Cloud microphysical properties in cirrus during ATTREX

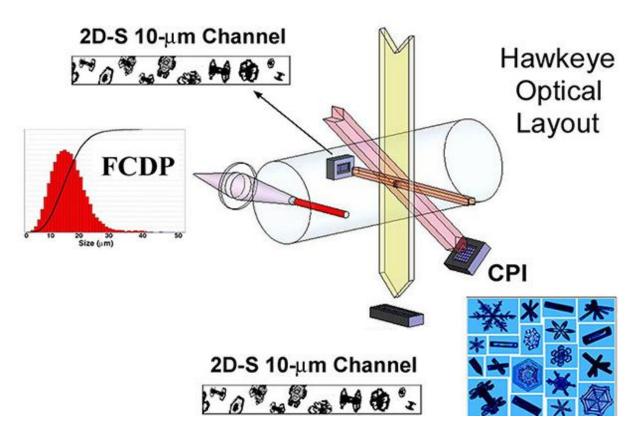


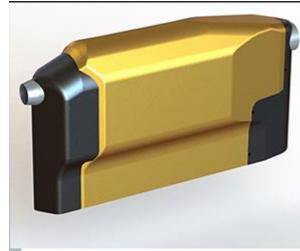
¹ SPEC Incorporated, Boulder, CO

² NASA Ames Research Center, Moffet Field, CA

³ NOAA ESRL Chemical Sciences Division, Boulder, CO

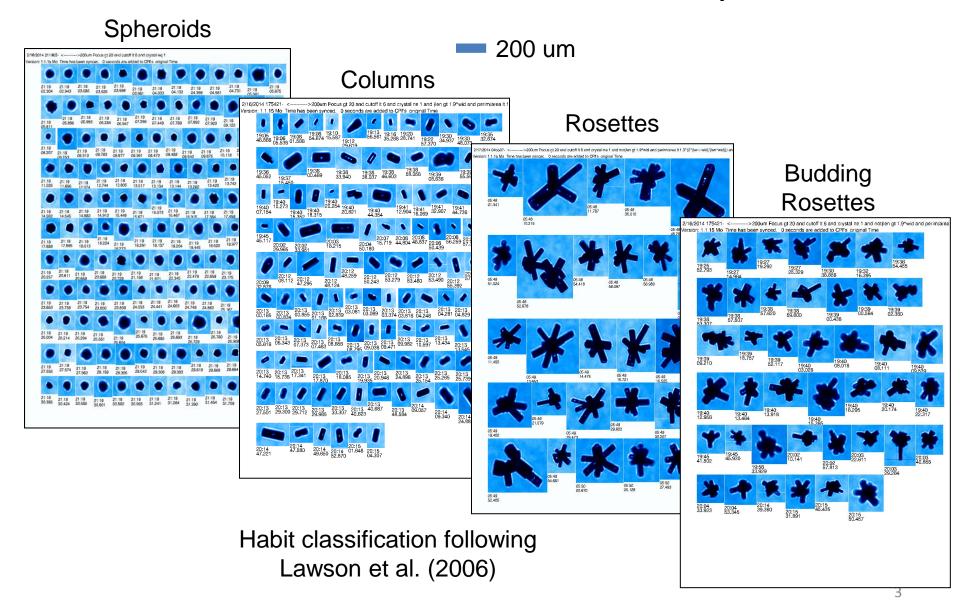
Instrument	Resolution	Measurement Range	Measurement Technique
Hawkeye-CPI (cloud particle imager)	2.3 um	2.3 um - 2.36 mm	CCD (camera)
Hawkeye-FCDP	2 um	1 um - 50 um	Forward Scattering
Hawkeye-2D-S	10 um	10 um - 1.28 mm	Diode Array (128)



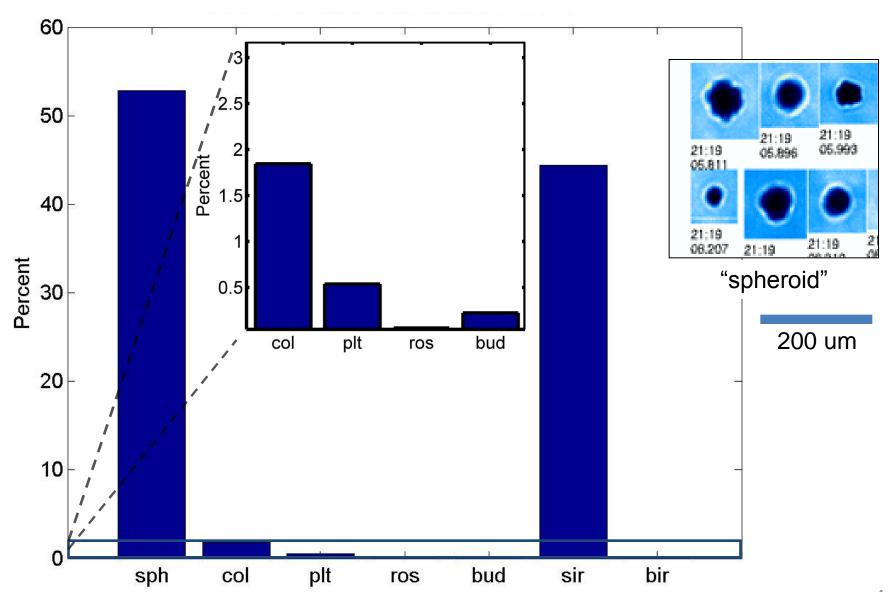




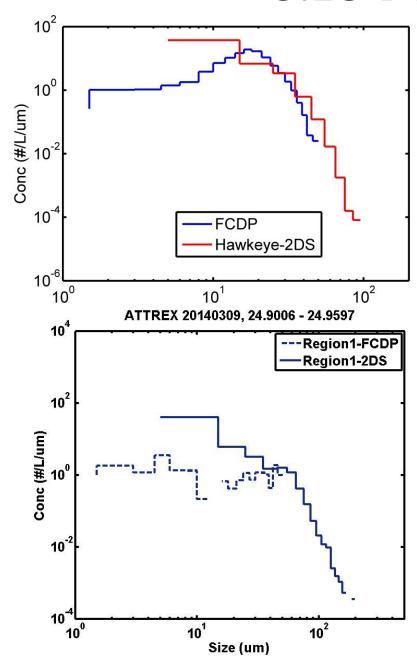
Habit Classification Feb 16, 2014

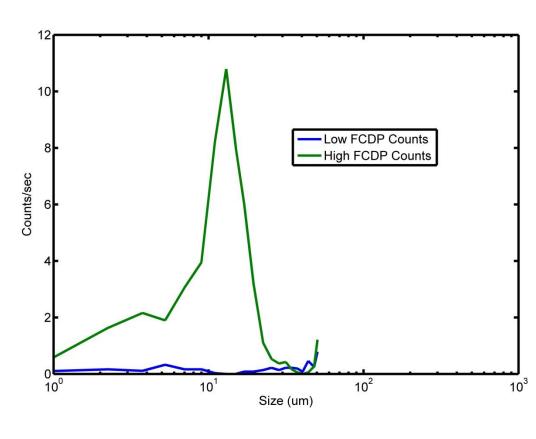


Habit Occurrence Feb 16, 2014

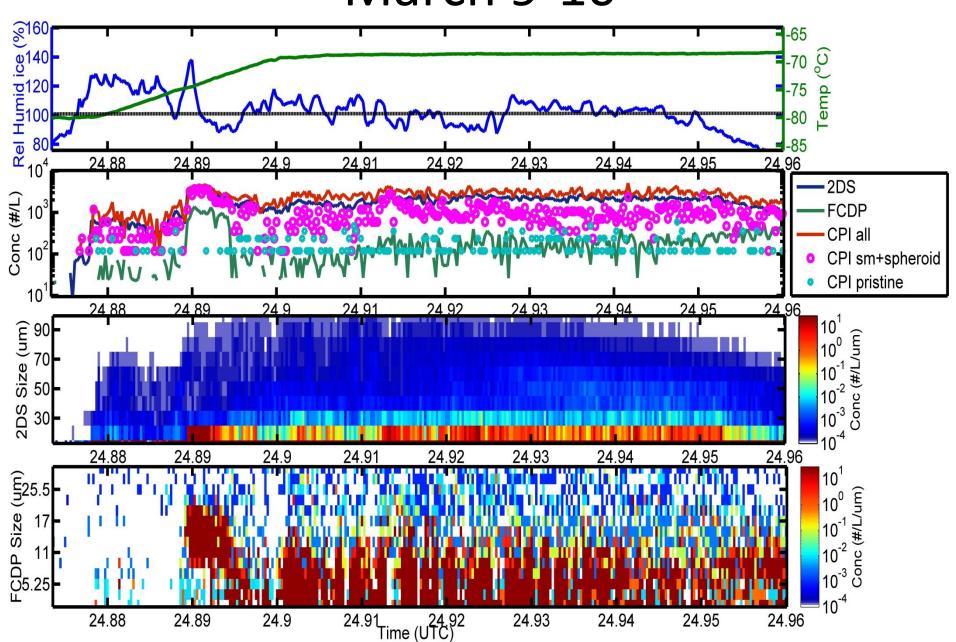


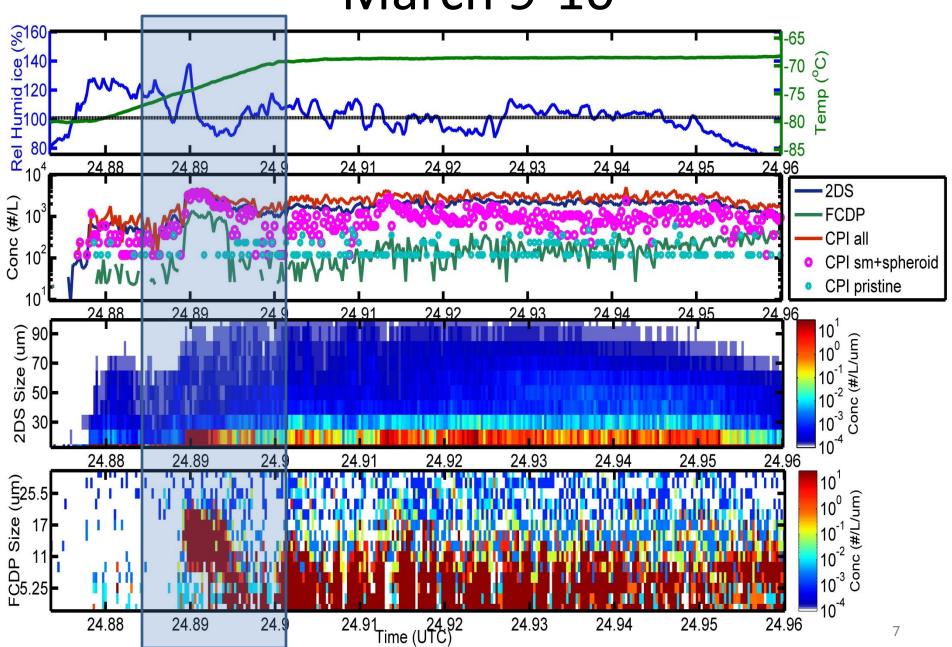
Size Distributions

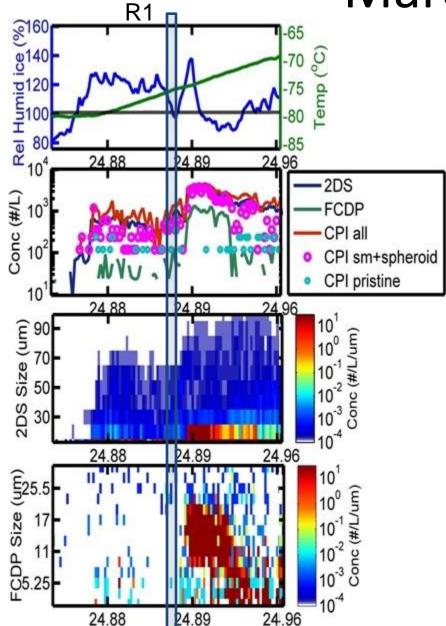




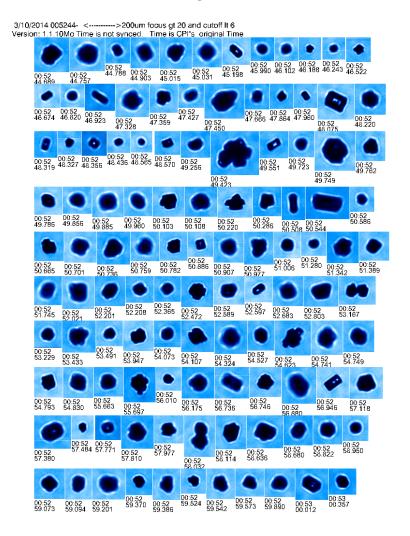
- If using FCDP, take a look at 2D-S as well
- Reliable FCDP measurements require higher bin counts per second



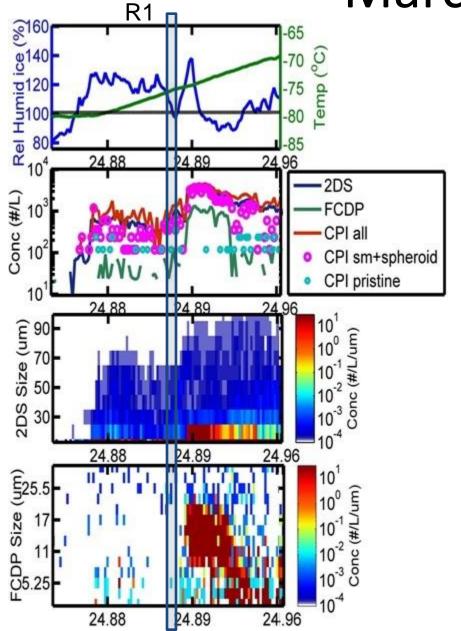


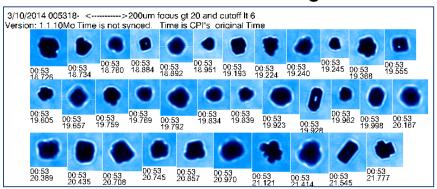


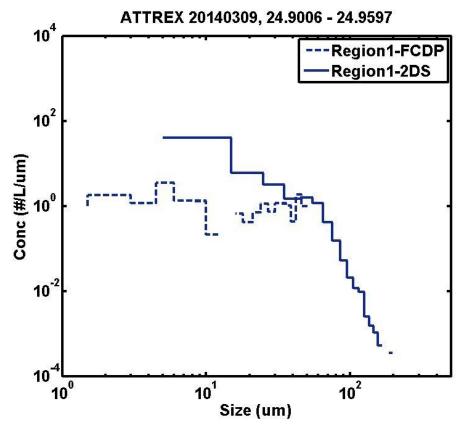
Region 1

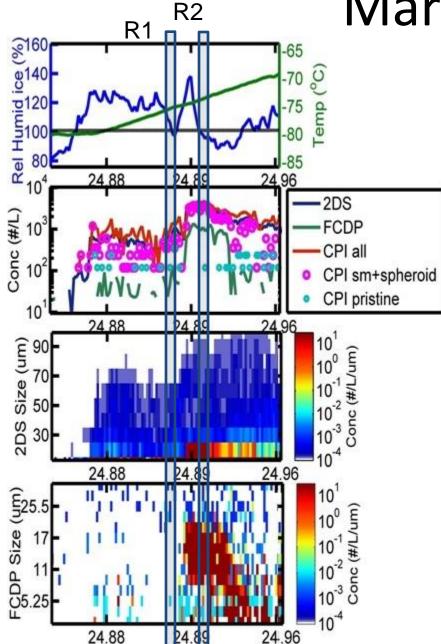




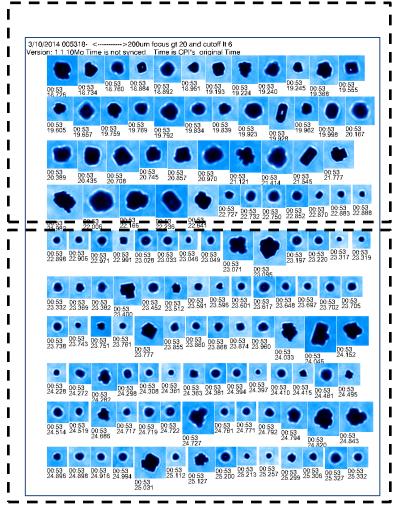




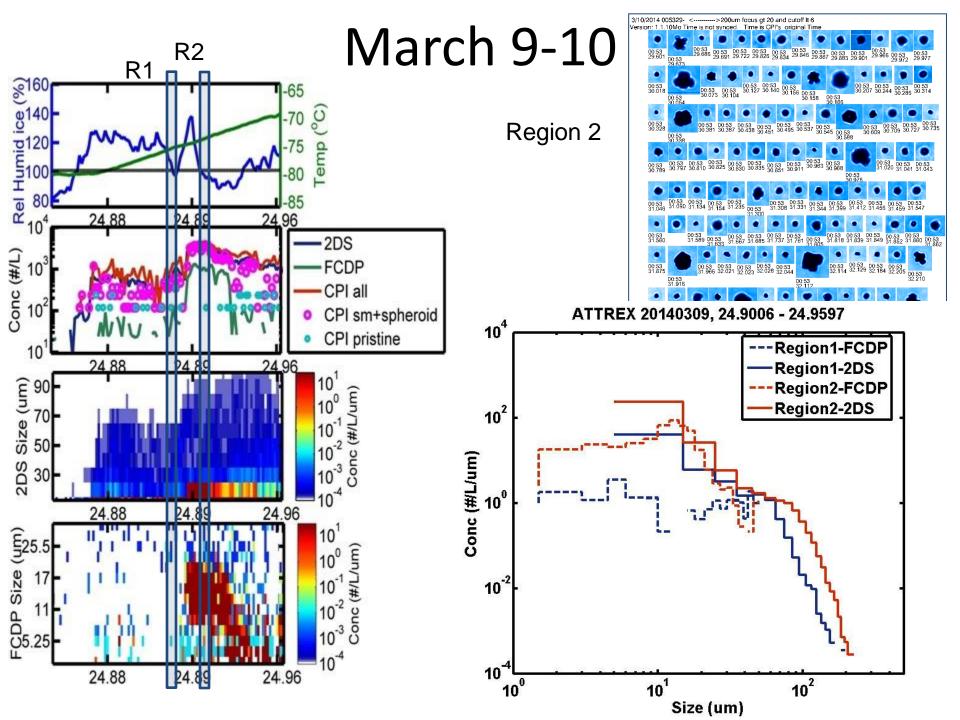


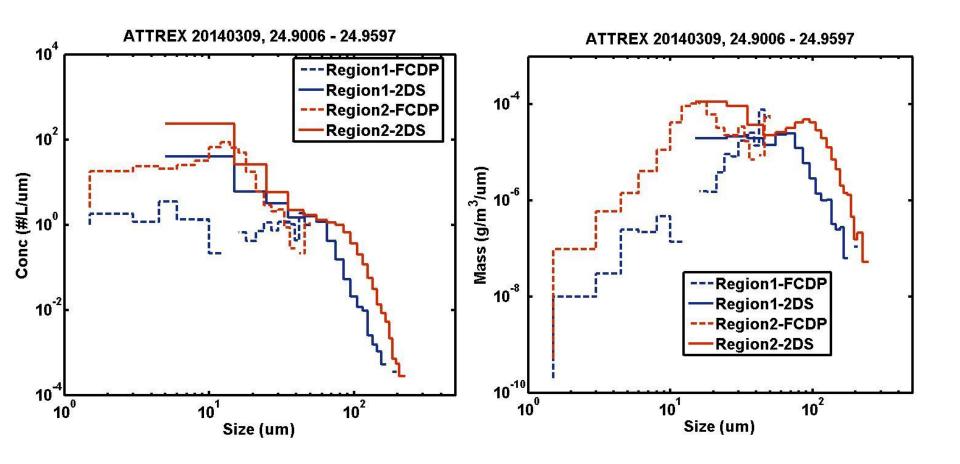


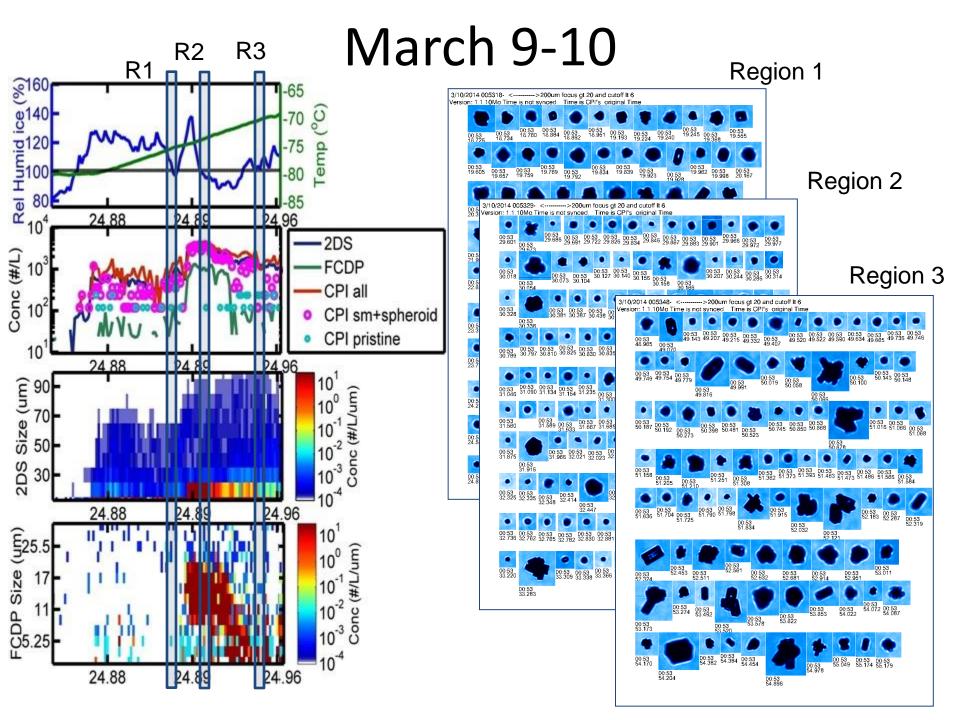
Region 1

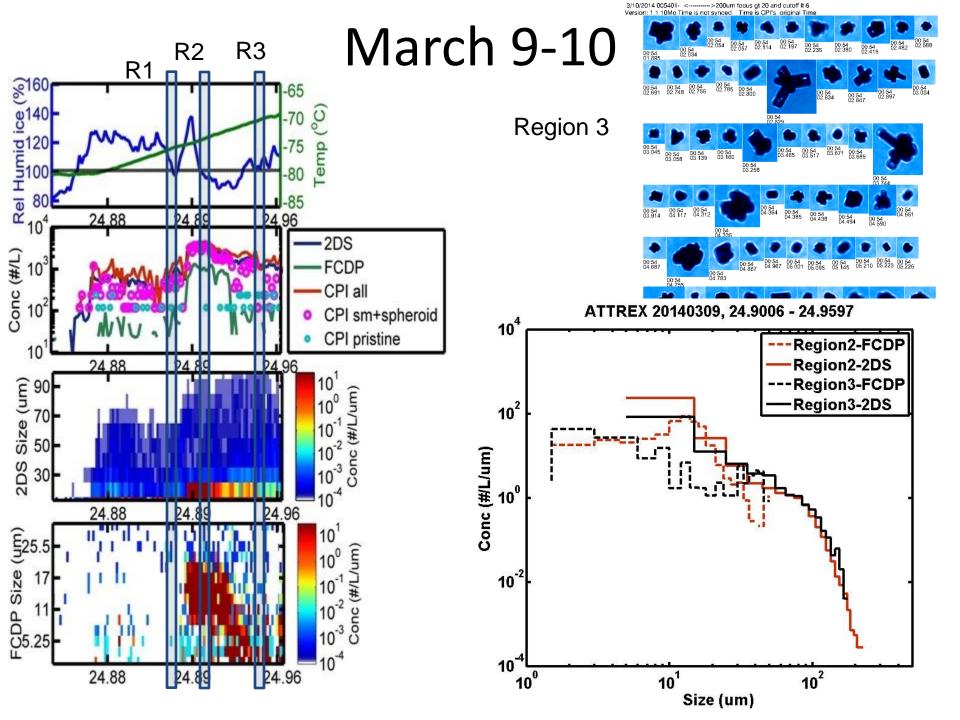


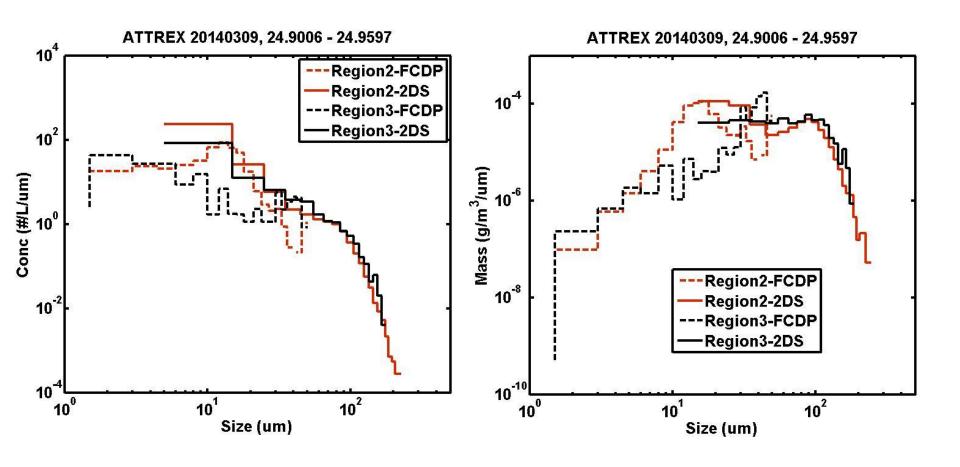
Region 2







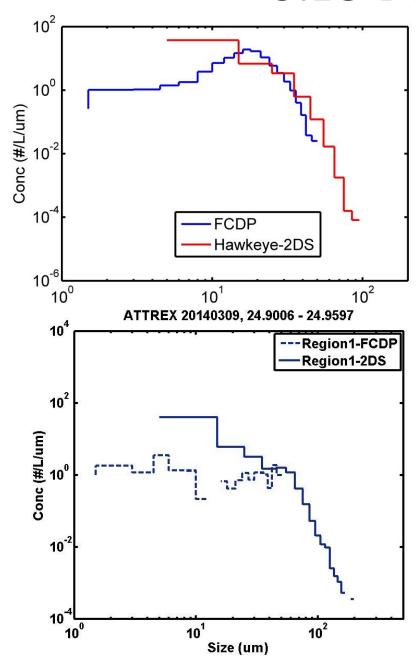


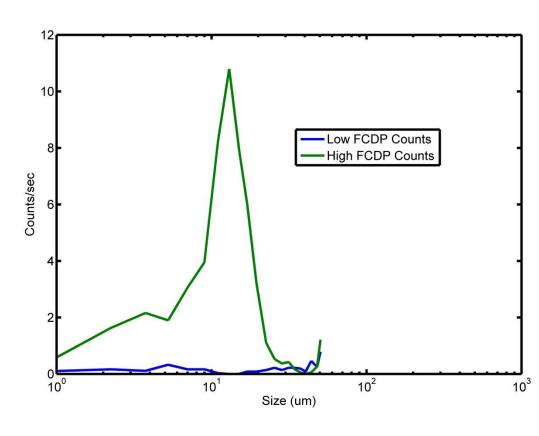


Summary

- High resolution images of cirrus particles allow for habit classification
 - Predominantly spheroid
 - Small irregulars
 - Small percentage of columns, plates, rosettes, bullet rosettes
- Continued investigation of habit classification as a function of RHice and temperature for varying cirrus types
- Good correlation between particle probes and NOAA water vapor observations
- Evidence of homogeneous nucleation
- For questions on Hawkeye or FCDP data please contact us

Size Distributions





- If using FCDP, take a look at 2D-S as well
- Reliable FCDP measurements require higher bin counts per second

SSice vs Temperature Feb 16

