

Fast-FSSP Measurements

Frédéric Burnet, Jean-Louis Brenguier,
Jean-Michel Etcheberry and Thierry Bourrienne

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Fast processing perspectives:

- Release of the preliminary data set in september.

=> done

- Investigate the size dependence of the sampling section at the laboratory to establish a correction procedure.

=> Sdof measurements with holes

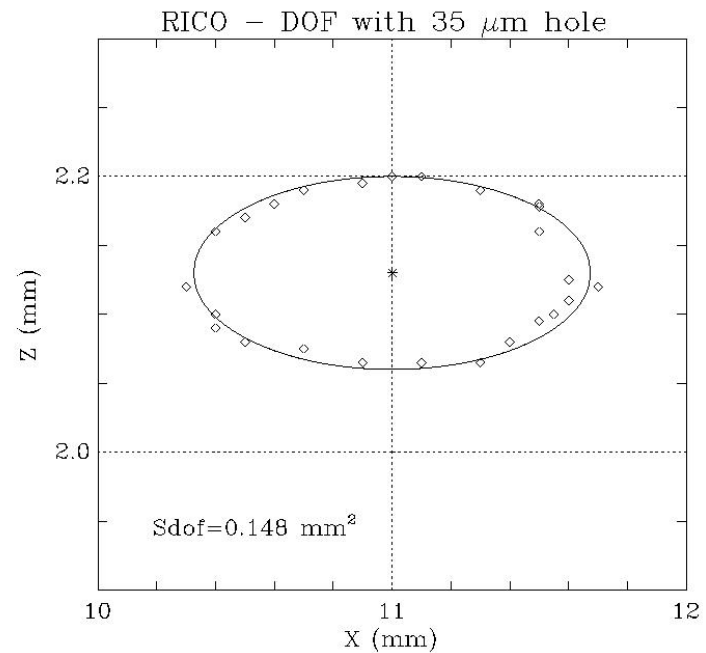
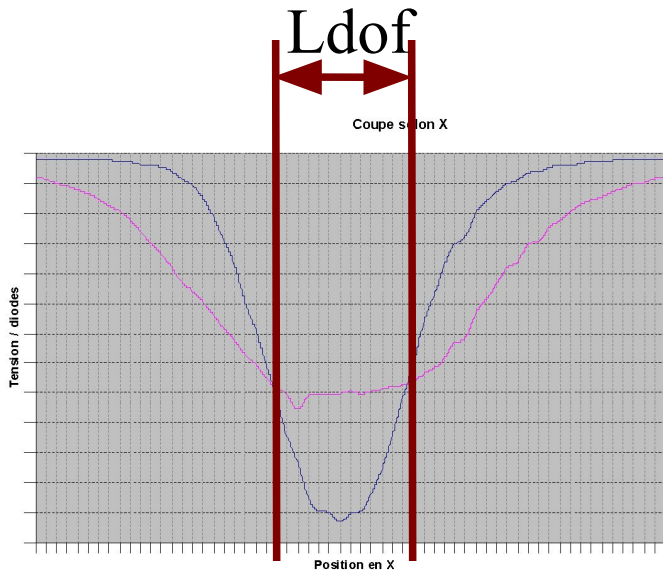
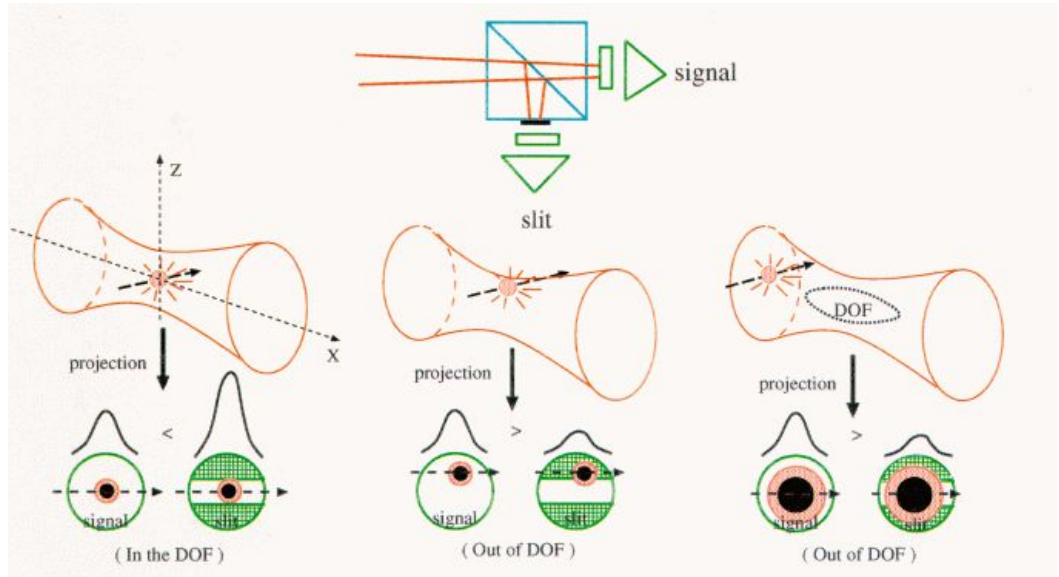
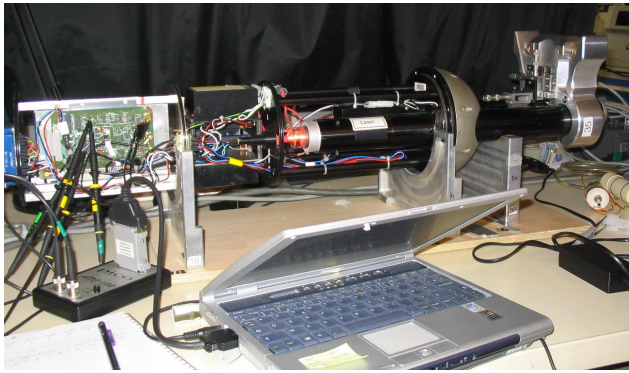
- Take into account the loss of sensibility due to the salt accumulation on the probe optics.

=> in progress: tests with the self-calibration technique

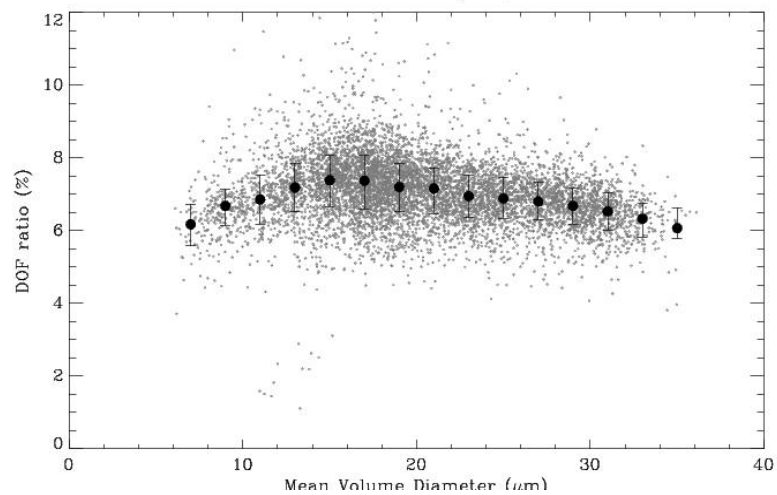
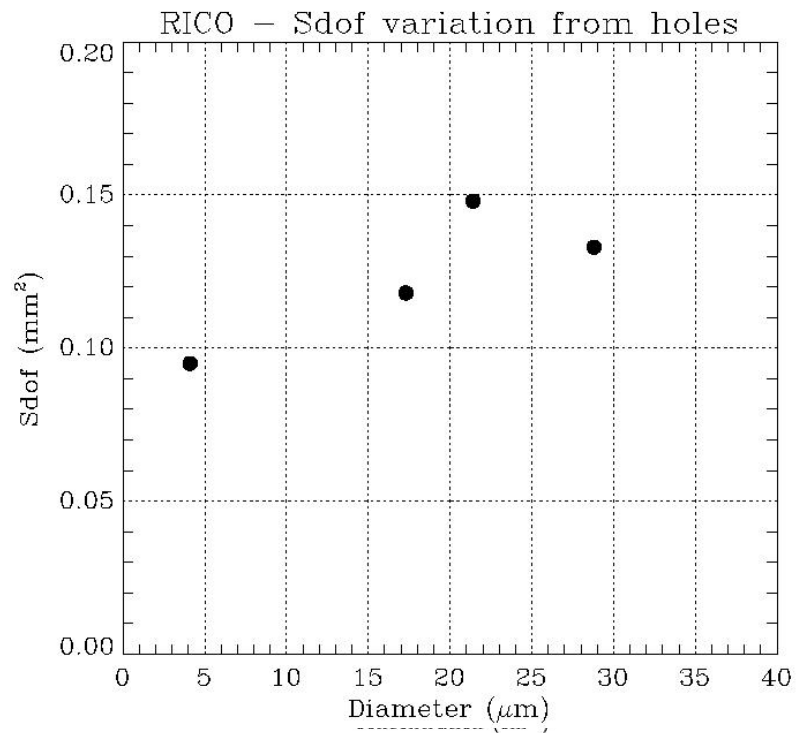
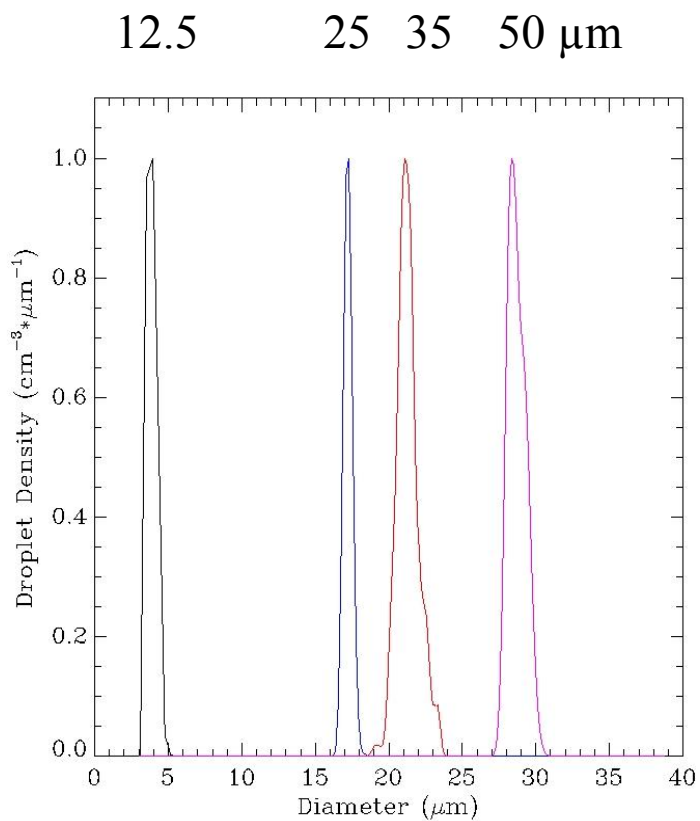
- A main limitation comes from the poor statistics due to very low CDNC values: use of the optimal estimator of Pawlowska et al.

=> in progress: Hanna's student

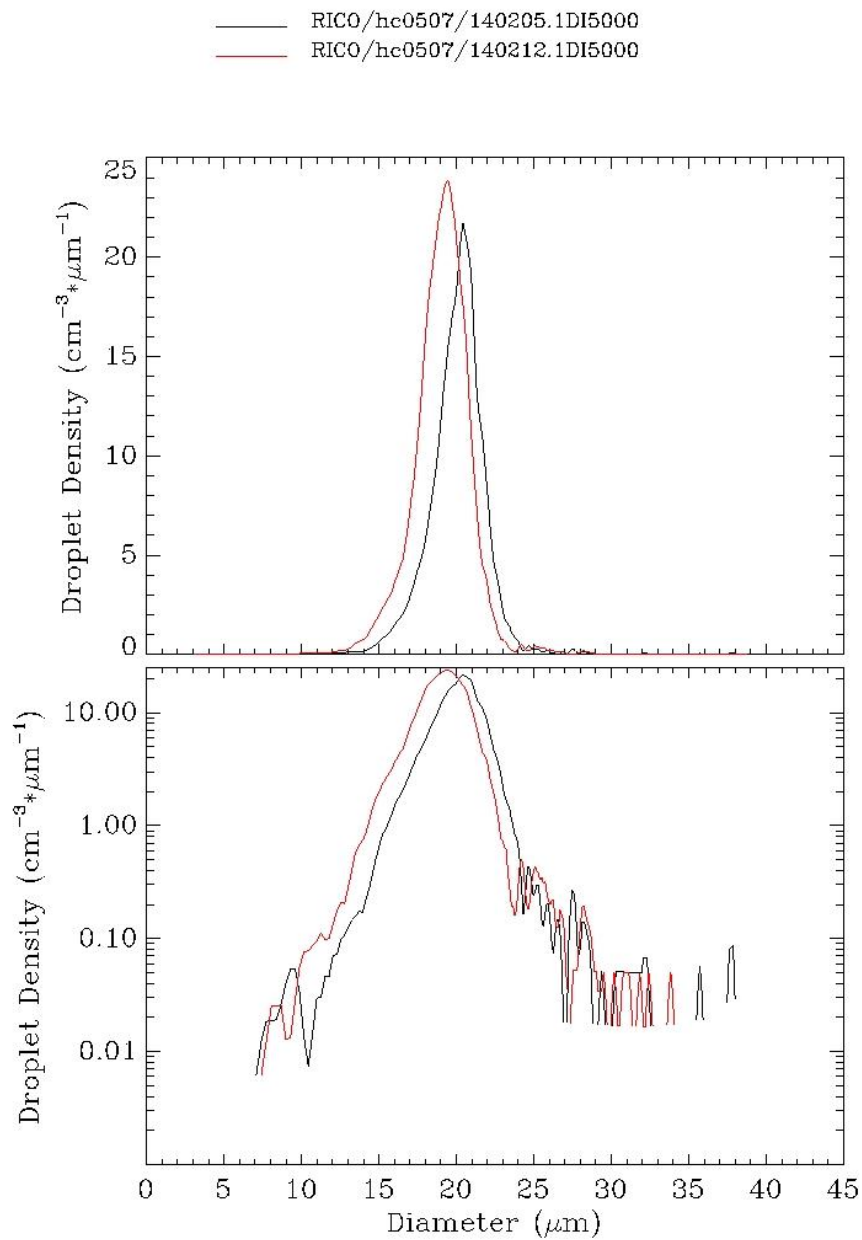
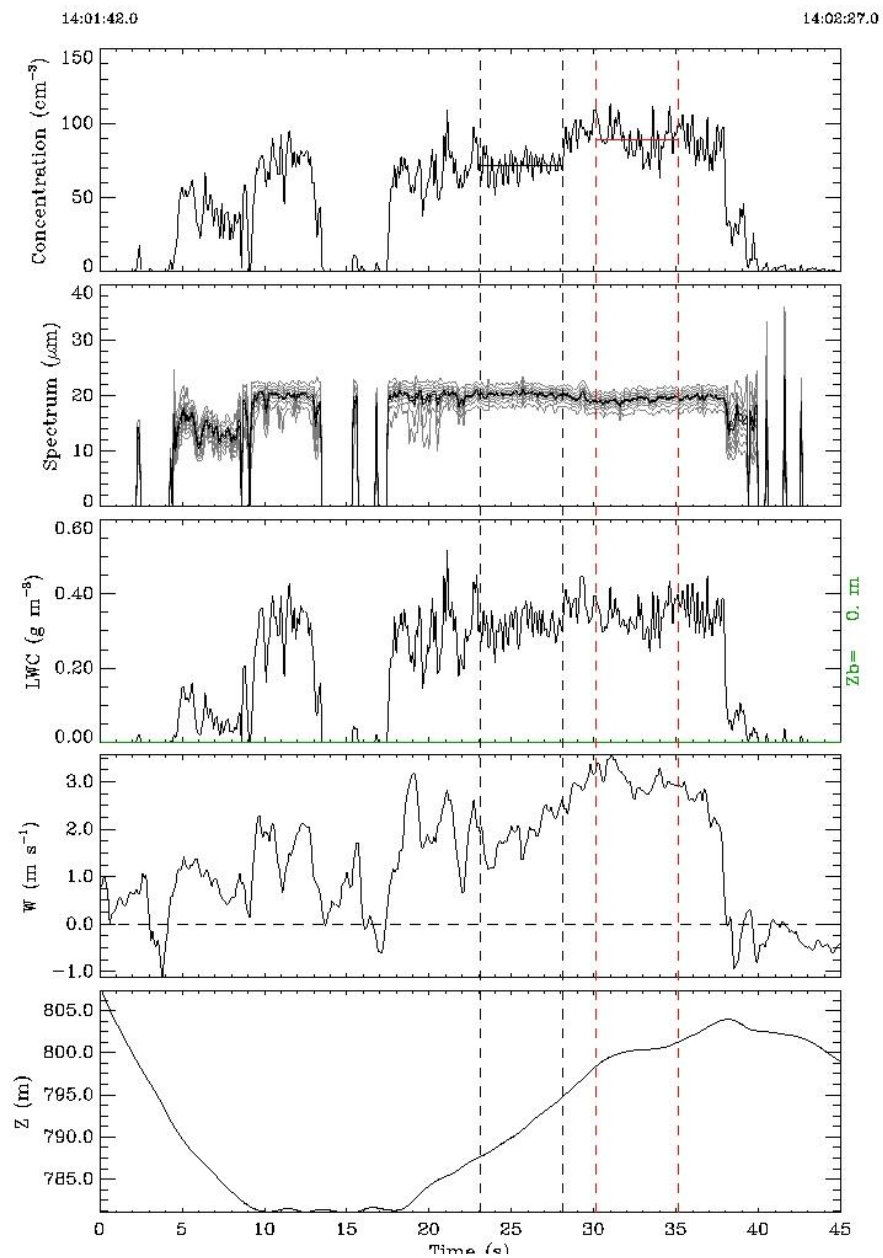
Sdof measurements with holes



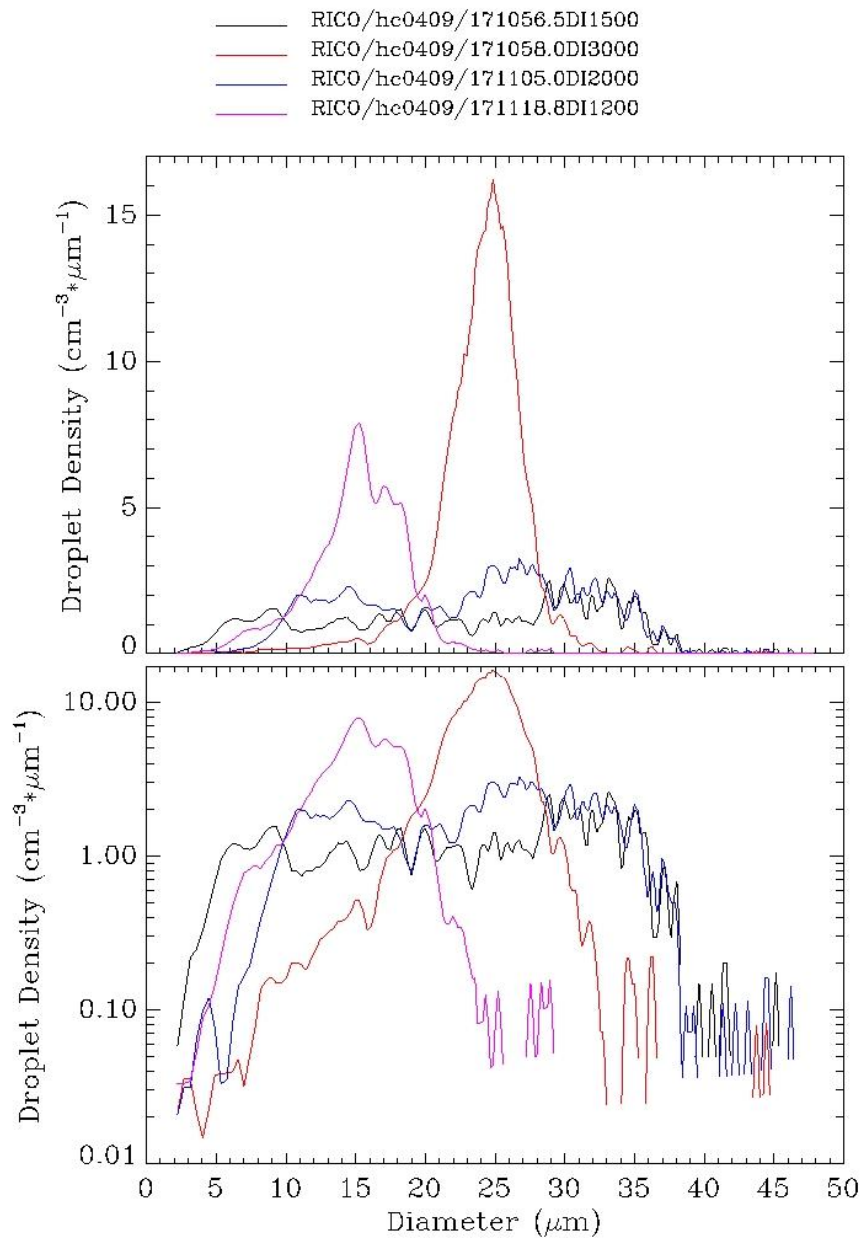
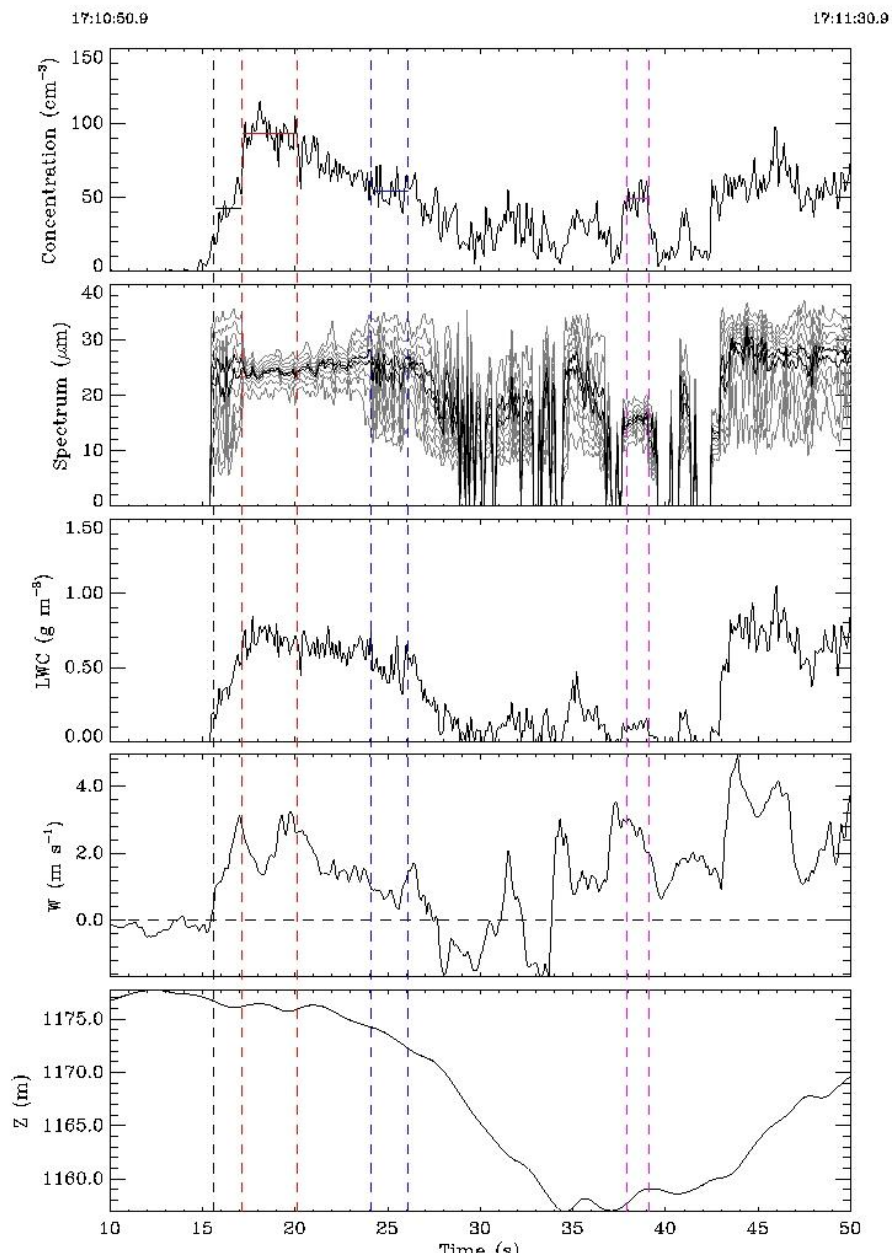
Sdof variations with hole size:



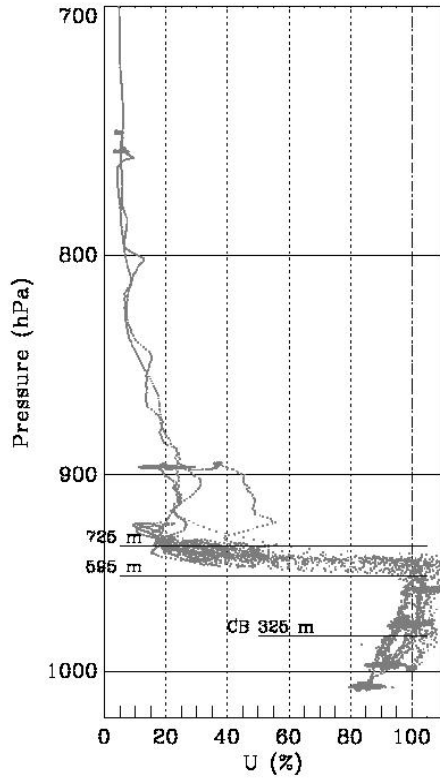
RICO RF19 - hc0507 at: 140142.0R0010



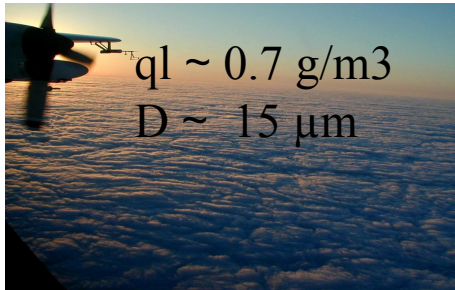
RICO RFO8 - hc0409 at: 171040.9R0010



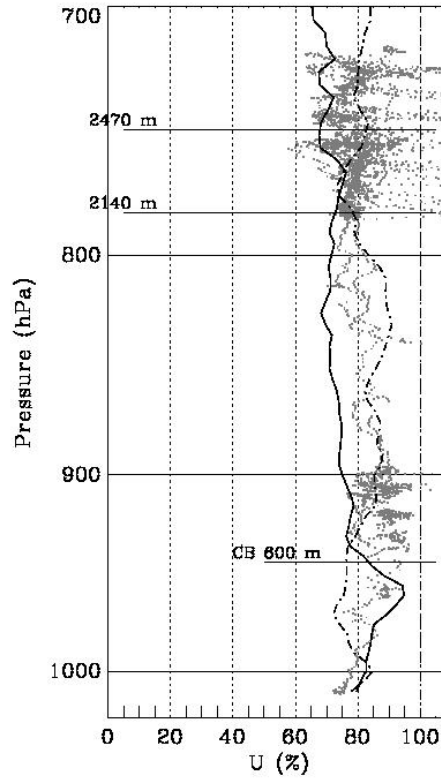
DYCOMS-II RF03



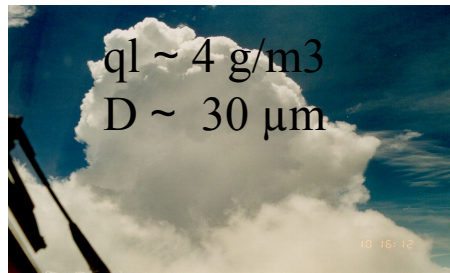
RH ~ 80 %
w ~ 0.3 m/s



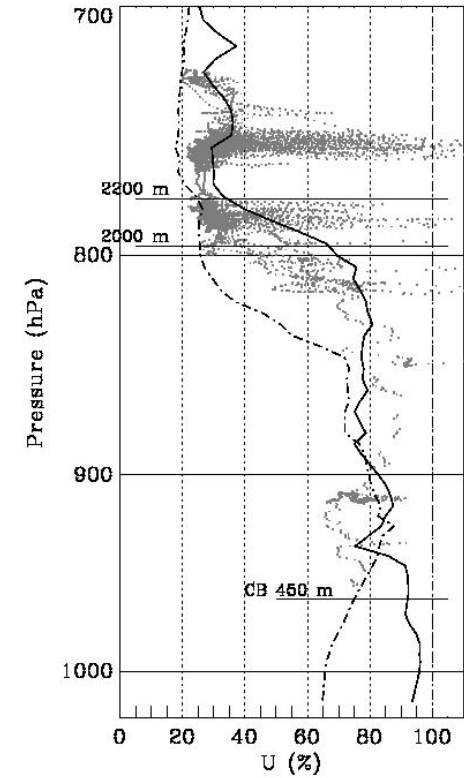
SCMS-10/08



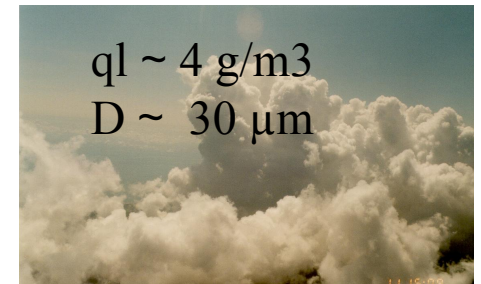
RH ~ 80 %
w ~ 6 m/s



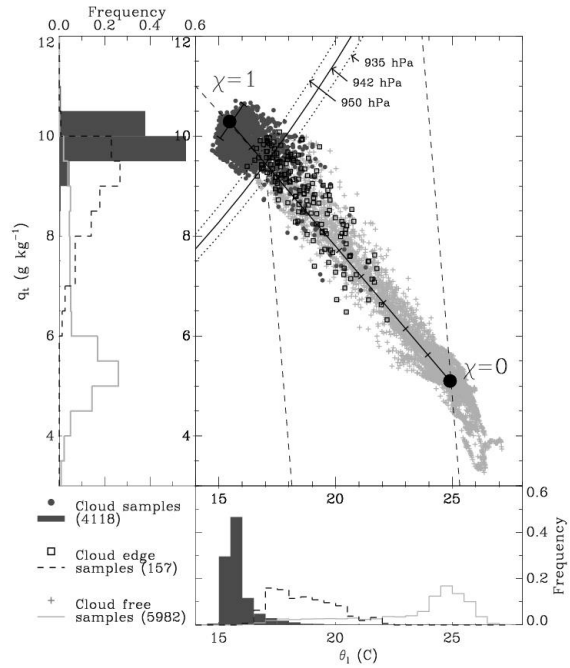
SCMS-05/08



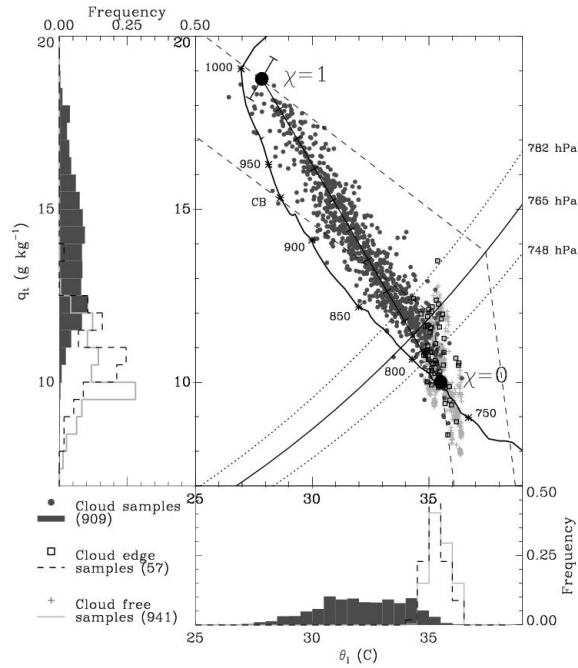
RH ~ 30 %
w ~ 6 m/s



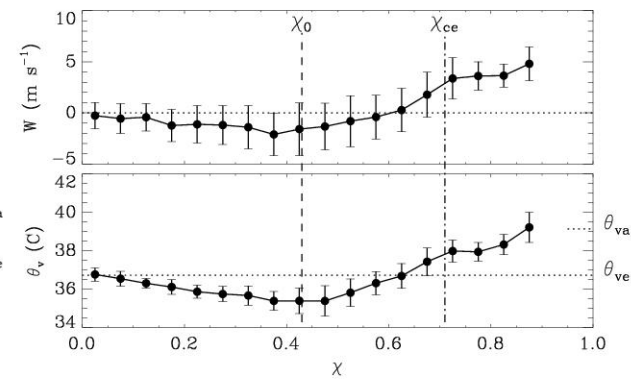
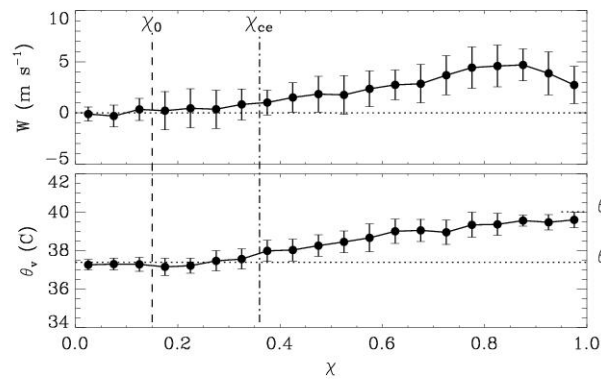
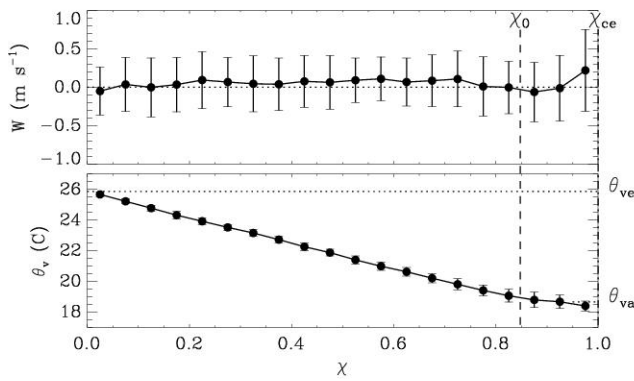
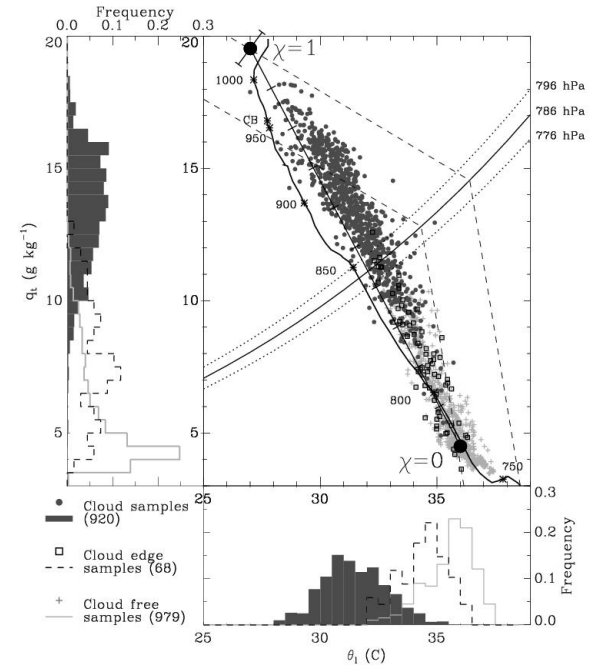
DYCOMS-II RF03



SCMS-10/08



SCMS-05/08



=> use of the simplified isobaric mixing model

Baker et al. conceptual model

Key Parameters: droplet life time

$$\tau_d = - (\varphi^2 / AS)$$

turbulent homogenization

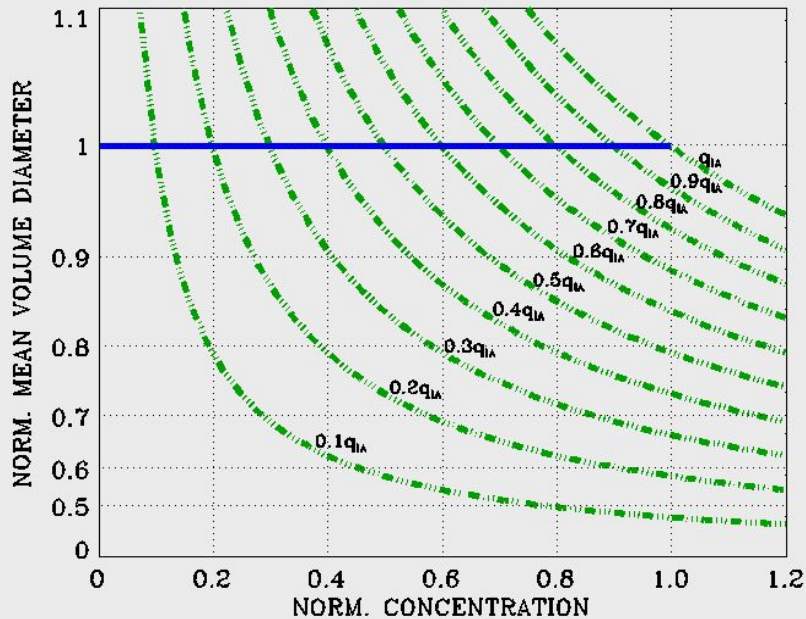
$$\tau_T = (L^2/\varepsilon)^{1/3} = L/W$$

Inhomogeneous

$$\tau_t \gg \tau_d$$

$N \searrow$ dilution + evaporation

Φ_V constant



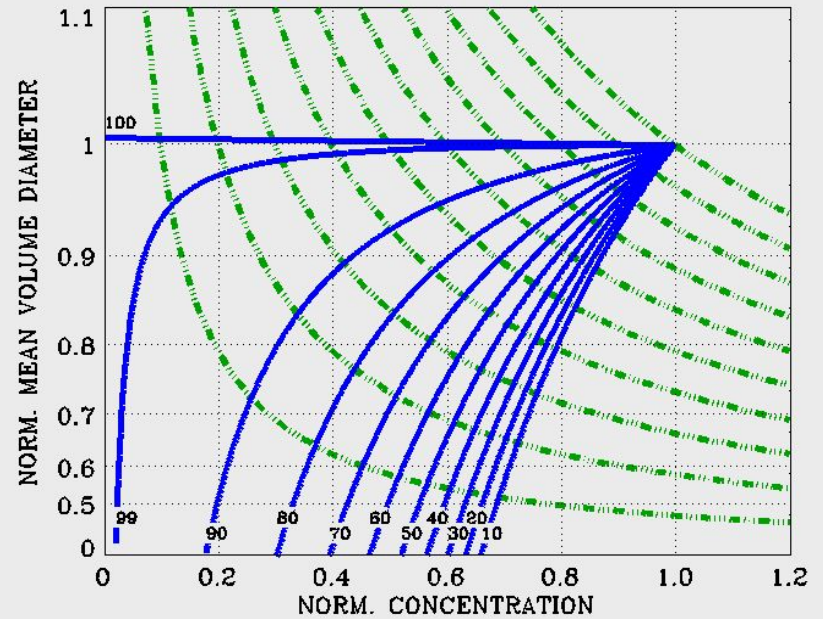
N / N_0

Homogeneous

$$\tau_t \ll \tau_d$$

$N \searrow$ dilution only

$\Phi_V \searrow$ evaporation



N / N_0

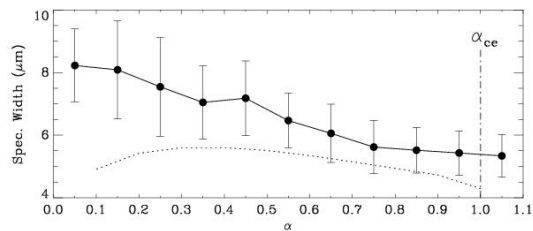
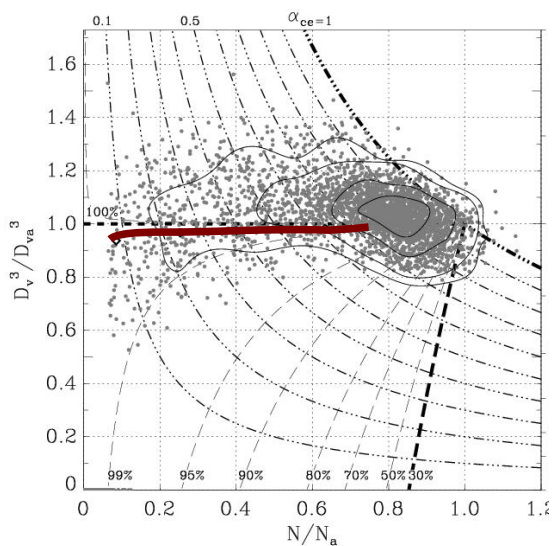
$$\frac{\Phi_V^3}{\Phi_{V0}^3}$$

DYCOMS-II RF03

$$\tau_t \sim 1.7 \text{ s}$$

$$\tau_d \sim 0.8 \text{ s}$$

$$\tau_d / \tau_t \sim 0.05$$

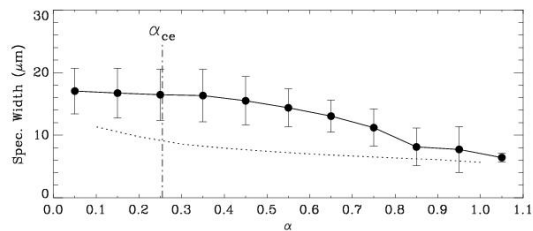
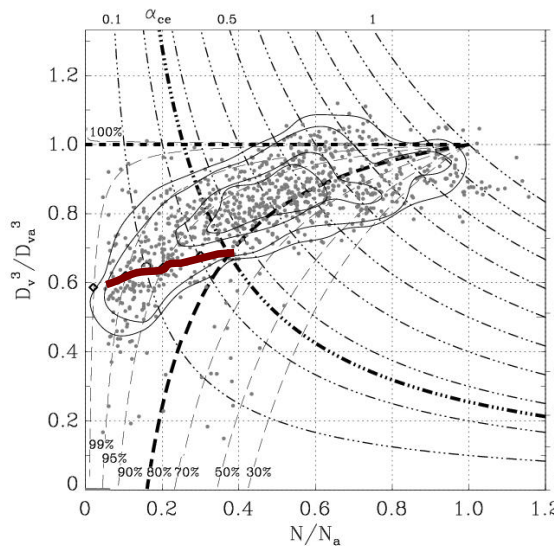


SCMS-11/08

$$\tau_t \sim 17 \text{ s}$$

$$\tau_d \sim 11.3 \text{ s}$$

$$\tau_d / \tau_t \sim 6.6$$

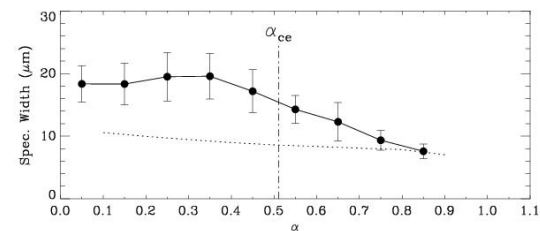
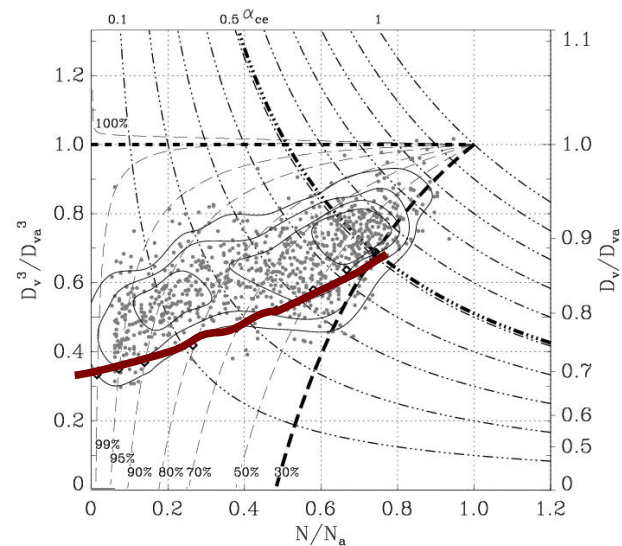


SCMS-06/08

$$\tau_t \sim 17 \text{ s}$$

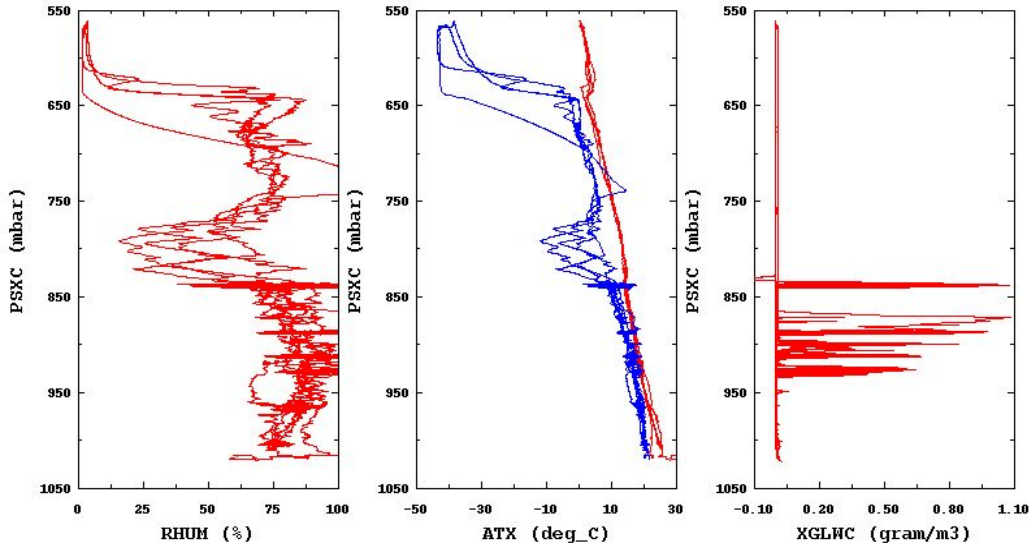
$$\tau_d \sim 3.2 \text{ s}$$

$$\tau_d / \tau_t \sim 1.9$$



What about RICO ?

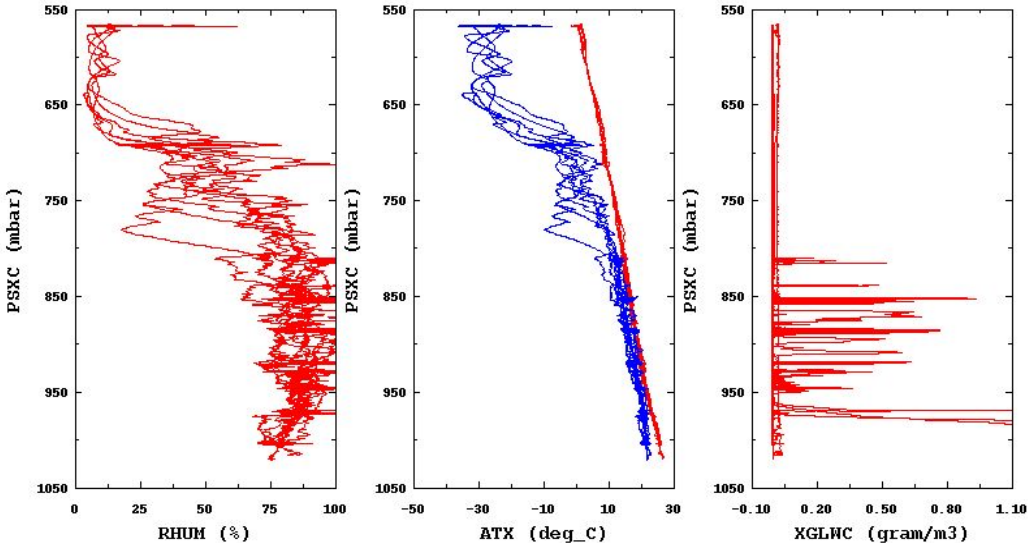
RICO RF08



$$\text{RH} \sim 80 \% \\ D \sim 20 \mu\text{m} \Rightarrow \tau_d \sim 5.5 \text{ s}$$

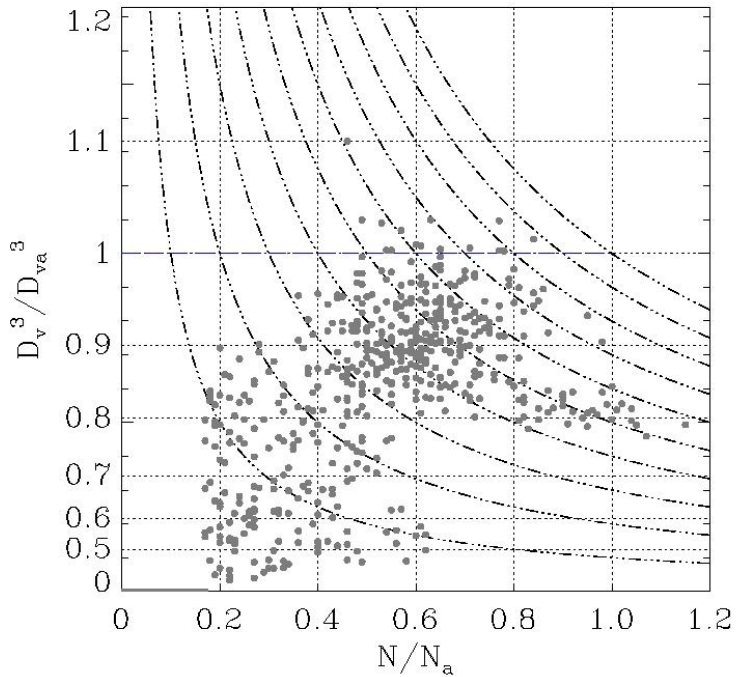
$$w \sim 3 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow \tau_t \sim 8 \text{ s}$$

RICO RF19

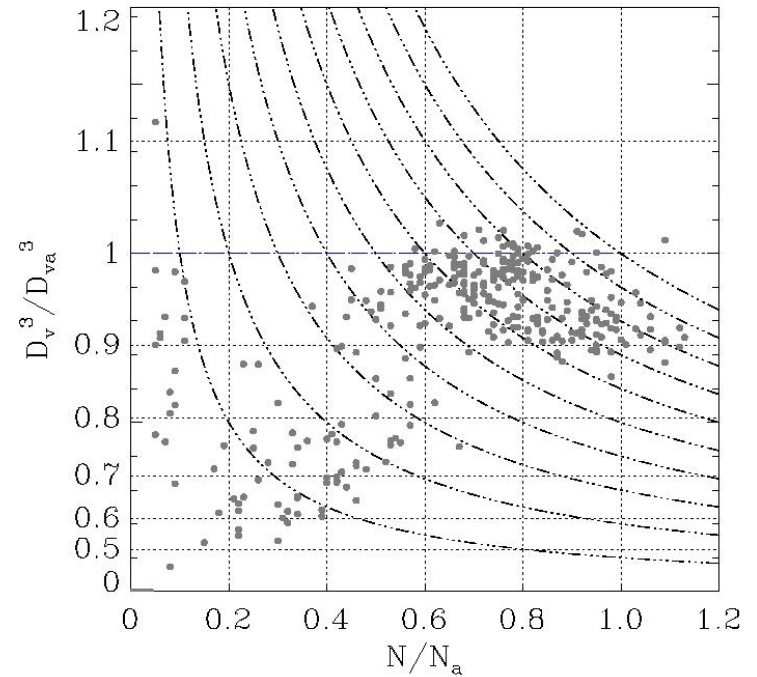


$\tau_t / \tau_d \sim 1.5$
 $0.05 \ll \text{intermediate} \ll 6.6$
value !

RICO RF08



RICO RF19

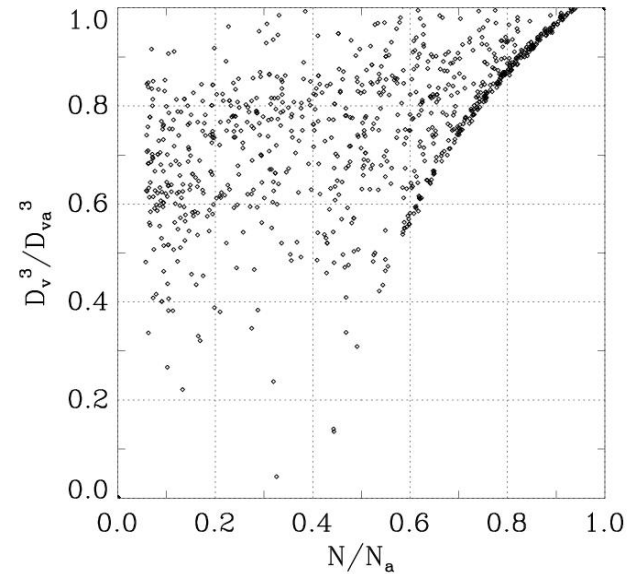
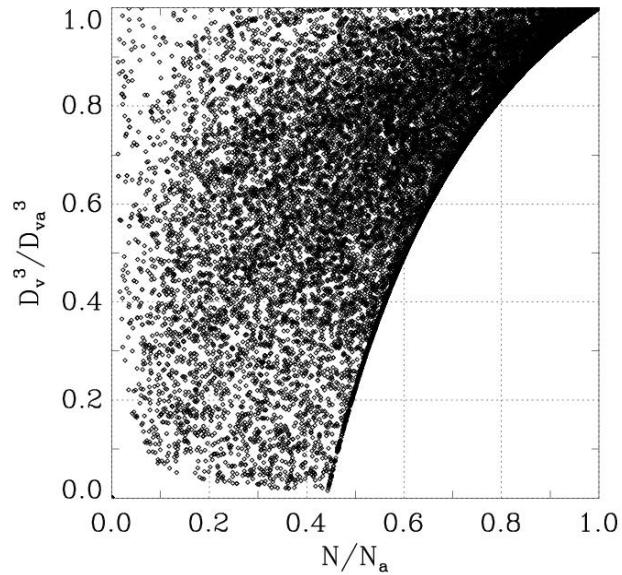
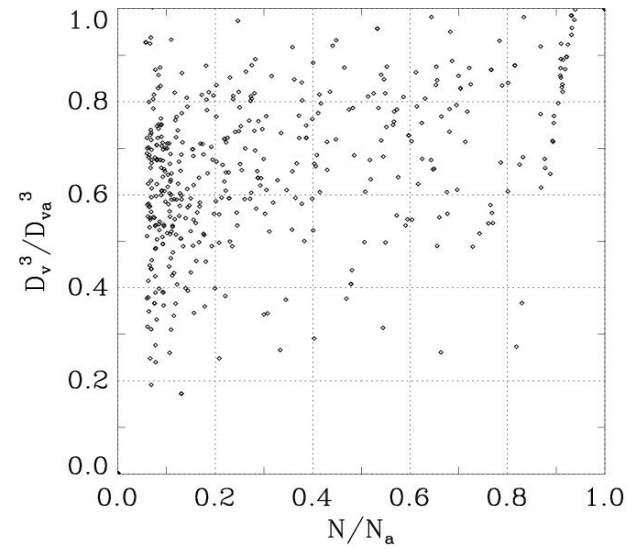
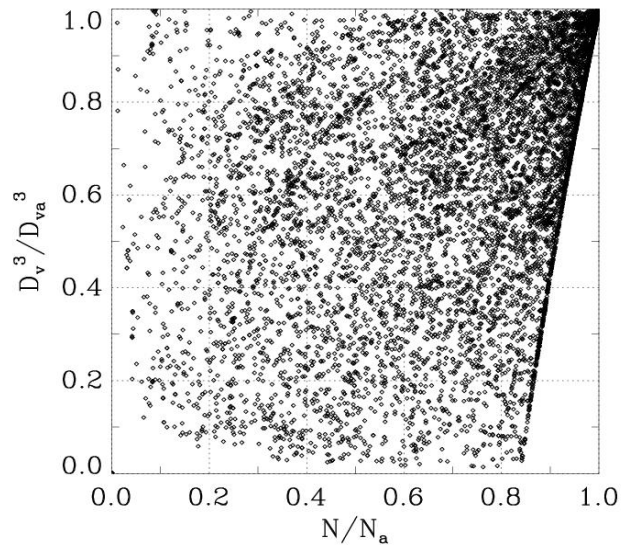


TO DO NEXT:

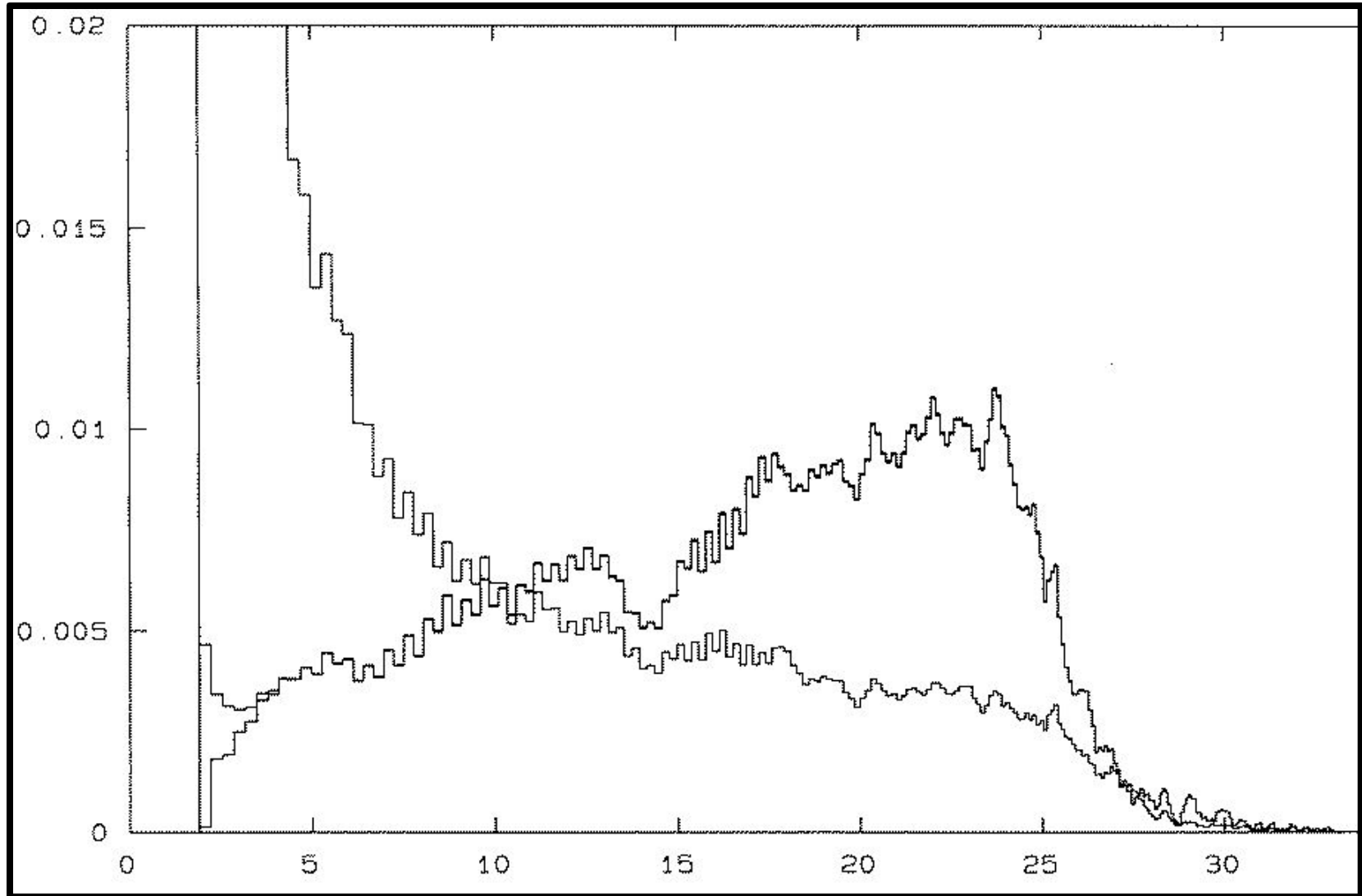
- statistics of CDNC \Rightarrow N_a (optimal filter)
- cloud base level study \Rightarrow D_{va}
- continue high rate processing

Instrumental artefact

Average by the FFSSP sa



Calibration Technique based on Ambiguities of Mie scattering.



Calibration Technique based on Ambiguities of Mie scattering.

