Sub-micrometer Aerosol and Hygroscopic Flare Measurements from a Cabin Window Location on a King Air 200



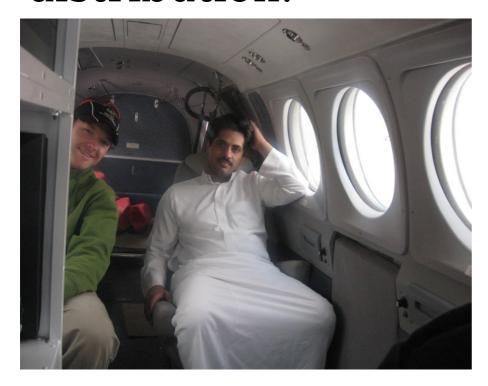
David J. Delene

Atmospheric Sciences Department

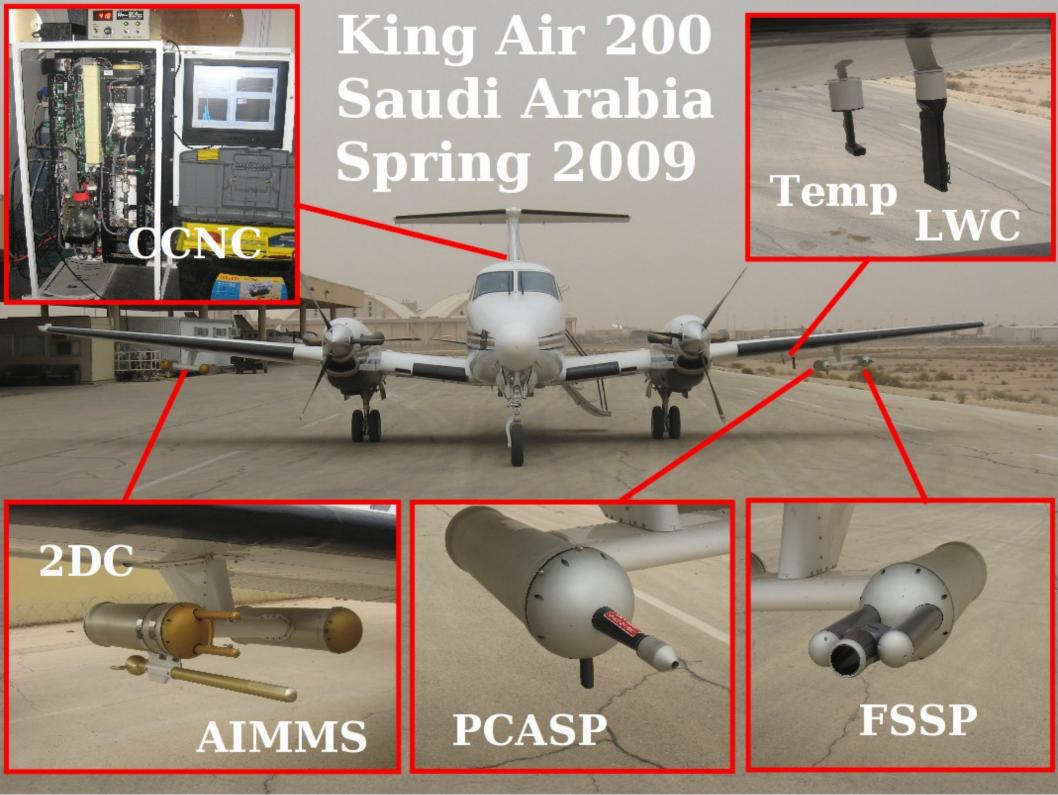
University of North Dakota

Research Objective

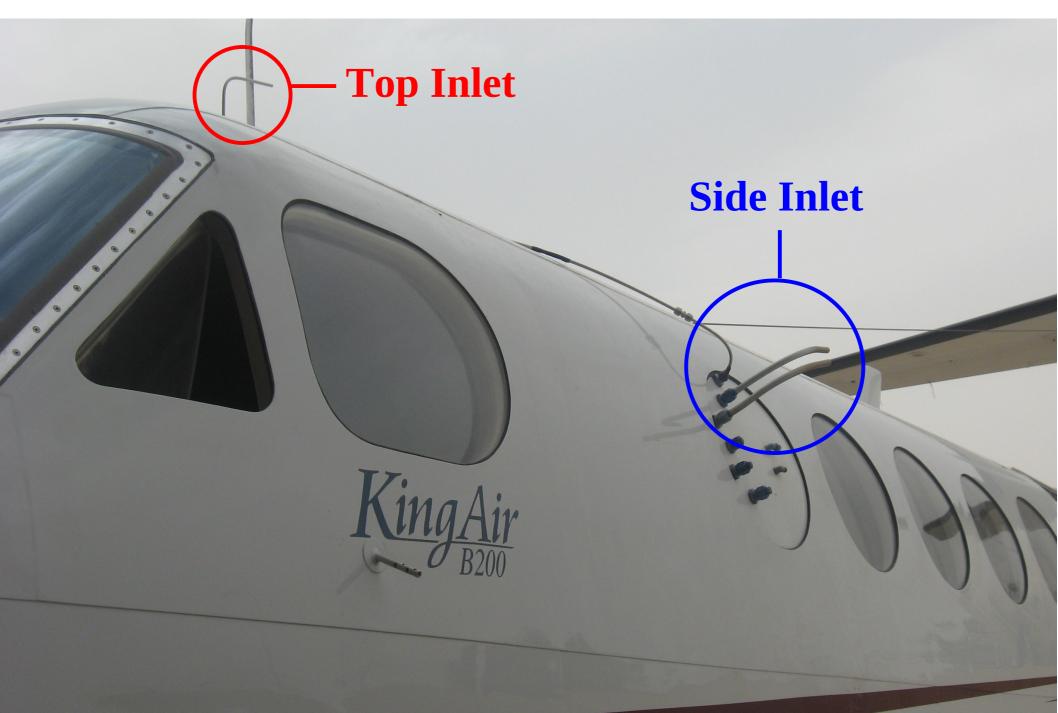
- Is the Cabin Window Location suitability for sub-micrometer aerosols.
- How different is the size distribution produced by hygroscopic flares from observed cloud base aerosol size distribution.



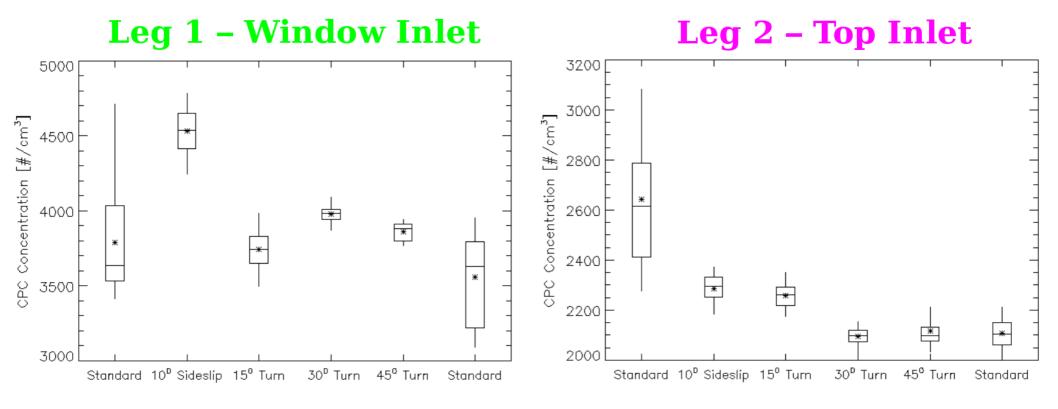




Inlet System



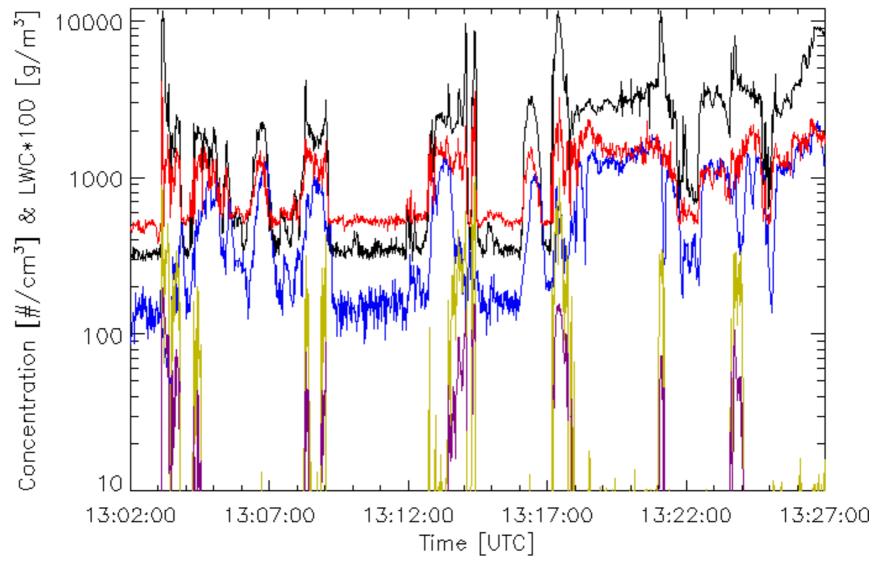
CPC Comparison



Statistical distribution of 1 Hz CPC measurements obtained during aircraft maneuvers designed to direct exhaust towards the window inlet. The 5, 25, 50, 75, and 95 percentiles are given by the box-and-whiskers, while the stars denote the mean values

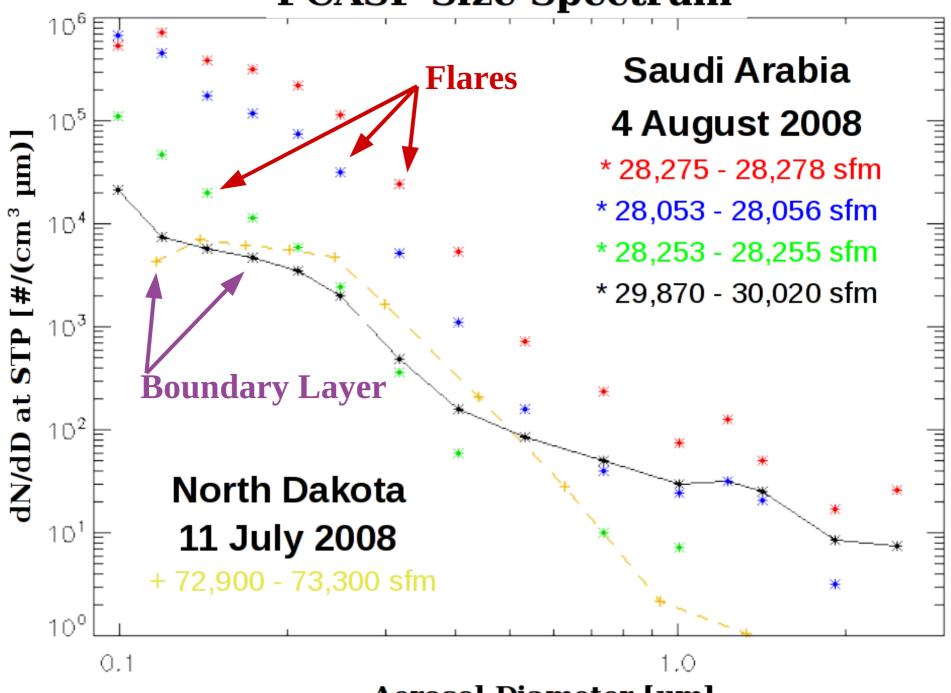
Intersitial Aerosol Sampling

Liquid Water Content (g/m³) Dust (1-3 um) Optical Aerosols (0.1-3 um) Cloud Condensation Nuclei (0.6 %) Condensation Particle



Time series of aerosol concentration during cumulus cloud penetration on the 12 April 2009 Saudi Arabia Flight.

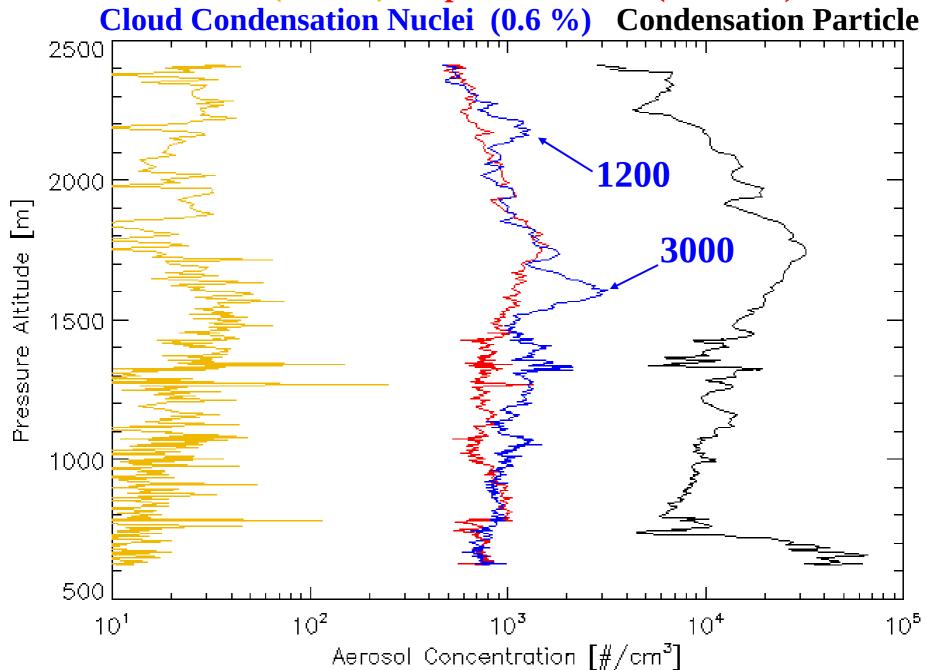
PCASP Size Spectrum



Aerosol Diameter [µm]

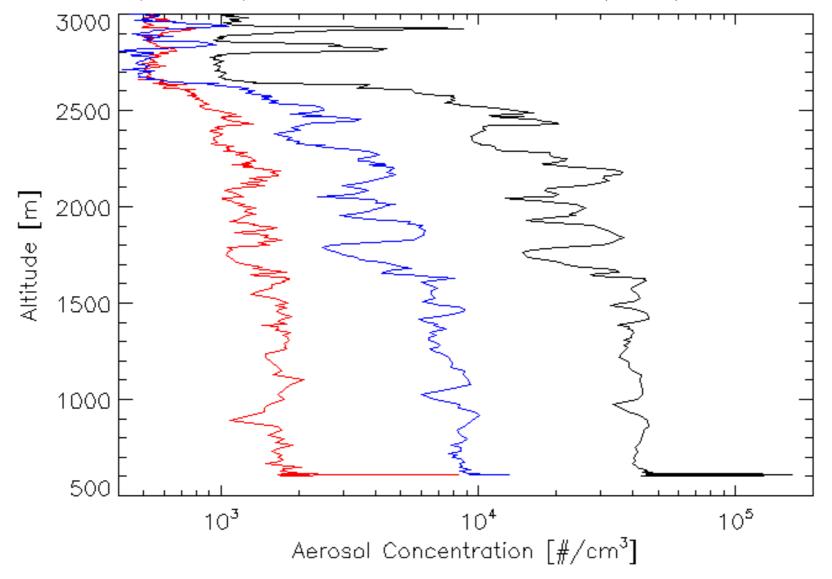
Descent Profile 9 April 2009

Dust (1-3 um) Optical Aerosols (0.1-3 um)



Ascent Profile 12 April 2009

Optical Aerosols (0.1-3 um) Cloud Condensation Nuclei (0.6 %) Condensation Particle



Vertical profile of 1 Hz aerosol concentration during aircraft ascent on the 12 April 2009 Saudi Arabia flight.

Conclusions

- CPC and CCN counter do not show any spikes that would indicate engine exhaust contamination during any of the test maneuvers. Therefore, it is concluded that there is not an issue with pollution from the aircraft's engines when sampling from the front side window location on the King Air 200
- Cloud base CCN measurements in Saudi Arabia are variable with some very high concentrations.

Thanks for Listening

