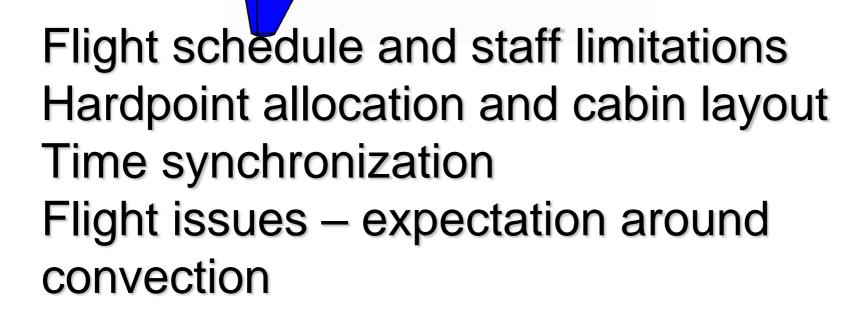
C-130 and instrumentation for RICO



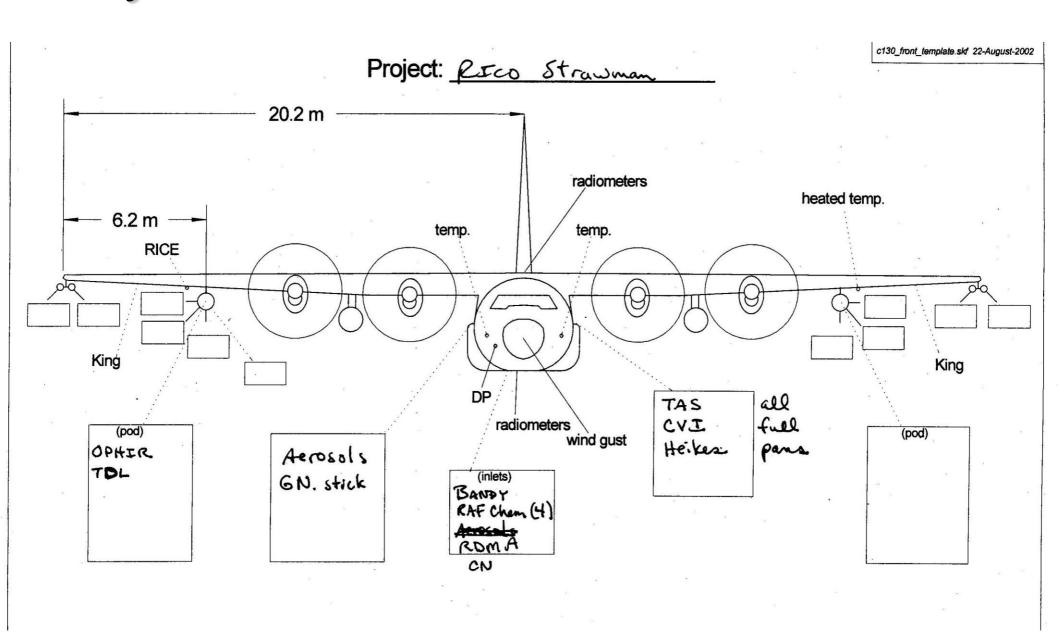
Sensor groups and expected performance

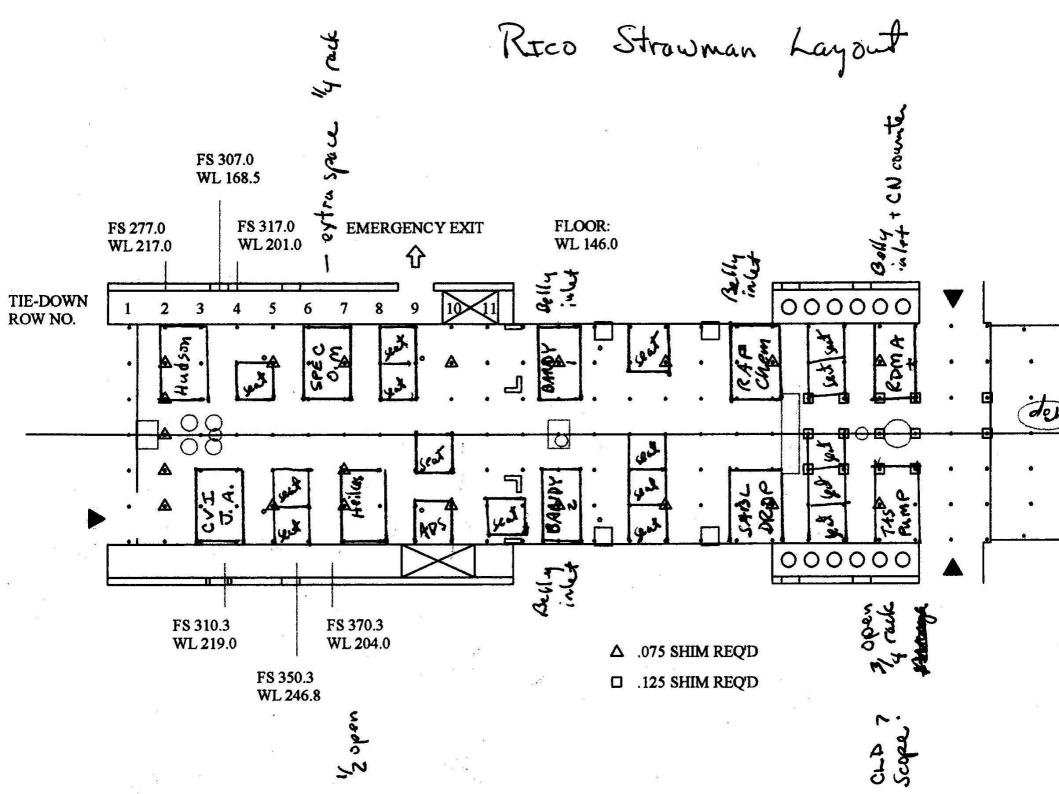
Flight schedule and staff limitations

161 mission flight hours 5 week deployment 32 hours per week = 4 flights of 8 hours (Aircrew limits are 35 flight hours per week)

- Not much time for instrument maintenance PI's should consider extra maintenance staff
- 1 hard down day per week.
- 3 technicians + 3 mechanics allocated to RICO

Hardpoint allocation and cabin layout





Time synchronization

Strong need for synchronization between many instruments and the C-130 data logger.

C-130 can provide time as:
IRIG-B
NTP (Network Time Protocol)
1 Hz serial ASCII string

Please, please ensure that high time accuracy is built into your systems – trace gas, microphysics probes, etc.

Flight issues – expectation around convection

Multi-aircraft flights
IFR
Radio communication essential
Flight tracking systems: TCAS
ION

Low level flight to 100 ft over the ocean Passes in heavy precipitation to 500 ft agl or higher

SABL lidar has 1000 m eye-safe distance (unaided)

1. Pressure and winds:

Mean winds

Turbulence spectra - questions about 4/3 ratio of

longitudinal vs. lateral and vertical spectra

Potential for water ingestion Consider circles before multiple cloud penetrations?

2. Temperature:

Rosemount

Cooling due to wetting likely in excess of 2 degC

Ophir

Rebuilt by Stuart Beaton in 2003

Effective path for 200 drops per cc of 12 micron radius: approx. 10 m (1 e-fold length)

Wet-bulb temperature sensor? (Under investigation, not promised)

3. Humidity:

Cooled mirror

Lyman-alpha

Referenced to cooled mirror sensors

Potential for temperature determination assuming saturation?

TDL (Under development, not promised)

Wet-bulb temperature sensor? (Under investigation, not promised)

4. D-value:

Radar altitude – pressure altitude

Useful for determining surface pressure, convective initiation, etc.

Fluctuations probably valid to +/- 2 m or better. Expect natural variability of 5 m (0.6 mb) or larger.

5. RAF particle sensors:

CN counter: TSI-3010	0.01 µm	< d	
RDMA	0.008 µm	< d <	0.13 µm
PCASP	0.1 µm	< d <	3.0 µm
SPP FSSP-100	0.5 µm	< d <	47
μm			
260X	40 µm	< d <	620 µm
2D-C	50 µm	< d <	800 µm
2DP	200 µm	< d <	6400 µm
(HVPS	200 µm	< d <	25600
μm)			

6. RAF radiation

UV/Vis/IR up/down fluxes (Eppley) Remote sky and surface temperature (Heimann)

SABL

Crew issues (19 total):

2 pilots + 1 flight engineer Pl

CVI

Peroxides Giant Nuclei

RAF tech

DMS SO2

Ozone, CO 2D-S

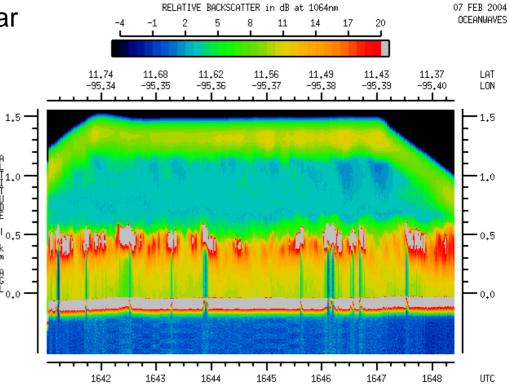
Fast FSSP, X-probe Phased

doppler

TAS

SABL: Scanning Aerosol Backscatter Lidar

Wavelengths	1064 nm and 532 nm	
Vertical resolution	3.75 m	
Pulse repetition freq.	20 Hz	
Along track resolution	5 m (at 100 m/s)	
Sample volume size	20 cm x 3 m at 1 km	
Eye-safety	Beyond 1 km range	
Minimum range	About 400 m	
Pointing directions	Up or down	



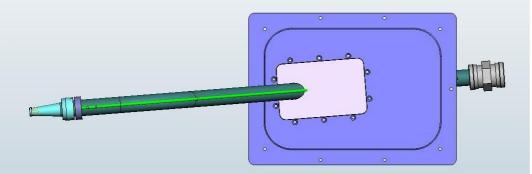




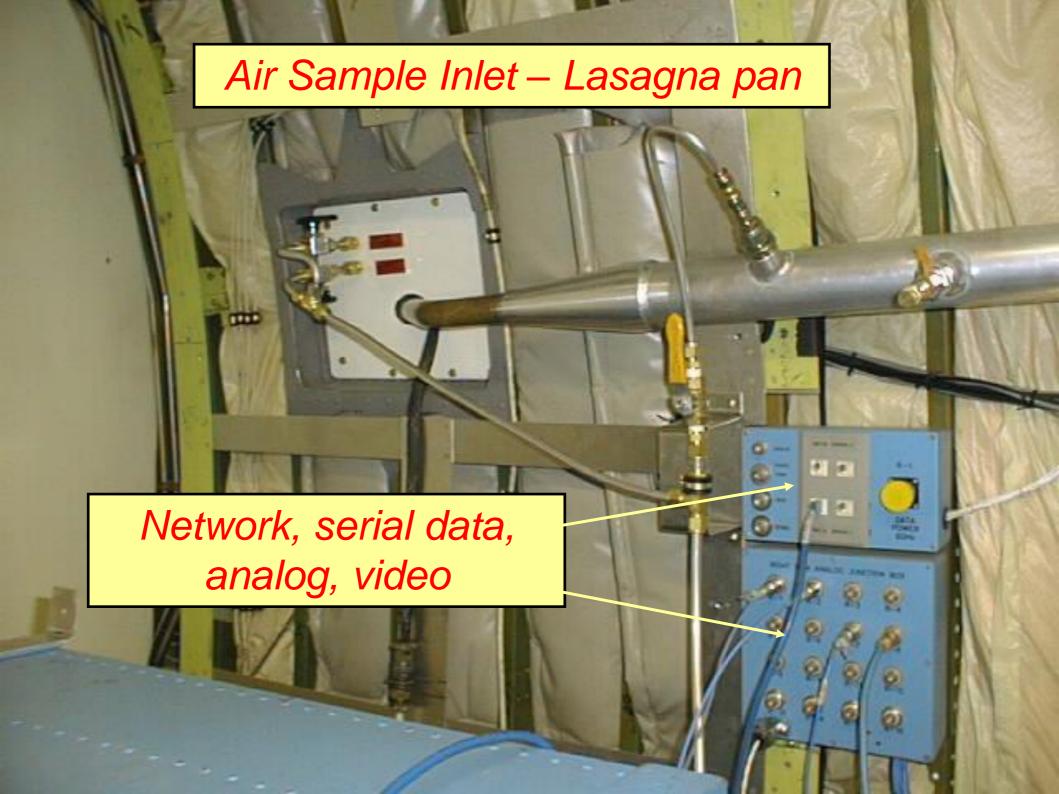




anti-iced diffusing inlet



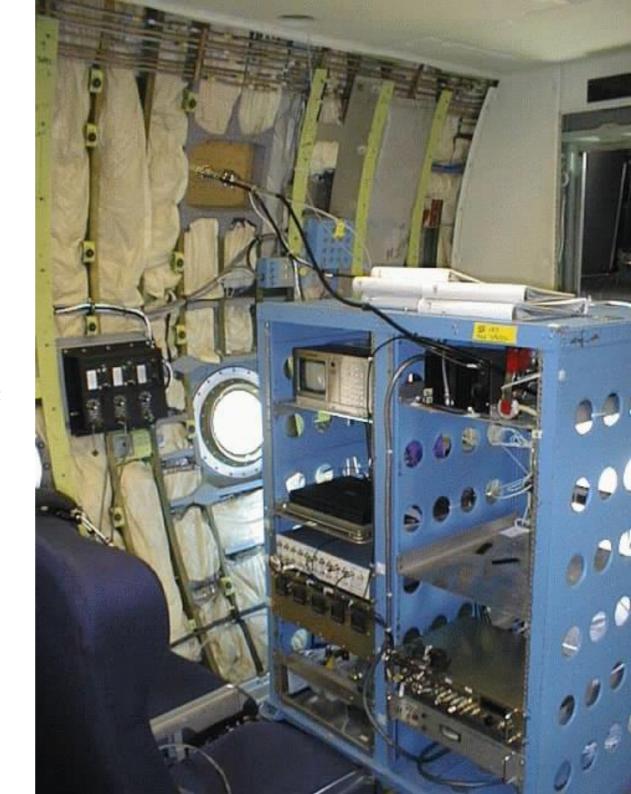
Air Sample Inlets



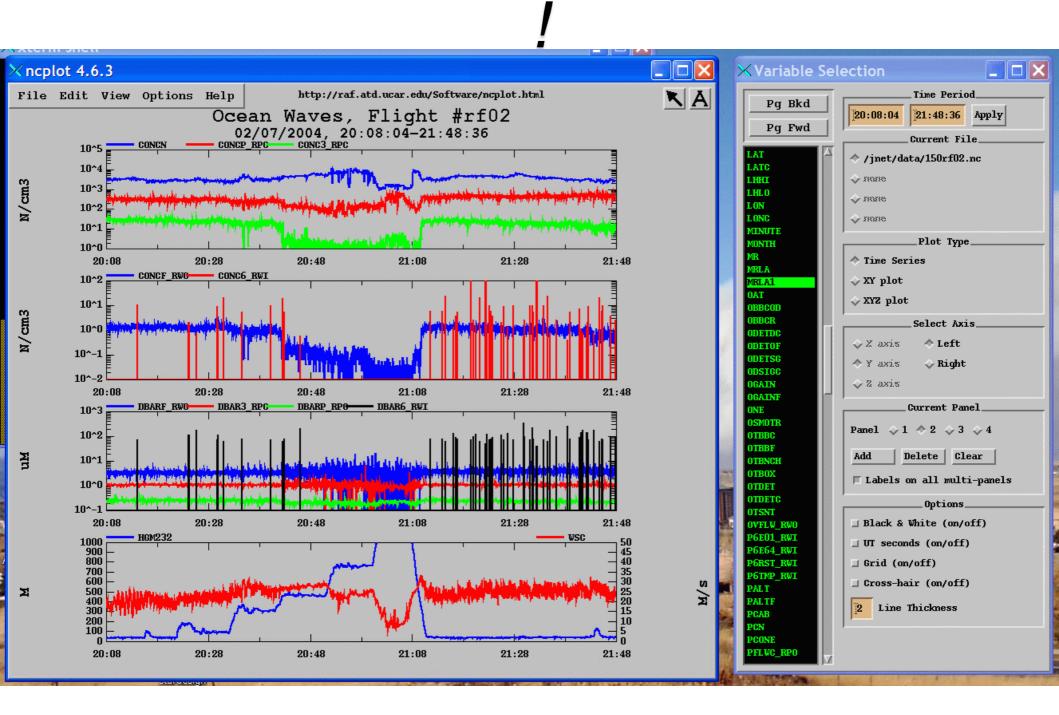
Investigator instruments

- mount in RAF racks, PMS cans or pod
- requirements for safety and flight worthiness

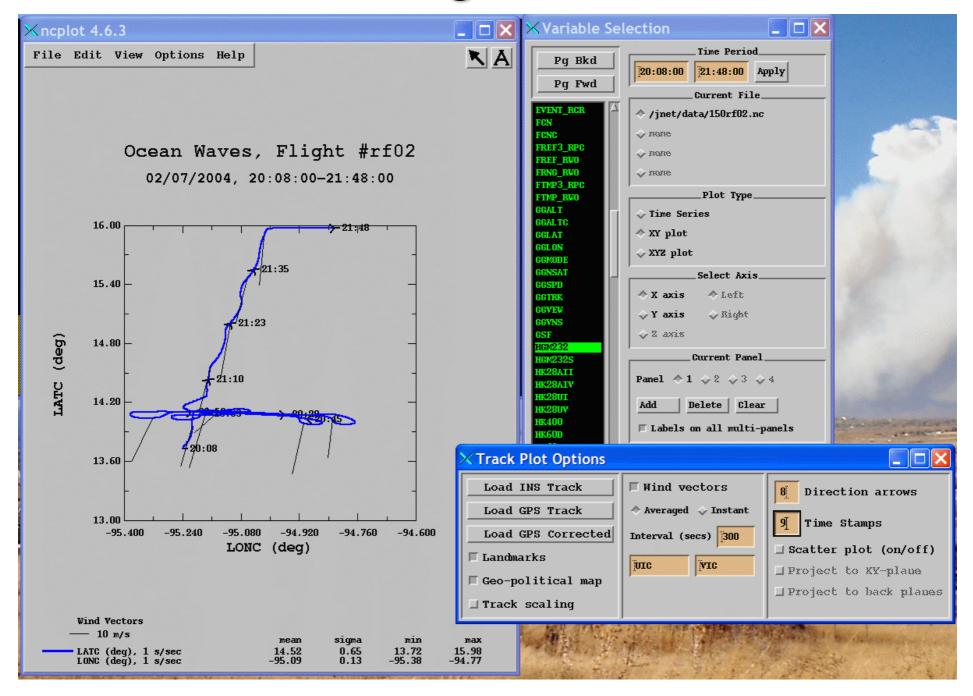
ATD can provide design & fabrication support



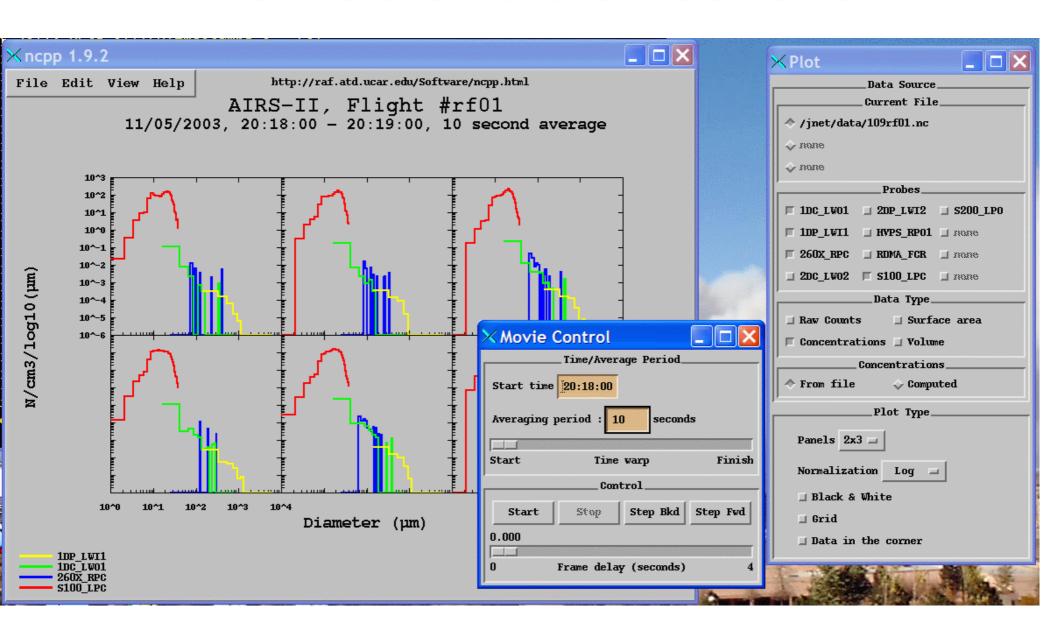
RAF data analysis software – free



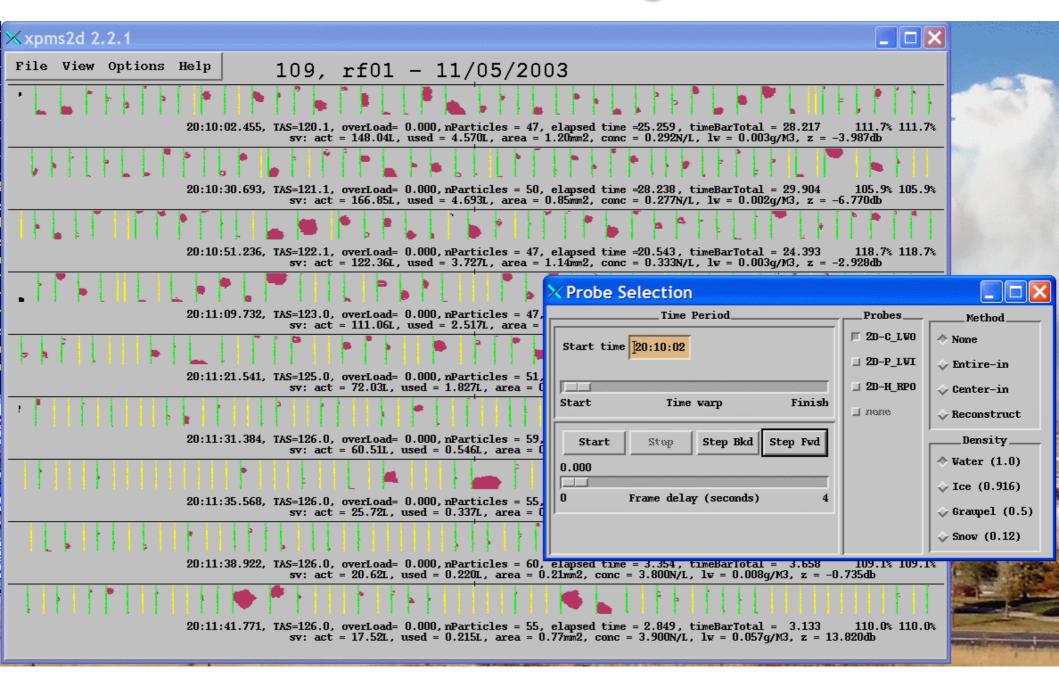
Flight track



Particle size distributions



Particle images



C-130 Data

Data acquisition

- Network on aircraft
- Analog, serial, special
- 1 Hz 10 kHz

Real-time display

• ION (web-based)

Data analysis software - free!

http://raf.atd.ucar.edu/Software/index.html

Data archives

JOSS - http://www.joss.ucar.edu/ ATD/RAF - http://raf.atd.ucar.edu/