

Characteristics of PSCs from In-situ Observations during the SOLVE campaign

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The MASP instrument was flown on the ER2 aircraft as part of the NASA SOLVE mission from Kiruna, SWEDEN during January, February and March 2000. PSC particles were detected on each of the 11 flights flown during that period. The final data set has been recalculated with post-mission calibrations and those results for concentration, surface area, and particle volume will be summarized. The winter 2000 results show particles large enough to have a significant fall velocities which will lead to redistribution of condensable material. The findings from winter 2000 on the growth in particle surface area or particle volume as a function of temperature will be contrasted with a classic case from January 1989.