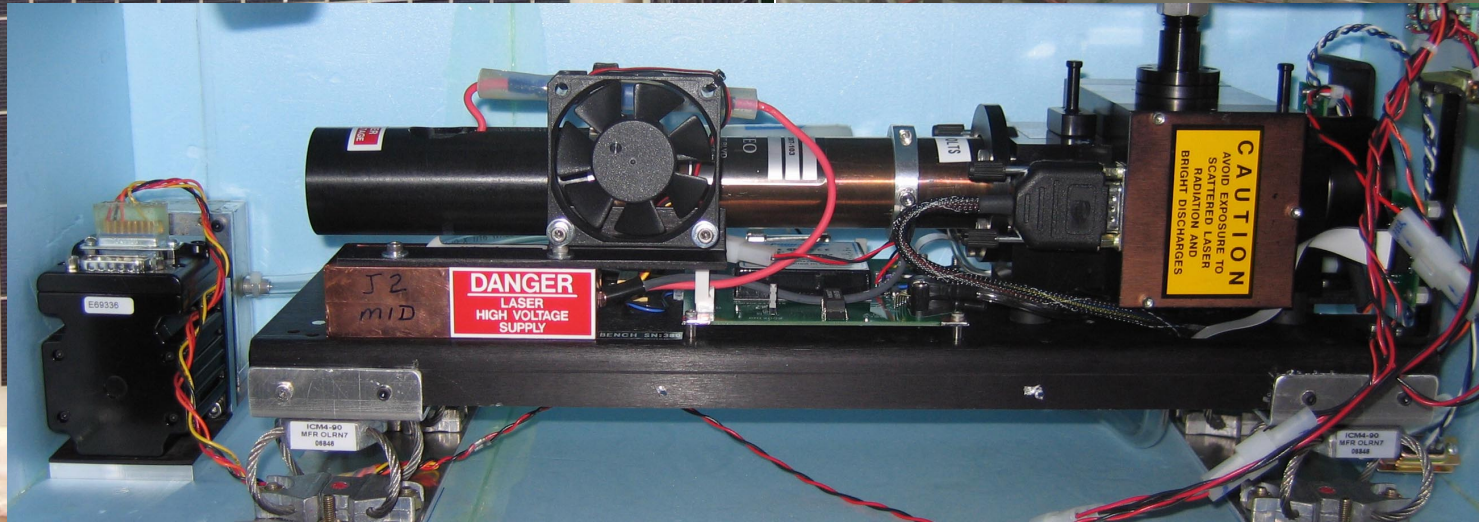
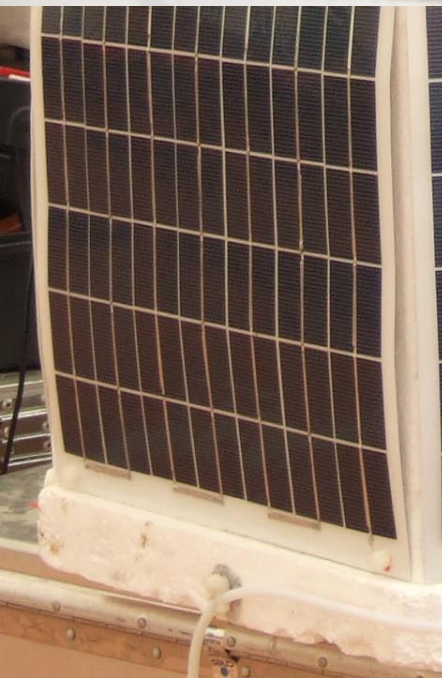
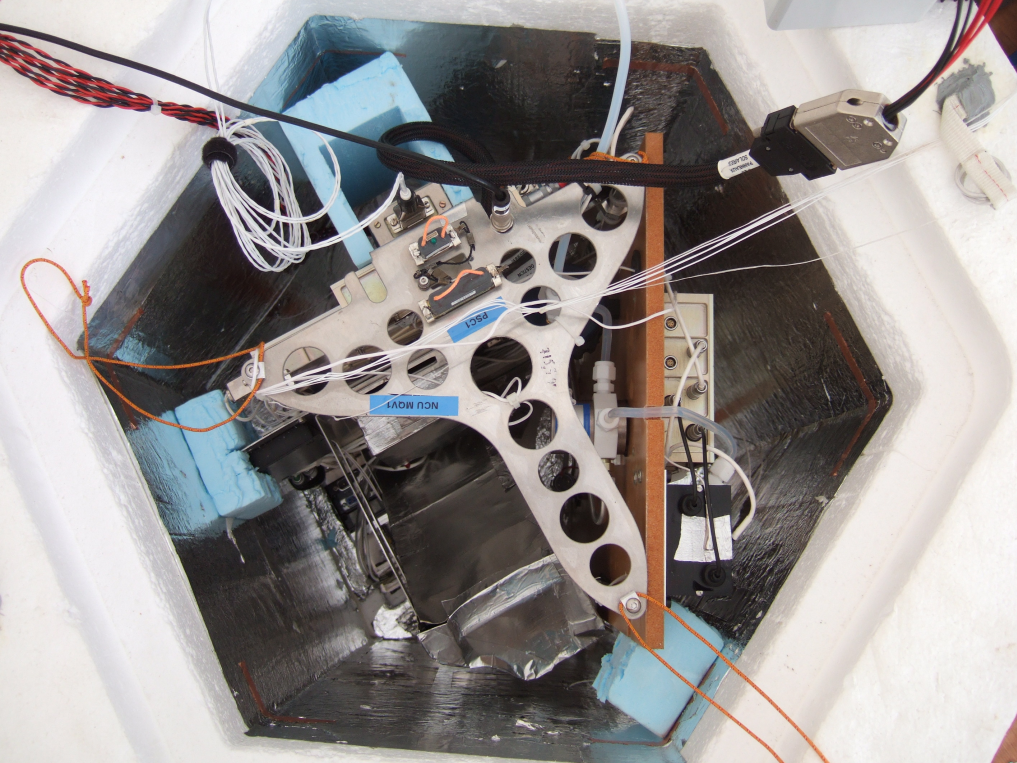


Particle measurements from a Lagrangian platform near the tropical tropopause: Results from the February 2010 pre-Concordiasi campaign

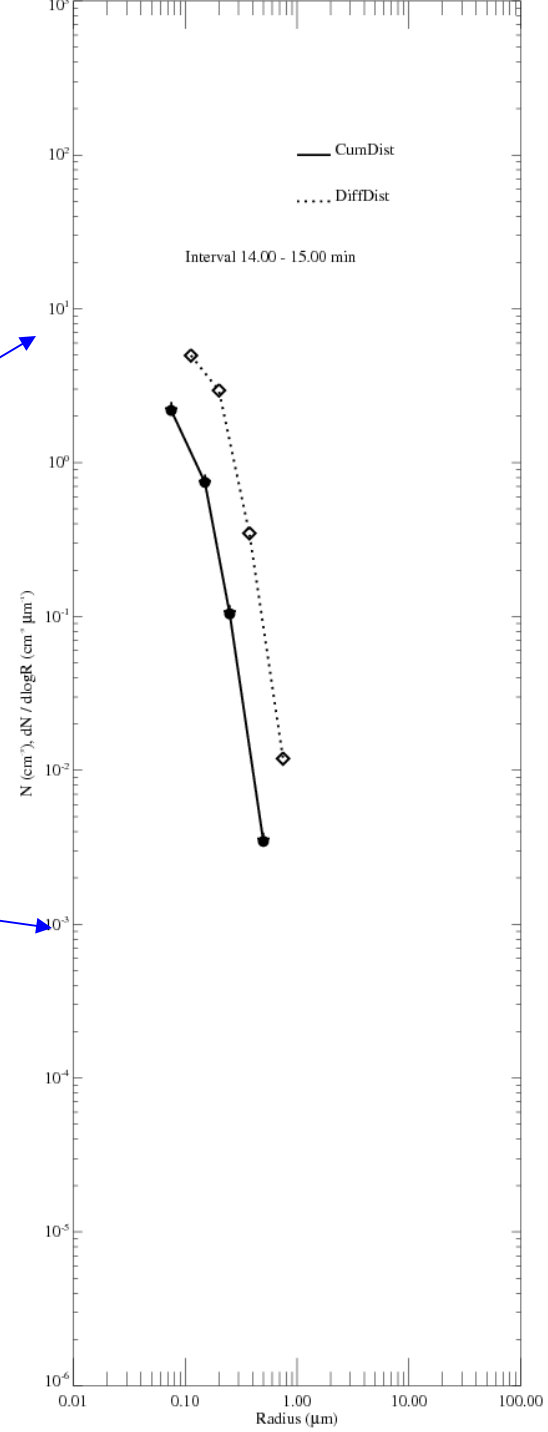
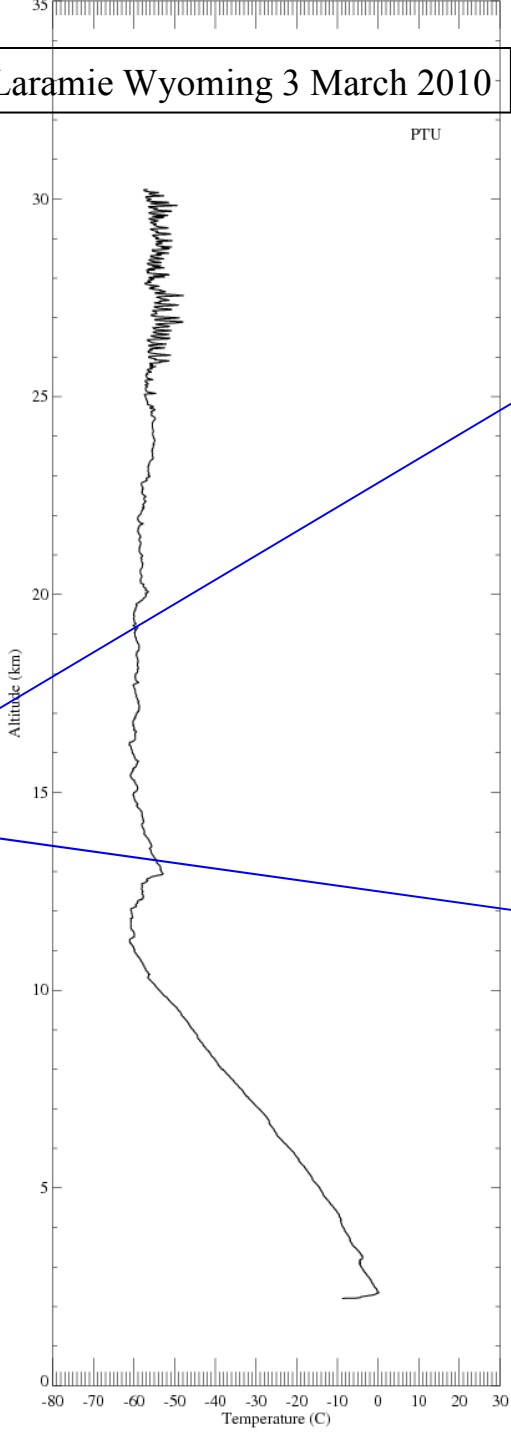
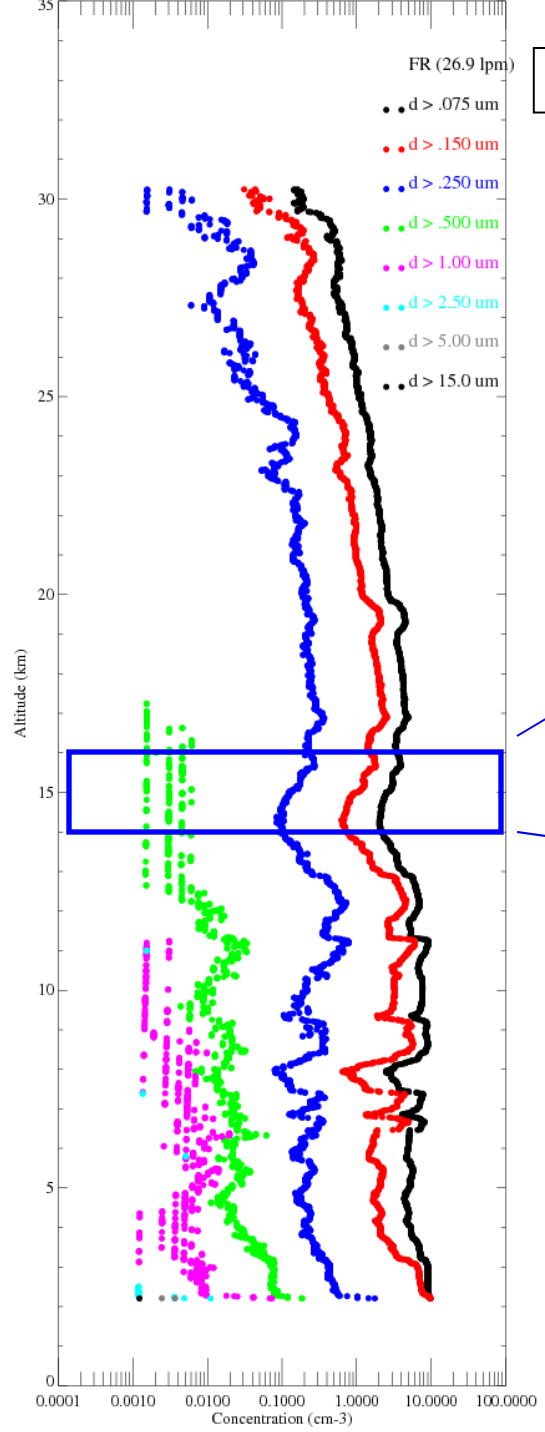
Terry Deshler, Stan Smith, Louis King
Department of Atmospheric Science
University of Wyoming

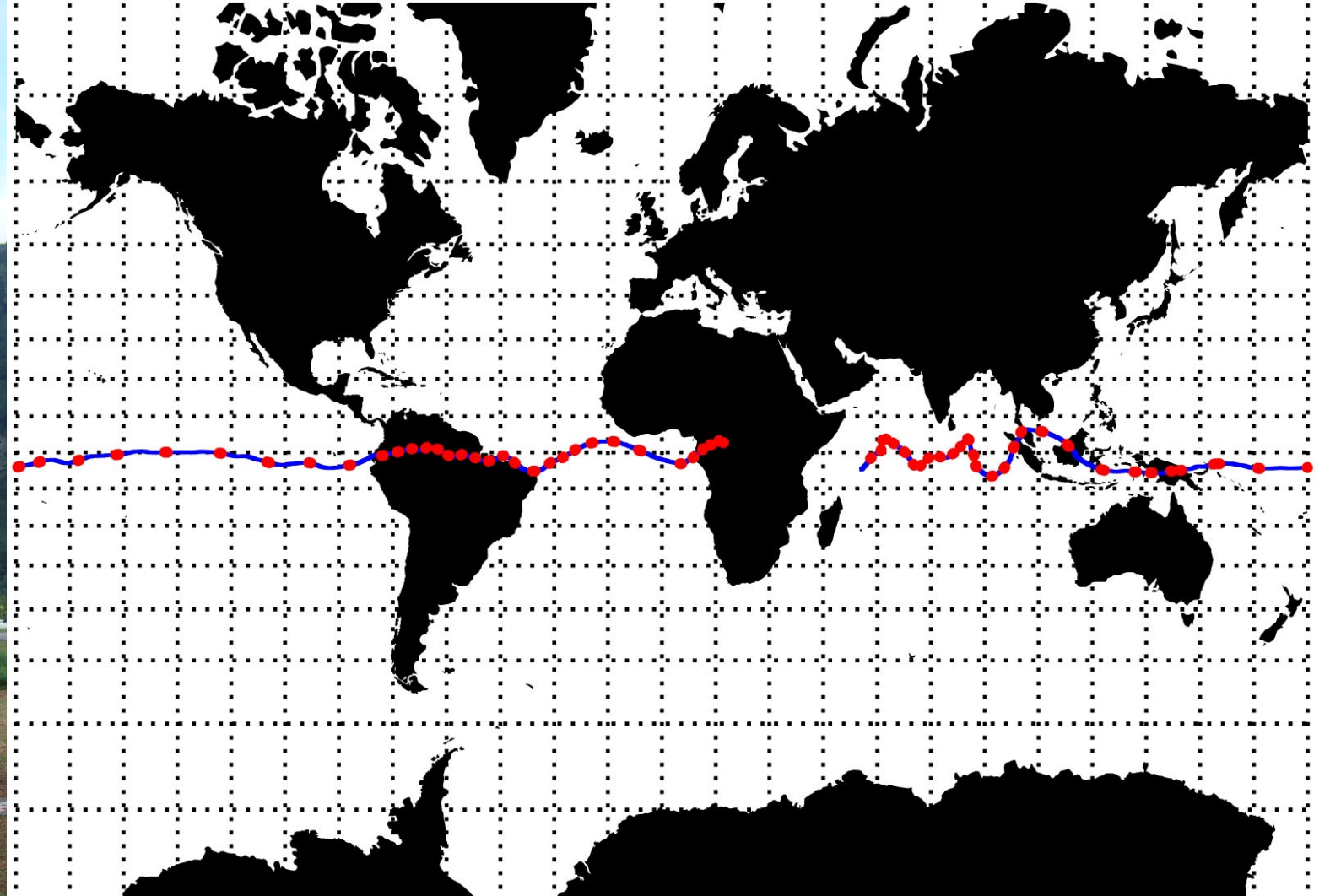
- Wyoming Particle Counter (WPC)
- pre – Concordiasi campaign – Seychelles February 2001
- Concordiasi campaign – McMurdo August September 2010
 - Operational requirements
- Conclusions

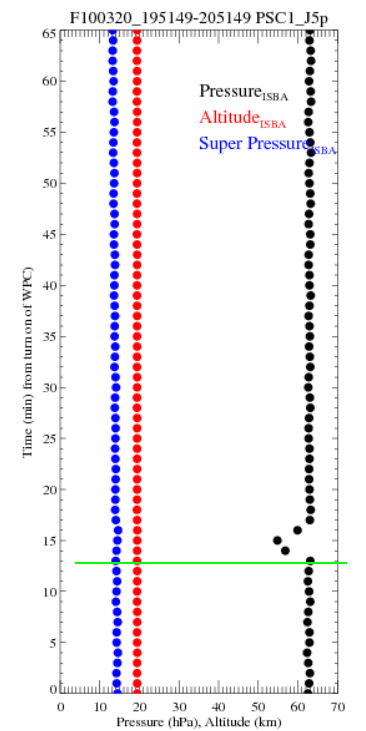
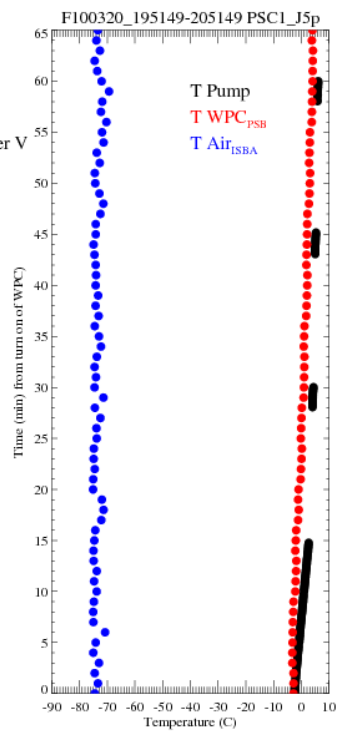
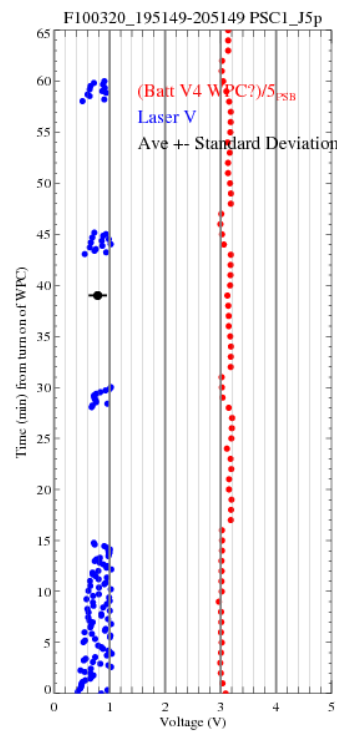
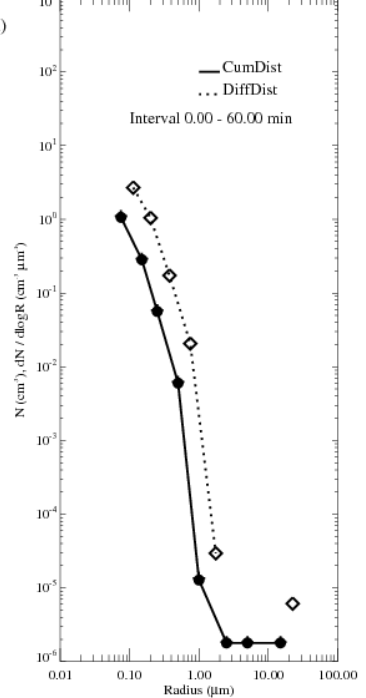
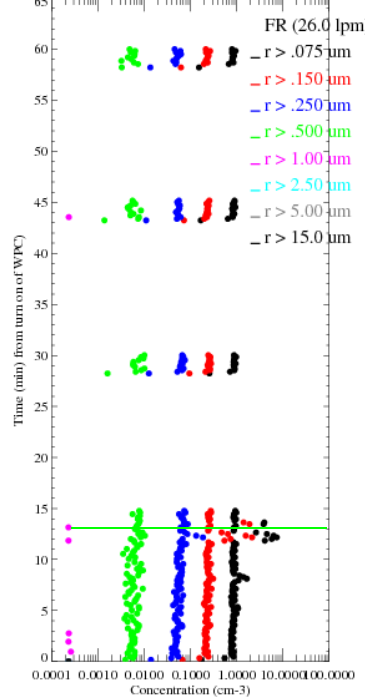
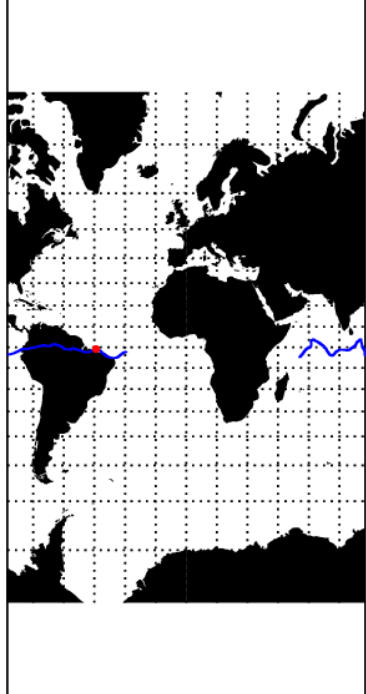


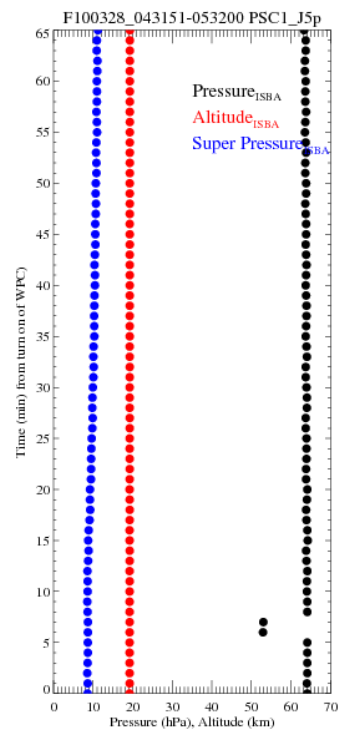
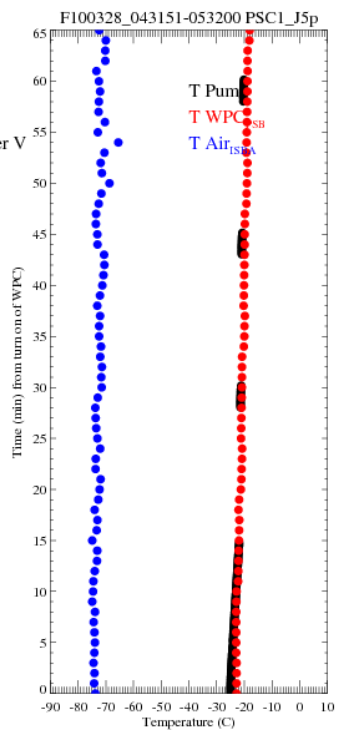
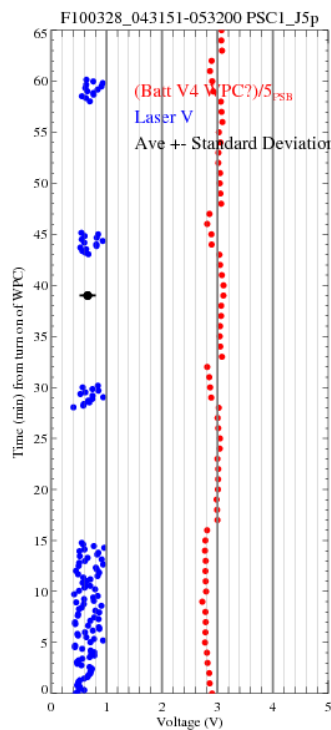
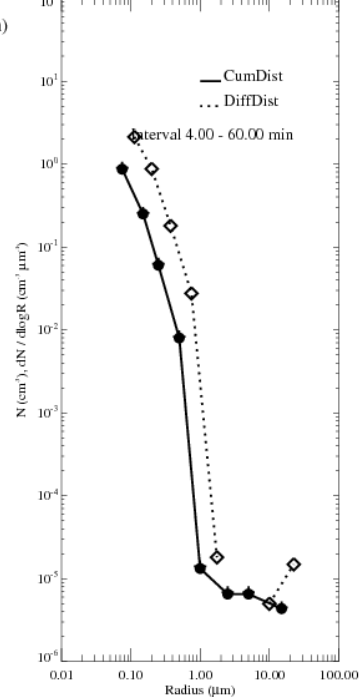
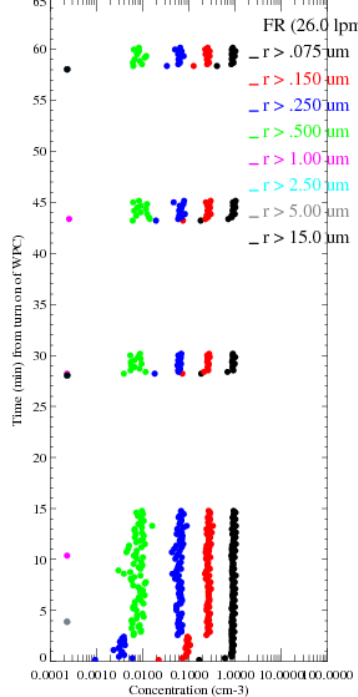
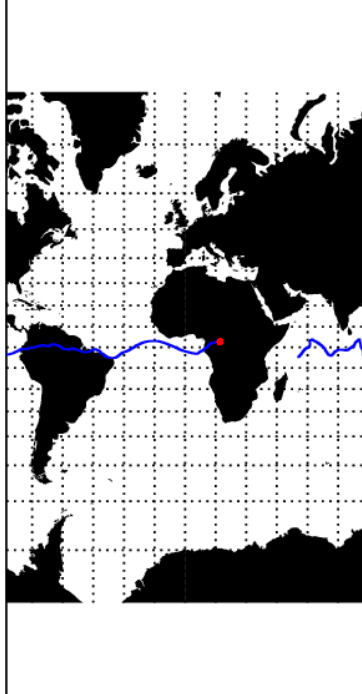


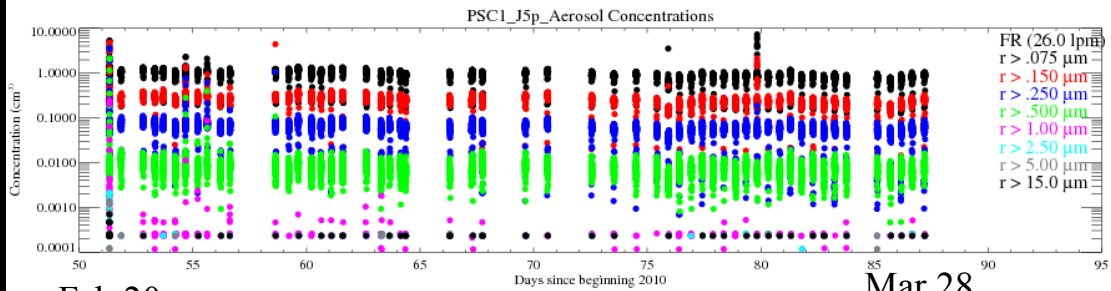
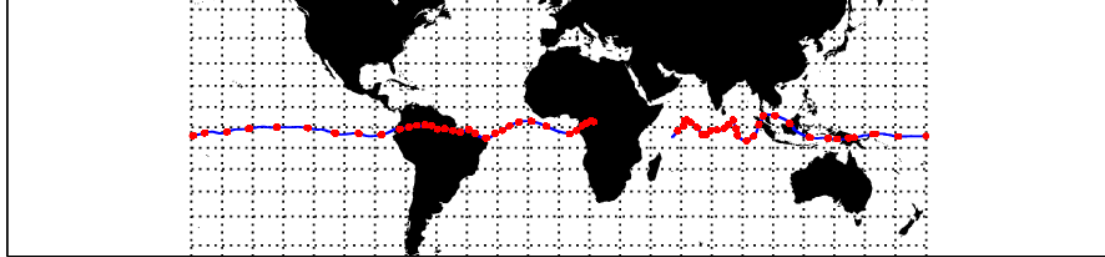
Laramie Wyoming 3 March 2010





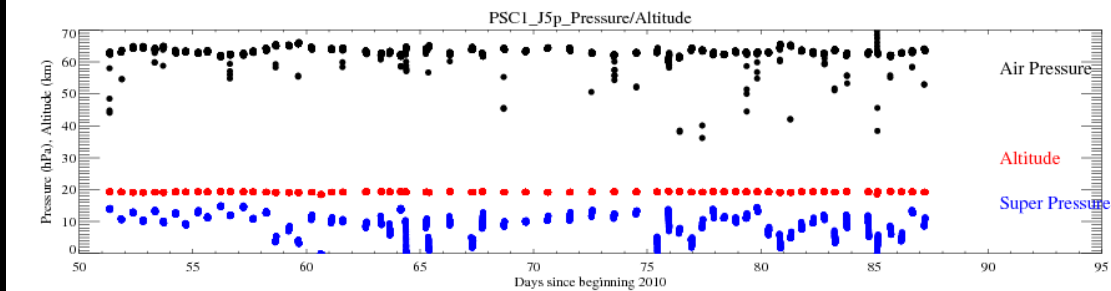
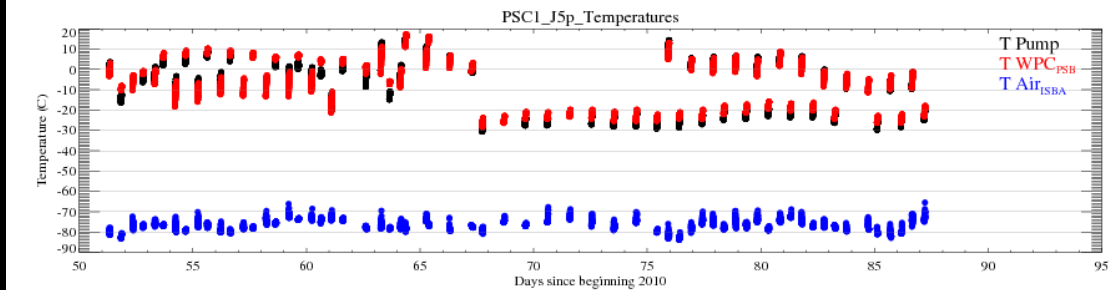
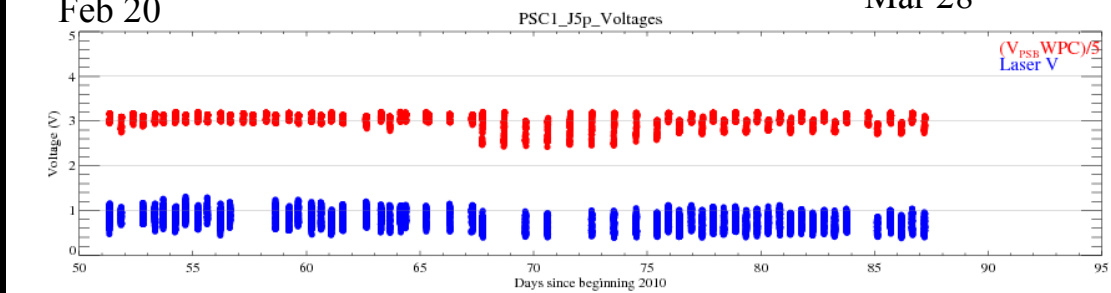






Feb 20

Mar 28



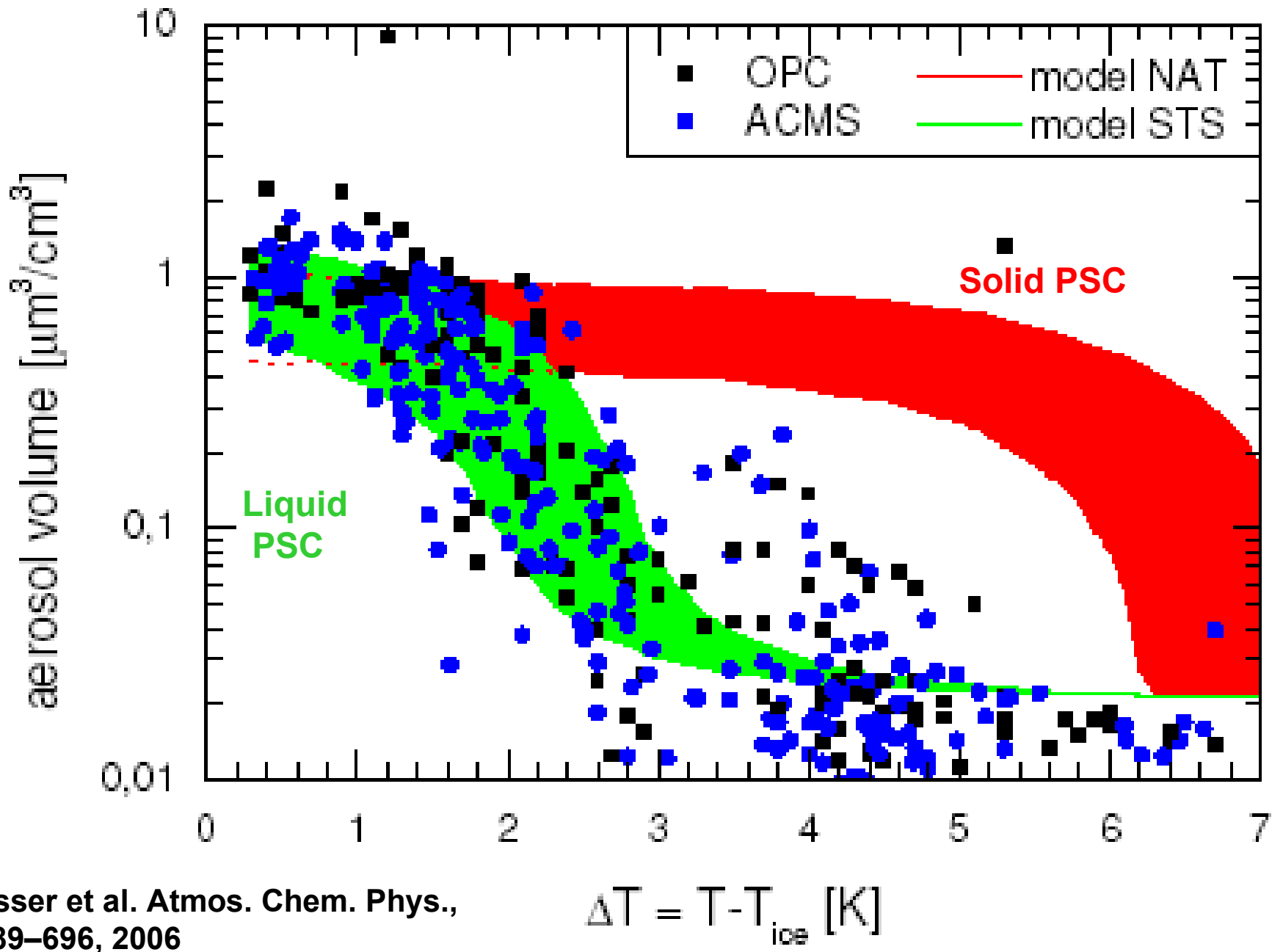
Quasi-Lagrangian measurements of polar stratospheric cloud particle development from long-duration balloon platforms – NSF-OPP proposal

- **Goal**

- **Capture the processes of particle growth during formation and dissolution of polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) as instruments pass into and out of temperature regimes favorable for PSC development.**
- **Particle and Temperature measurements provide observations of threshold temperatures for PSC particle condensation forming:**
 - **Liquid cloud particles, including some estimates of their growth rate**
 - **Solid nitric acid trihydrate (NAT) particles, including estimates of their nucleation threshold.**
- **The question of solid PSC (NAT) nucleation is one of the major unanswered questions concerning PSC particle development.**

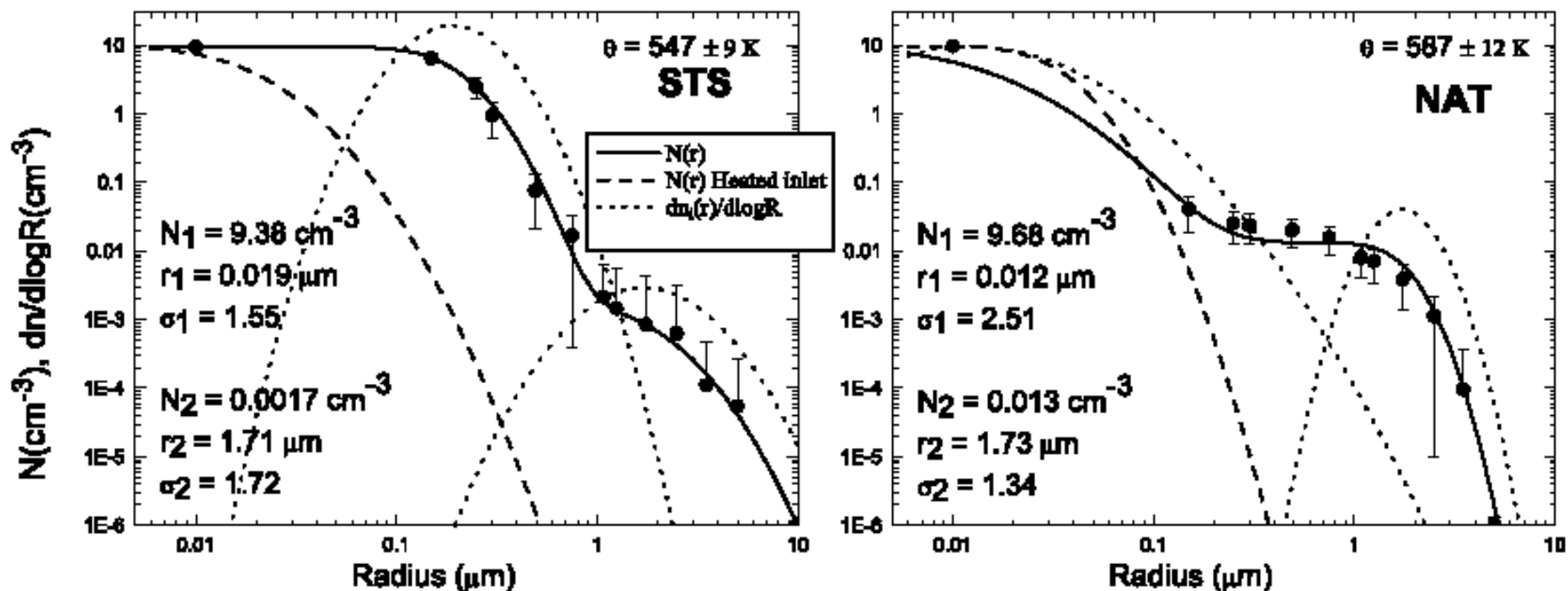
Importance

- **Nucleation thresholds for solid PSC hydrates are necessary for incorporation of more realistic PSC models into current ozone loss models. At what temperature should models form PSCs?**
 - $T(\text{PSC}_{\text{solid}}) \sim T(\text{PSC}_{\text{liquid}}) + 3 \text{ K} \sim T(\text{PSC}_{\text{ice}}) + 7 \text{ K}$
- **Laboratory nucleation thresholds ($\sim T_{\text{ice}} - 2 \text{ K}$) appear too cold based on limited field observations.**

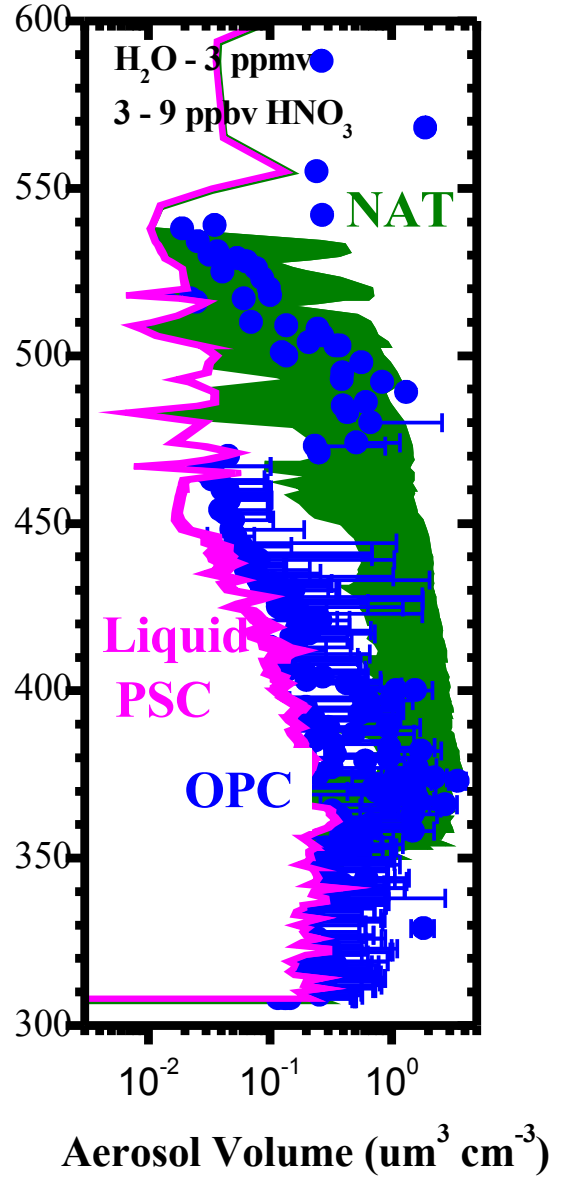
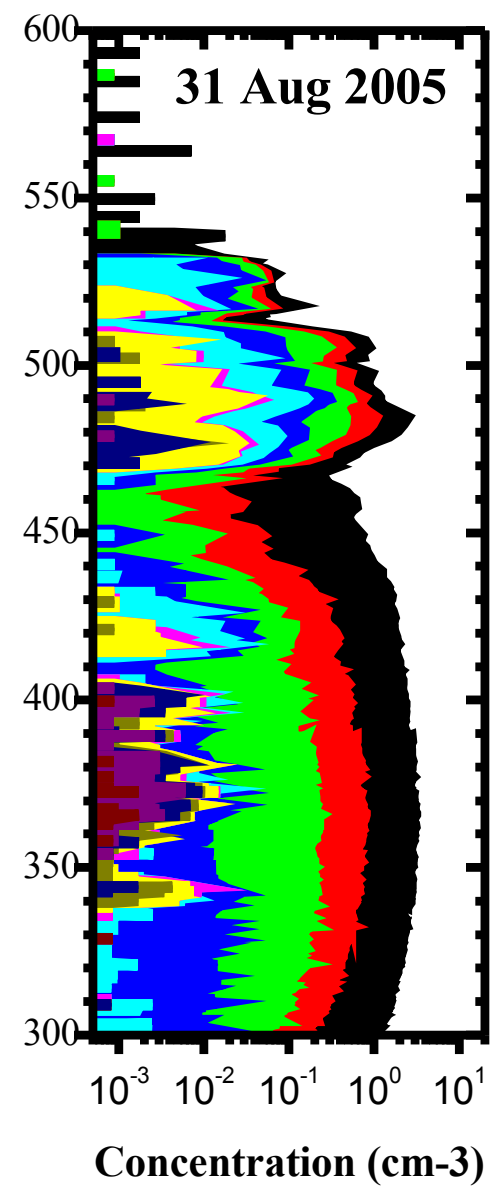
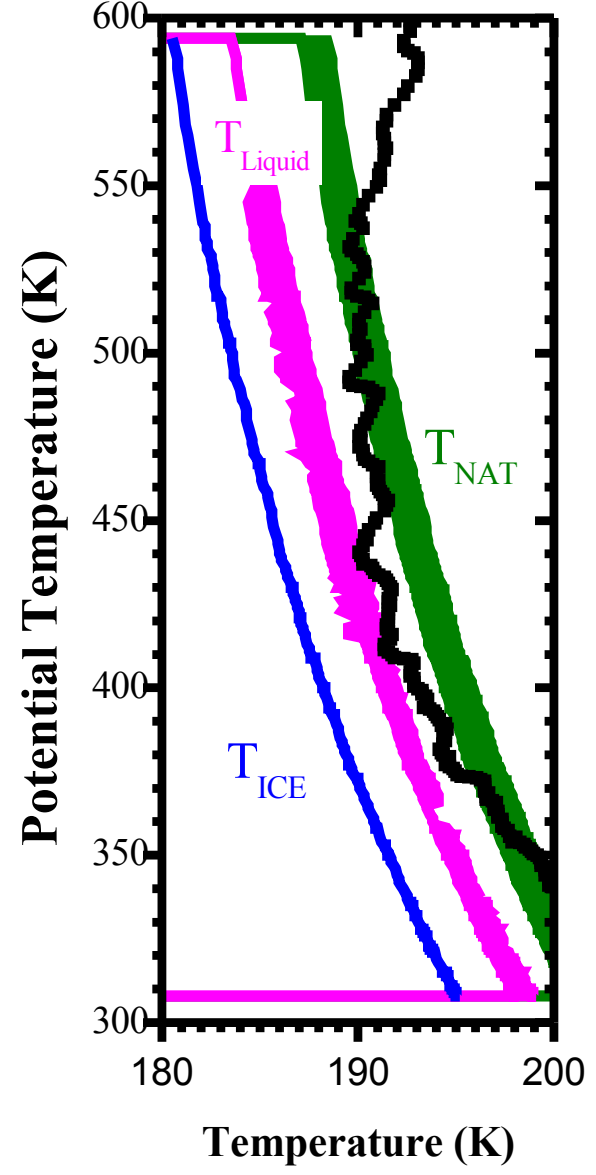


$$\Delta T = T - T_{\text{ice}} \text{ [K]}$$

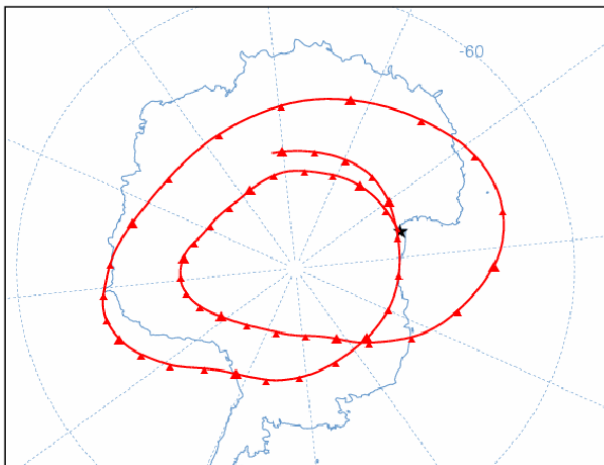
J. Geophys. Res., 2003



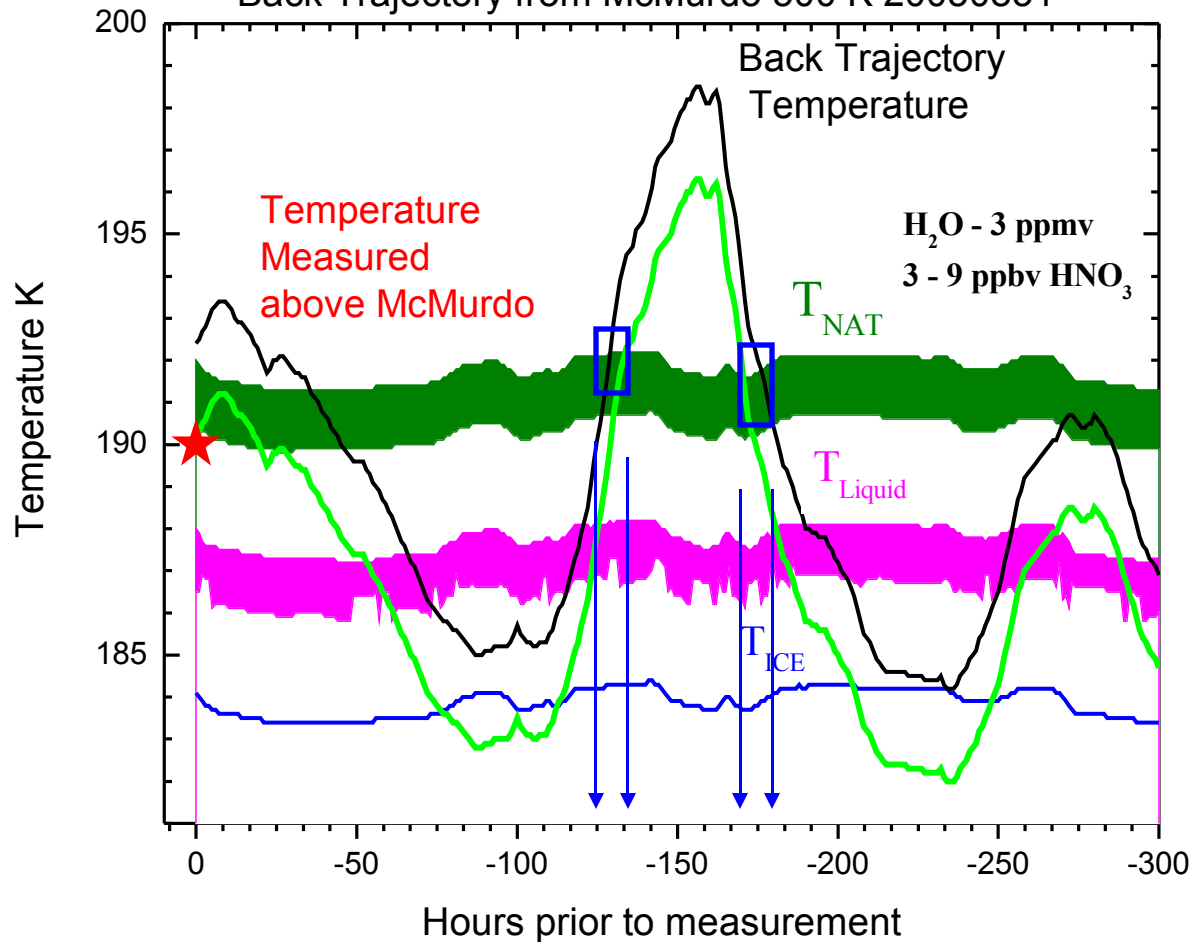
— $r > 0.15$
 — $r > 0.25$
 — $r > 0.30$
 — $r > 0.49$
 — $r > 0.75$
 — $r > 1.08$
— $r > 1.25$
— $r > 1.75$
— $r > 2.50$
— $r > 3.50$
— $r > 5.00$
— $r > 10.0$



Source ★ at 77.85 S 166.67 E



Back Trajectory from McMurdo 500 K 20050831



Conclusions

- **Field measurements coupled with back trajectories suggest NAT nucleation temperatures are warmer than laboratory estimates.**
- **Field estimates are uncertain because of:**
 - **Uncertainties in back trajectory histories**
 - **Uncertainties in the model analyzed temperatures**
 - **No estimates of particle growth rate along air parcel tracks.**
- **Lagrangian in situ microphysical measurements would reduce uncertainties in:**
 - **air parcel history**
 - **temperature accuracy**
 - **particle type and growth**
- **The successes of the pre-Concordiasi campaign are very promising indications for completing the planned measurements from McMurdo in 2010!!!**

