The Experiments of Weather Instruments & Observations lab.

(First Semester)
ASD / 2nd Stage
2022 - 2023

Atmospheric pressure

It is defined as the perpendicular force exerted by the atmosphere per unit area, and is measured in units (hpa) rather than millibars.

Atmospheric pressure gauges:

- 1. Mercury barometer.
- 2. Metallic barometer.
- 3. Barograph.





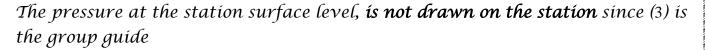


Mercury barometer

Barograph

Metallic barometer

$3P_{o}P_{o}P_{o}P_{o}$



 $P_oP_oP_oP_o$ represents the pressure value with tenths, and the real pressure value is calculated as follows:

 $39872 \longrightarrow P_0 = 987.2 \text{ hpa}$

 $30043 \longrightarrow P_0 = 1004.3 \text{ hpa}$

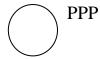
4PPPP



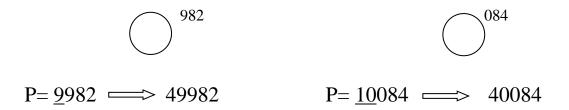
Corrected or calculated pressure **at mean sea level**, where (4) is the group index.

PPPP represents the pressure value with tenths, and the real pressure value is calculated as follows:

The pressure value is recorded in the last 3 positions, The location of the pressure on the station is as follows:



- *When encoding the pressure value drawn on the station, we take into account the following:
- a. If the plotted value is greater than 500, add 9 to the pressure value.
- b. If the plotted value is less than 500, we add 10 to the pressure value.



* Note: The real pressure value is adjusted or corrected to the pressure value at sea level when the station is at an altitude above 1000 meters, and if it is less than or equal to 1000, the real pressure value is considered the same as the pressure at sea level, meaning it becomes $3P_0P_0P_0=4PPPP$

5aPPP



The pressure slope group and its characteristic as (5) is the group index a pressure slope form and takes the values (o - 8).

PPP is the value of the pressure slope with its tenths, and it represents the real change during the **3 hours ending** at the real time of monitoring, and it is recorded on the station with the last two numbers and its location is as follows



	Continuously falling	/	Continuously rising
_	Falling, then steady	_	Rising, then steady
\	Falling before a lesser rise	~	Falling before a greater rise
^	Rising before a greater fall	^	Rising before a lesser fall
	_	Steady	

*Notes:

- 1. If the values of a are **(0,1,2,3)** then the pressure slope is described as **positive** and the figures are drawn in **black**.
- 2. If the values of a are (5,6,7,8), the pressure slope is described as **negative** and the figures are drawn in **red**.
- 3. If the value of a **(4)** indicates that the pressure is **constant throughout the monitoring period.**

$$53004 \implies PP = 00.4$$
 $56016 \implies PP = 01.6$
 $54000 \implies PP = 00.0$
 $00 \implies 00 \implies 00$

90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	00	×
4	4.	*	•	9		\$	9		0	C
四	4	4	•	99	113	\$	ٿا	11	0	-
忍	4 **	**	.00	**	111:	क	*	11	0	2
₹	<>	**	**	30	Ш	40	**	4	0	ω
	Ø **	***		***	444	do	ی	(*	3	4
 →	Q *	**	**	400	desperant and the second secon	क	⊴•	×	8	5
7	4	1	2	ව	- To -	+	_⊴*	•	S	6
₩.	₽	4	3	3		#		abla	€>>	7
74	4	*	**	400	K	+	Ш	4	ത്ത	00
₩.	⊘	1	米鲁米	****	H	#	四	×	9	9
9	. 00	-3	, Ot	Ch	Fe.	w	N	1	0	
刁	V	*			- Activity of a control of a co	4				8
	>	/	1	1	1	4	1	1	>	a
8	0	0	0	•	9	0	•	θ	0	z
M	X	1	1	4	þ	D	D	D		ل
(1)	I	8	X	13	0	{	M	1		<u>N</u>
	6	25	N	~	1,	d	L	11		Ū