

Discussion on small ice particle measurements

Definition of small ice particles:

$$1 < D < 100 \mu\text{m}$$

What is ice particle size?

$$D_{\text{max}}, D_{\text{av}}, D_{\text{EqA}}, D_{\text{EqM}}, D_{\text{eff}}$$

The difference between these definitions may be 20-30%

measurement methods and challenges

- **Short term works (<3 years):**
- **minor improvements of existing probes**
- **developing of retrieval techniques based on theoretical and laboratory calibrations**

ii) Long term works (~10 years)

- **Developing of new techniques and new instruments**
- **Facility for standardization of calibration techniques of cloud microphysical measurements**

Solutions for existing cloud microphysics probes

(Short range):

1. Retrieval algorithms for imaging probes

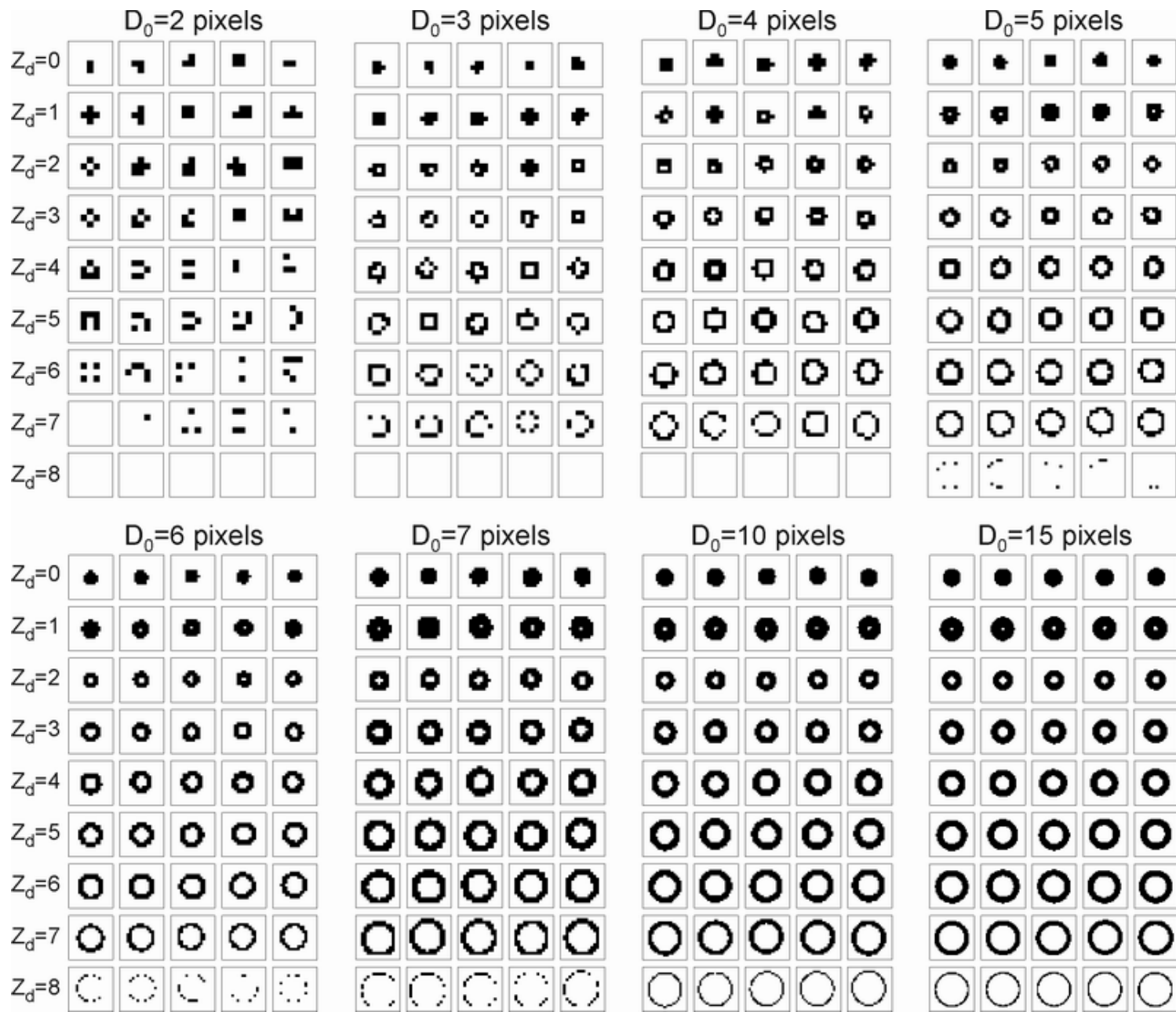
OAP-2DC/2DP, CIP, PIP, 2DS

- a) use several grey levels to retrieve D and Z of individual images based on Fresnel diffraction calculation
- b) algorithms for statistical retrieval of ensemble of images (distortion function)
- c) algorithms for size retrieval of non-spherical particles based on Fresnel diffraction calculations
- d) theoretical accounting of the response time of probes' electronics
- e) calculation of the effective width of SA for non-spherical particles of different shapes
- f) retrieval of sizes of partial images

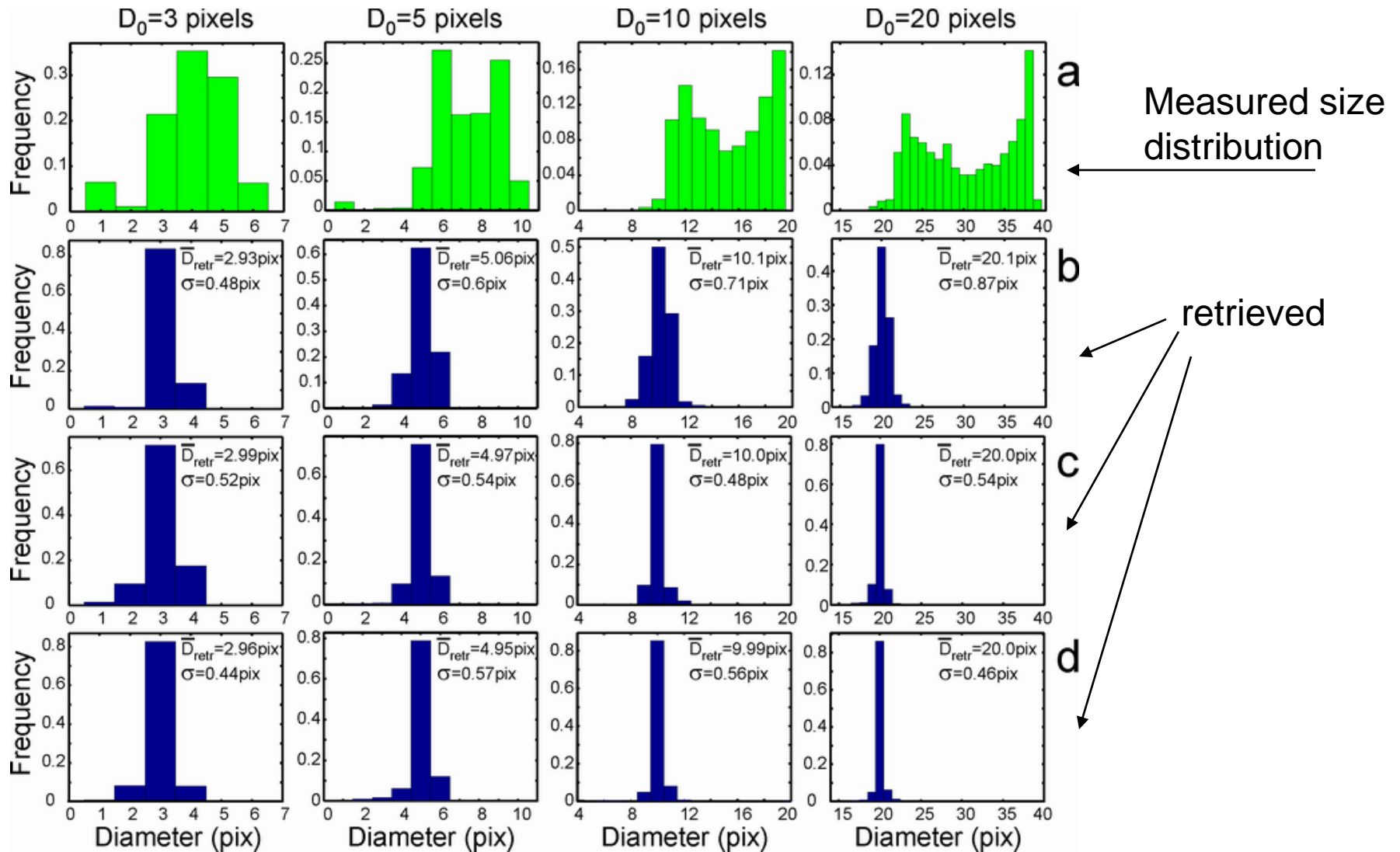
2. Retrieval algorithms for scattering probes: FSSP, CDP, CAS

- a) calculation of forward scattering for non-spherical particles of different shapes (hex columns, plates, hollow hex prisms, spheroids, irregulars, etc.)
- b) Calculation of response functions for non-spherical particles with different orientation

Formation of images for coherent illumination (Fresnel diffraction)



Applying retrieval algorithm to a modeled measured size distribution



Depth-of-Field in imaging probes (coherent illumination)

$$DoF \propto D^2$$

$$n \propto \frac{1}{Sample\ Volume} \propto \frac{1}{DoF} \propto \frac{1}{D^2}$$

$$\Delta n \propto \frac{\Delta D}{D^3}$$

OAP-2DC

D	25 μ m	50 μ m	75 μ m	100 μ m	125 μ m	150 μ m	175 μ m	200 μ m
DoF(mm)	1.5	6.0	13.5	24	38	54	74	96

Solutions for existing cloud microphysics probes

(Short range):

3. Laboratory calibrations of imaging probes OAP-2DC/2DP, CIP, PIP, 2DS

- a) spinning disc calibrations by circular dots $20\mu\text{m} < D < 2\text{mm}$, $10 < V < 100\text{m/s}$
- b) spinning disc calibrations by non-circular shapes (DMT has discs)
- c) spinning wire (or LED) measurements of the response time
- d) calibrations by non-spherical particles (pollens) in lab wind tunnels

4. Laboratory calibrations scattering probes: FSSP, CDP, CAS

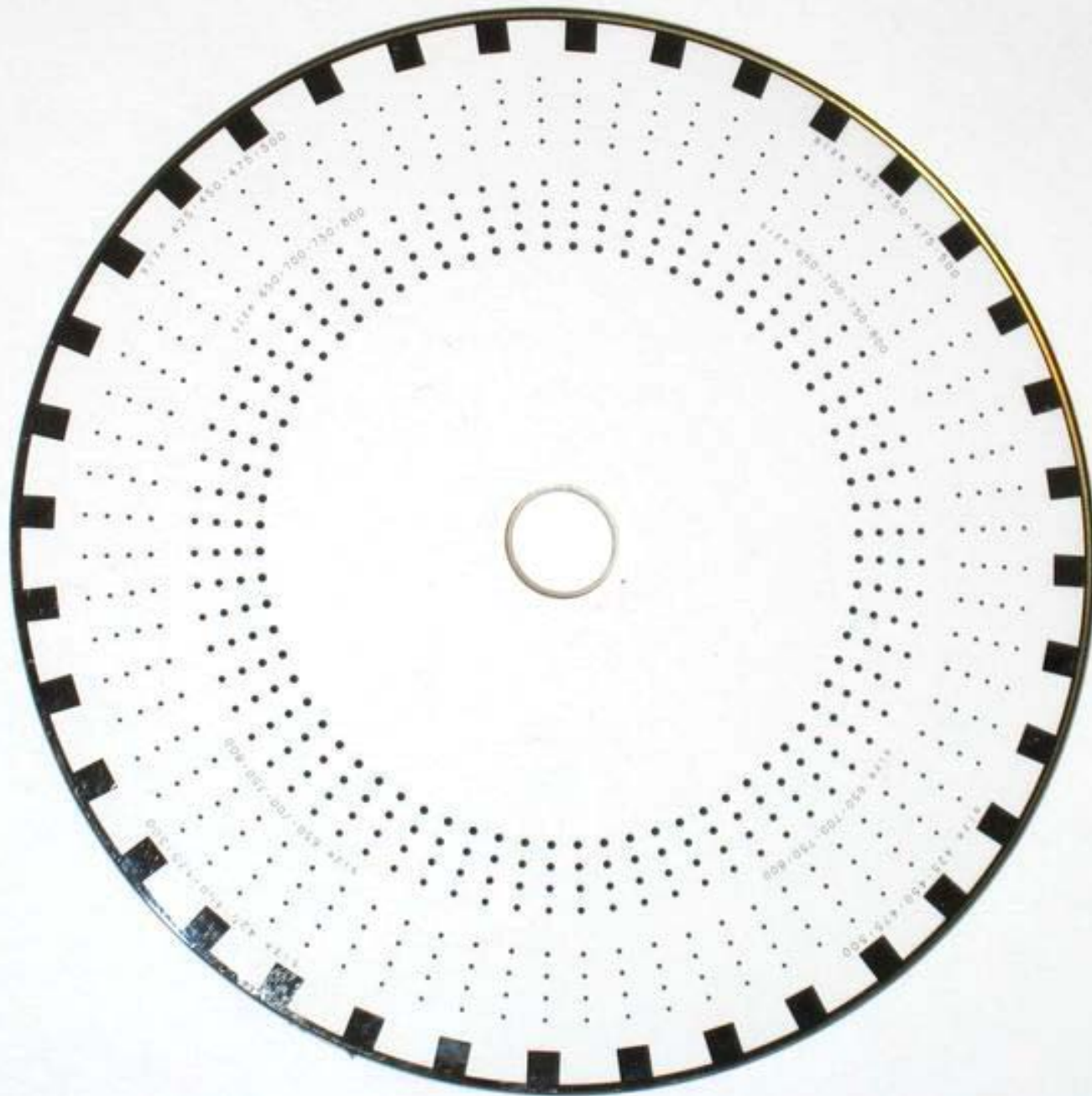
- a) spinning disc calibrations (pinholes)
- b) calibrations by ice particles in cloud chambers/ towers
- c) calibrations by non-spherical particles (pollens) in lab wind tunnels

5. Prepare a manual describing theoretical algorithms and laboratory calibrating techniques

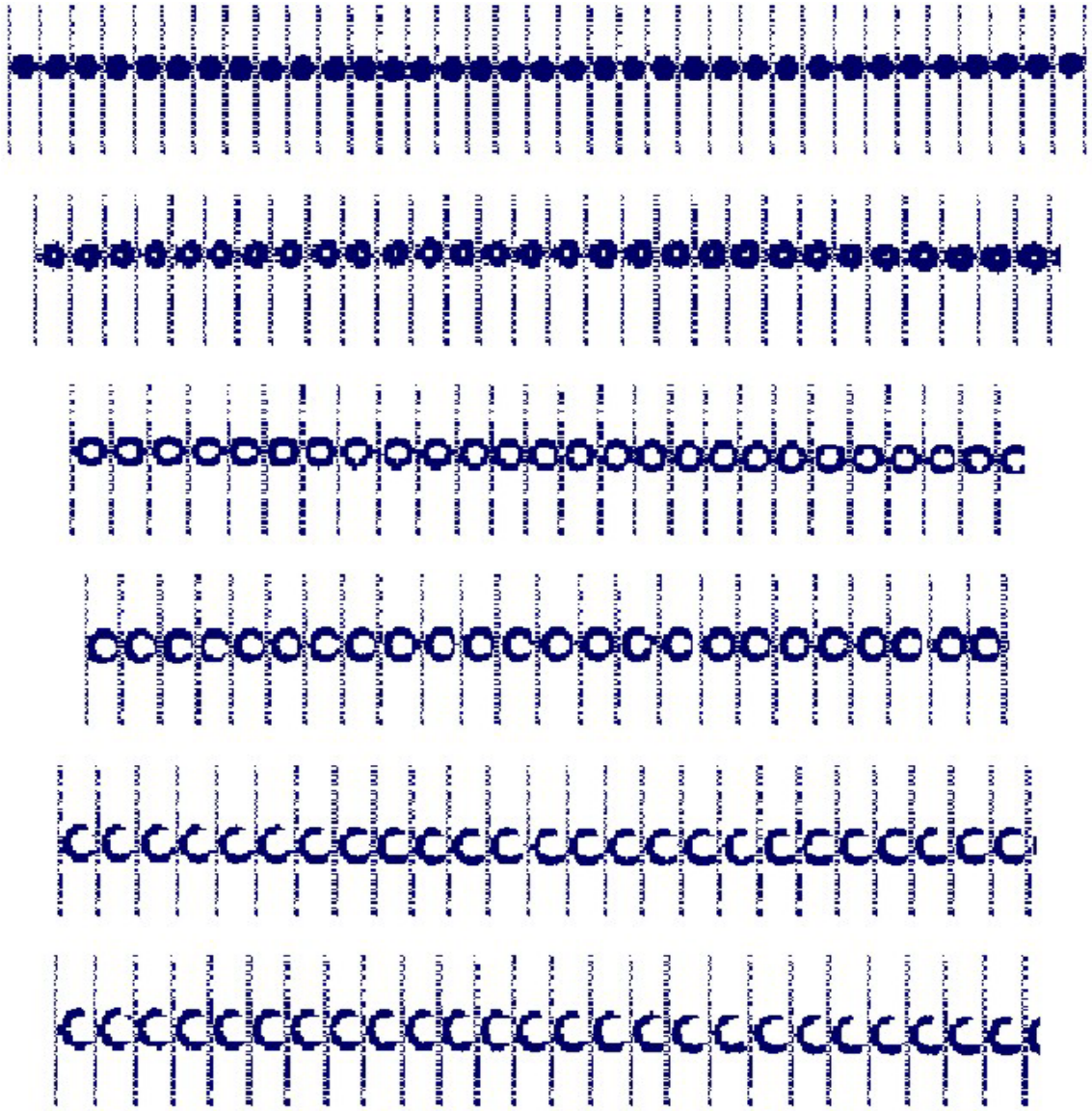
Spinning disc calibration installation



Custom designed DMT spinning disc



Spinning disk calibration: $D=150\mu\text{m}$



Solutions for existing cloud microphysics probes (Short range):

6. Wind tunnel calibrations

Cox (New York, US), NRC M7 (Ottawa, Canada)

7. Redesign of probe inlets:

FSSP, CDP, CAS, OAP-2DC, CIP, PIP, 2DS

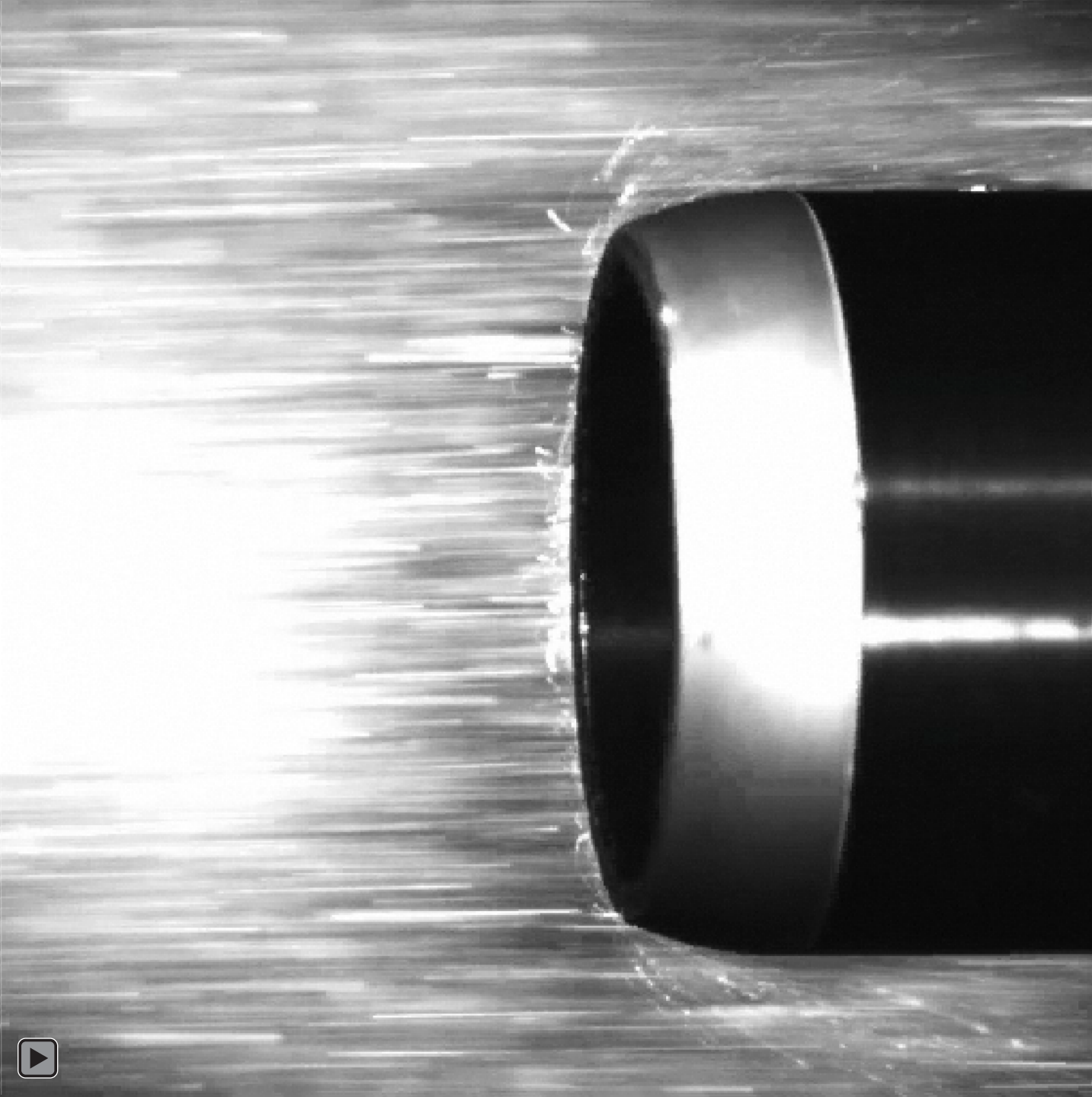
8. Redesign of hot-wire sensors to minimize ice bouncing (Nevzorov probe, T-probe)

9. Extinction probe: “must” probe

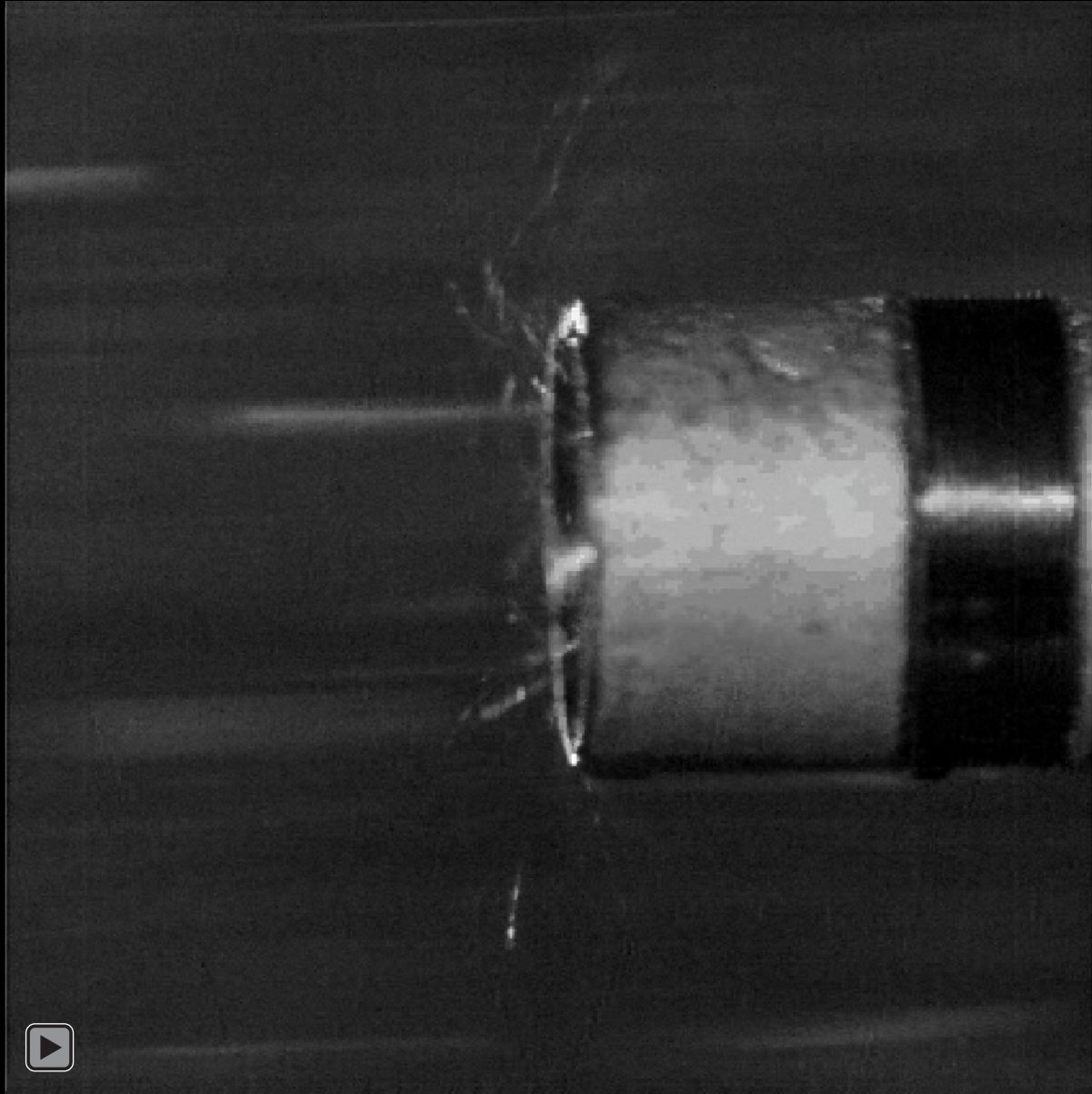
Cox Wind Tunnel

NASA High Speed
Video

FSSP inlet
D ~ 5cm
TAS ~ 70m/s



Nevzorov TWC sensor (Shallow Cone)



Cox Wind Tunnel

NASA High Speed
Video

TAS=80m/s



Solutions for existing cloud microphysics probes (Short range):

10. Processing software

- a). Standardization of retrieval algorithms and processing software (bank of subroutines for existing aircraft probes).
- b). Intercomparison of cloud microphysics software

11. Field campaigns:

- a) Develop simple portable calibrating tools
- b) Preflight and postflight calibration cloud microphysical probes

Long term works (~10 years)

- **Developing of new techniques and new instruments**
 - a) “non-intrusive” techniques (e.g. PDA)
 - b) Change coherent to non-coherent illumination in imaging probes
- **Slow moving platforms (balloons, helicopters)**
- **Facility for standardization of calibrating techniques of cloud microphysical measurements**

