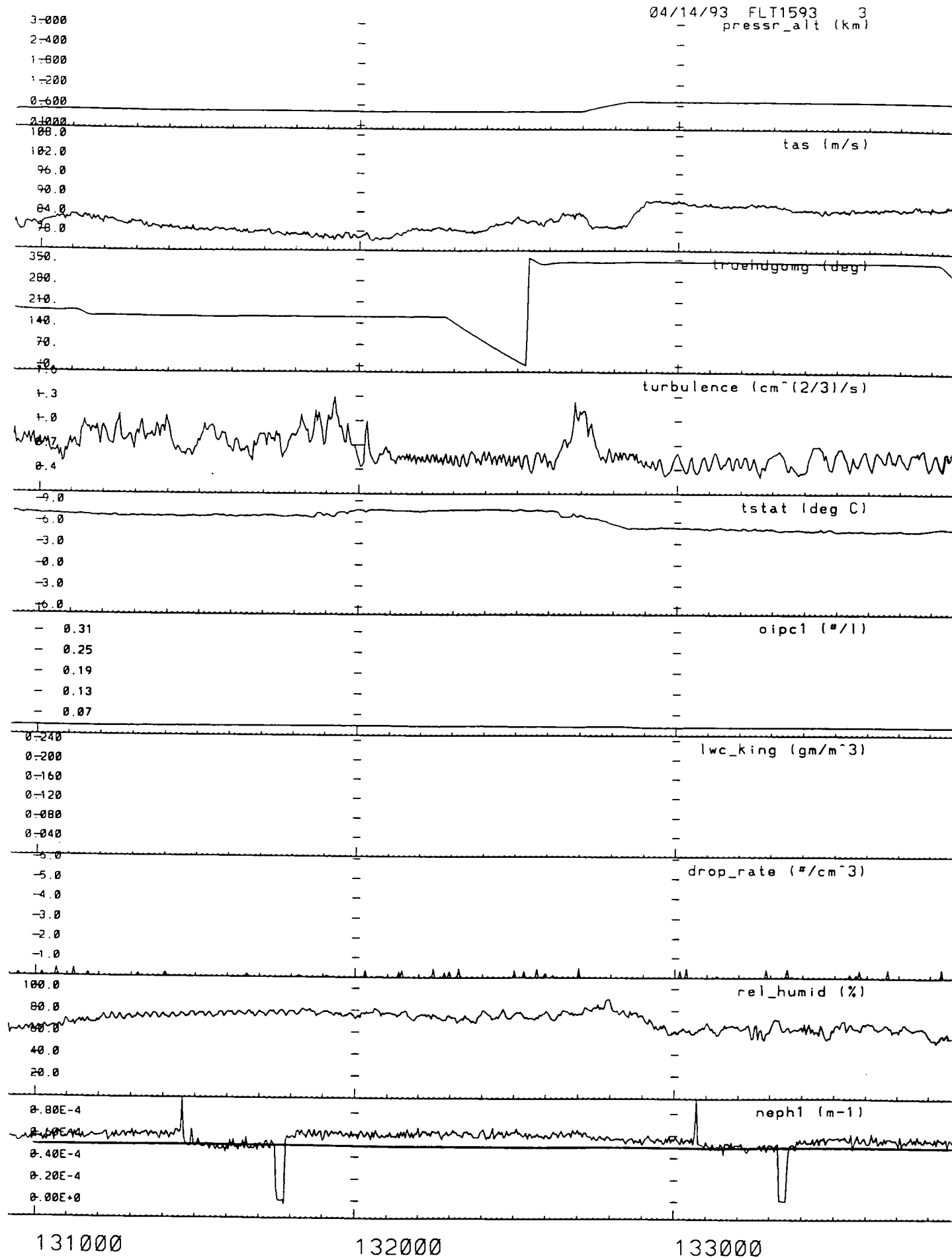
GPS track of flight 1593, 04/14/93 15:09:00 - 15:39:00



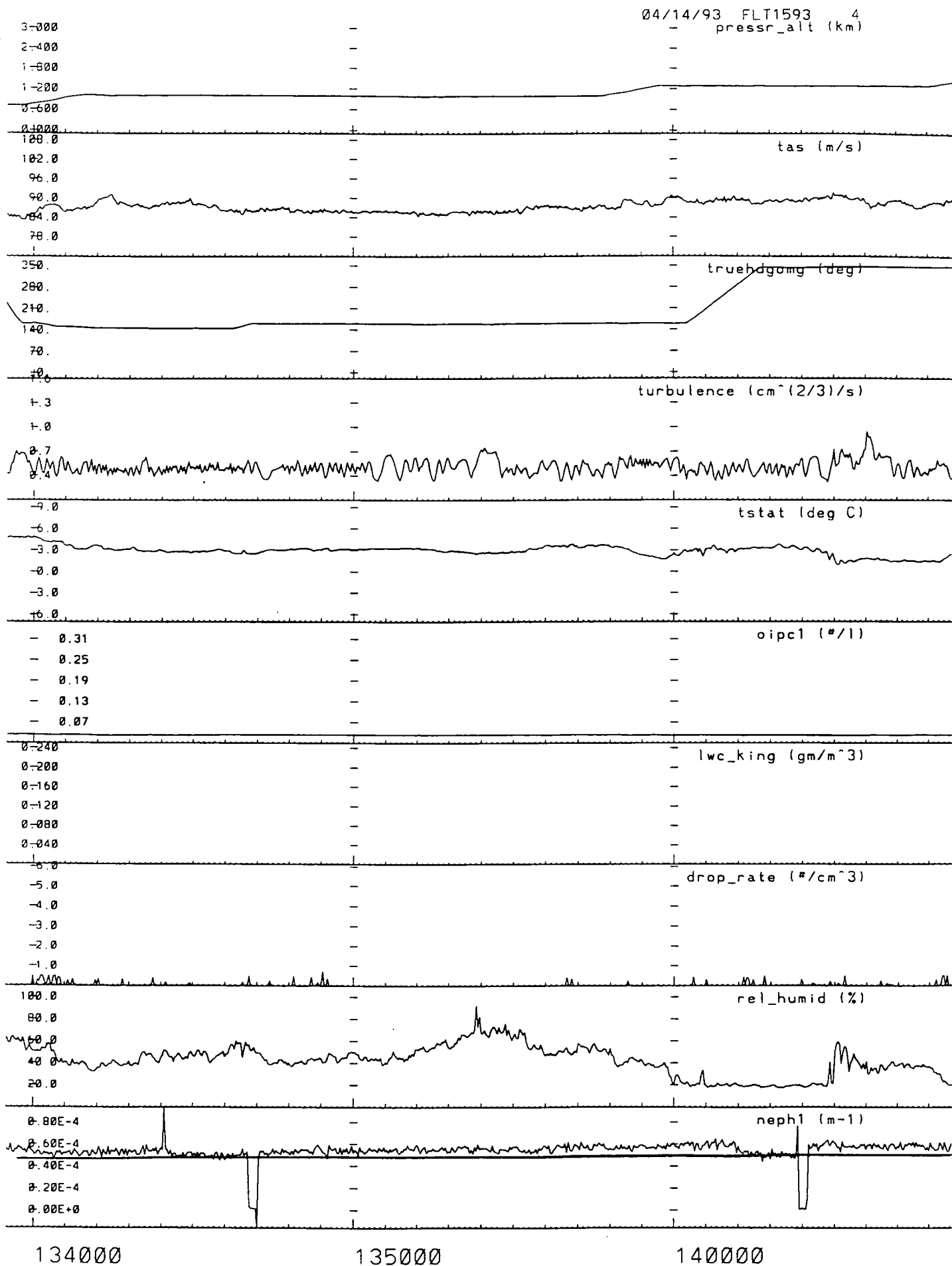
Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1593, 04/14/93 from 1210–1230 hours



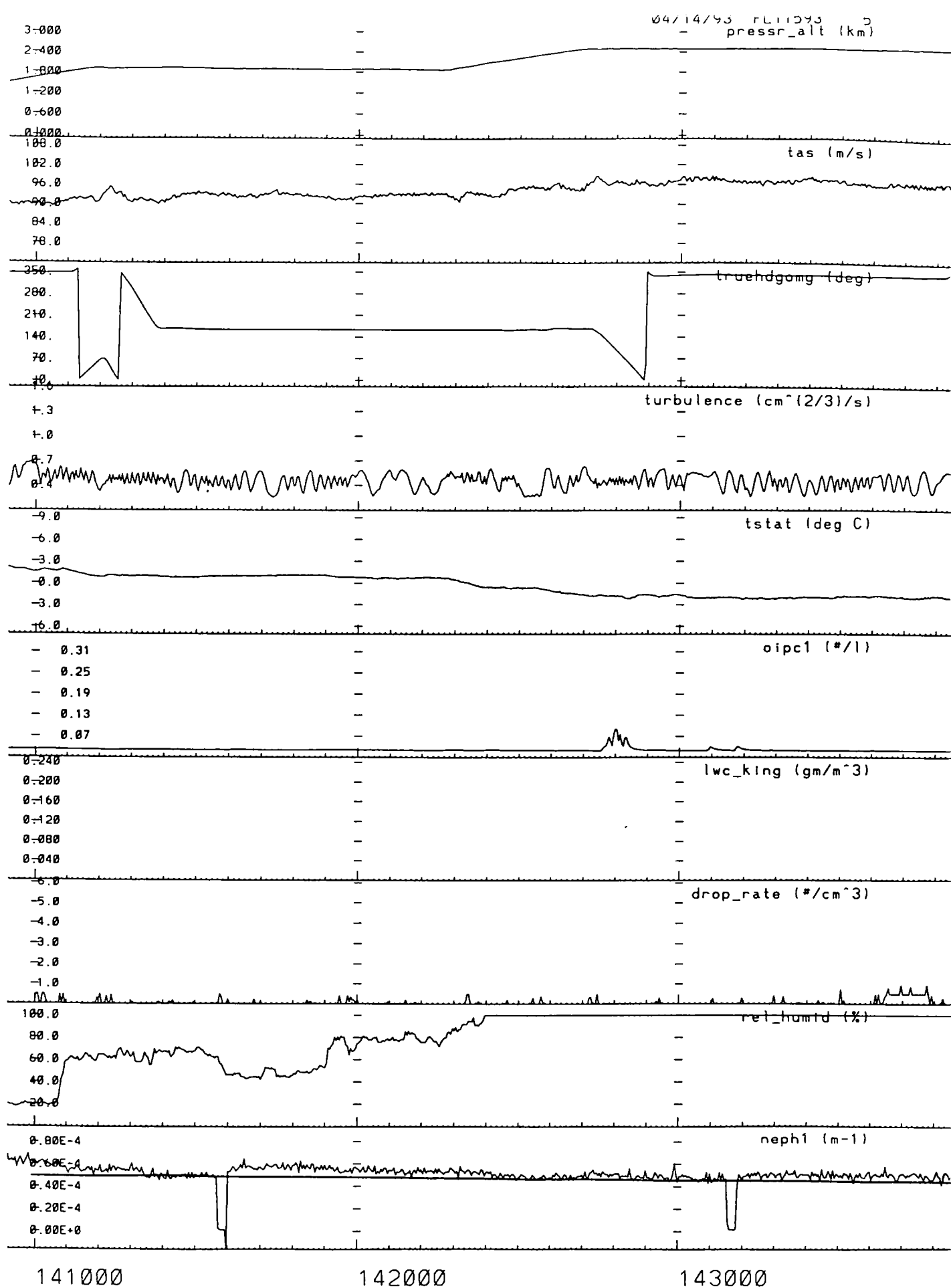
Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1593, 04/14/93 from 1240–1300 hours



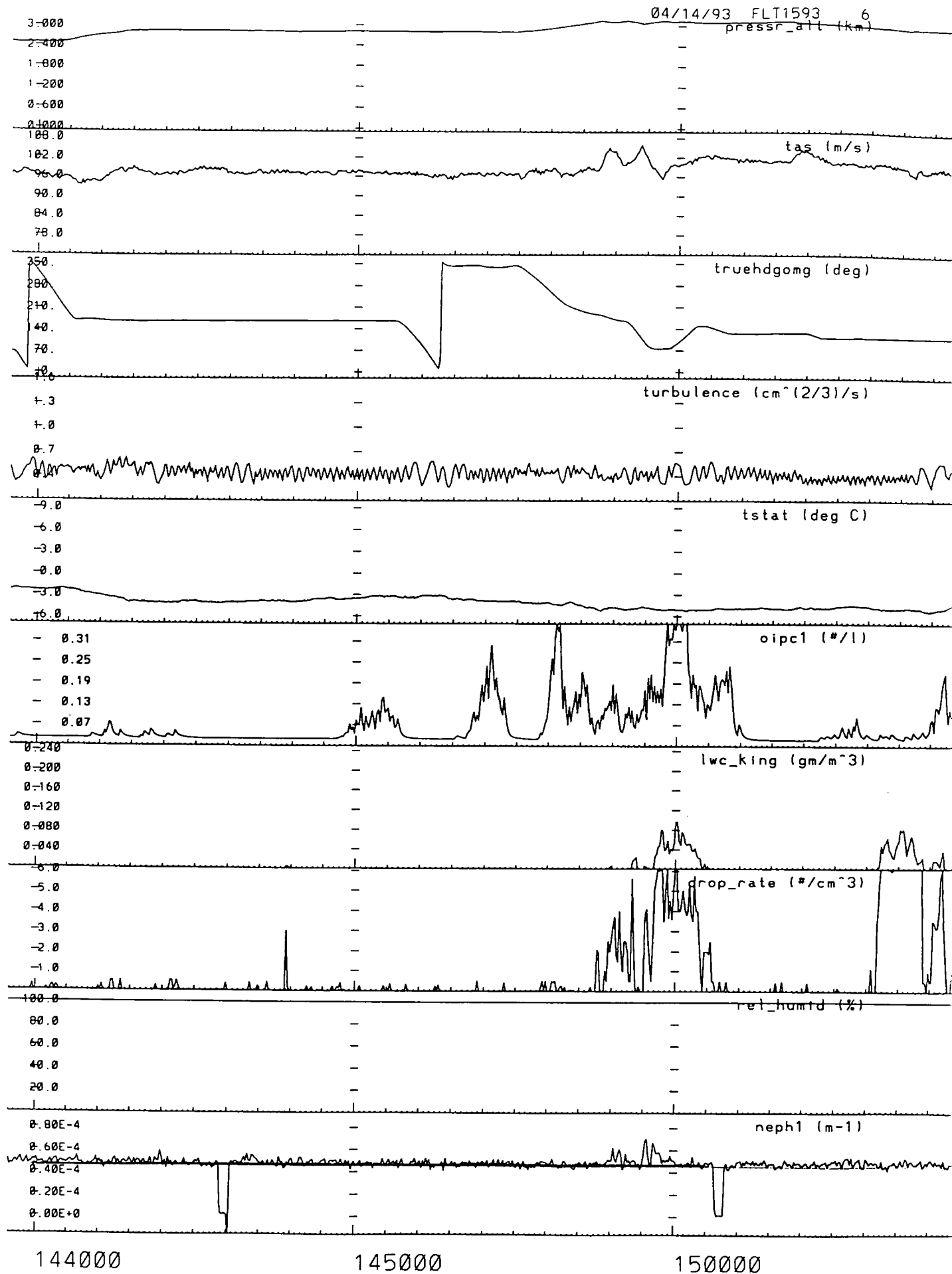
Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1593, 04/14/93 from 1310–1330 hours



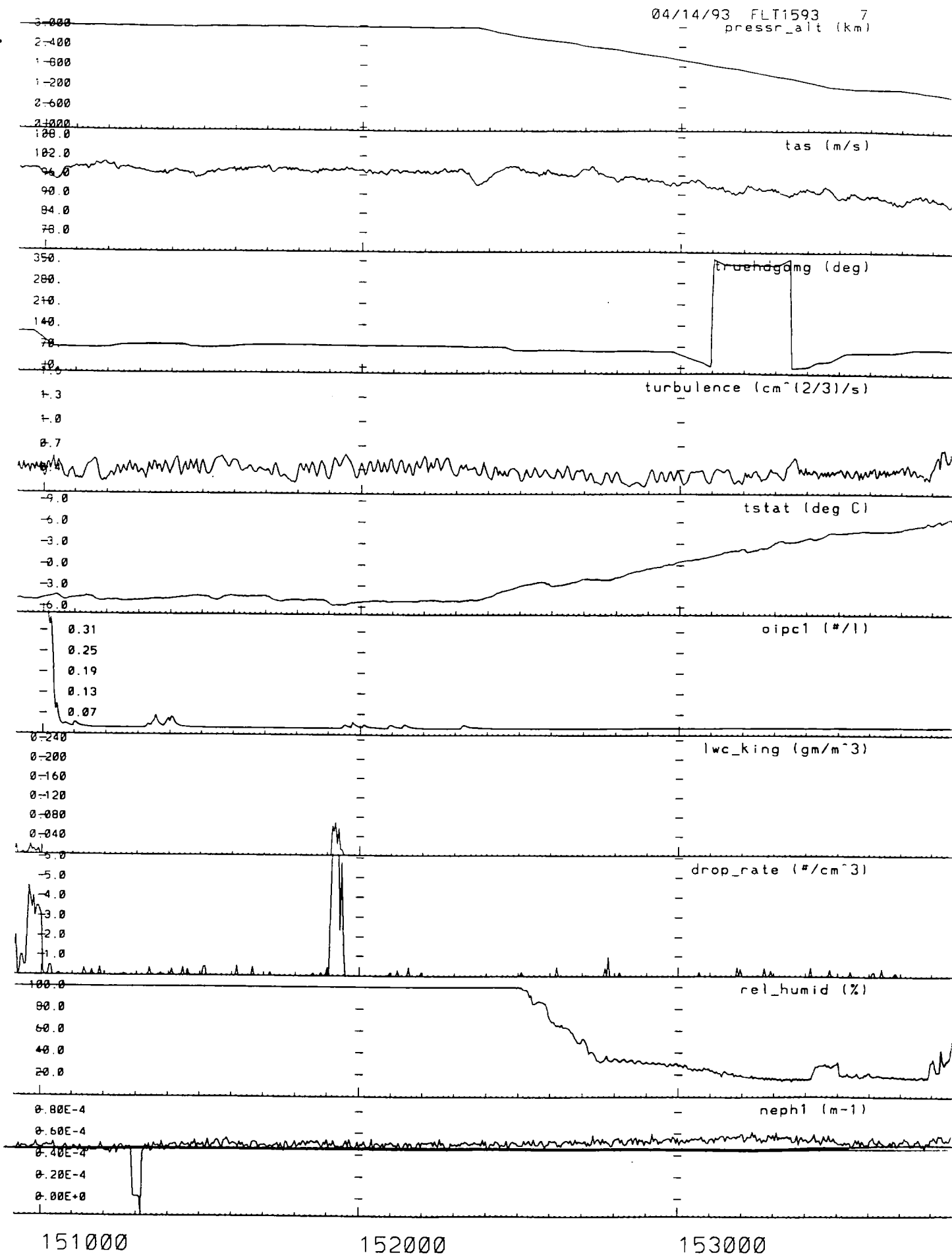
Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1593, 04/14/93 from 1340–1400 hours



Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1593, 04/14/93 from 1410–1430 hours



Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1593, 04/14/93 from 1440–1500 hours



Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1593, 04/14/93 from 1510–1530 hours

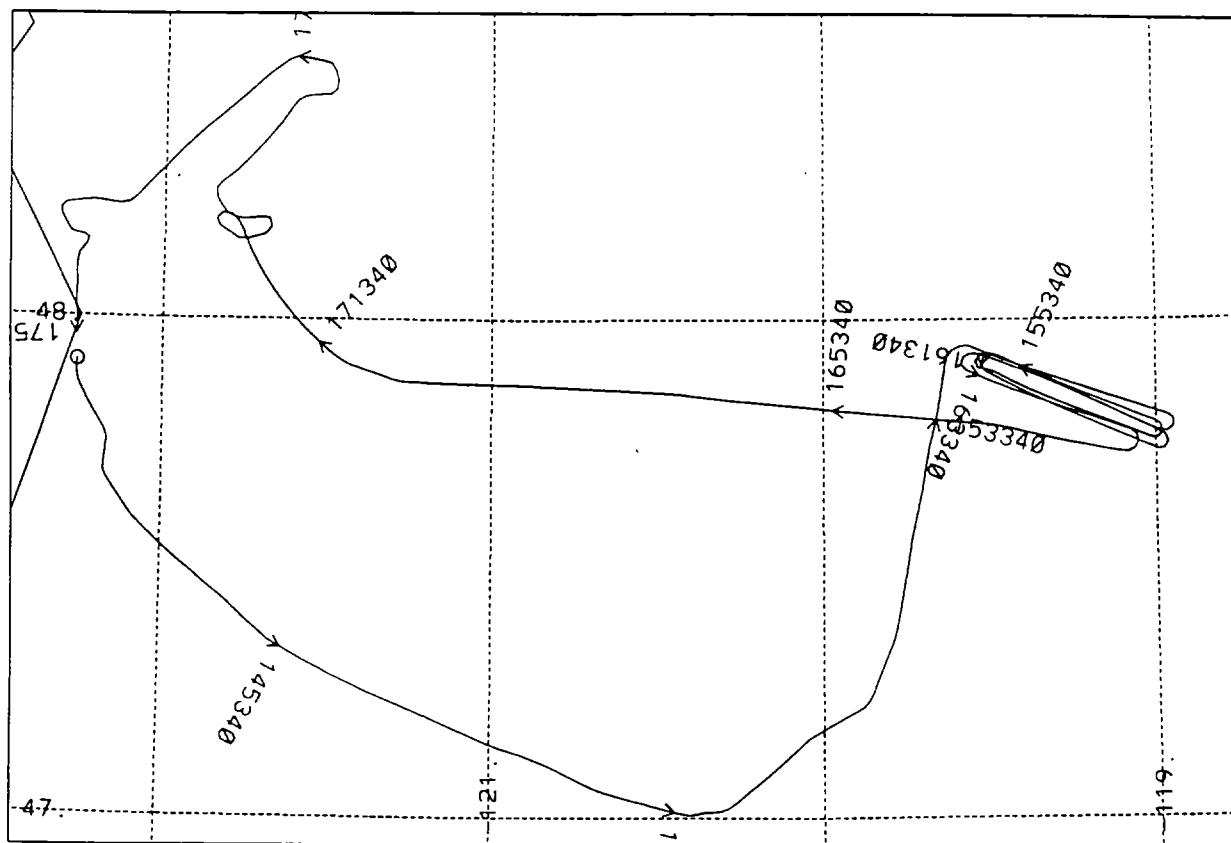
Flight 1594 on 20 April 1993

Flight Description

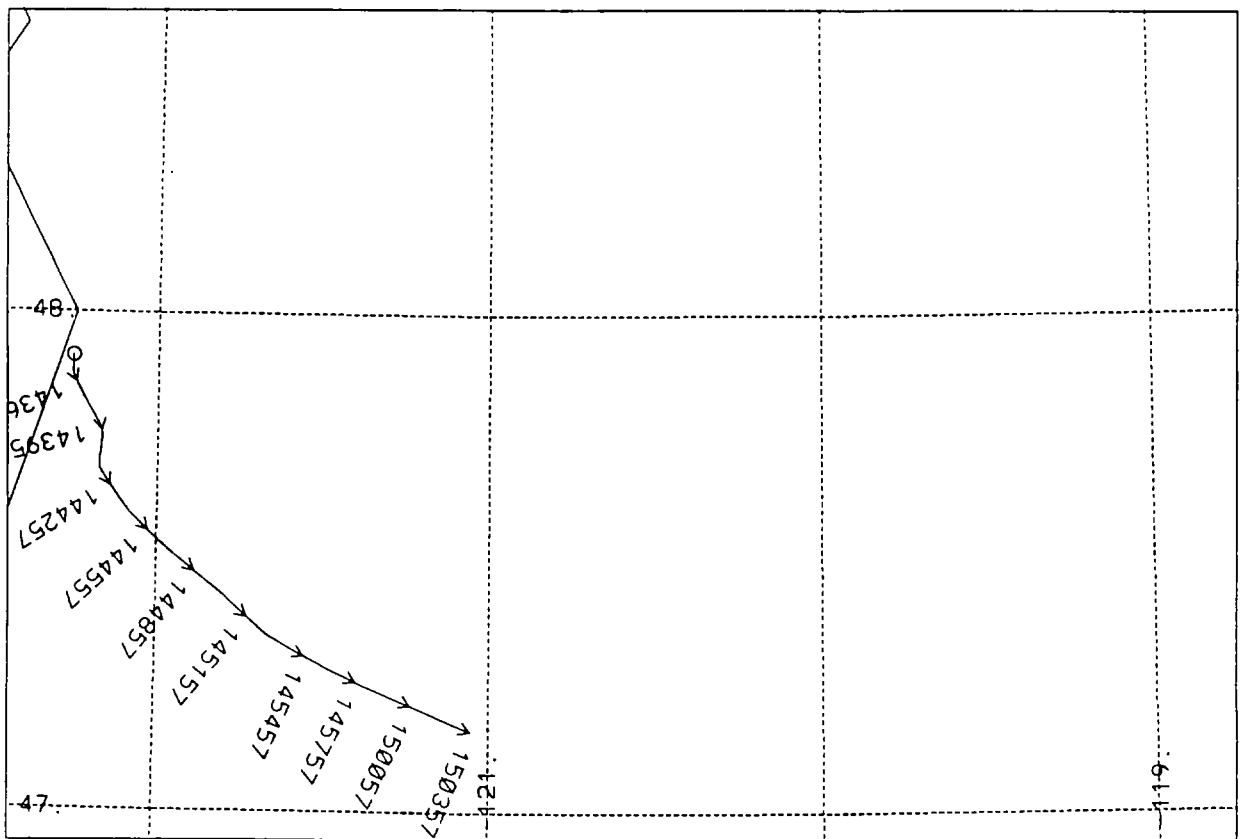
The flight began at Paine Field and headed ESE into Eastern Washington, crossing the Cascades at 8,000 feet. A race-track pattern was flown NE of Wenatchee, with the long axis of the pattern turned slightly clockwise from E-W. Flight segments were flown at various elevations from 2,500 feet to 12,000 feet. Droplet clouds were found during the time interval 1704 - 1720 at concentrations up to ~ 150 per cm^3 ; ice crystals were found during the time interval 1704 - 1735 at concentrations up to ~ 0.1 per liter. East of the Cascades at 8,000 feet above sea level, the particle scattering coefficient @ 530 nm was about $3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$, increased to $1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ in the layer from 2,500 to 6,000 feet above sea level.

Weather

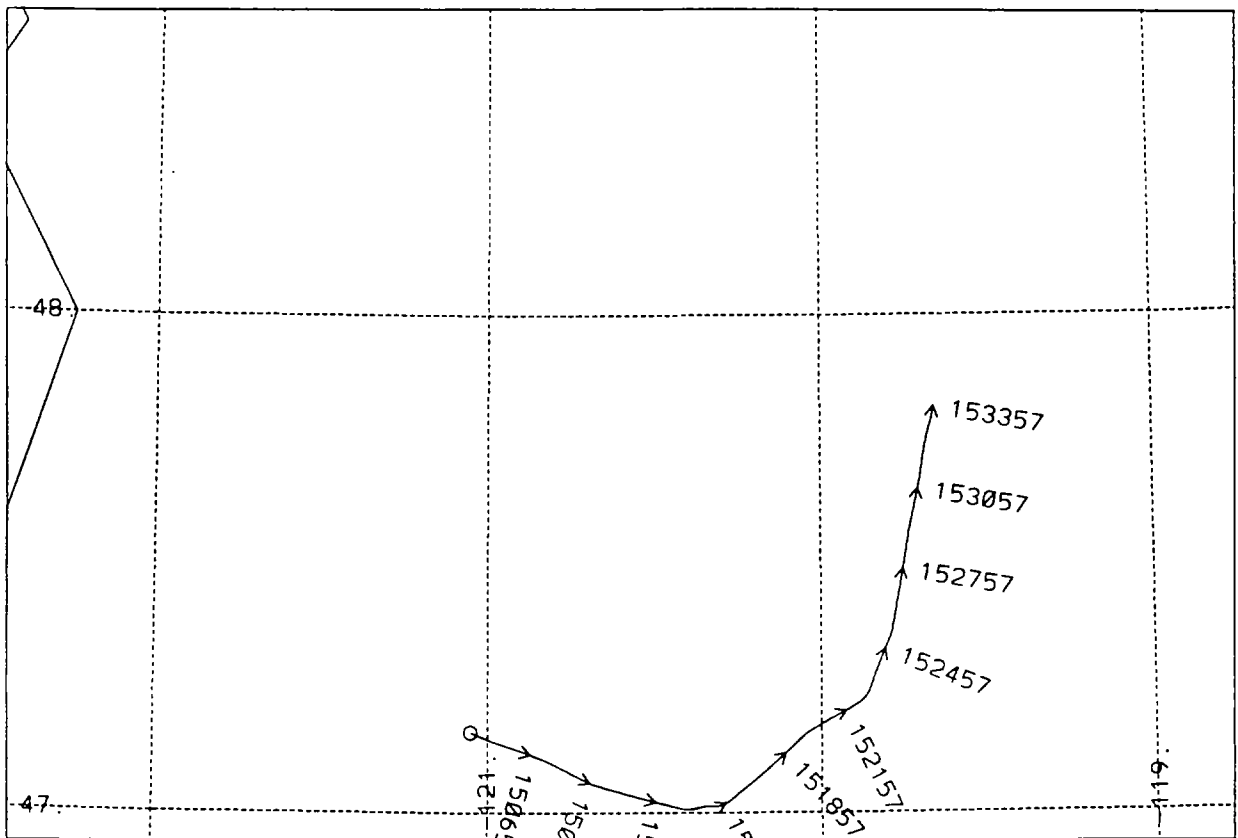
This day was virtually identical to 14 April except that the sharp, upper-level ridge moved from the coast to Idaho during the day. A shield of high and middle clouds spread over Eastern Washington during the daylight hours, while cool, dry, easterly flow, circulating out of a large, high-pressure region centered in Montana, dominated flow in the boundary layer.



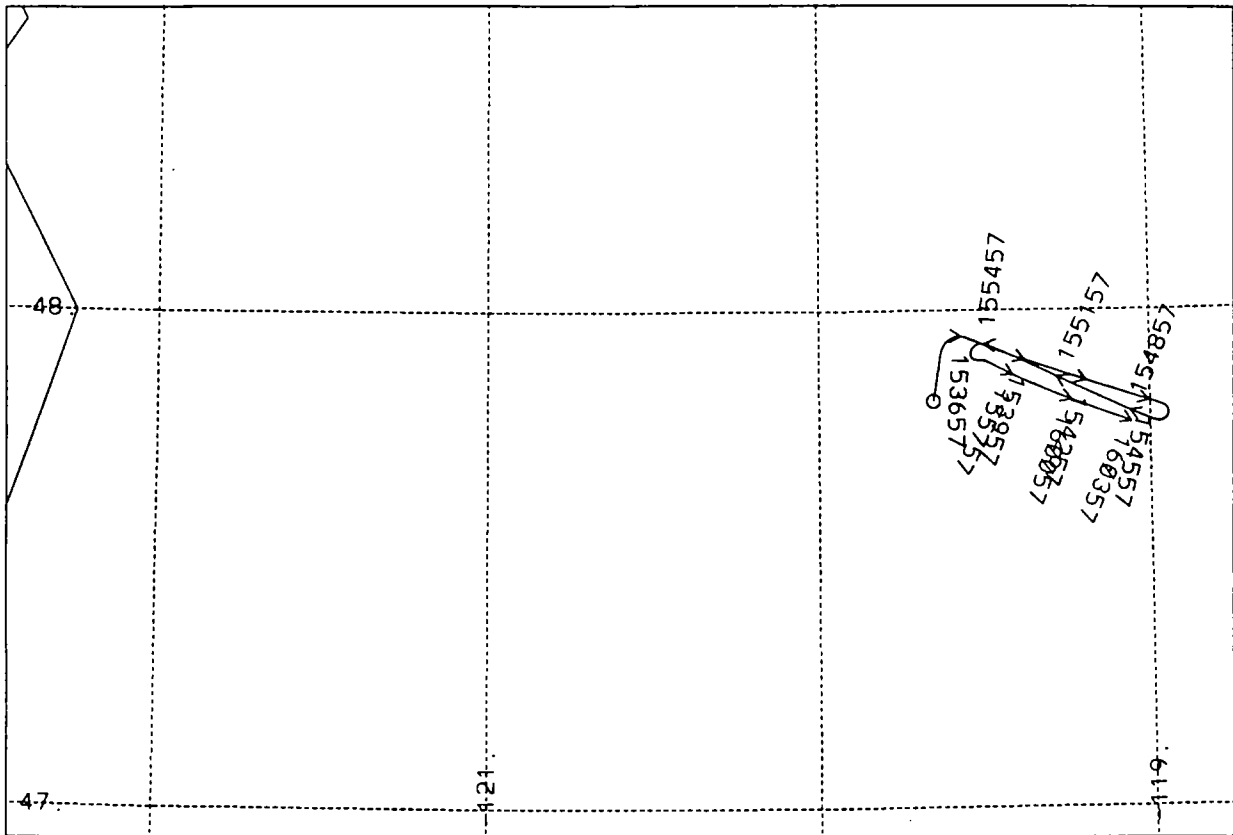
GPS track of flight 1594, 04/20/93 14:34:00 - 17:54:00



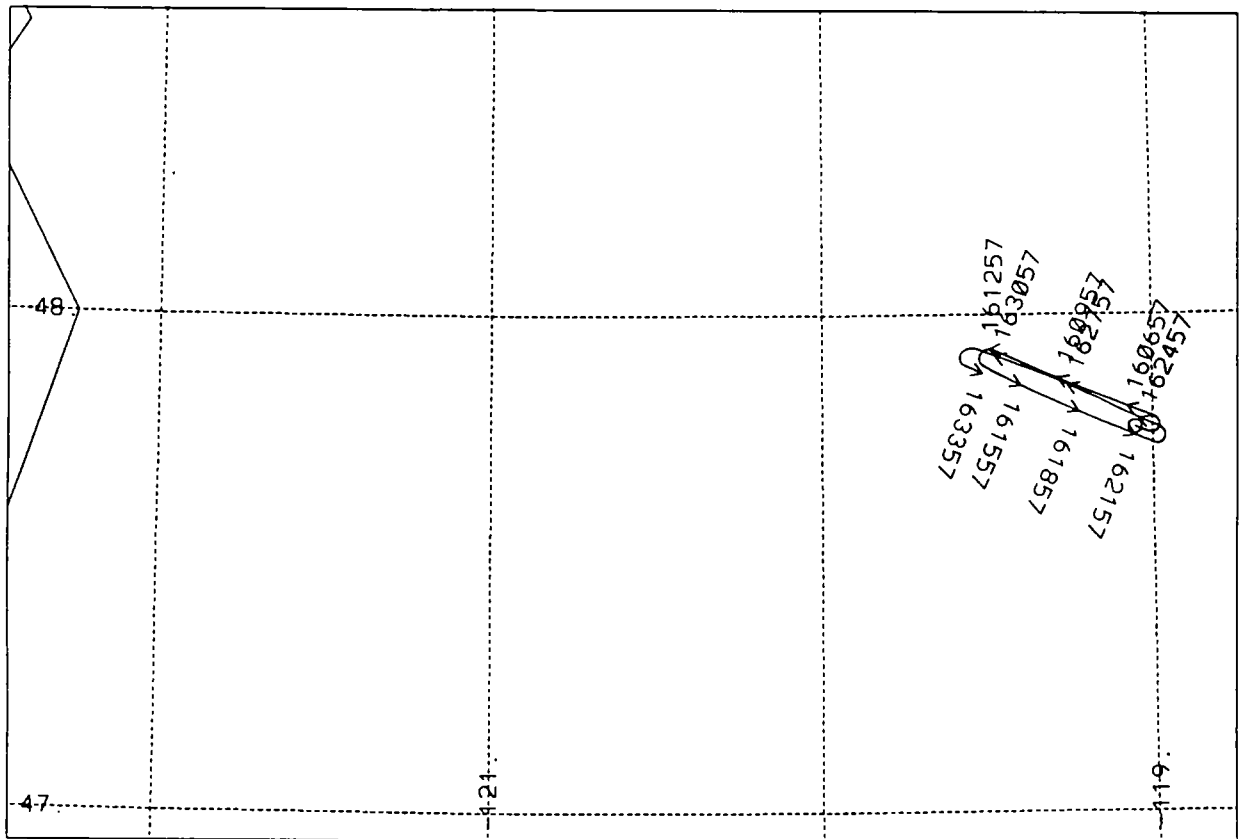
GPS track of flight 1594, 04/20/93 14:34:00 - 15:04:00



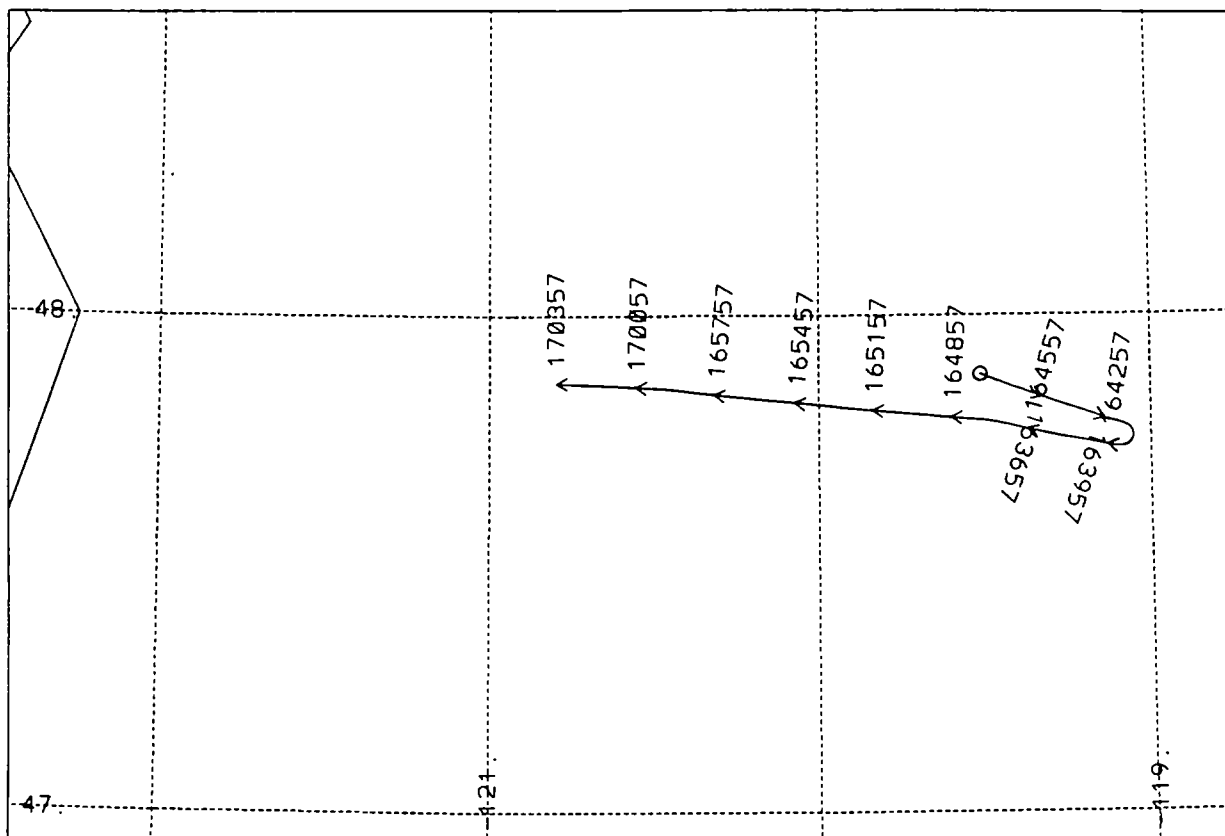
GPS track of flight 1594, 04/20/93 15:04:00 - 15:34:00



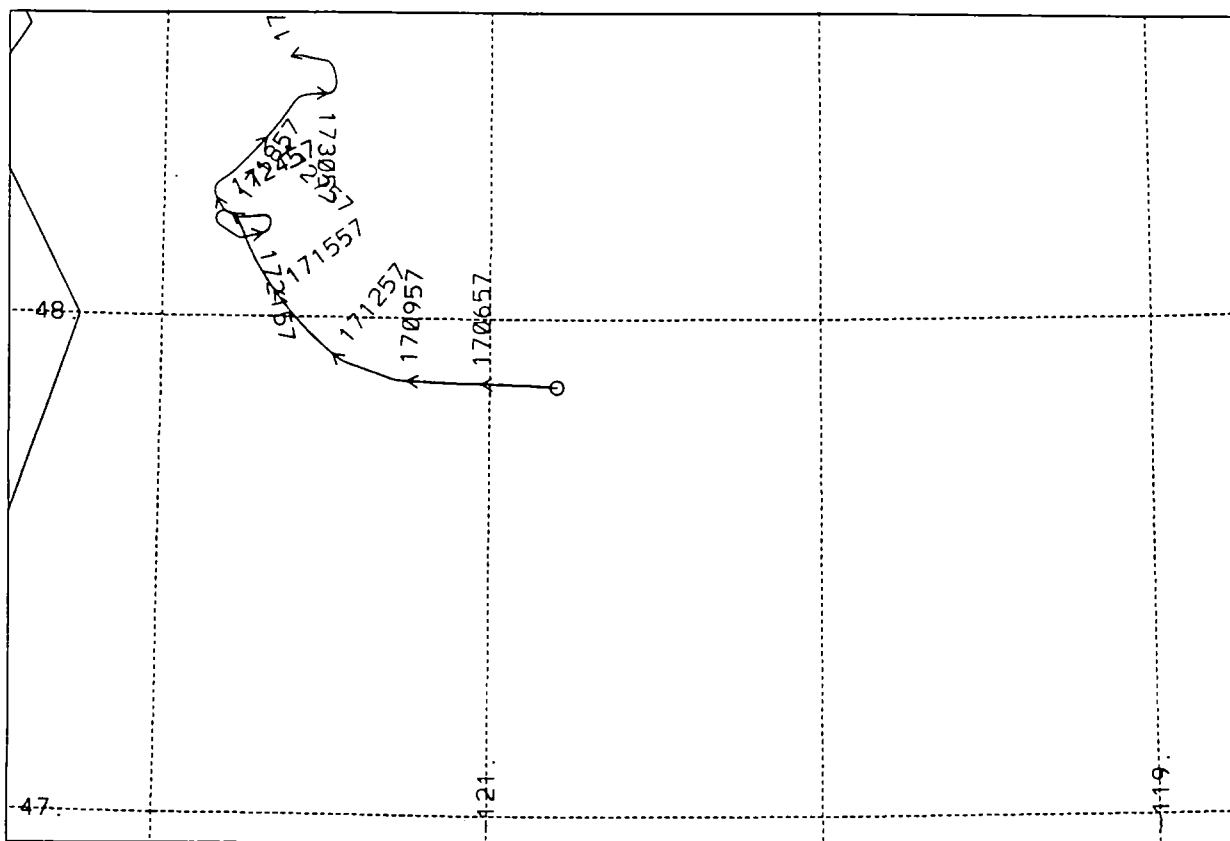
GPS track of flight 1594, 04/20/93 15:34:00 - 16:04:00



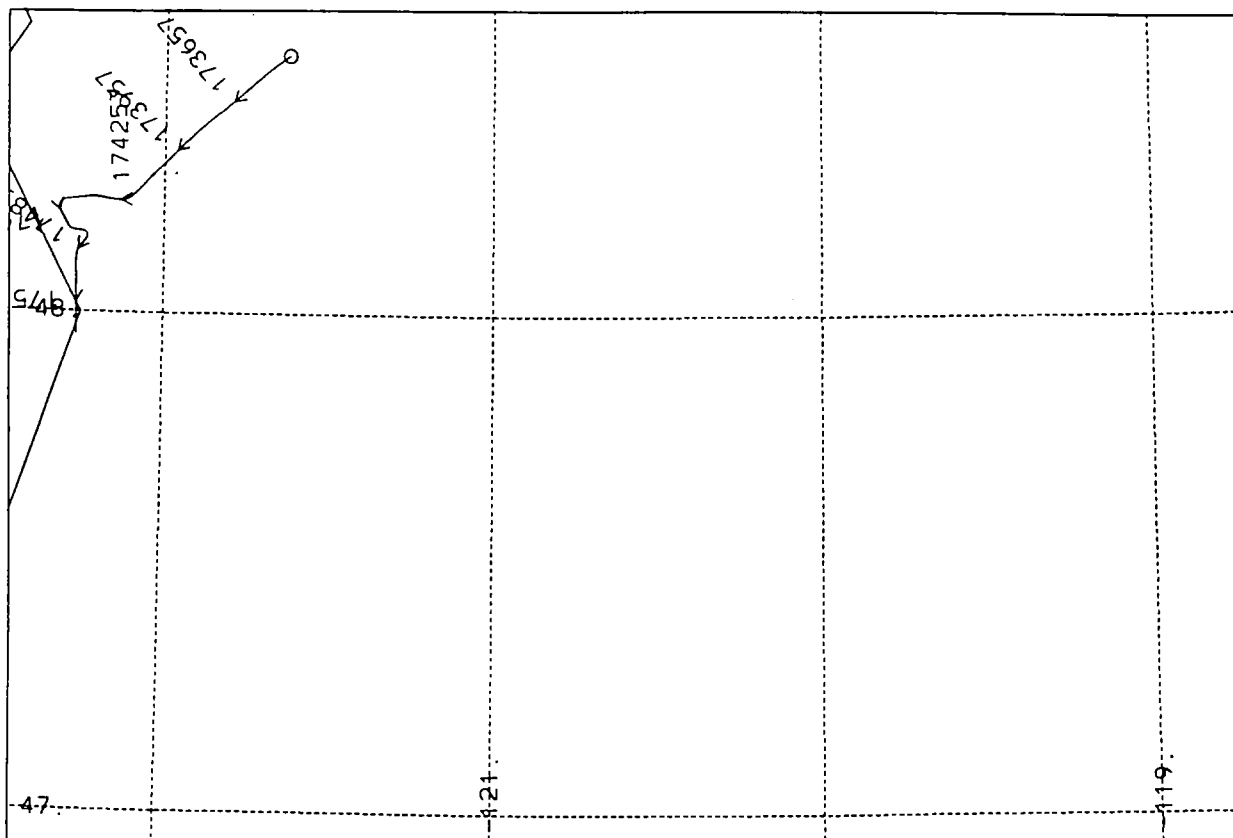
GPS track of flight 1594, 04/20/93 16:04:00 - 16:34:00



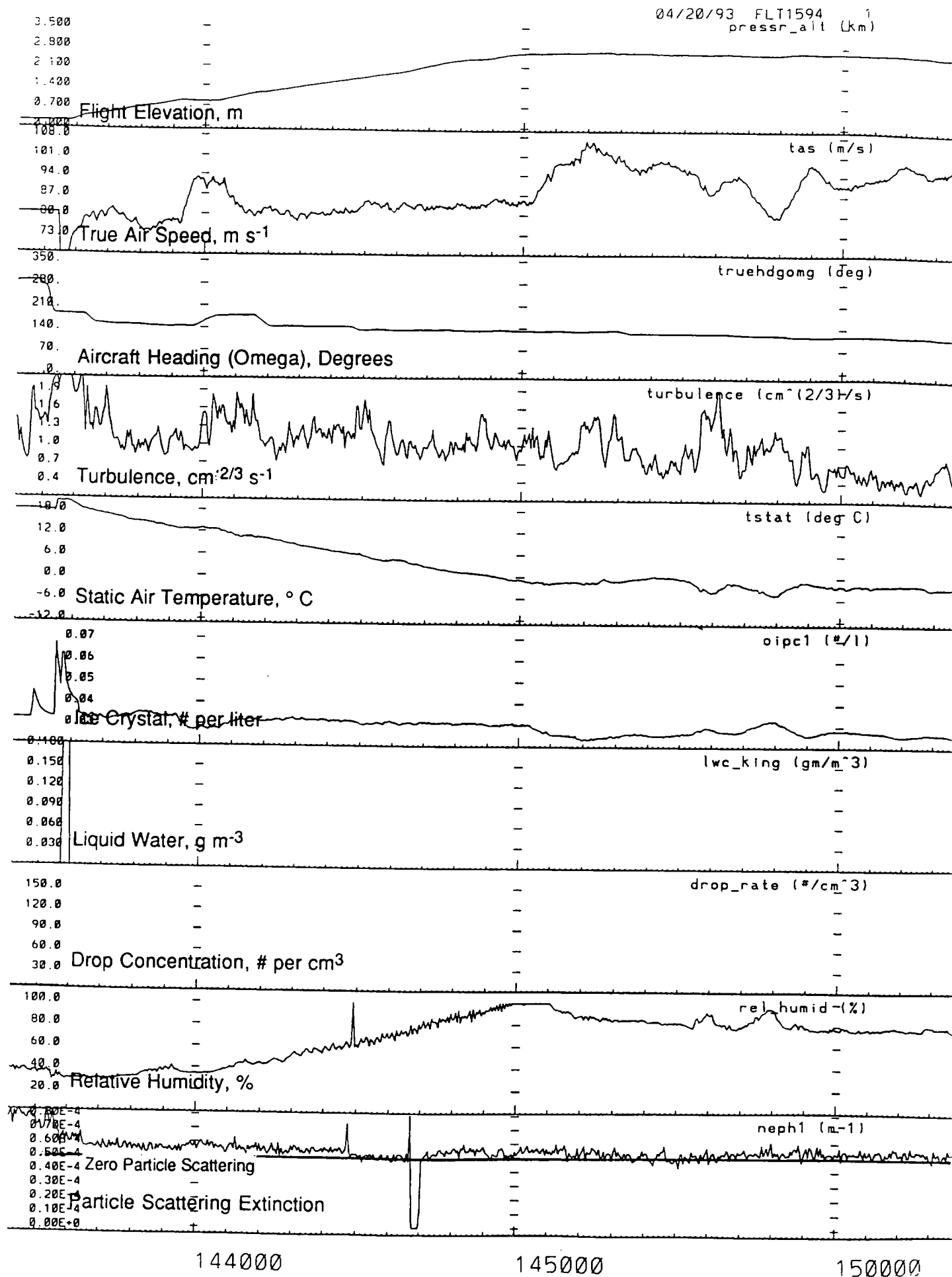
GPS track of flight 1594, 04/20/93 16:34:00 - 17:04:00



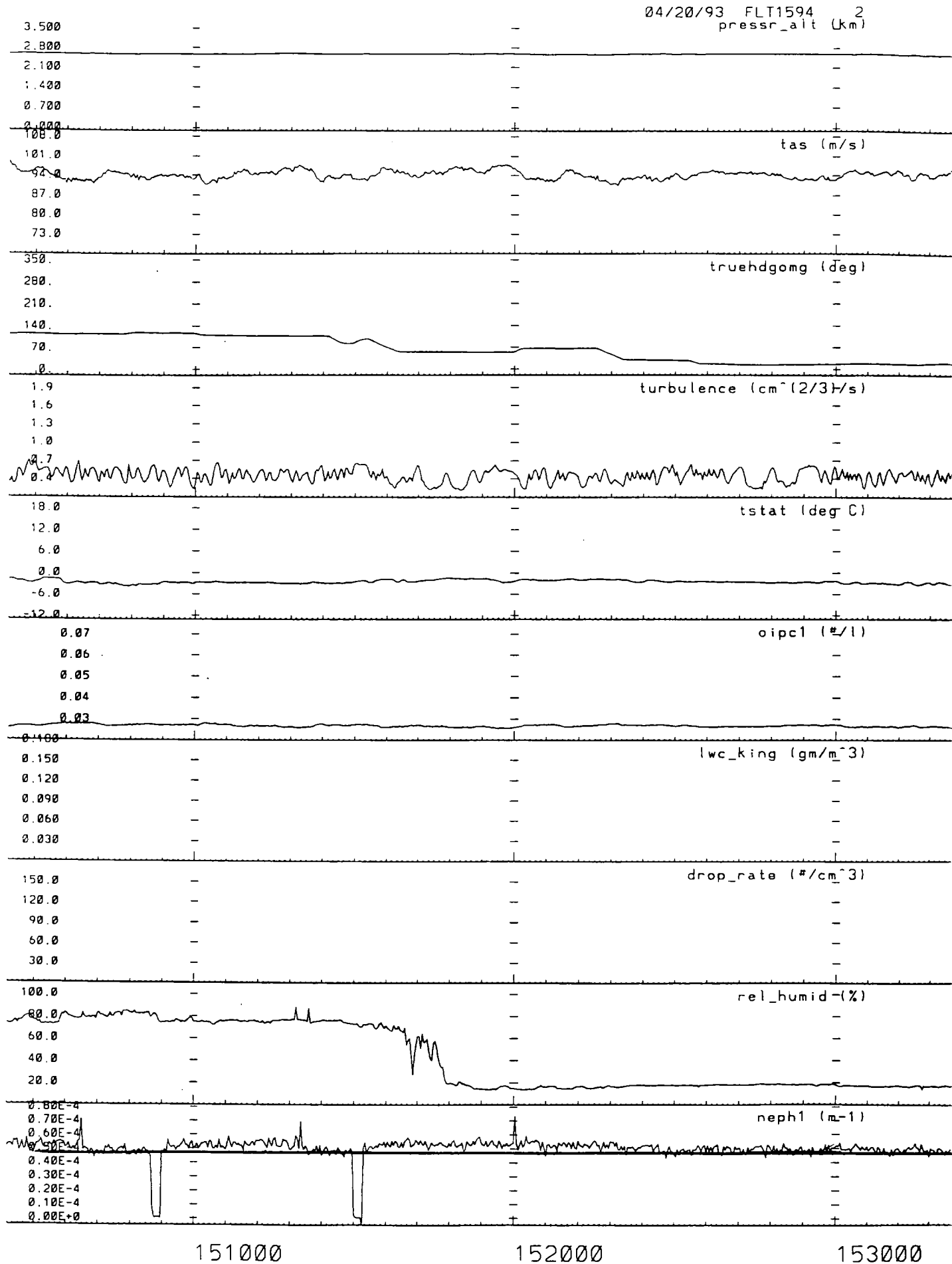
GPS track of flight 1594, 04/20/93 17:04:00 - 17:34:00



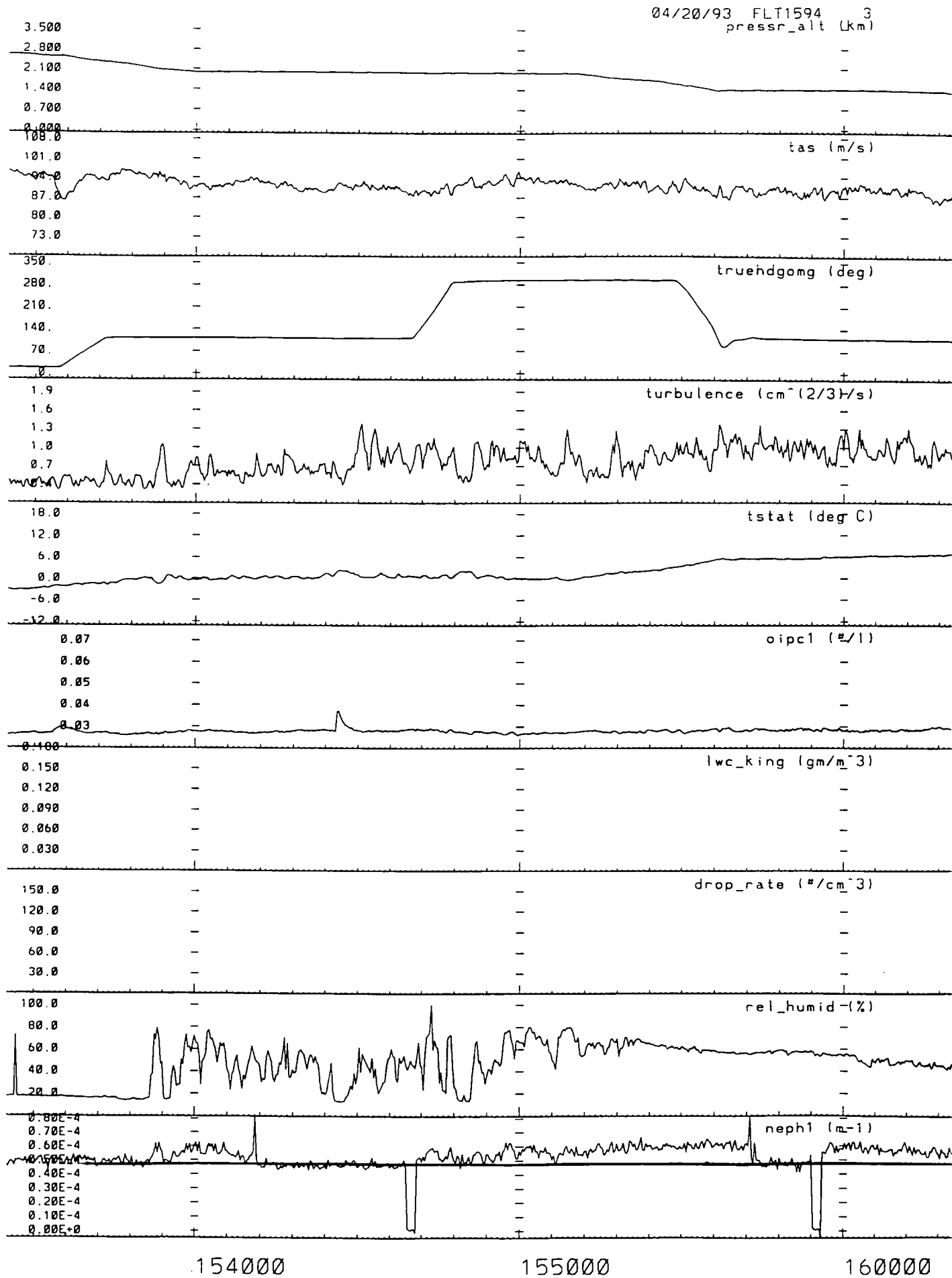
GPS track of flight 1594, 04/20/93 17:34:00 - 18:04:00



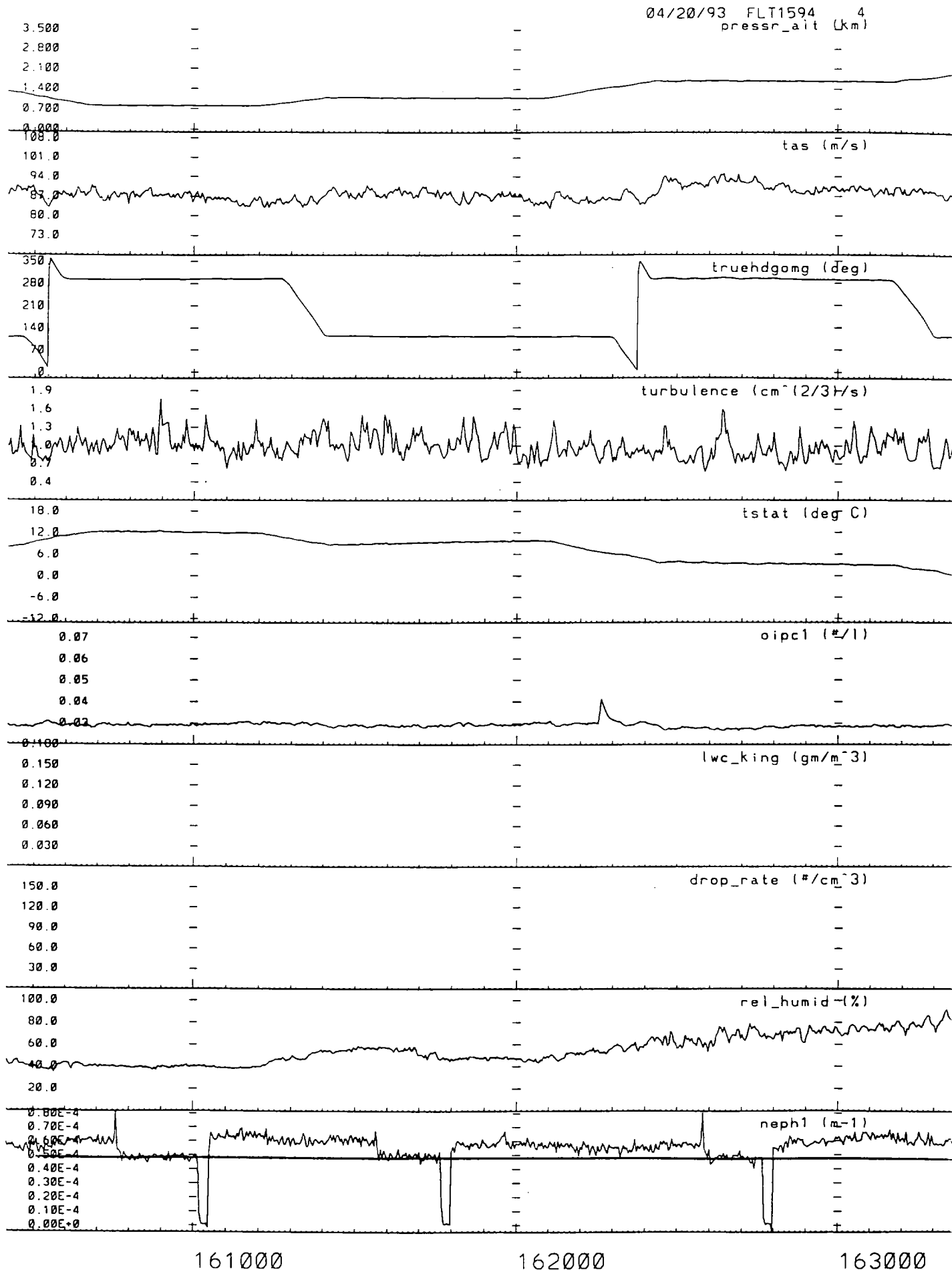
Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1594, 04/20/93 from 1440–1500 hours



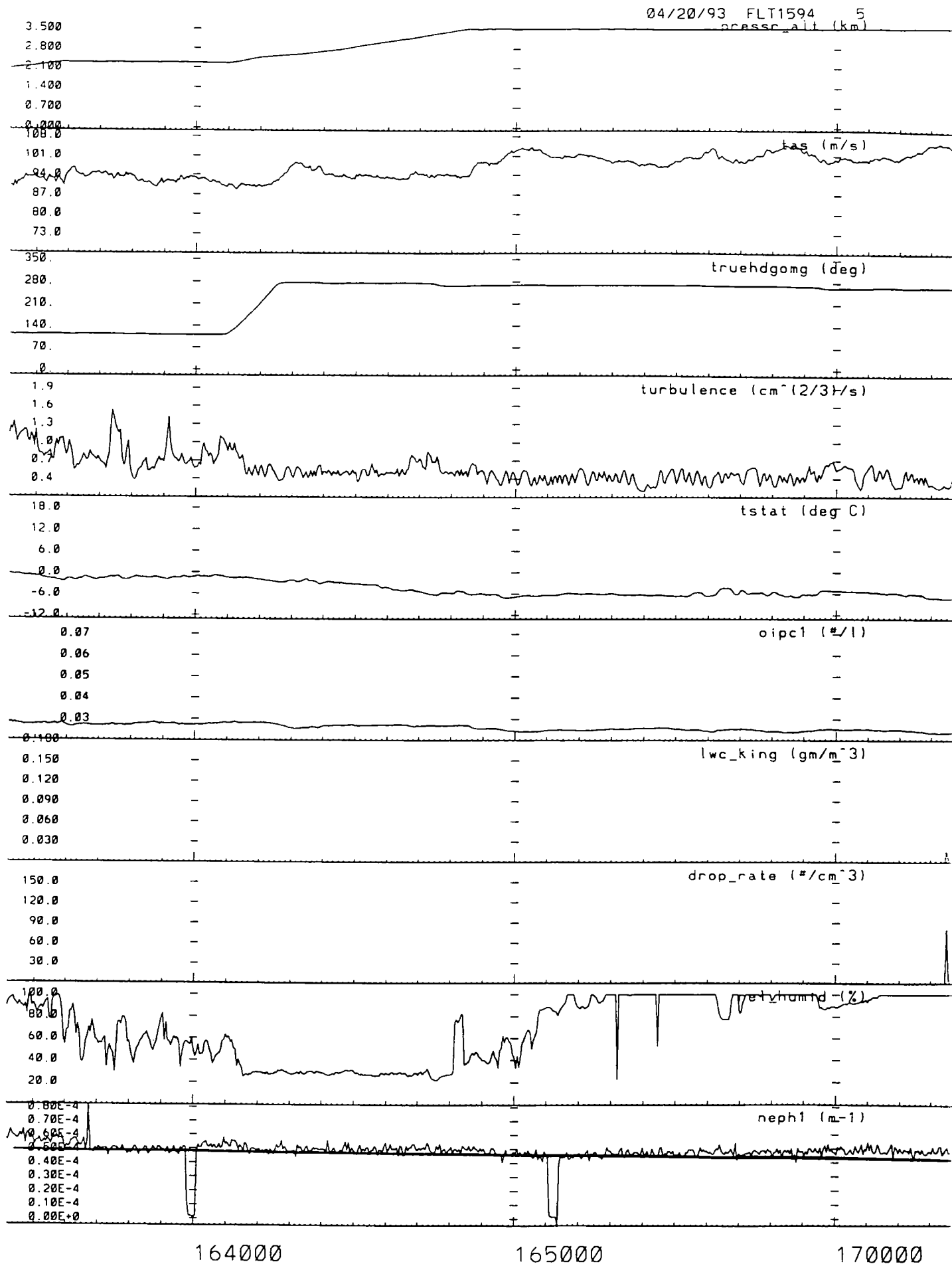
Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1594, 04/20/93 from 1510–1530 hours



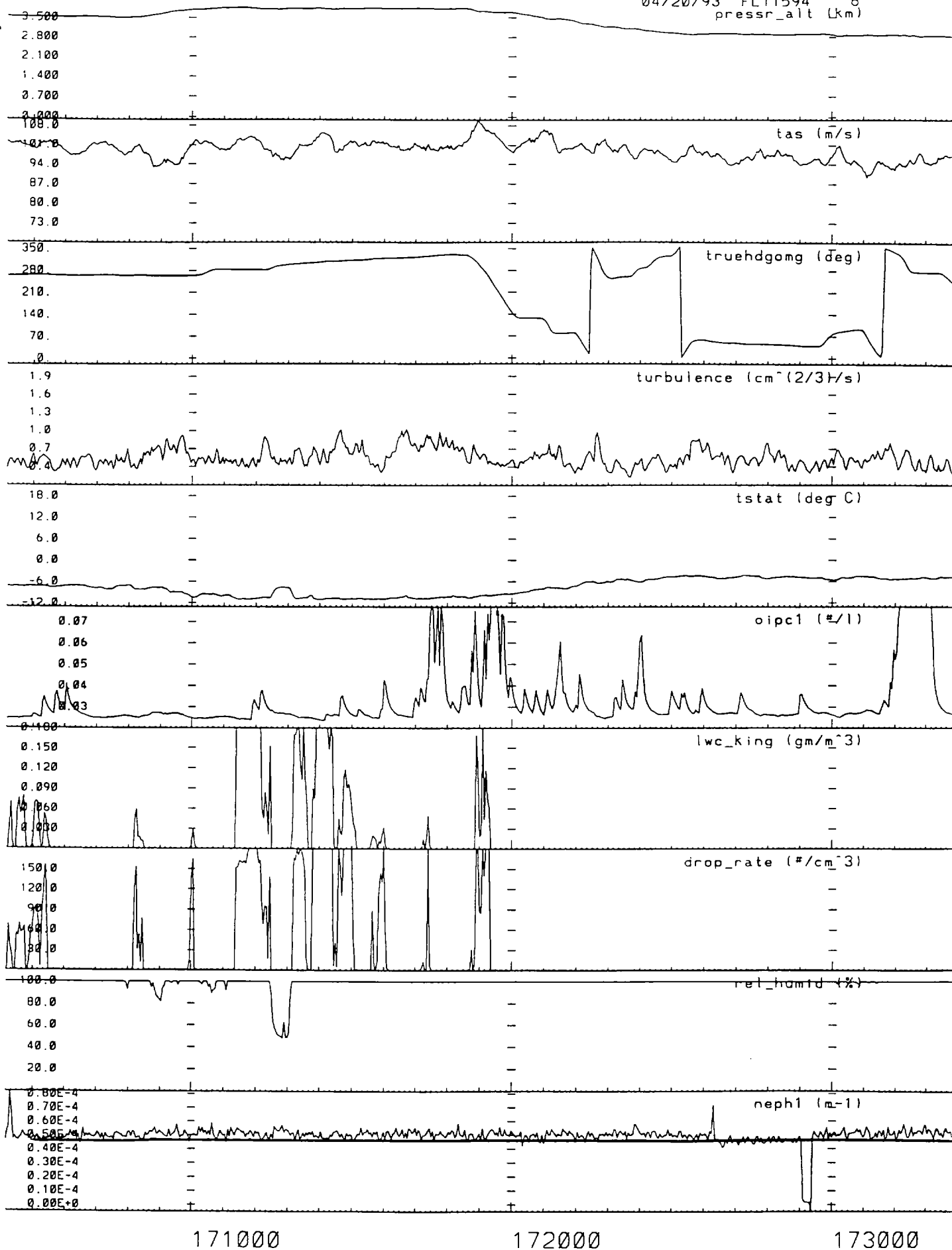
Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1594, 04/20/93 from 1540–1600 hours



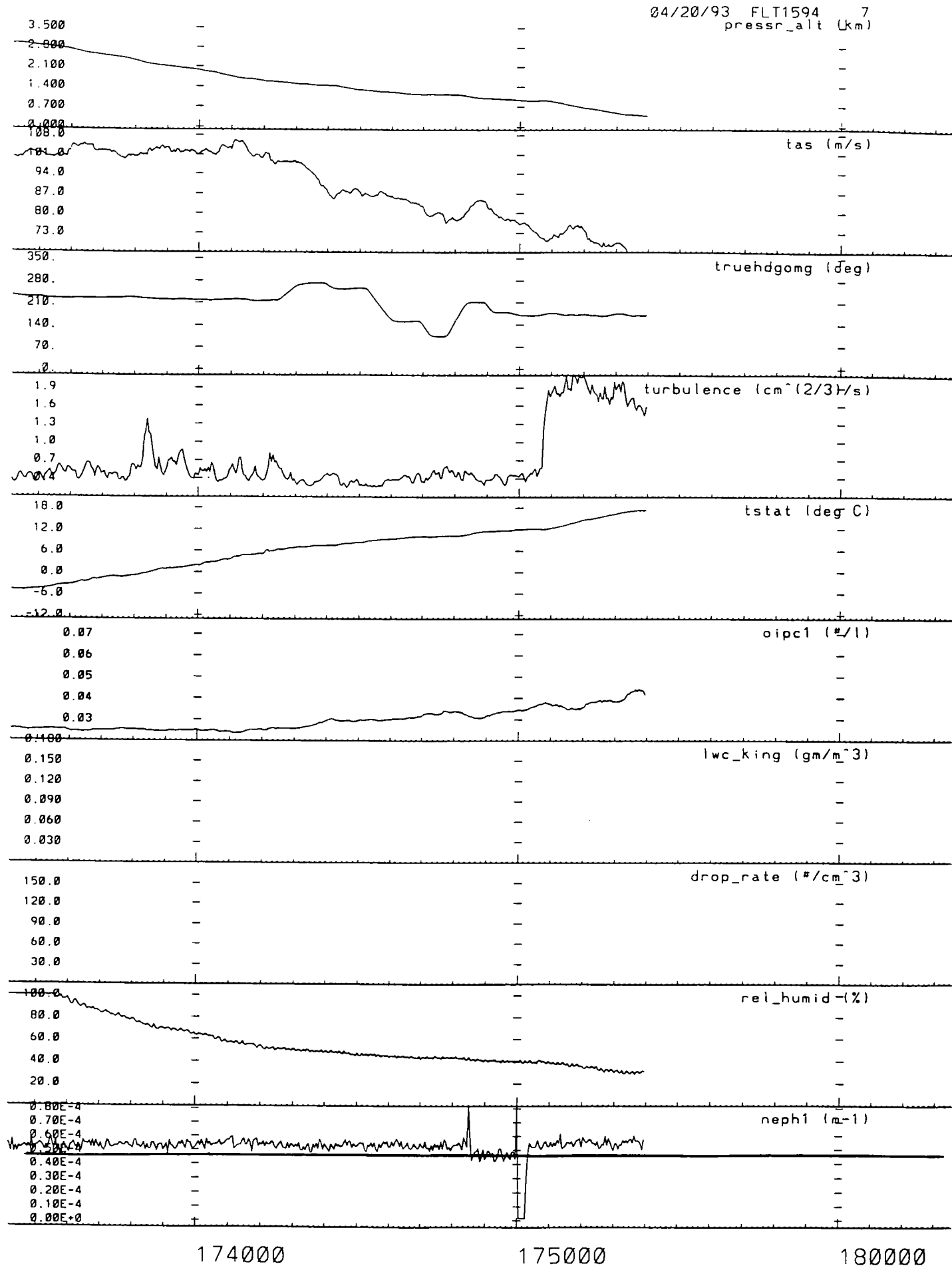
Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1594, 04/20/93 from 1610–1630 hours



Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1594, 04/20/93 from 1640–1700 hours



Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1594, 04/20/93 from 1710–1730 hours



Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1594, 04/20/93 from 1740–1800 hours

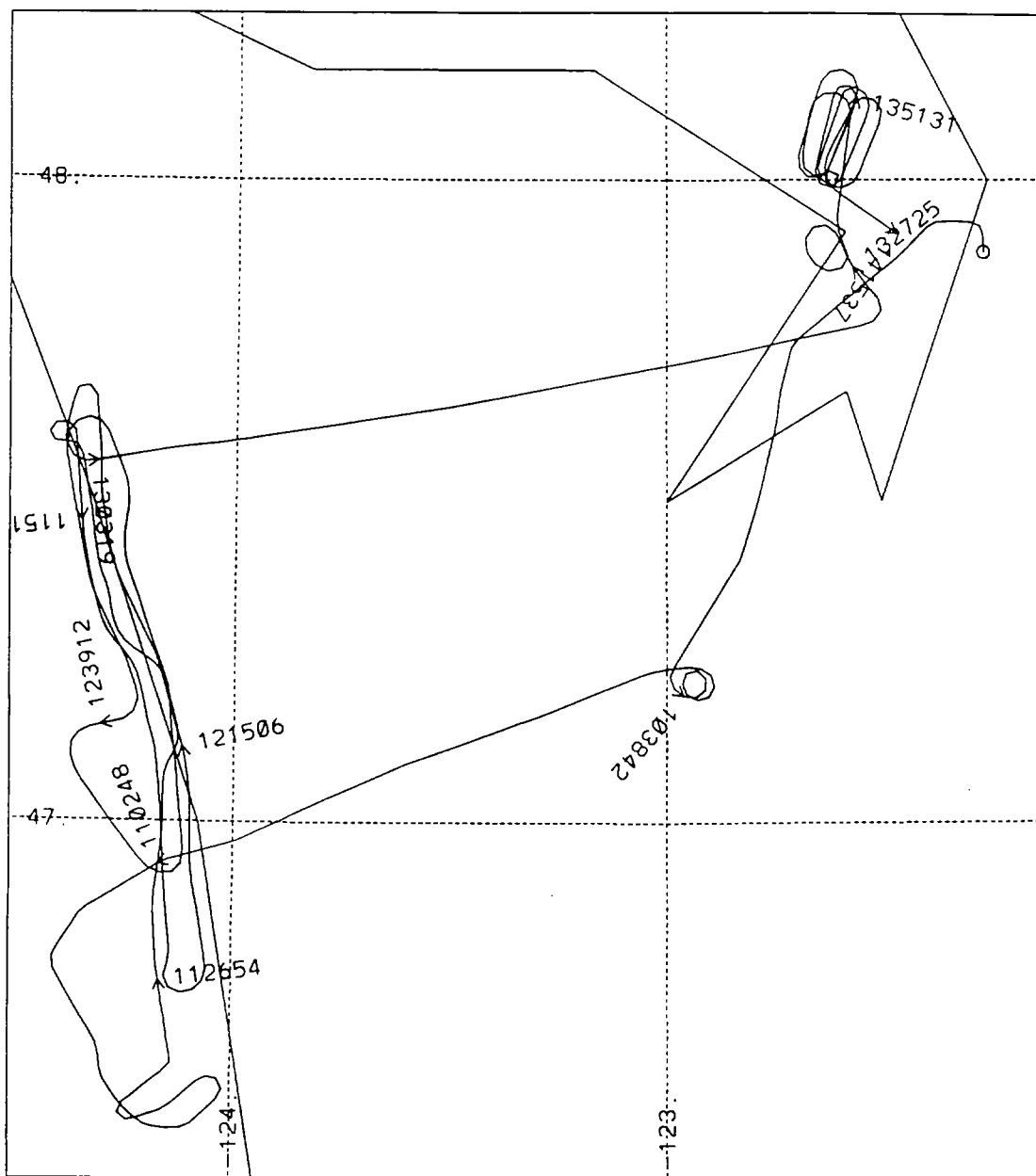
Flight 1595 on 30 April 1993

Flight Description

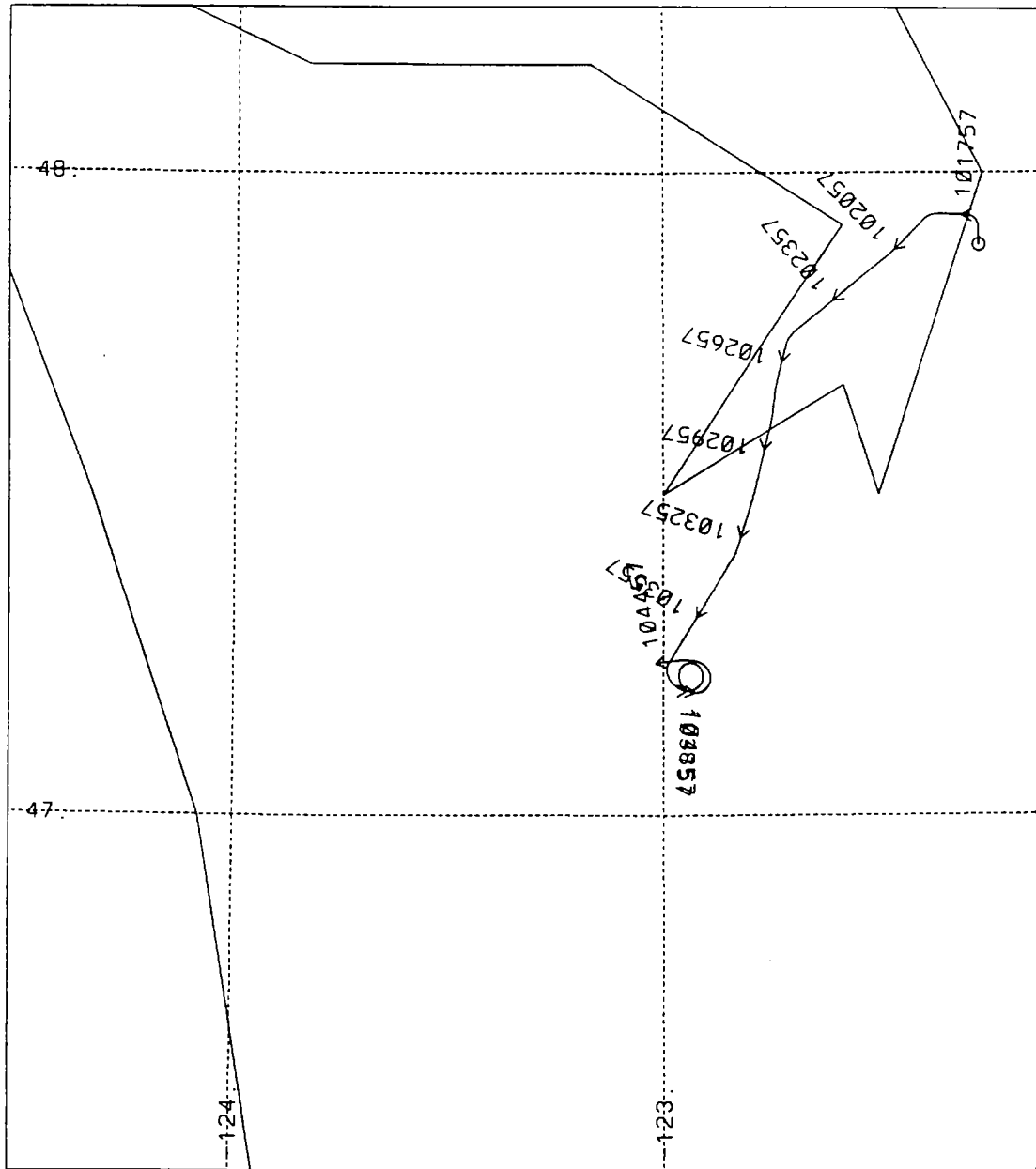
The flight began at Paine Field and headed SW. An orbit was conducted near Shelton, Washington, and then the flight continued WSW, passing over the Pacific Coast near Aberdeen and then turning south. The flight continued south to approximately Willapa Bay and then turned north. The remainder of the flight was a race-track pattern over the Pacific Ocean, within 5 miles or less of the coast between Willapa Bay on the south and Queets on the North. Flight segments were conducted at elevations of 5,000 - 13,000 feet. Droplet clouds at about 5,000 feet were detected during the time interval 1020 - 1100 and ice crystals between 1027 - 1036. The peak concentrations were ~ 120 drops per cm^3 and ~ 1.2 ice crystals per liter. The particle scattering extinction @ 530 nm was about $2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ between 2,000 and 5,000 feet and increased to about $5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}$ at 8,000 feet.

Weather

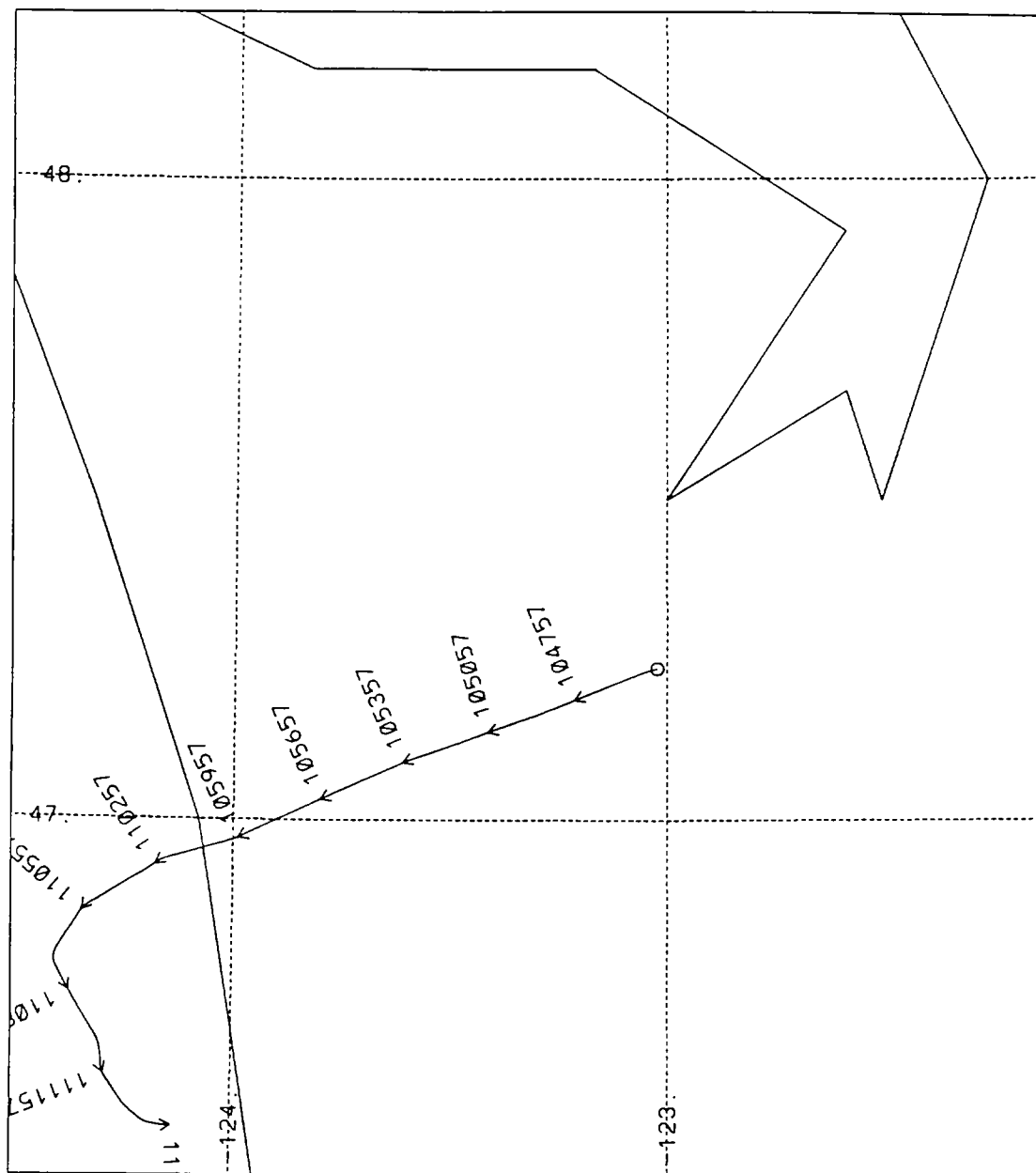
A surface, high-pressure ridge extended to the coast from the southwest of Washington. Light (5-10 kt) onshore winds prevailed during the day. Aloft, a moderate amplitude short-wave ridge embedded in the 500 mb jet stream moved to the coast by 1700. Widely scattered, small (<1 km thick) cumulus clouds were present in the boundary layer with high, scattered to thin, broken cirriform clouds above.



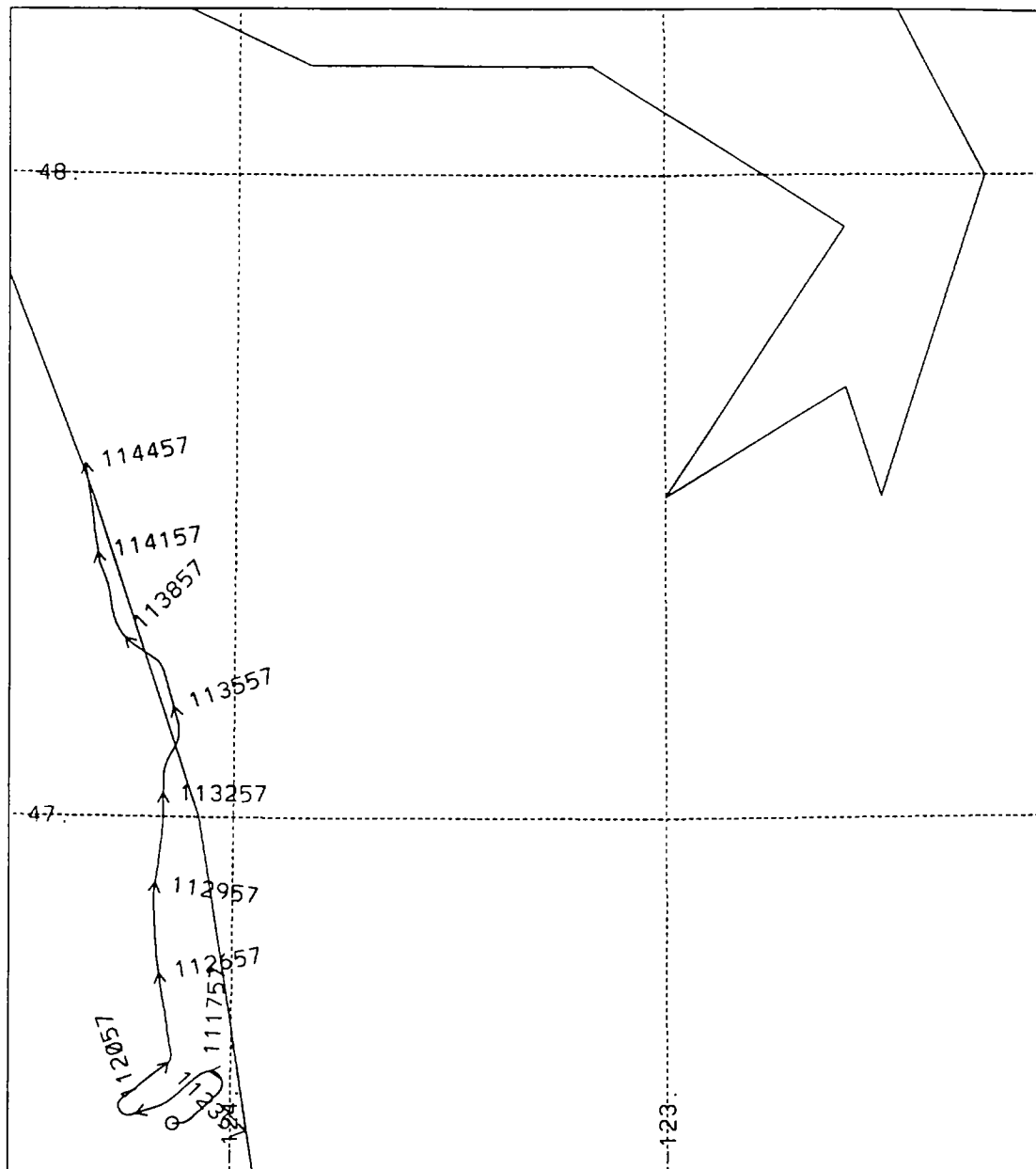
GPS track of flight 1595, 04/30/93 10:15:00 - 14:16:00



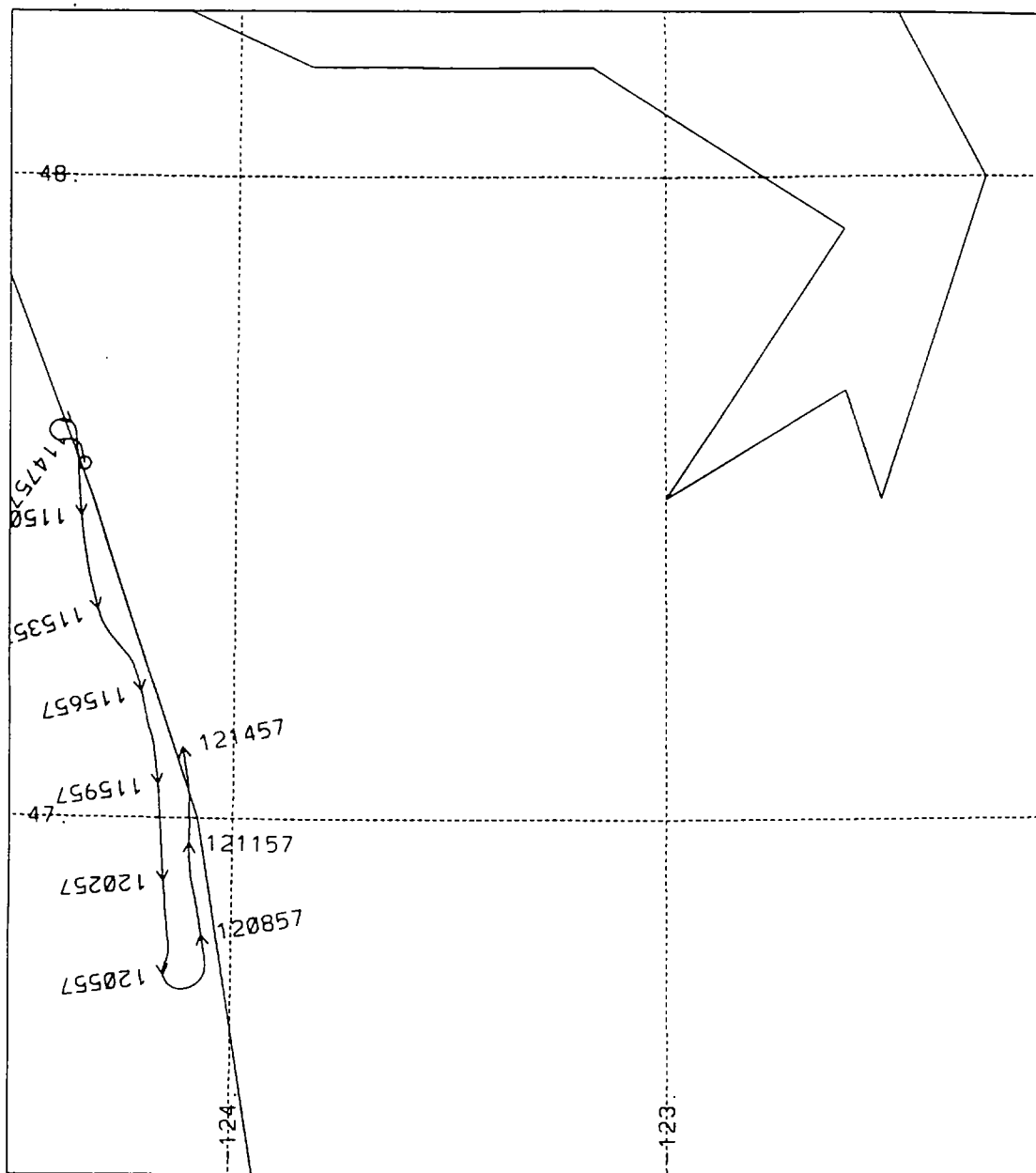
GPS track of flight 1595, 04/30/93 10:15:00 - 10:45:00



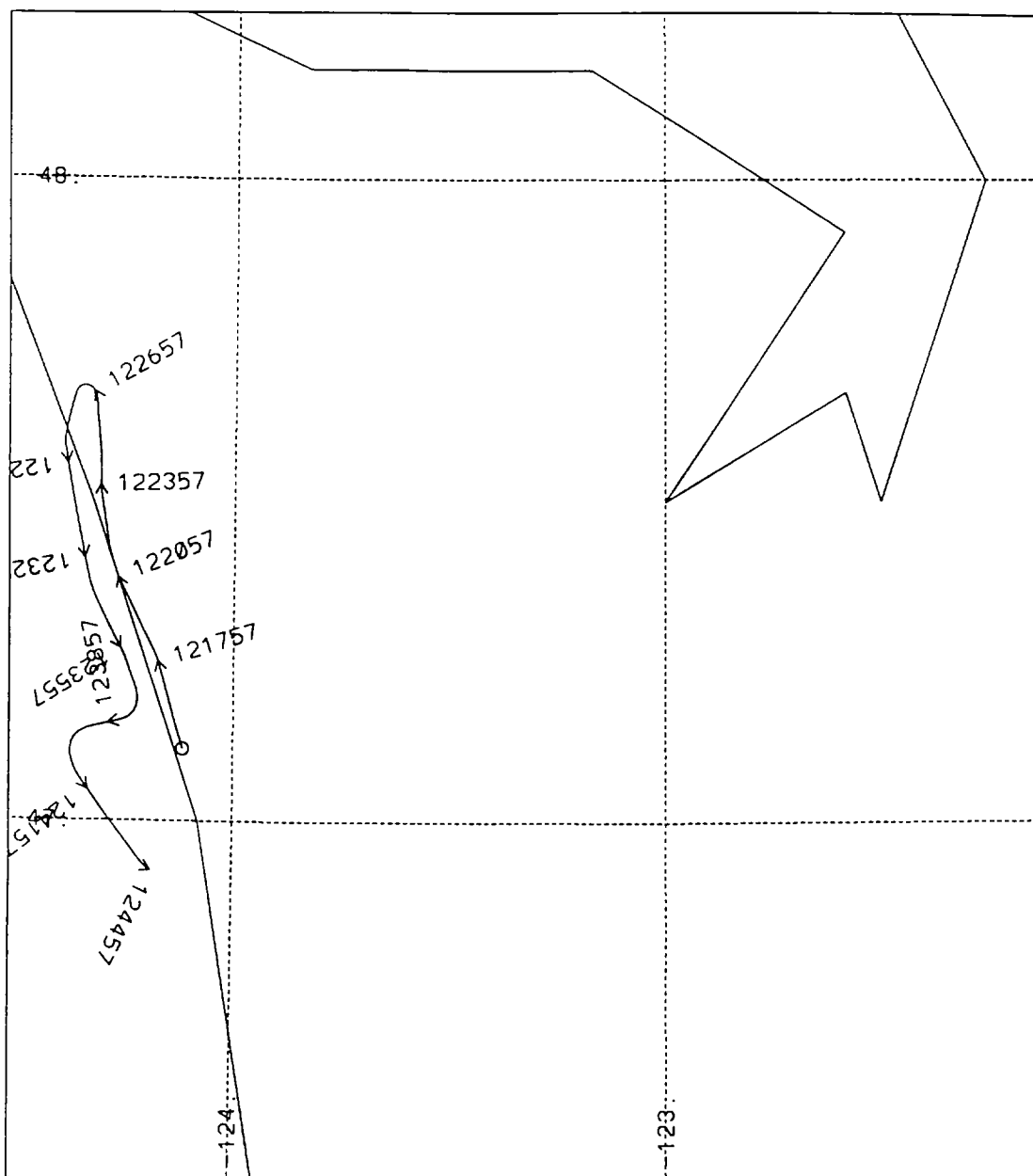
GPS track of flight 1595, 04/30/93 10:45:00 - 11:15:00



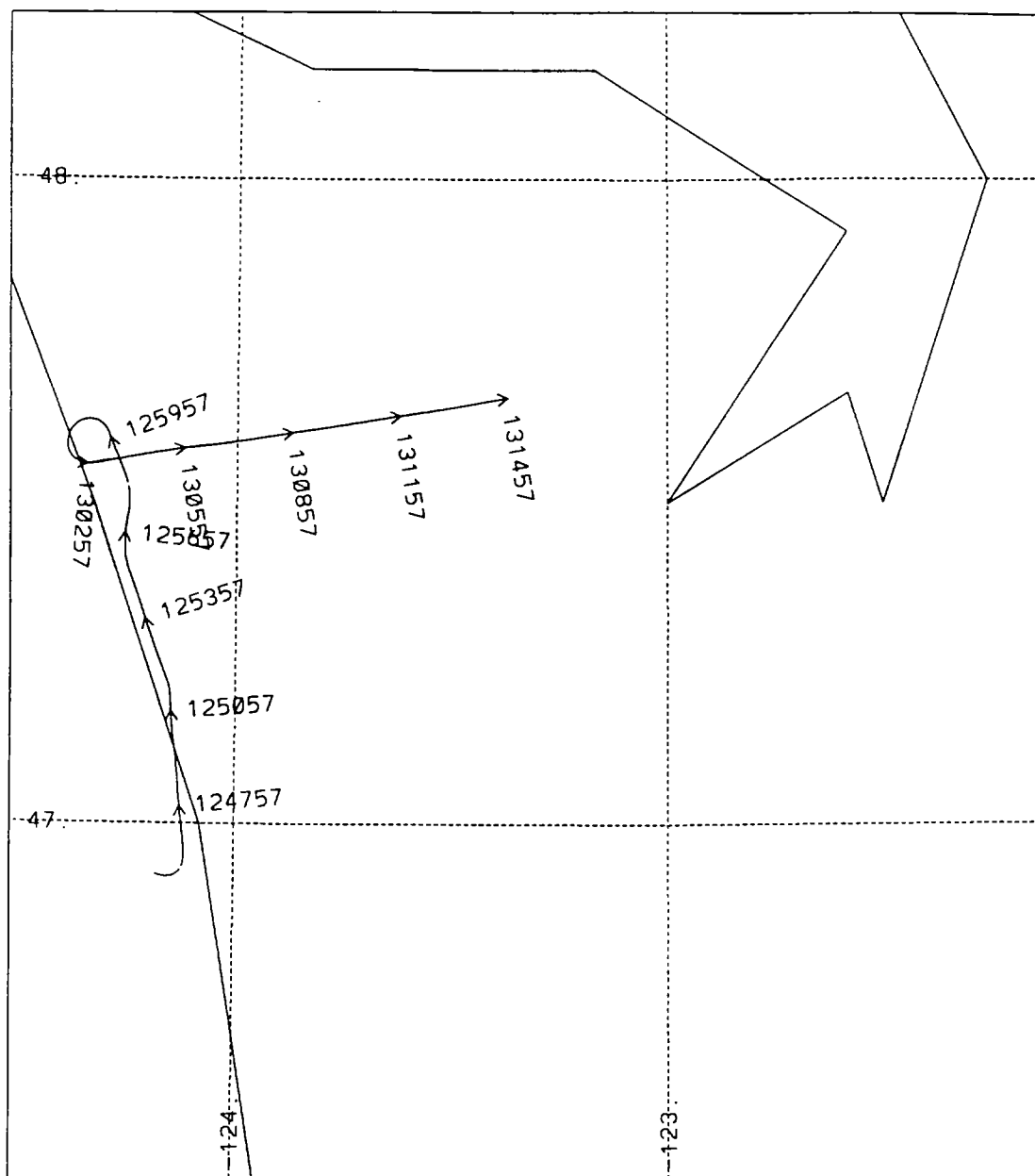
GPS track of flight 1595, 04/30/93 11:15:00 - 11:45:00



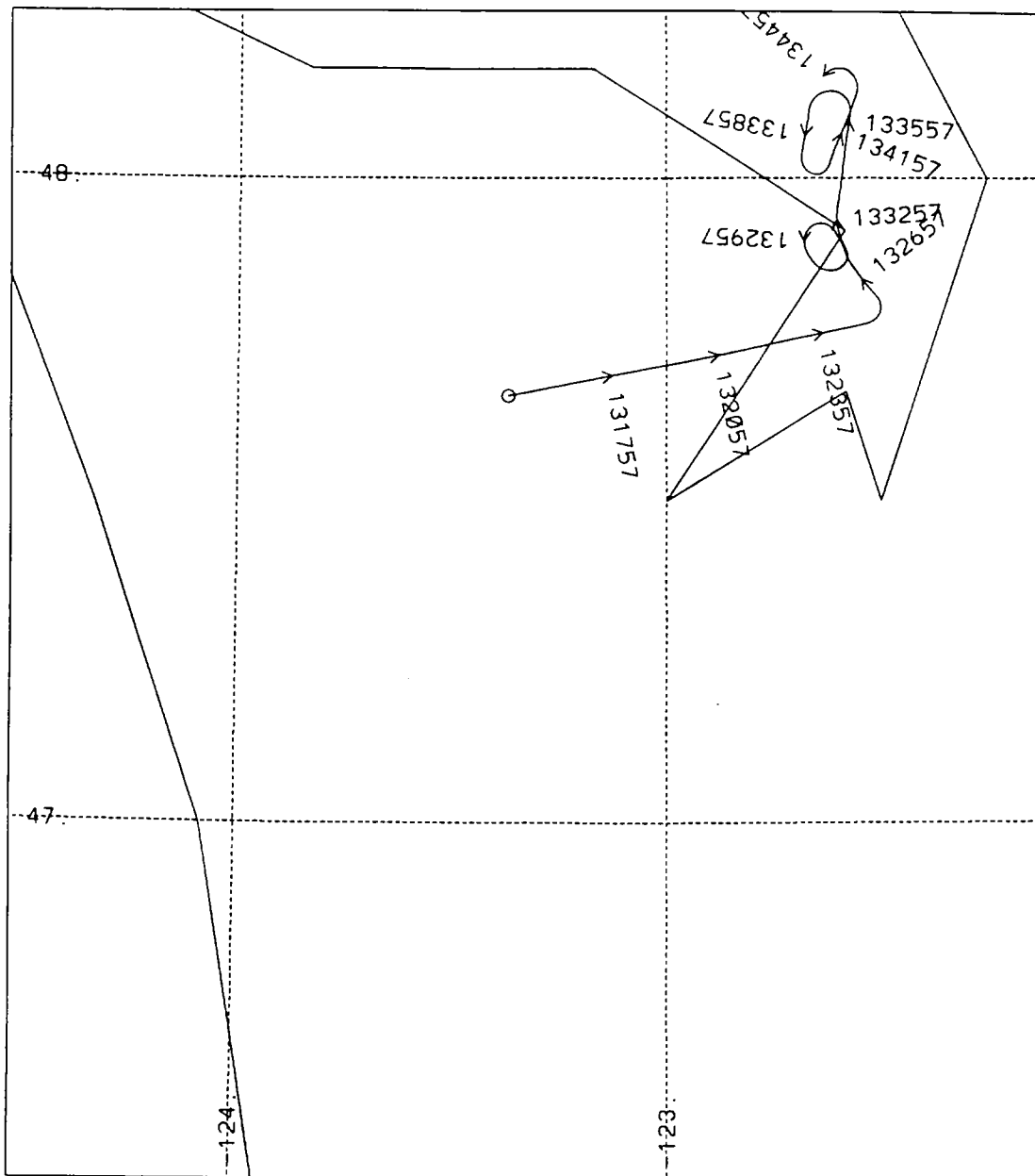
GPS track of flight 1595, 04/30/93 11:45:00 - 12:15:00



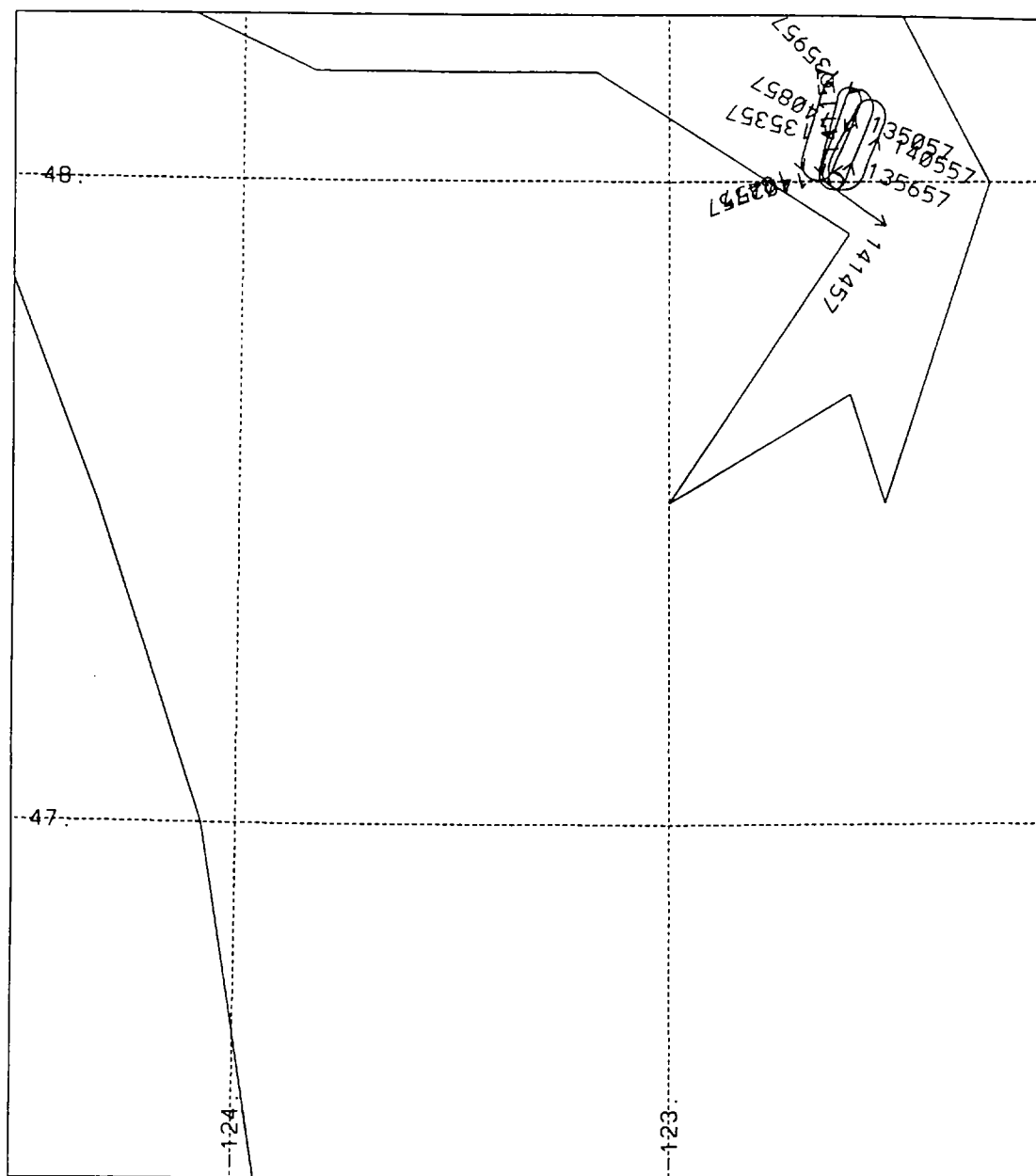
GPS track of flight 1595, 04/30/93 12:15:00 - 12:45:00



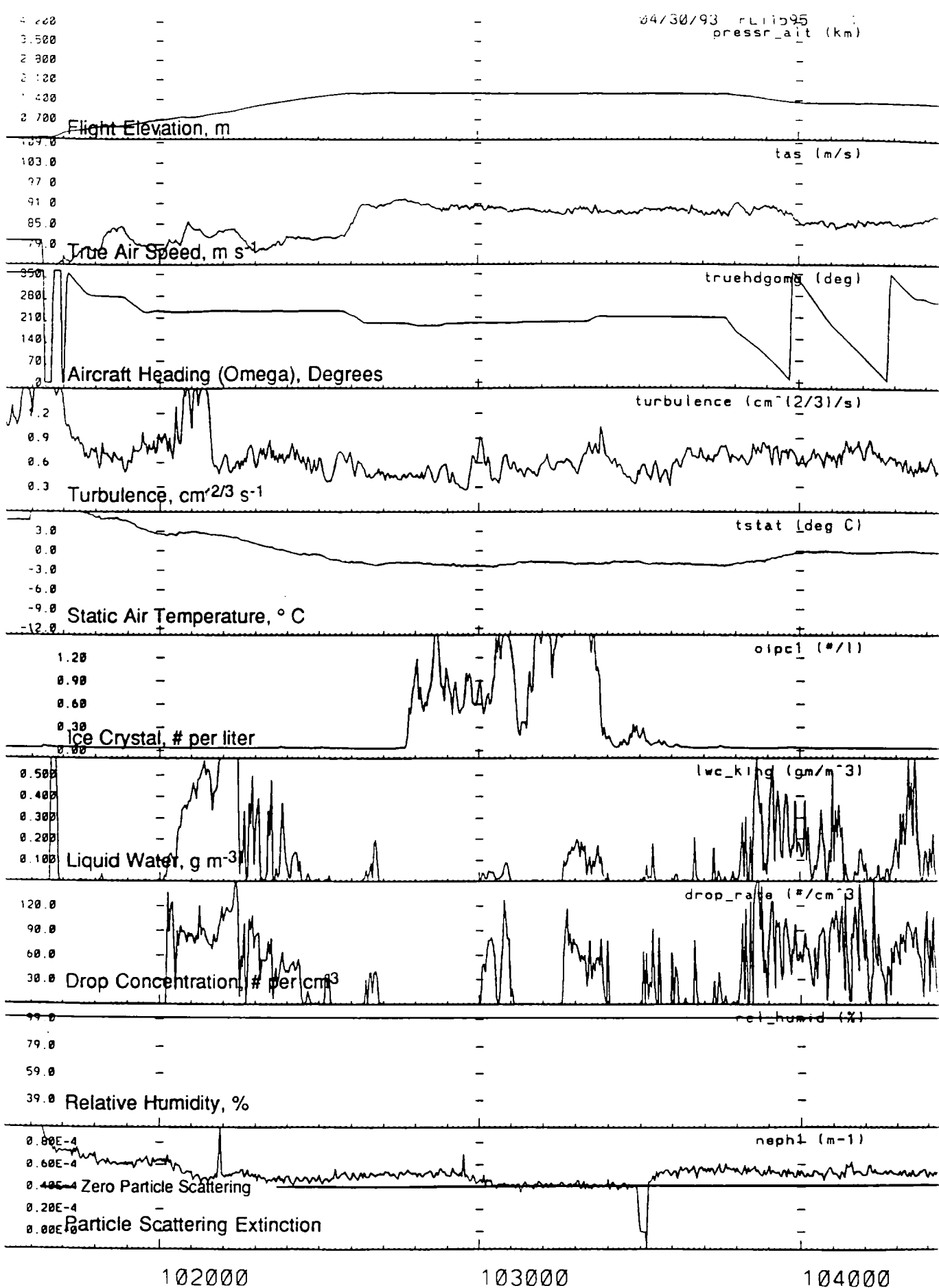
GPS track of flight 1595, 04/30/93 12:45:00 - 13:15:00



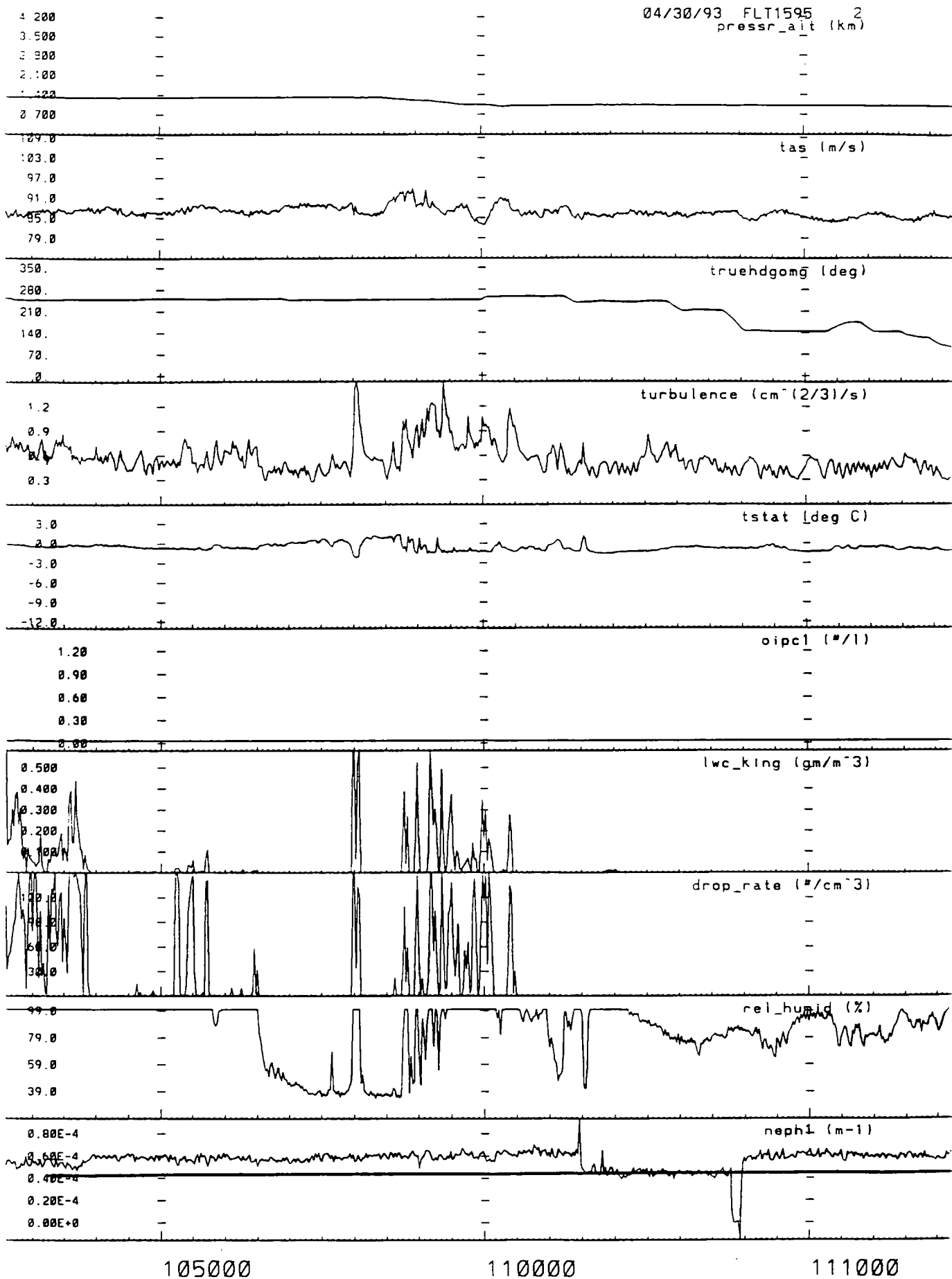
GPS track of flight 1595, 04/30/93 13:15:00 - 13:45:00



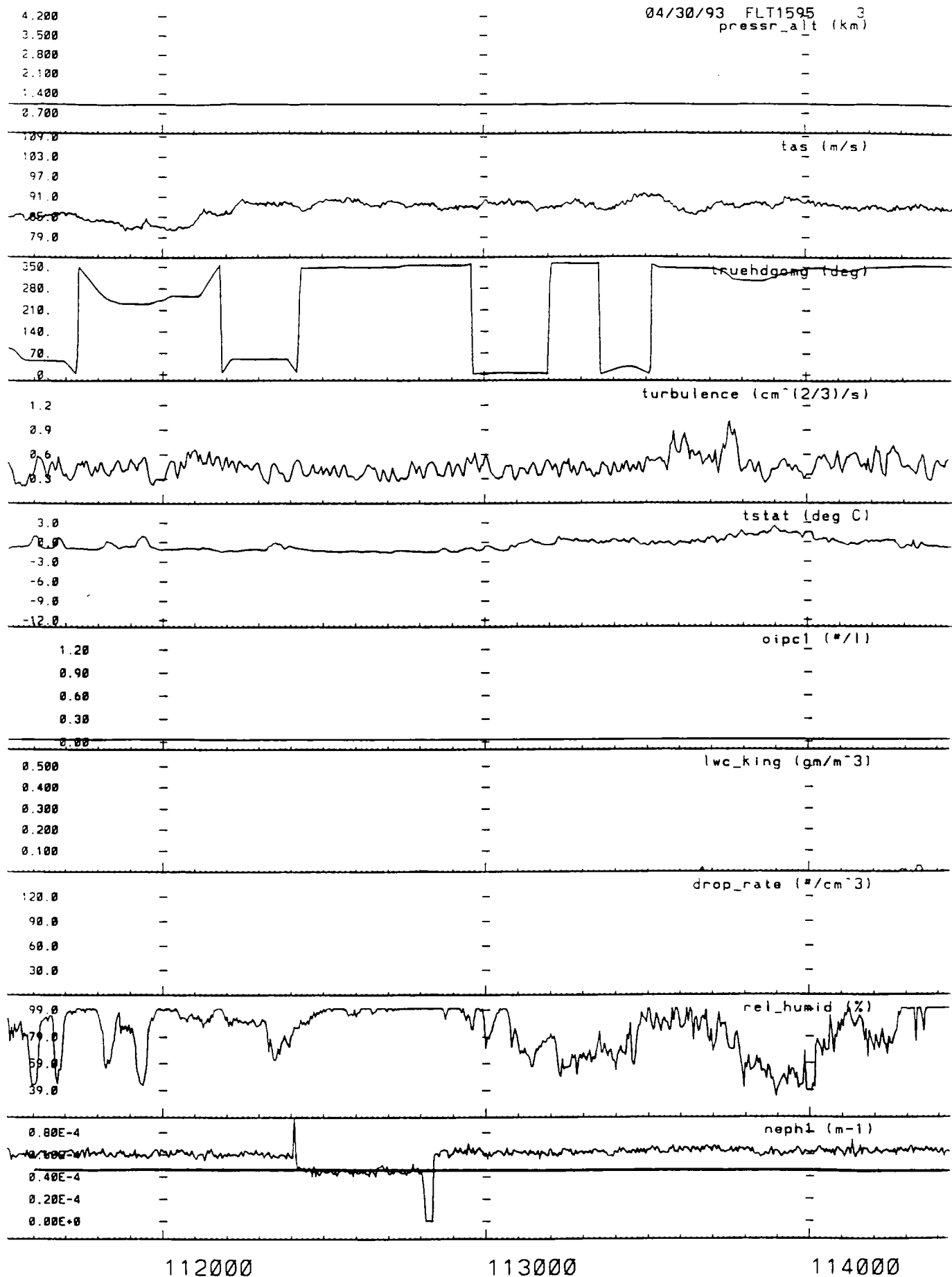
GPS track of flight 1595, 04/30/93 13:45:00 - 14:15:00



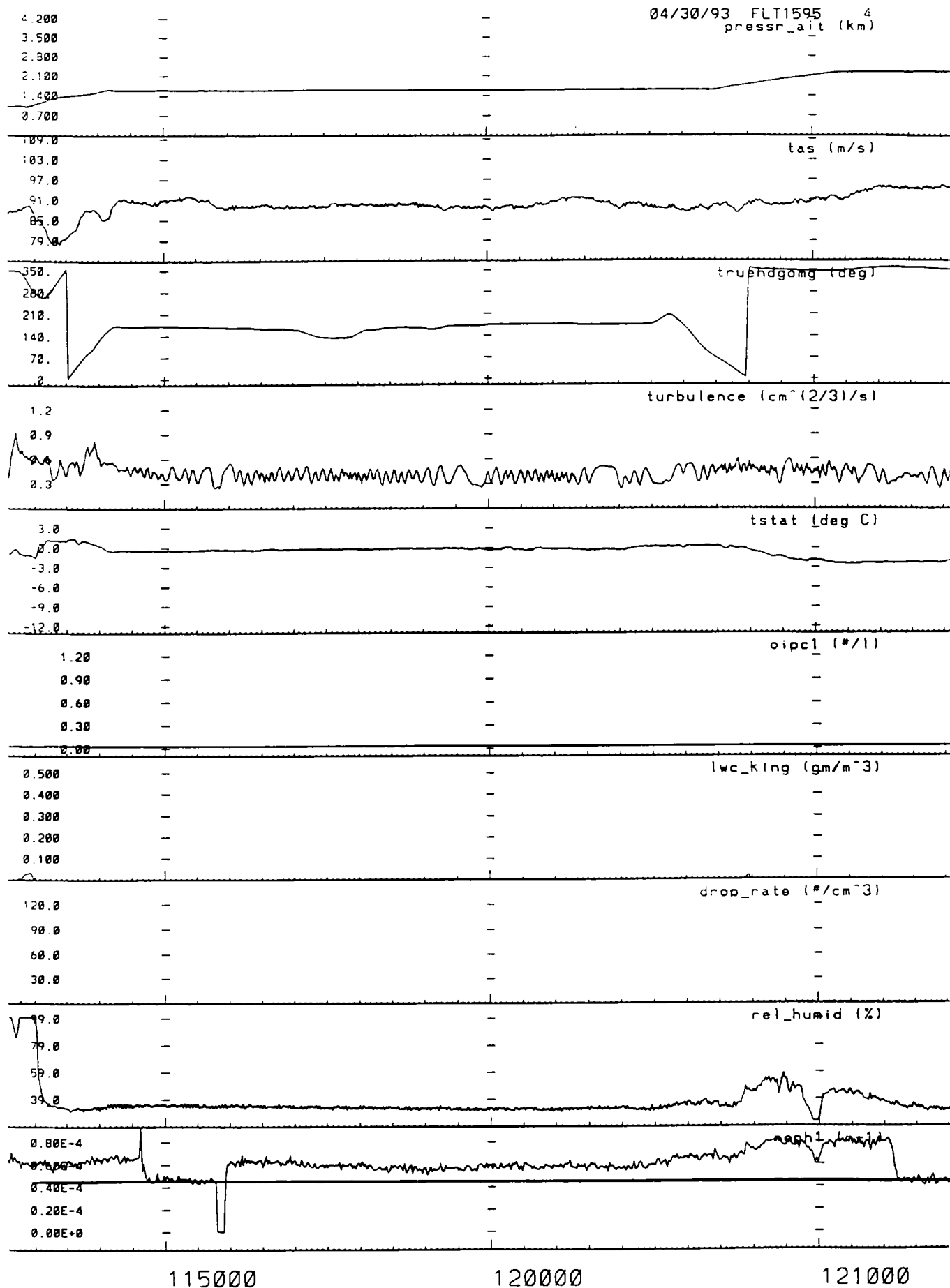
Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1595, 04/30/93 from 1020–1040 hours



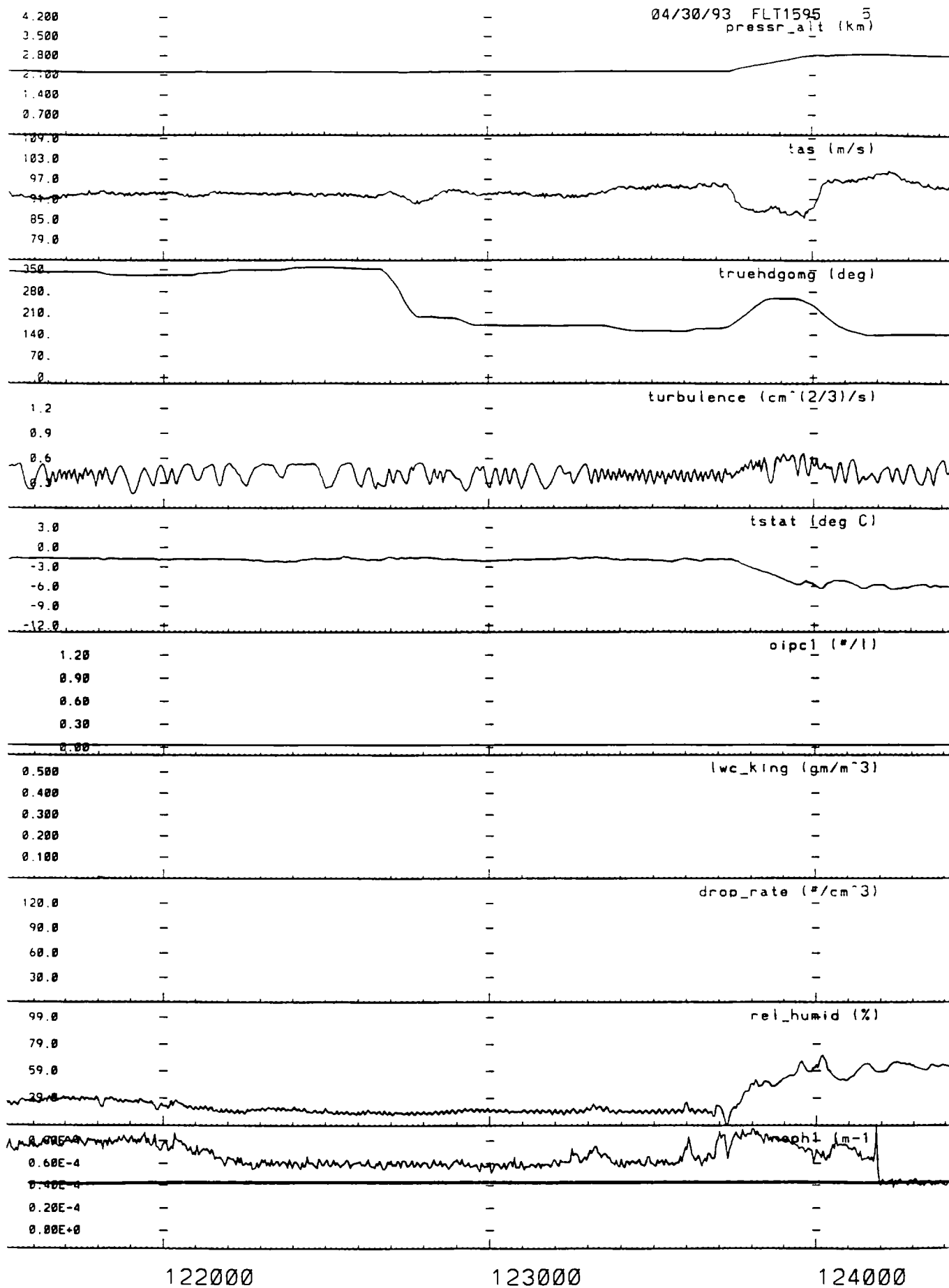
Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1595, 04/30/93 from 1050–1110 hours



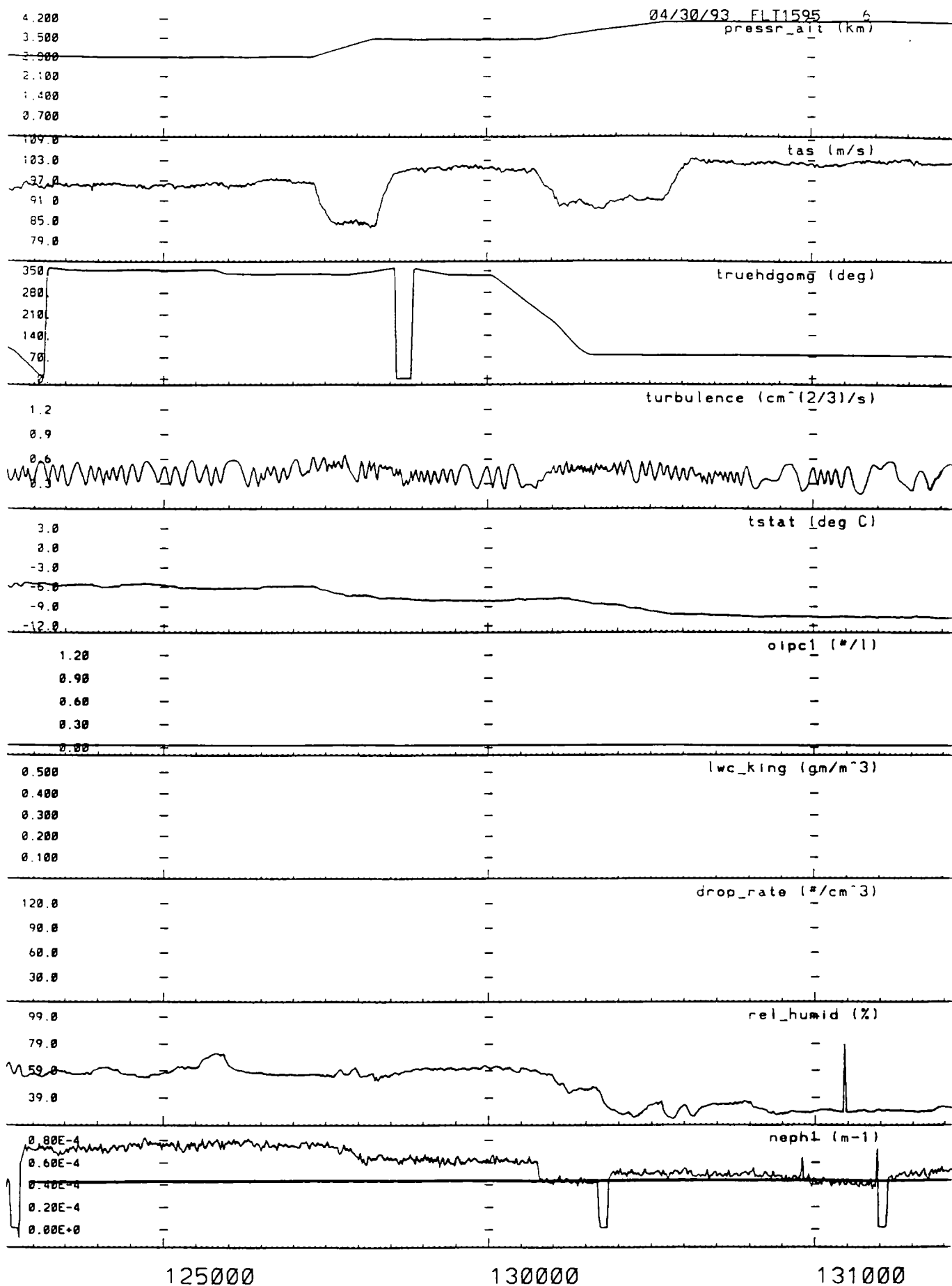
Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1595, 04/30/93 from 1120–1140 hours



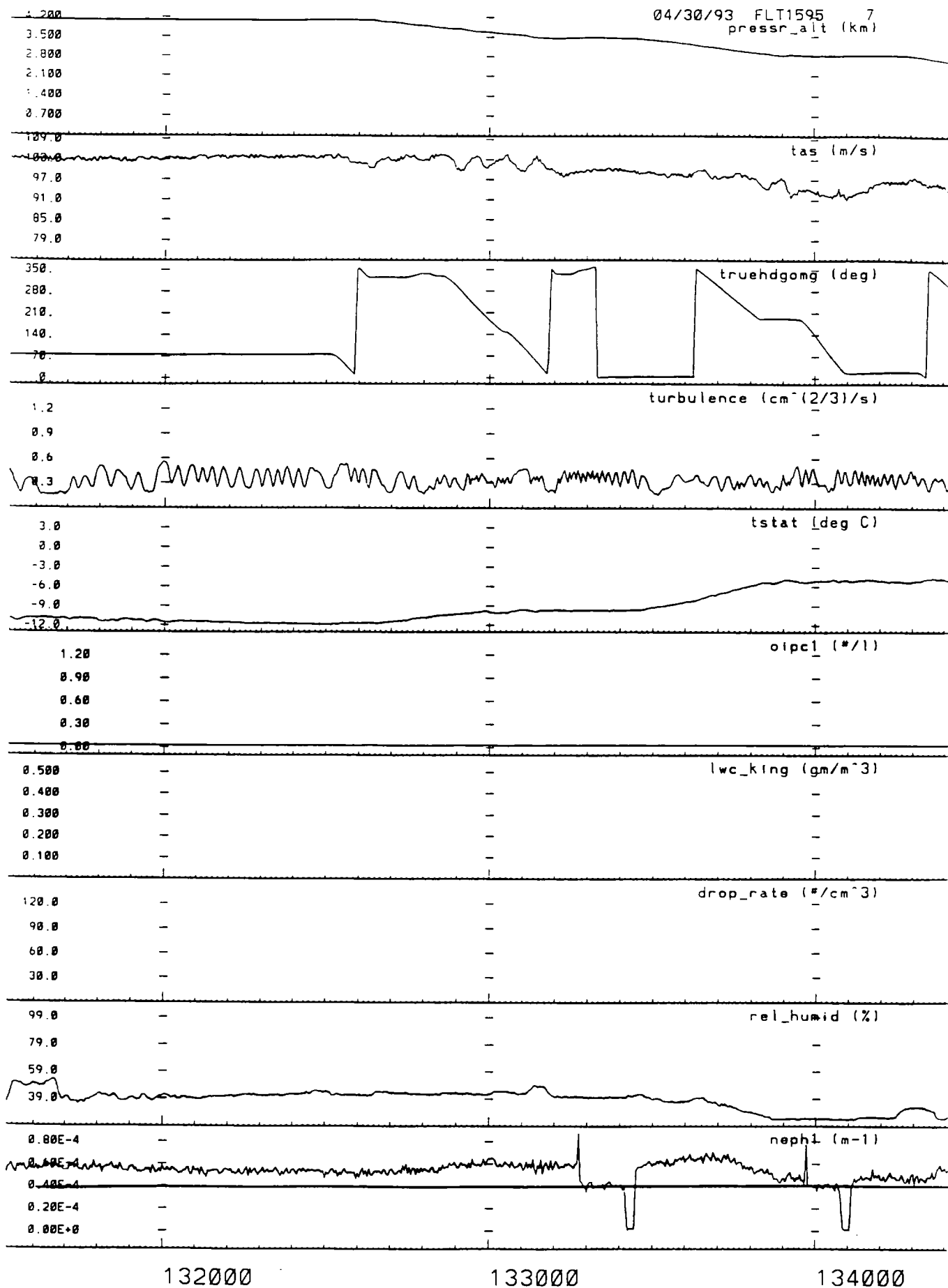
Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1595, 04/30/93 from 1150–1210 hours



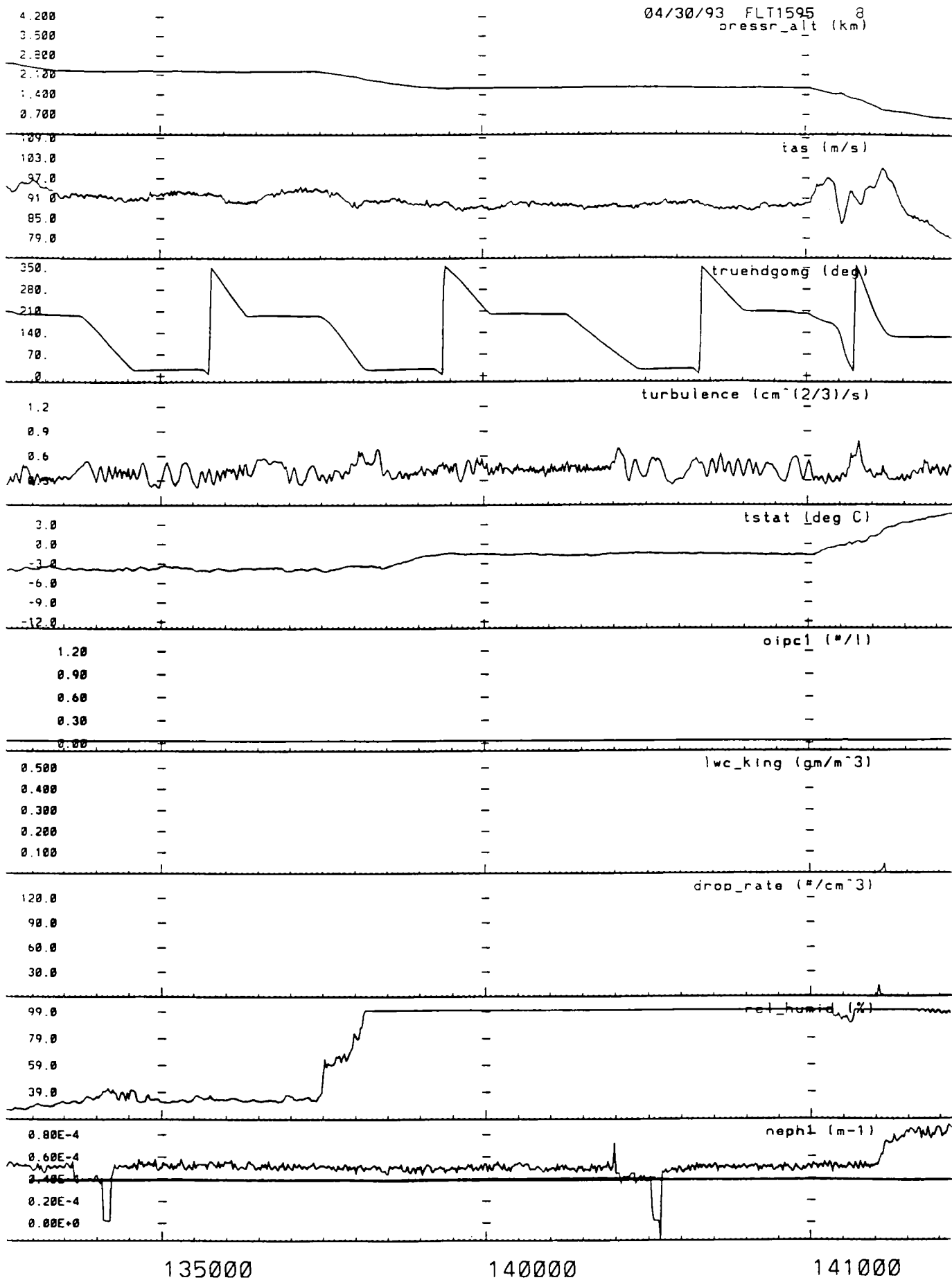
Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1595, 04/30/93 from 1220–1240 hours



Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1595, 04/30/93 from 1250-1310 hours



Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1595, 04/30/93 from 1320-1340 hours



Flight-Level Data for UW Flight 1595, 04/30/93 from 1350–1410 hours