where

$\eta(\delta)$ is listed in Table A36–4 and f_0 in Table A36–5;

$\alpha(i)$ is the attenuation coefficient in dB/1000 ft;

θ is the temperature in °F; and

H is the relative humidity, expressed as a percentage.

A36.7.2(b) For calculations using the International System of Units (SI):

$$\alpha(i) = 10^{\left[2.05\log\left(f_0/1000\right)+1.1394\times10^{-3}\theta-1.916984\right]} + \eta(\delta)\times10^{\left[\log\left(f_0\right)+8.42994\times10^{-3}\theta-2.755624\right]}$$

and

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{1010}{f_0}}10^{\left(\log H-1.328924+3.179768\times10^{-2}\theta\right)} \times10^{\left(-2.173716\times10^{-4}\theta^2+1.7496\times10^{-6}\theta^3\right)}$$

where

$\eta(\delta)$ is listed in Table A36–4 and f_0 in Table A36–5;

$\alpha(i)$ is the attenuation coefficient in dB/100 m;

θ is the temperature in °C; and

H is the relative humidity, expressed as a percentage.

A36.7.3 The values listed in table A36–4 are to be used when calculating the equations listed in section A36.7.2. A term of quadratic interpolation is to be used where necessary.

Section A36.8 [Reserved]