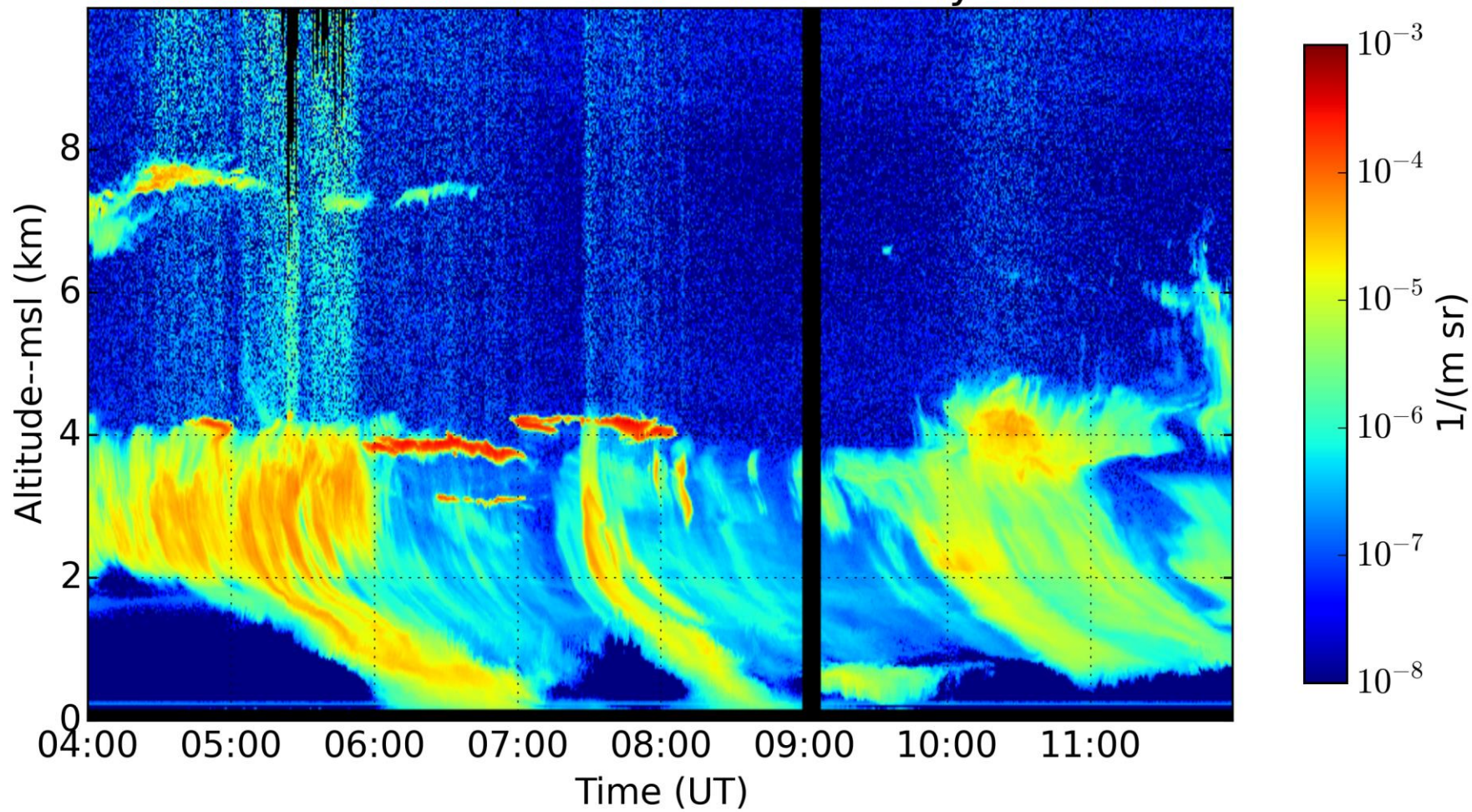
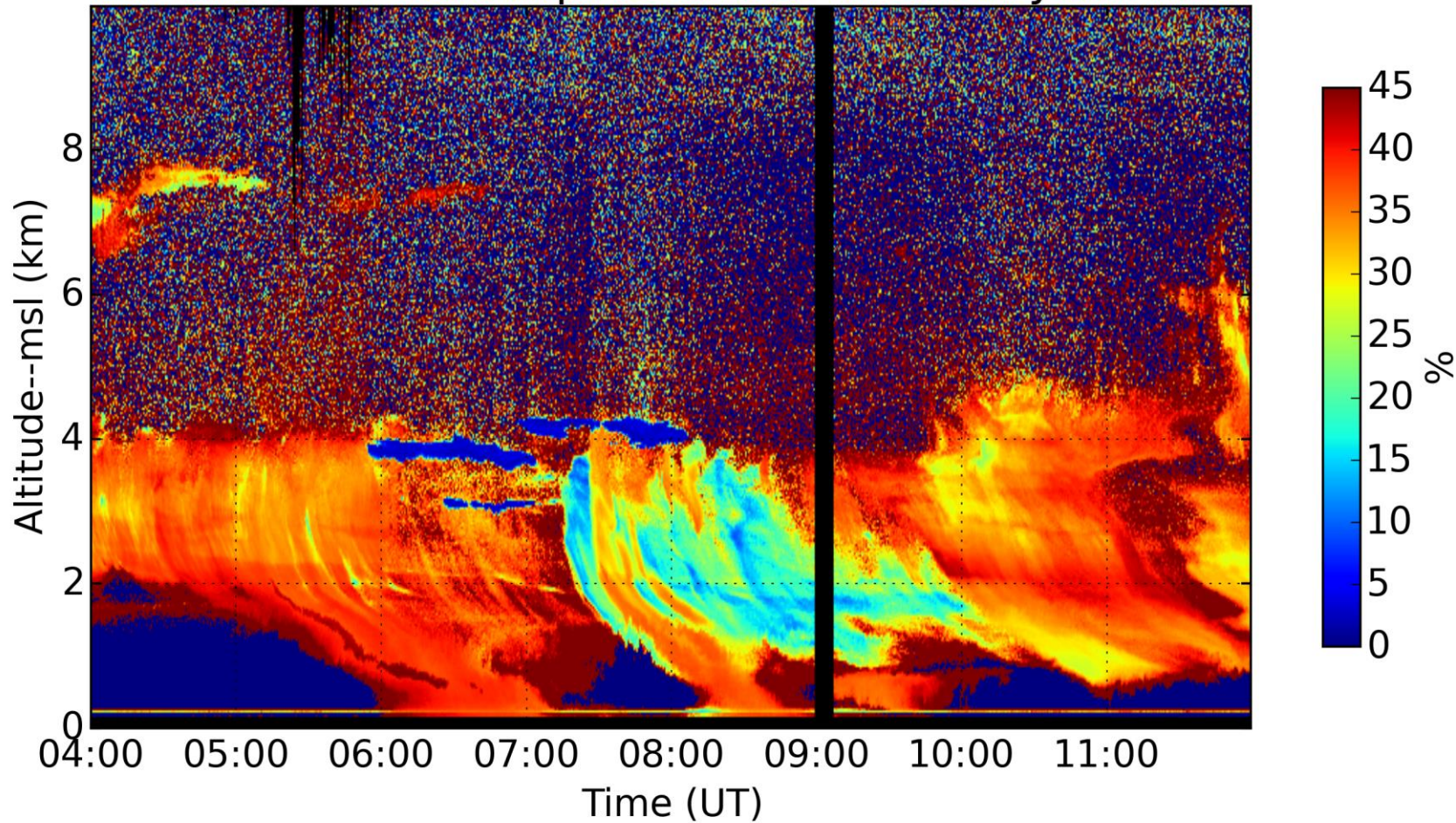


mf2hsrl 532 backscatter 01-May-2016

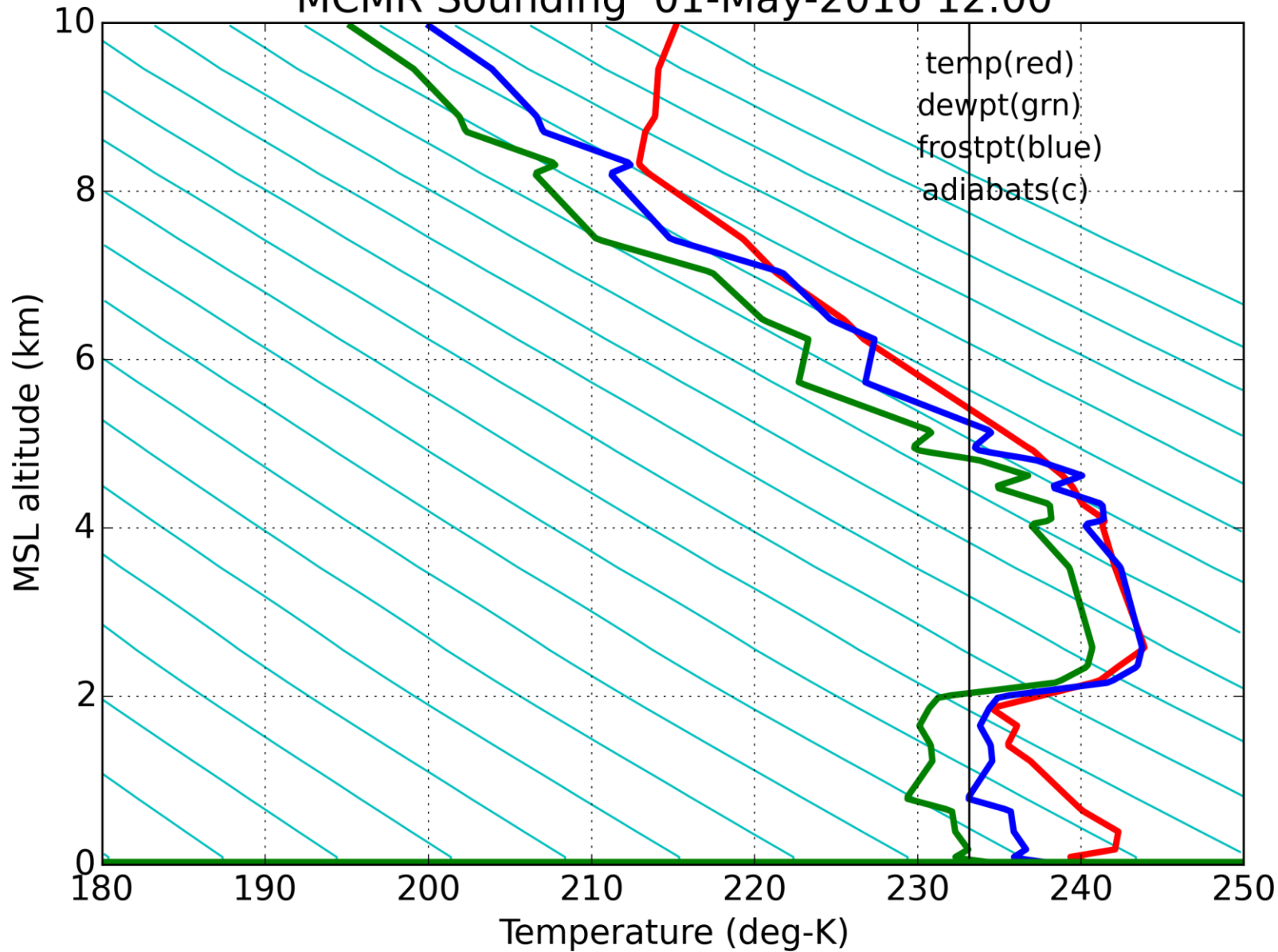




mf2hsrl linear depolarization 01-May-2016

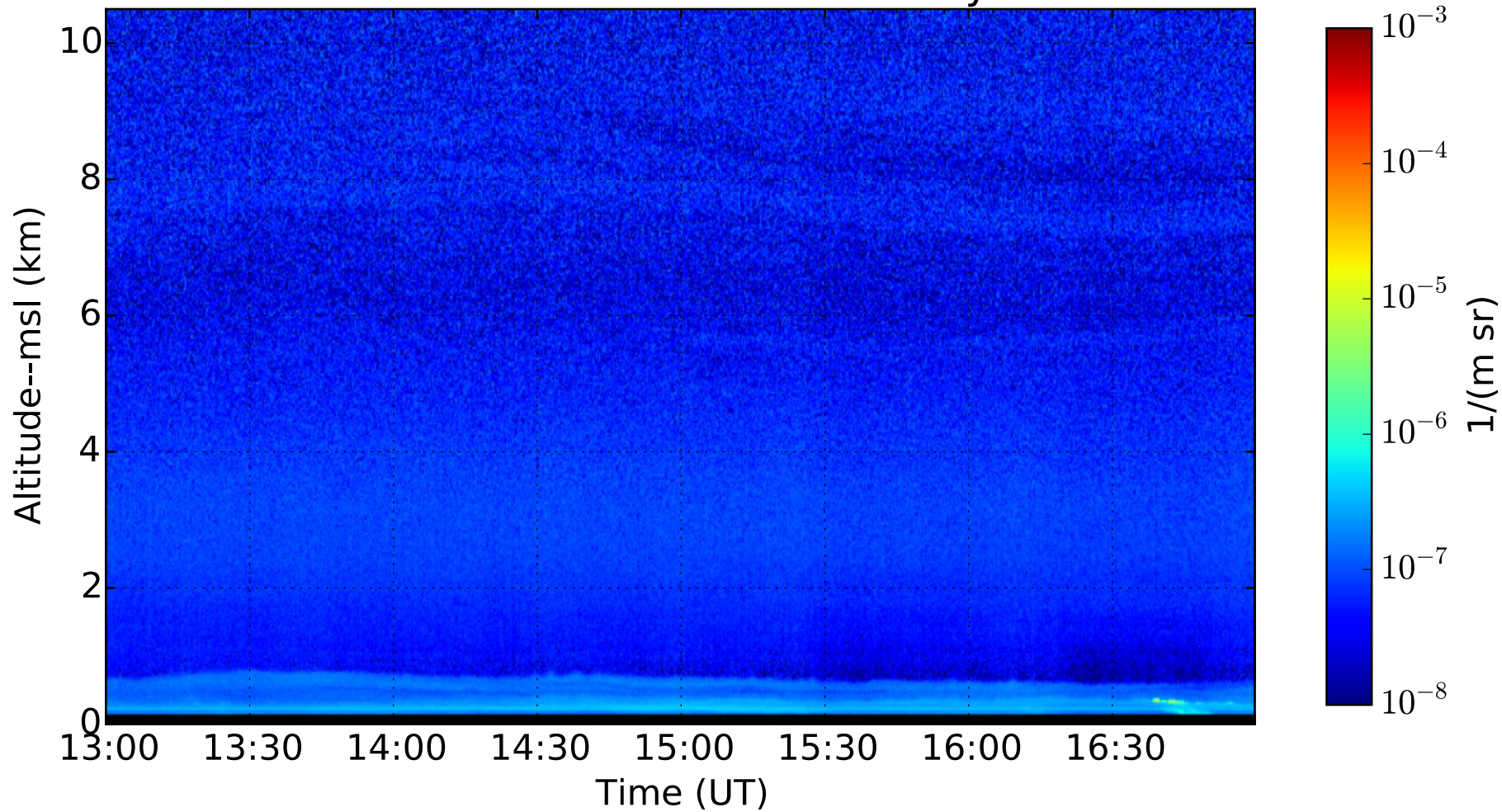


# MCMR Sounding 01-May-2016 12:00



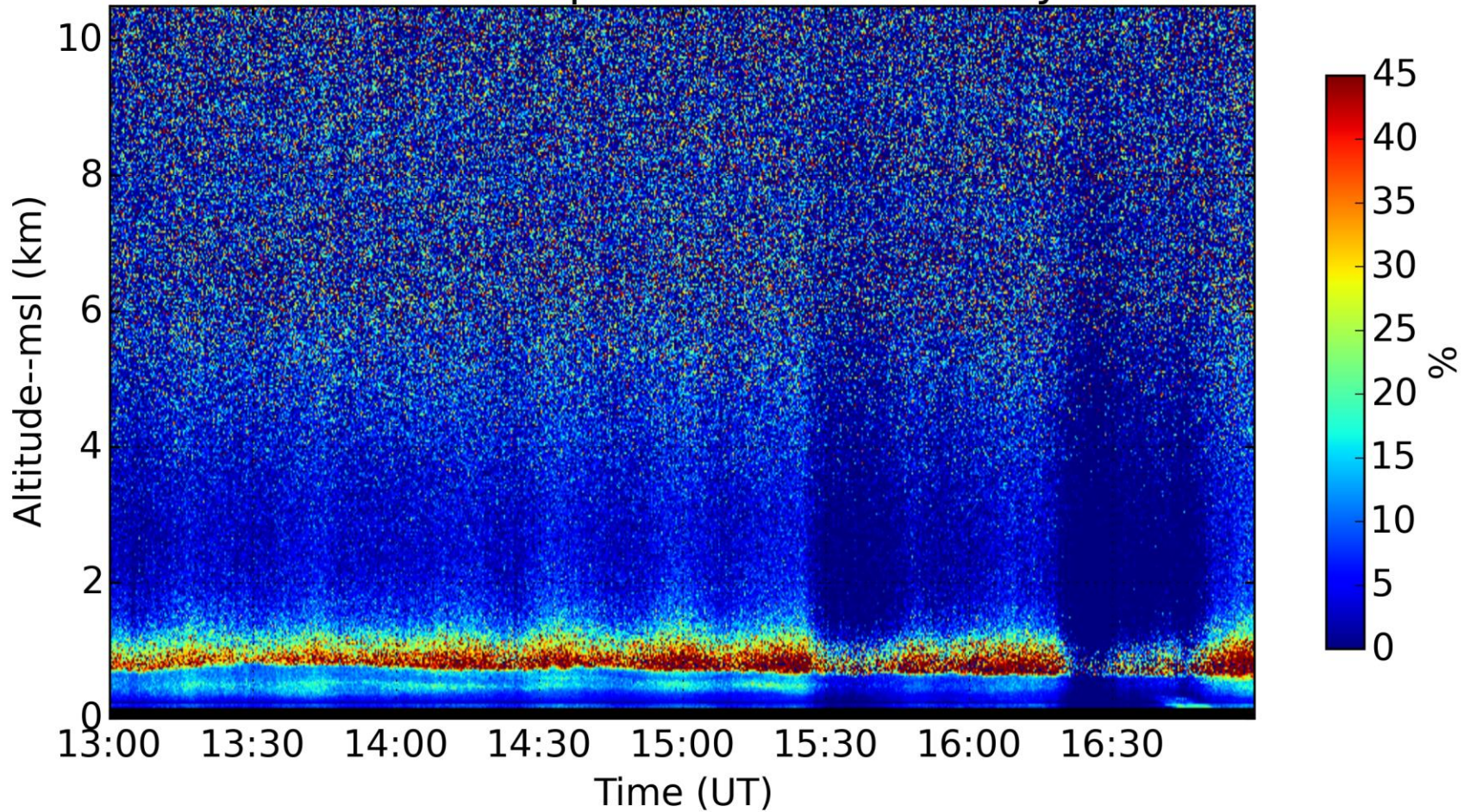


mf2hsrl 532 backscatter 02-May-2016

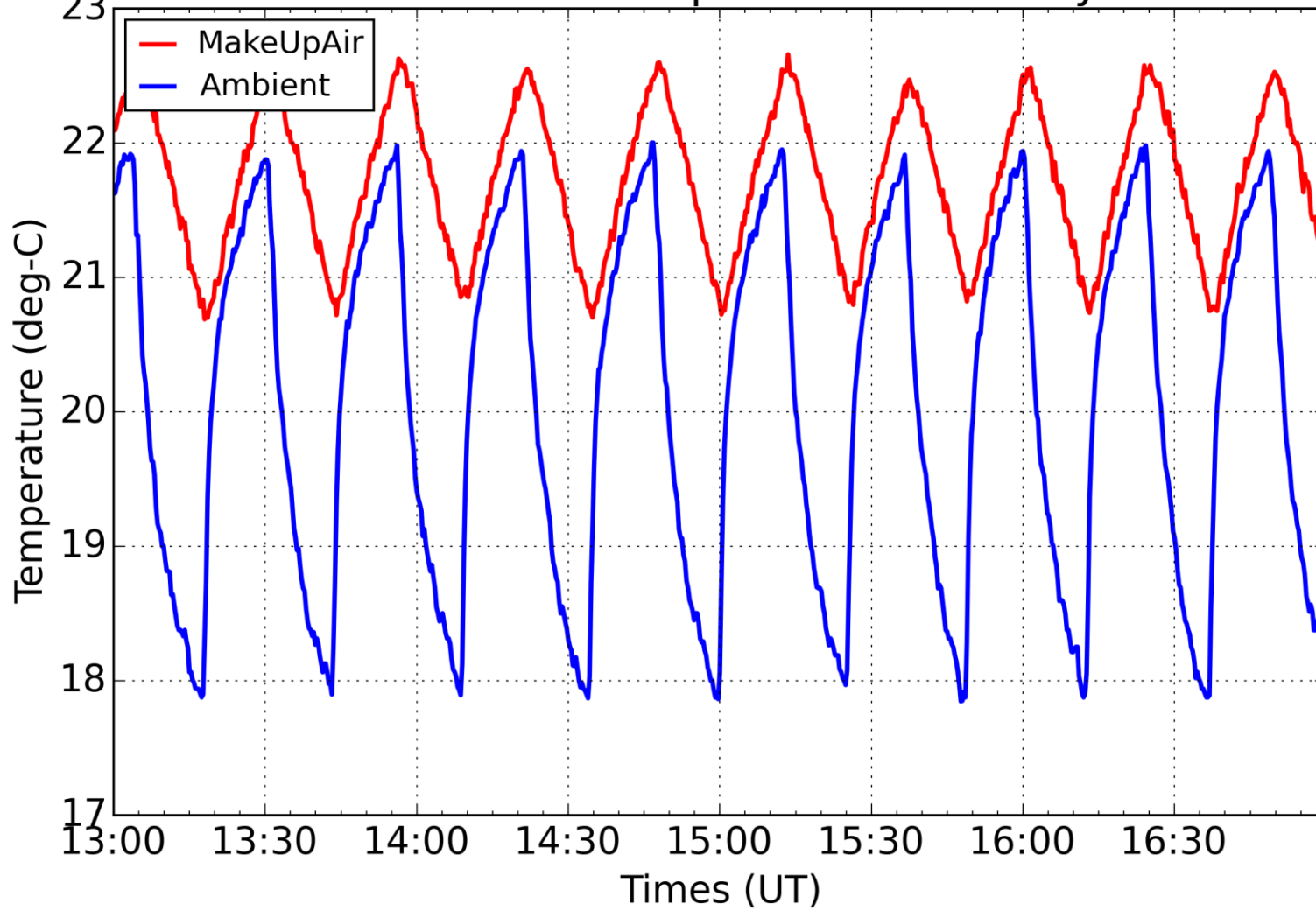




mf2hsrl linear depolarization 02-May-2016

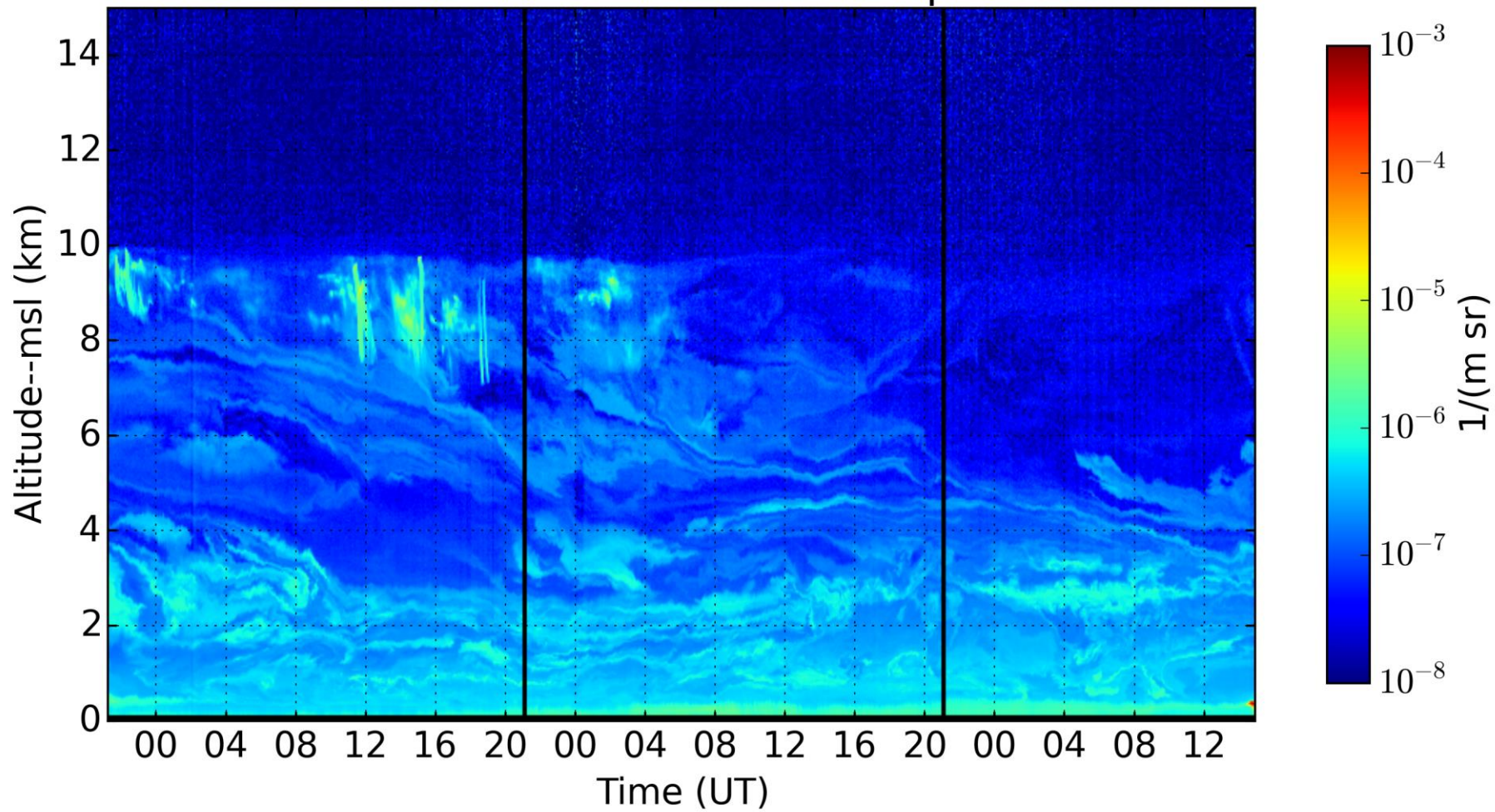


mf2hsrl one wire temperatures 02-May-2016

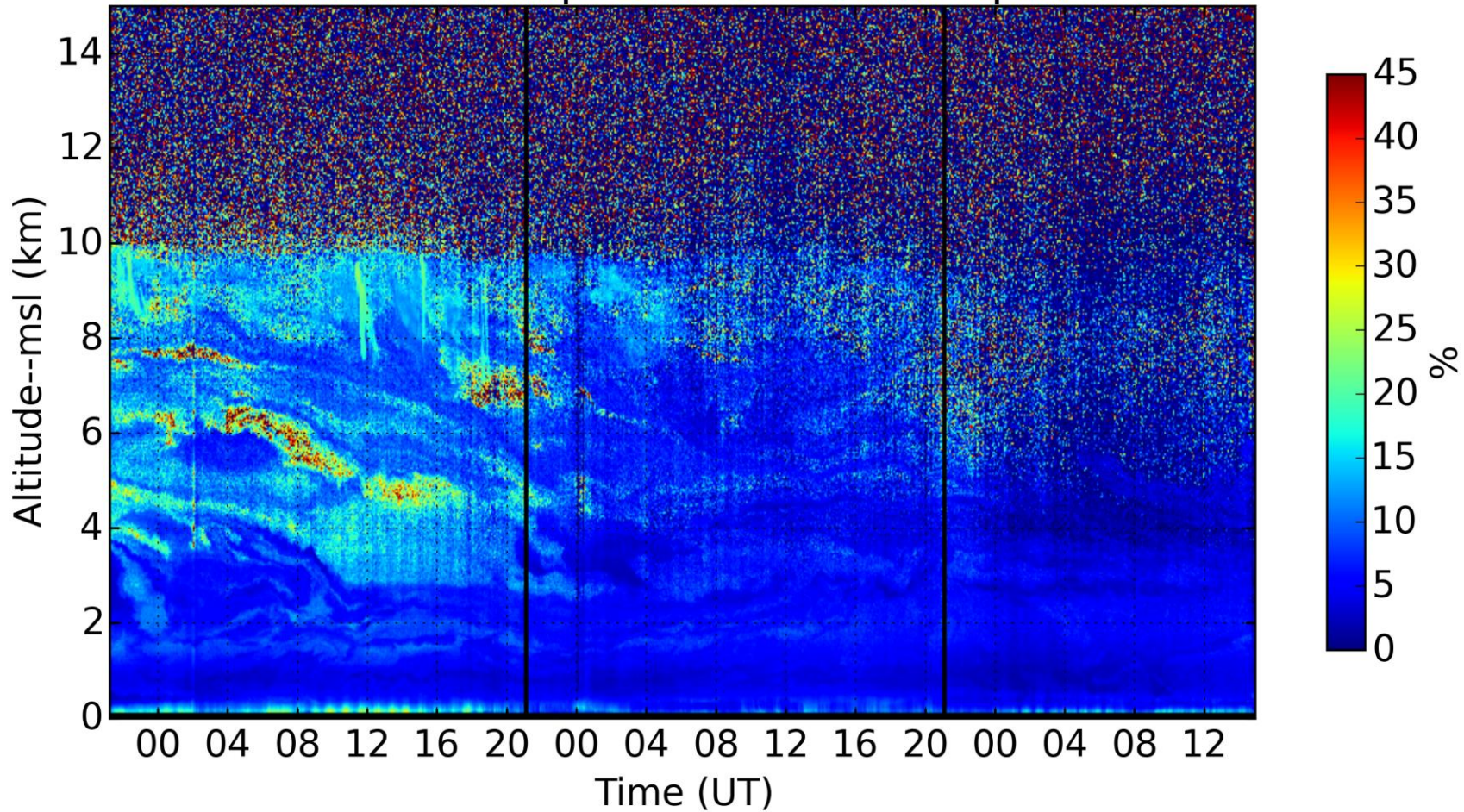




nshsrl 532 backscatter 12-Apr-2016

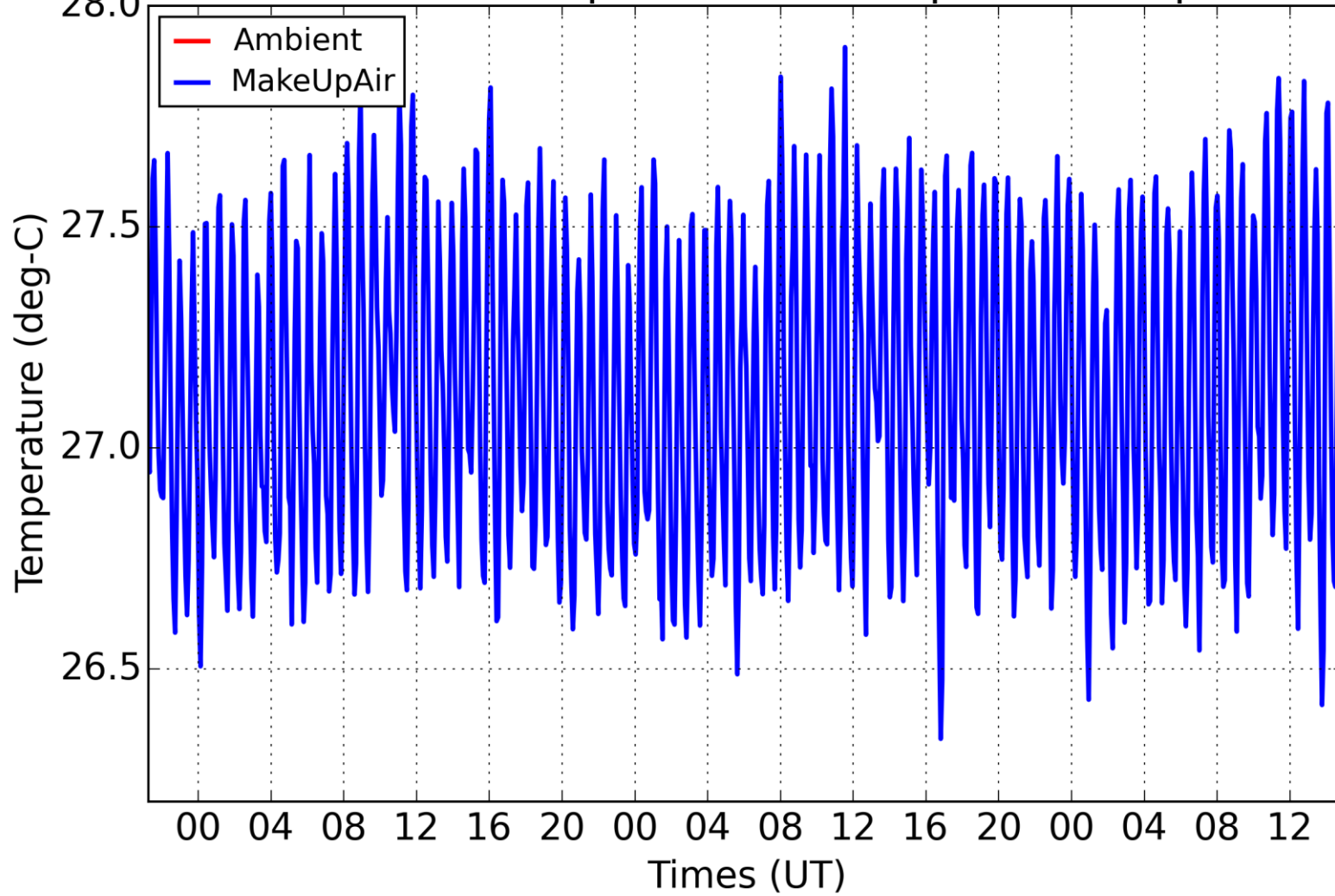


nshsrl linear depolarization 12-Apr-2016





# nshsrl one wire temperatures 12-Apr --> 15-Apr-2016



## **CHARMS 1064 nm Calibration work:**

**Overlap correction differs between 532 and 1064 nm**

--need to add 1064 nm wide-field-of-view channel

**Thermal drift in 1064 nm etalon needs to be corrected**

--add windows to 1064 nm solid etalon mount

**Geometric optics assumption—1064 / 532 nm cirrus backscatter == 1**

--relativity easy

-- some question about validity

**Clean air assumption                    --1064 / 532 nm molecular backscatter == 1/16**

--Rigorous but hard to identify clean layers

--improve 532 calibration stability to identify truly clean layers

--CW calibration source to improve filter characterization

--Fiber scrambler to decrease influence of detector non-uniformity