Ice fog observations at the Oliktok Point AMF and in Barrow

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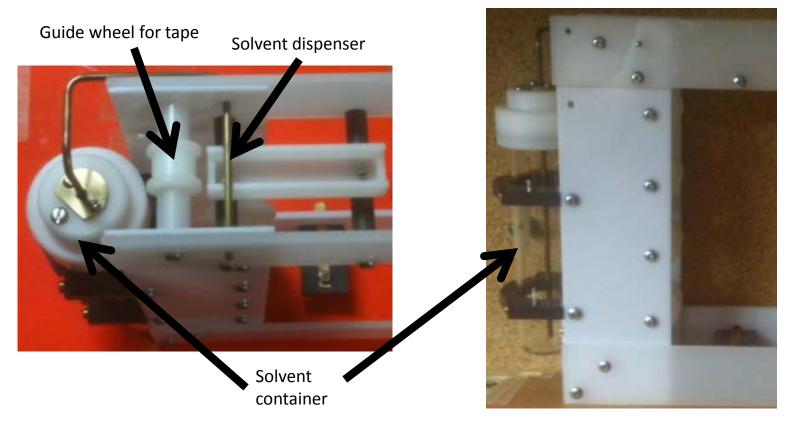
Background and Motivation

- Radiative Impact on Weather and Climate
- Affect on
 - Air Pollution
 - o Visibility
- Anthropogenic sources
- Remote sensing: falsely interpreted as ice in polar regions
- Microphysical parameterization schemes typically do not represent ice fog
- Ice fog as proxy for other anthropogenic ice clouds (i.e. contrails)

Measurements 1: Formvar Replicator

- Replicator tapes are movie film leader tape pre coated with a thin formvar film.
- Replicator tape moves past a solvent dispenser which softens the formvar.
- Particles landing on the softened formvar are wrapped up by the formvar which dries leaving a perfect cast.
- Replicators are 20 cm high, 5 cm wide, and can be from 20 to 100 cm long depending on application (how much tape is needed).
- Replicators in the format that we will use weight < 1kg.
- Capable to be mounted on a tethersonde or a small hexacopter UAS





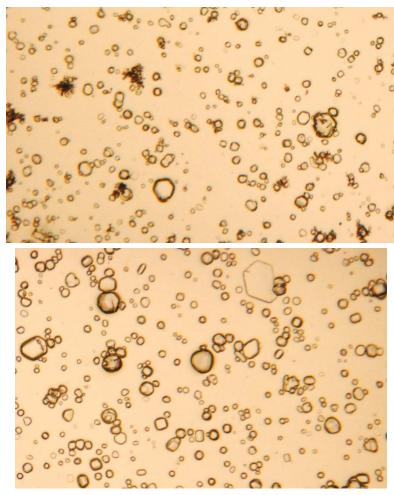
Full Replicator



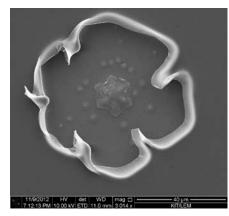
Tape loops back and forth several times

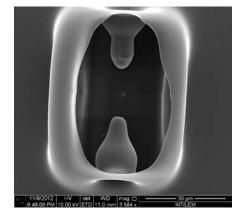
Replicas from Fairbanks Ice fog

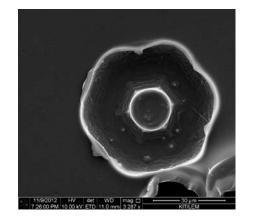
Visual Microscope

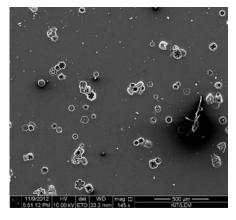


Electron Microscope







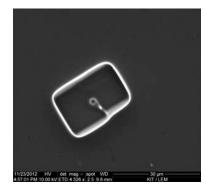


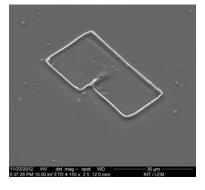
Largest crystals ~30 μm

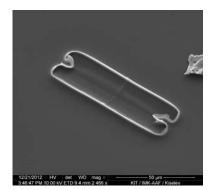
Replicas from AIDA cloud chamber



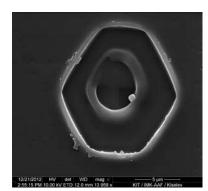








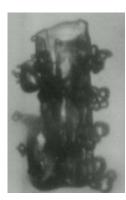




Measurements 2: Video Ice Particle Sampler (VIPS)

- Clear tape is coated with oil.
- Particles stick to the oil.
- Particles on tape pass in front of microscope objective with attached video camera.
- Current VIPS is approximately
 1.5kg. New version under
 development is significantly lighter.

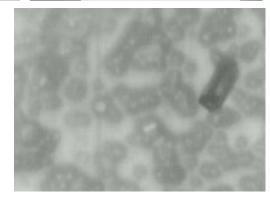
Images from VIPS Fairbanks Ice fog study



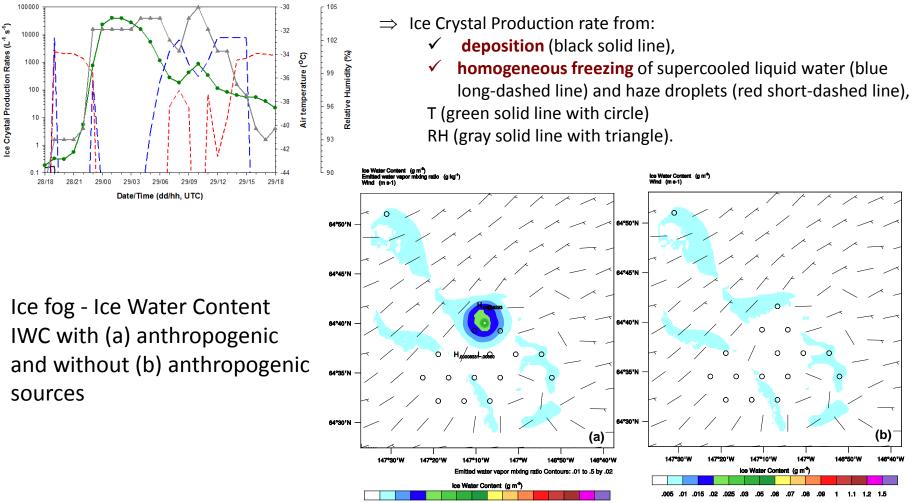








Improved Ice Microphysics for Arctic and Subarctic



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