RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WORKING WITH METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FUNCTIONING OF RECONNAISSANCE AND FIRE SYSTEMS

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Meteorological information for reconnaissance and fire systems (RFS) is formalized in certain forms, for the armed forces of Ukraine and some other countries it is the bulletin "Meteorological" [1-5]. The content of this bulletin, as a rule, does not depend on the tasks assigned to the RFS. Therefore, the bulletin contains some unnecessary information, which reduces the efficiency of communication and data transmission channels, the use of forces and means for meteorological support, as well as leads to loss of control of their components.

The essence of the recommendation is the early inclusion of meteorological stations of the Hydrometeorological Center, aviation and marine (ship) meteorological stations in the general network of meteorological stations, as well as the establishment of interaction between them.

Due to the fact that in the codes KN-01, KN-04, METAR (SPECI) it is accepted to bind to standard isobaric surfaces [6-10] and use the value of atmospheric pressure in millibars (MB) the first point of the specified order is the transfer of the value of atmospheric pressure in millimeters of mercury (mm Hg).

In the future, on the basis of the obtained results, a graph of the vertical distribution of standard isobaric surfaces is constructed.

The next point of this order is the transfer of the schedule from standard isobaric surfaces to standard heights adopted in RFS. In the future, plotting the dependence of air temperature, direction and wind speed on standard heights.

The next point is the conversion of wind direction and speed into ballistic wind components at standard heights. The next point is to take into account additional information that is necessary for the reconnaissance and fire system, but there is no formalized record of it. For example, such as (the height of the lower threshold of clouds, the direction and speed of the wind in the area of targets, air density, transparency of the atmosphere).

Thus, the recommendations for working with meteorological information in the interests of the functioning of RFS are to use meteorological information from various sources, which will significantly increase the efficiency of RFS.

References:


