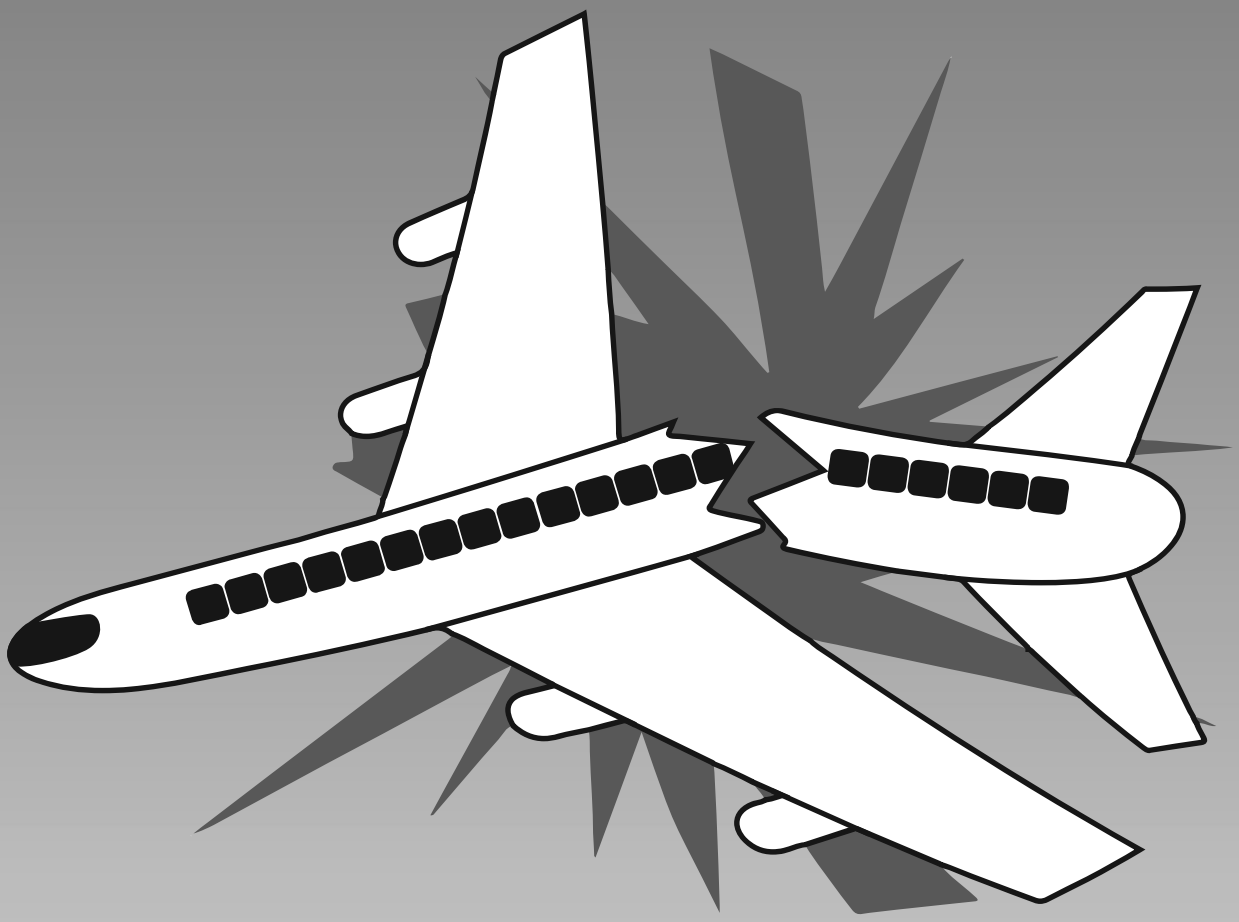
STOP

AIRPLANE CRASHES



CAUSED BY FOG

with **AIR-ANTI FOG TECHNOLOGY**

AIR-ANTI FOG®

INTERNATIONAL PATENT (PCT/GR 2015/000001)

by **wind & sol** ltd (estab.1977)

CAUSES OF FOG FORMATION

Fog: Fog begins to form when water vapor condenses into tiny liquid water droplets suspended in the air. These droplets scatter light in all directions thereby limiting the visibility. In other words, the fog is a low-lying cloud, the base of which touches the earth surface. The weather stations around the world indicate the presence of fog when the visibility is reduced to less than 100 m. There are two main fog formation mechanisms:

Radiation fog (fig.1): is formed by the cooling of land after sunset (by thermal radiation) in calm conditions with clear sky. The cool ground produces condensation in the nearby air by heat conduction. In perfect calm the fog layer can be less than a meter deep but turbulence can promote a thicker layer up to 300 meters. **The absence of wind favors the formation of fog and the persistence of the phenomenon for several hours over a particular geographic area.** Radiation fogs occur at night, and usually do not last long after sunrise. It is most common in autumn and early winter, whereas is more easily formatted over the countryside than in the urban environment.

Advection fog (fig. 2): occurs when moist air passes over a cool surface by advection (wind) and is cooled. It is common as a warm front passes over an area with significant snow-pack. It is most common at sea when moist air encounters cooler waters, including areas of cold water upwelling.

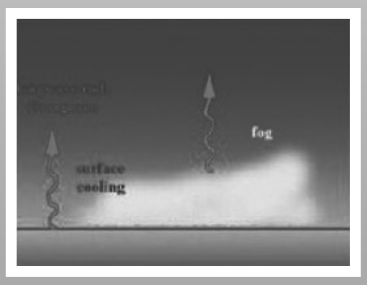


Fig.1: Radiation fog formation.

Information and photos from the
NATIONAL OBSERVATORY OF ATHENS

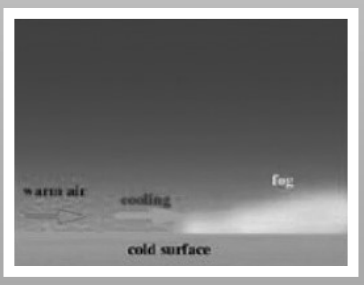


Fig. 2: Advection fog formation.

PHOTOS OF ACCIDENTS DUE TO FOG