Boeing Commercial Airpiane Group P.O. Box 3707 Seattle, WA 98124-2207

August 23, 1995 BXK01-15345-ASI

Tom Jacky, RE-60 NTSB 490 L'Enfant Plaza SW Washington DC 20594

Subject: USAir 737-300 N513AU Accident At Pittsburgh, 8 September 1994

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Dear Mr. Jacky:

During the field investigation of the subject accident, an observer on the ground reported seeing smoke coming from the airplane at the time of the event. Analysis indicates that the combined effects of the atmospheric conditions and the low pressure field created on the upper surface of the wing was sufficient for the formation of a vapor trail.

The flight data recorder showed that at the time of the accident, the airplane was traveling at 190 kts. at an altitude of 6000 ft. with flaps 1 (Figure 1). During the event (at time 139.7 sec.) the airplane experienced load factor of 1.6 at 194 kts. resulting in an airplane C_I =1.4. Flight pressure data and CFD

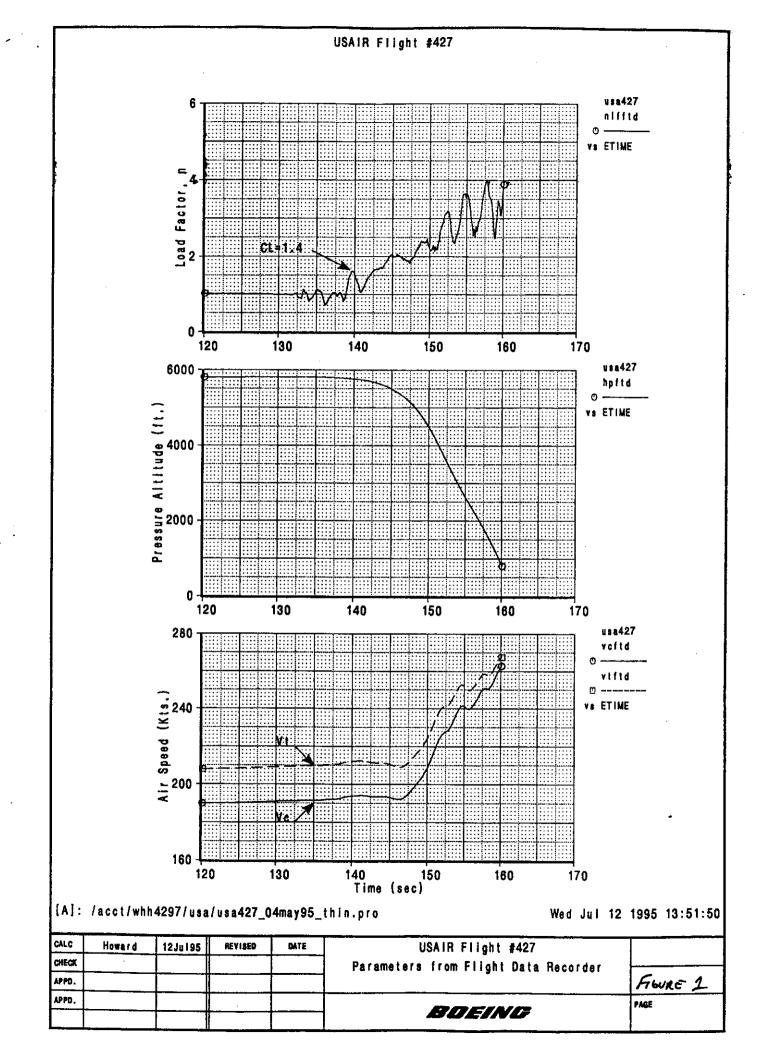
analyses at an airplane $C_{L=1.32}$ ($\alpha = 10.7$ deg. Figure 2) show an average pressure coefficient (CP) of about -1.2 (1543.4 psf) from 0 to 50% chord on the upper surface of the outboard wing. This drop in pressure would result in a 44.6° F drop in temperature. The atmospheric conditions on the day of the incident (Figure 3) indicate that the dew-point temperature was within 5° C (9 F) of the ambient temperature at 6000 ft. creating ideal conditions for the formation of a vapor or condensation trail.

In summary, based on the pressure on the outboard wing and the close proximity of the dew point, it is likely that a vapor trail could have been created by the wing at or near time 139.7 from Figure 1.

J.W. Purvis Director, Air Safety Investigation BXK01, M/S 14-HM

Enclosures: 3 as noted

cc: Tom Haueter, AS-10



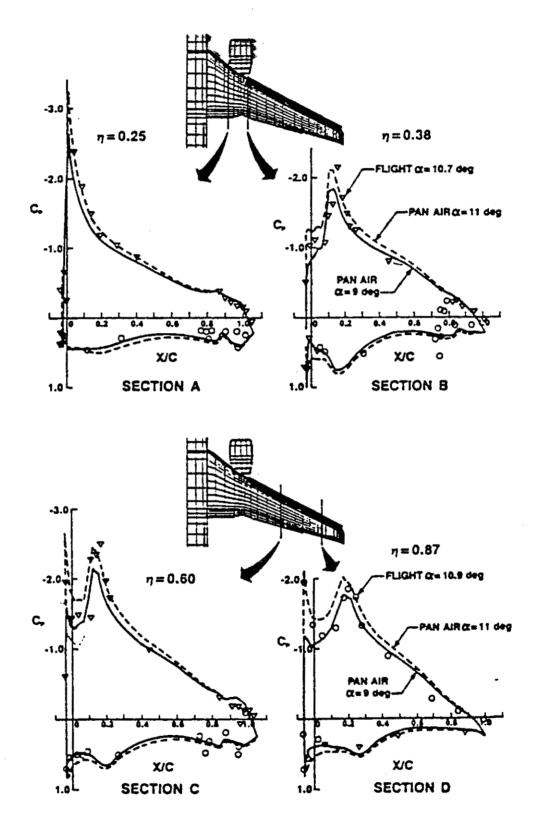
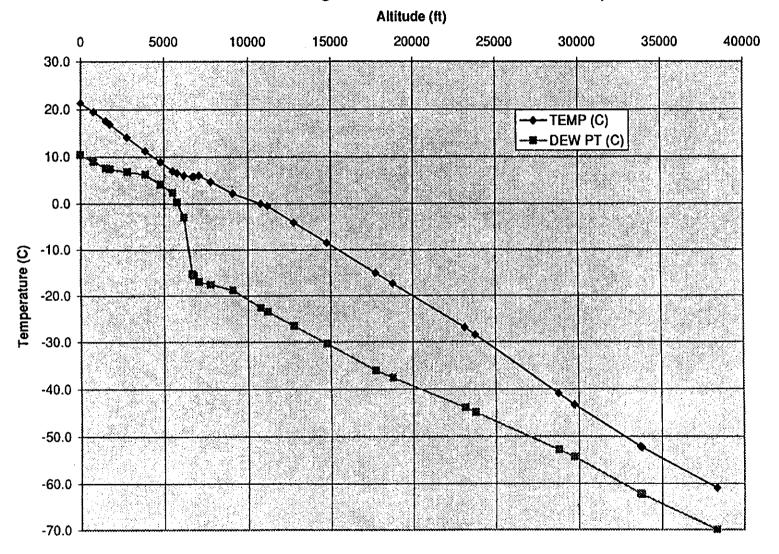


Figure 18: Flaps 1 - Wing Pressure Distribution



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FIGURE 3