

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
2-1.	Typical wind profiler beam configuration consisting of three to five beams.	10
2-2.	Percentage of time hourly winds were derived and passed quality control, as a function of height.	11
2-3.	Signal processing steps being developed for the next-generation wind profilers.	12
2-4.	Wind profiler data from a 915 MHz boundary layer profiler.	13
3-1.	Locations of wind profilers in the NOAA Profiler Network.	21
3-2.	Data distribution from the NOAA Profiler Network.	22
3-3.	Wind profiler locations at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station and Kennedy Space Center, Florida.	23
3-4.	Data sample from the Vandenberg AFB 449-MHz wind profiler for 23 August 1997.	24
4-1.	Time-height cross section of hourly averaged horizontal winds observed by the Hillsboro, Kansas, profiler on 14 May 1992.	33
4-2.	The Trans-Pacific Profiler Network (TPPN) completed just prior to the end of TOGA.	34
4-3.	Time-height profiles of vertical velocity (top), C_n^2 (middle), and C_w^2 (bottom) depicting a rapidly evolving CBL.	35