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> Fluorescence Lyman-Alpha Stratospheric Hygrometer for Balloon (FLASH-B)



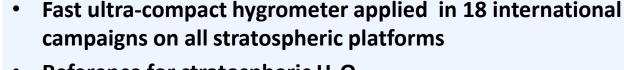






FLASH modification for different platform

Geophysica high-flying aircraft (FLASH-A);





Range of measurement	0.51000
	ppmv
Time resolution	1 sec
Detection limit	0.1 ppmv
Total uncertainty	< 8 %
Required power	12 V, 1 W max
Weight (w/o batteries)	400 gr

FLASH-B is lightweight optical hygrometer gives a fast response measures in UTLS

30+ publications



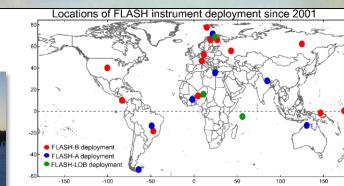


Yak-42 aircraft (VFG-1)





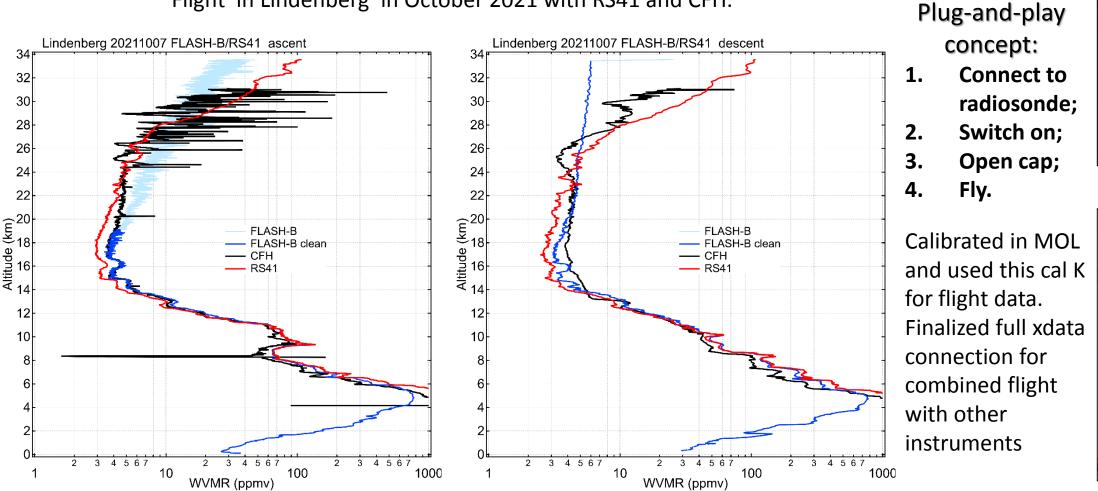






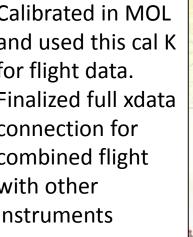






Flight in Lindenberg in October 2021 with RS41 and CFH.















Strateole2 is a French-US project aimed at study of **small-scale processes** in the tropical LS using a fleet of **long-duration balloons. First Science Flight Campaign (**Oct-Dec2021) (https://webstr2.ipsl.polytechnique.fr/#/)



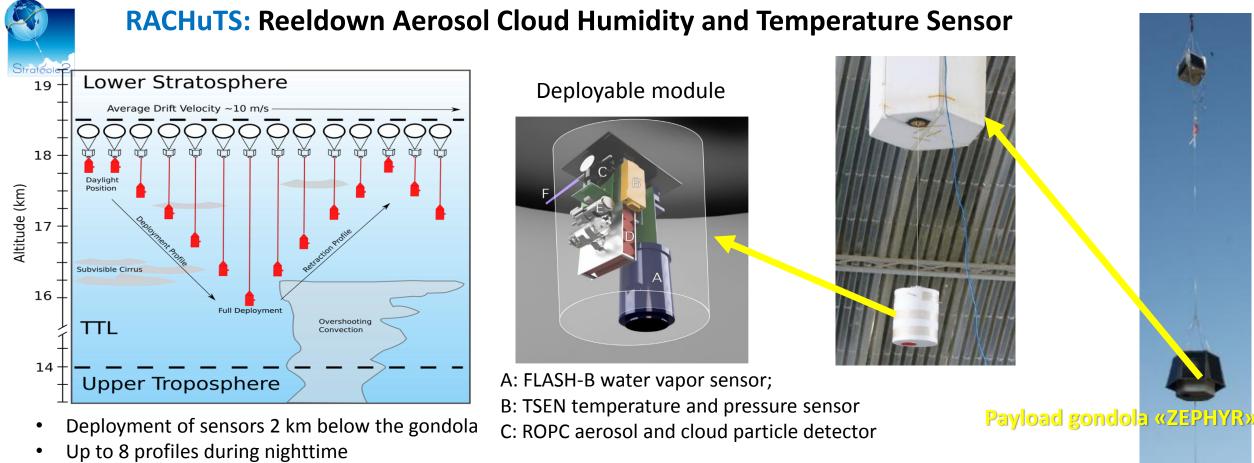
First Science Flight Campaign was performed 20 flights. The FLASH hygrometer flying on **TTL3** balloons as part of **RACHuTS** reeling system by Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics (LASP) at the University of Colorado Boulder.











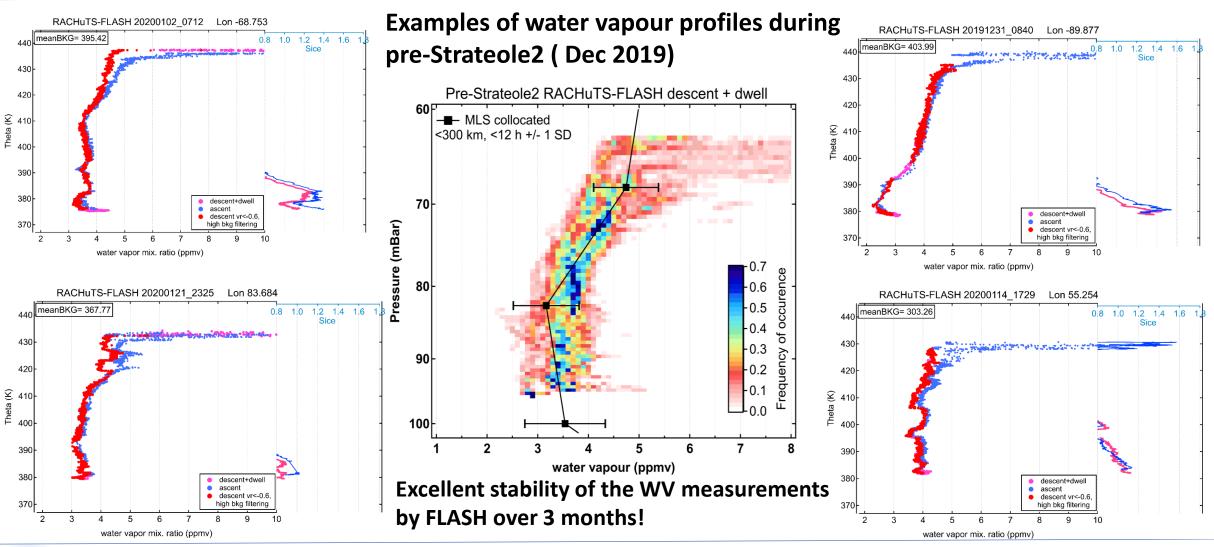
 Now collected more than 51+21 profiles obtained during TTL3 flight
A Reel-Down Instrument System for Profile Measurements of Water Vapor, Temperature, Clouds and Aerosol Ber

A Reel-Down Instrument System for Profile Measurements of Water Vapor, Temperature, Clouds and Aerosol Beneath Constant Altitude Scientific Balloons Lars E. Kalnajs, Sean M. Davis, J. Douglas Goetz, Terry Deshler, Sergey Khaykin, Alex St Clair, Albert Hertzog, Jerome Bordereau, and Alexey Lykov







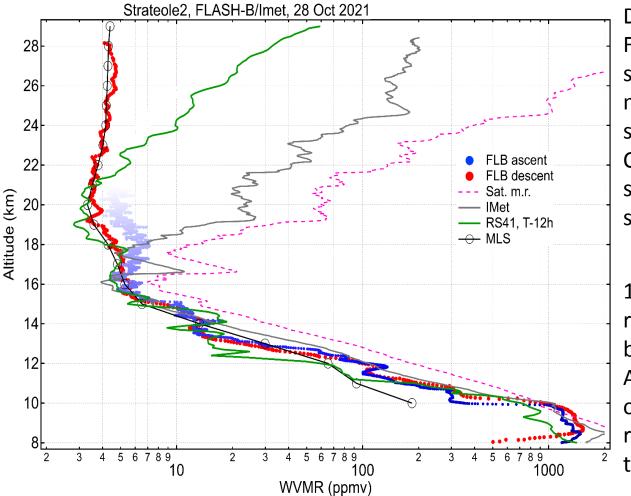








FLASH+AZOR (FLAZOR) flight in Seychelles and recovery on water



During Strateole2 a combined flight FLASH-B and AZOR backscatter sondewas performed on meteorological balloon with xdata stream to iMet-4 Radiosonde. Comparison ascend and descend data show very good agreement with local sonde RS41 and MLS satellite data.

18650 2,5 Ah rechargeable LiPol batteries were used. After landing in the ocean successfully recovered, and ready to be flown again



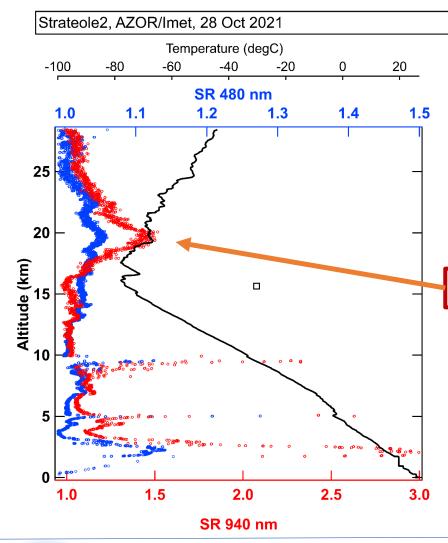




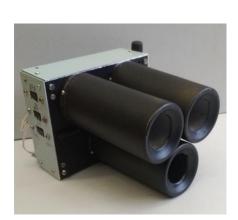








Aerosol backscatter sonde AZOR



AZOR captures aged volcanic aerosol from Soufriere Hills eruption in April 2021

AZOR is optical probe for in-situ studies of the vertical distribution of the aerosol component in UTLS. The principle of operation is based on the measurement of backscattering from a sequence of powerful light pulses. LEDs at 470 nm and 940 nm are used as light sources. The analyzed air volume is located at a close (0.5 m) distance from the light sources. Weight less than 1 kg. Price less than 1k \$ Used for study PSC in north of Russia (2019) and participate in Strateole2 for study equatorial stratospheric aerosol distribution (2021).









Calibration error

- MBW373L dew point uncertainty (0.1 K)
- Pressure error (conversion to mixing ratio)
- Non-linearity of calibration curve
- Outgassing within calibration chamber
- Random error (operator-related factors)

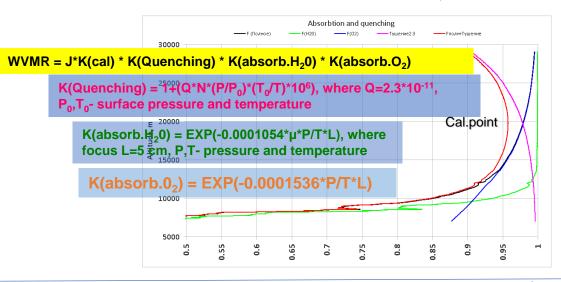
Total relative error of calibration is estimated at 4% (1 σ)

Measurement error

- Instability of Lyman-alpha emission, including temperature-related drifts (<3%)
- Random error (5.5% precision for 4 s integration)
- Detection limit 0.1 ppmv

Total uncertainty (calibration error + 1σ precision) is below 10% at stratospheric conditions.

- TD prepared to be provided to GRUAN lead center, but needs revisions regarding last changes of FLASH instrument
- Error budget provided in PhD thesis by S. Khaykin, 2005.
- A lot of publications with results of comparisons









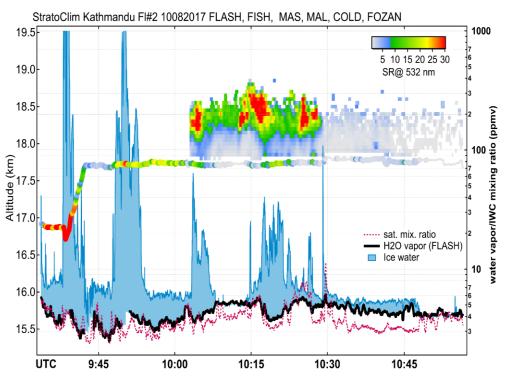


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The Flash hygrometer board stratospheric "Geophisica" M55 d StratoClim campaign	aircraft uring	raft	
	Parameter	Geophysica	
FLASH-B	Water vapour	FLASH-A	
	Ice water content	FISH/FLASH	
	HDO/H ₂ O	ChiWIS	
	Carbon monoxide	COLD, AMICA	
GEOPHYSICA	Temperature	TDC UCSE	
	Cloud backscatter and depolarization	MAS (in situ) MAL (remote)	
	Cloud tops	MAL (remote)	









- Flight through active overshoots and fresh outflow (IWC up to 2500 ppmv, 600 μm crystals at 385 K !!!)

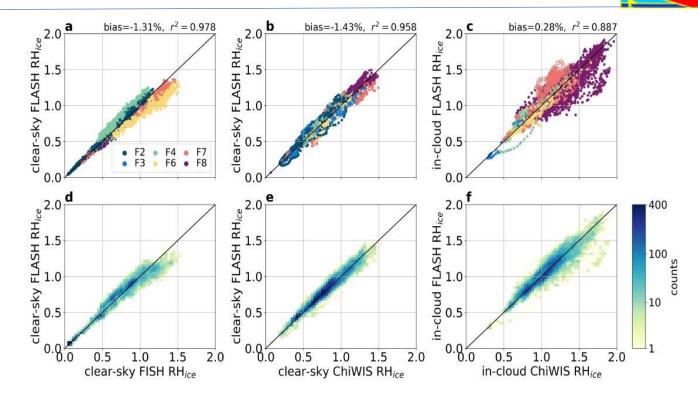


Figure 7. RH_{ice} correlations between the three in situ hygrometers: a) clear-sky FISH vs. clear-sky FLASH, b) clear-sky ChiWIS vs. clea sky FLASH, c) in-cloud ChiWIS vs. in-cloud FLASH. Points are colored by flight number and plotted in random order. The open circles panel c) on F7 mark the time period of disagreement between ChiWIS and FLASH as the airplane was ascending out of a deep dive. Pane d)-f) show the same information as a)-c) but as the frequency of observations over all the flights in each 0.3 by 0.3 bin. The one-to-one lin is plotted in black. The percentage difference and r^2 coefficients are shown above each panel.









Summary

- FLASH is the smallest stratospheric hygrometer adapted for every existing airborne platform
- Excellent performance and remarkable stability during Strateole2 test campaign throughout the entire TTL3 flight
- Participation in Strateole2 campaign 2021-2022: 3 flights under TTL3 and 2 flights on rubber balloon
- Lesson learnt: imprecise tuning of lamp duty cycle may cause temperature-dependent offset in fluorescense signal
- Future FLASH experiments:
 - Joints flights in 2021 with GSMA Pico and LPC2E micro within HEMERA WP11 in Aire-Sur-l'Adour
 - AQUAVIT-4 intercomparison campaign (AIDA facility, KIT)
 - Flights within ACCLIP campaign in South Korea



