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DEC 79 C R THOMAS; J E COCKAYNE DNA001-78-C-0217

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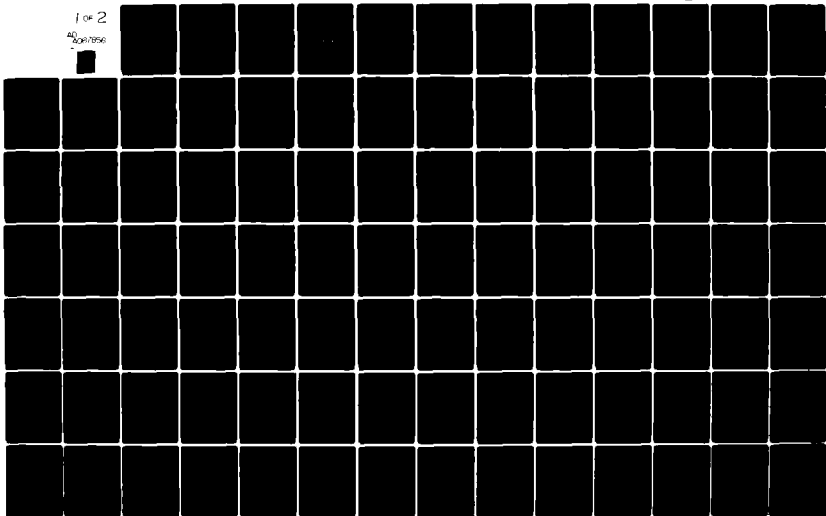
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MISERS BLUFF II CLOUD SAMPLING PROGRAM

Data Summary and Dust Cloud Characterizations

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7 December 1979

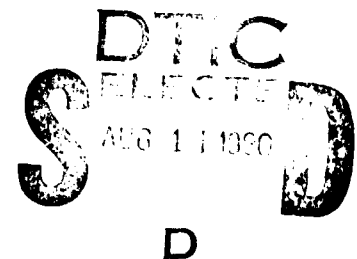
Final Report for Period 2 April 1978—30 November 1979

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This report describes in detail the analysis of the MISERS BLUFF II dust cloud data base (in-situ particle size spectral data and fallout data) obtained during Phase 1 of the MISERS BLUFF II Cloud Sampling Program. The analysis indicates a mass loading ratio of .7 at cloud stabilization (T+10 minutes) between the multiple and single burst dust clouds. Although, within the range of measurement uncertainties, this value may be comparable to that value of six predicted by linear superposition, photographic evi- dence of the multiple burst event strongly suggests this .15 percent		

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20. ABSTRACT (Continued)

"enhancement" in mass aloft may be real. Of greater importance, the analysis revealed that linearly superimposing six of the MBII single burst dust clouds resulted in a significant overestimation of average mass concentrations that were found in the multiple burst cloud. This overestimation appears to be due to the inability of linear superposition to treat the effects of the hydrodynamic and thermodynamic interactions occurring between closely spaced detonations.

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PREFACE

The work presented in this report was performed under Contract DNA001-78-C-0217; the dust particle spectra data presented in the report were obtained from Dr. Robert G. Kollenberg of Particle Measuring Systems, Inc. who was under separate contract with DNA. Captain A. T. Hopkins, Jr., USAF of the Aerospace Systems Division was the contracting officer's representative for both contracts.

The authors would like to thank the Air Force Technical Applications Center (AFTAC) for furnishing SAI with filter paper samples obtained from the MISERS BLUFF II-2 dust cloud. We are especially grateful to Captain Tim Stanley (AFTAC/TNS) whose assistance was invaluable in helping us analyze the filters.

We are also grateful to Mr. W. (Wally) Boquist of Technology International Corporation who furnished SAI with his preliminary MISERS BLUFF II photographic data which was very useful in producing this document.

The authors would also like to thank the USAF 6th Weather Squadron Mobile Unit from Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, for their outstanding efforts in providing the much needed meteorological data.

A special thanks goes to the FCDNA Test Group Director for MISERS BLUFF, LCDR J.D. Strode, and his entire Test Group Staff. Their cooperation and assistance during the planning and experimental fielding phases of the MISERS BLUFF II Cloud Sampling Program proved to be invaluable in helping us meet the program objectives.

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1-1. BACKGROUND

The MISERS BLUFF II (MBII) Cloud Sampling Program was initiated to provide the empirical data required to determine how dust cloud characteristics of single burst environments interact to form multiple burst environments. State-of-the-art dust cloud modeling relies on the principle of linear superposition in defining the flyout threats for advanced basing concepts, hence, validation of this hypothesis has become a very important consideration.

The high explosive (HE) tests in the MBII series (FY78) provided a unique opportunity to gather the dust particle environmental data from both a single burst dust cloud and a dust cloud generated by six, simultaneous, interacting bursts. Science Applications, Inc. (SAI), under the sponsorship of the Aerospace Systems Division of the Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA/SPAS), directed and performed extensive dust particle sampling experiments during both events in the MBII series. The experiment rationale and procedures utilized in sampling the dust clouds, along with the preliminary results, have been documented by SAI in DNA 4729F, "MISERS BLUFF II Cloud Sampling Program: Procedures and Preliminary Results" (Ref. 1). The purpose of this document is to summarize the extensive analysis that has been conducted with the empirical data gathered during the experimental phase of the program.

1-2. DATA BASE FOR THE MBII DUST CLOUD ANALYSIS

The majority of the dust cloud analyses focused on the in-situ dust particle spectral data obtained from both dust clouds by Particle Measuring Systems, Inc. (PMS). This data was gathered from an airborne platform (Cessna 206) as it penetrated the single and multiple burst dust clouds with approximately 20 sampling passes through each cloud. The PMS data consists of dust particle number concentrations for the size

range from ~3-750 μm (single burst cloud) and from ~0.1-3000 μm (multiple burst cloud) with ~120 meter (400 foot) horizontal resolution within the clouds. The results of this effort and a description of the particle sizing spectrometers have been documented by PMS in DNA 4951F, "Results of the MISERS BLUFF II Aircraft Dust Particle Sampling Experiments" (Ref. 2).

Supplemental data sources utilized in this analysis includes data obtained by: (1) Science Applications, Inc. (SAI) - large particle fallout from the multiple burst cloud at times prior to, and coincident with, airborne sampling; (2) Air Force Technical Application Center (AFTAC) - filter paper samples containing dust from the top of the MBII multiple burst cloud;* (3) Technology International Corporation (TIC) - high resolution cloud photography for thirty minutes of both events in the MBII series; and (4) an Air Force 6th Weather Squadron (Mobil) Unit - detailed meteorological data from the surface to cloud top (approximately 4600 meters (15kft) above ground level (AGL)) for each event in the series.

In all, it is felt that the data base for the MISERS BLUFF II dust cloud analysis is the most extensive and complete that has been obtained to date during any dust cloud sampling program.

1-3 REPORT FORMAT

Due to the immense quantity of dust particle spectral data obtained from both MBII dust clouds, a major effort in producing this document was directed at formatting the data in a manner such that little or no explanation would be required in interpreting the way the data has been presented or conclusions that have been drawn from it. Data sets from the single burst and multiple burst dust clouds have been made consistent with each other, i.e., the same

*AFTAC also fielded aerosol spectrometers which served as back-up instruments to the LAS-X instrument fielded by PMS for the multiple burst event. Since the LAS-X instrument functioned normally, the AFTAC spectral data have not been reduced or included in this analysis.

dust particle data has been presented for both clouds, in order to enable readers to make their own comparisons of the salient features of the single and multiple burst dust clouds. Further, the desire to have a "complete" document has led to the inclusion of several comprehensive appendices to supplement the material presented in the main body of the report.

Section 2 provides a detailed summary of the spectral data obtained from the single burst dust cloud (MBII-1) and also, describes the gross mass loading features of the cloud at ten and twenty minutes after detonation. Section 3 provides an identical description of the multiple burst dust cloud (MBII-2). Section 4 is devoted to detailed comparisons between the mass loading features of each cloud. Section 5 is included to discuss the significant uncertainties in calculating total mass lofted by each detonation and how these uncertainties would effect the calculations. Section 6 contains the conclusions and recommendations. Appendices A-D are included to provide the reader with detailed data on several other dust cloud parameters obtained from the measured spectral data and, also, to provide "back-up" material for Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5.

SECTION 2

THE MISERS BLUFF II SINGLE BURST DUST CLOUD

2-1 MBII-1 IN-SITU SAMPLING DATA SUMMARY

Although more than 20 sampling passes were flown at various altitudes through the MBII-1 dust cloud, only those passes that were made while the aircraft was ascending to the top of the cloud are included in the mass loading calculations. Further, sampling passes 1 and 2 were accomplished below the cloud cap and outside the visible stem, hence, data obtained from them have not been included in the calculations. Similarly, passes 10 and 11 were performed while the aircraft was maneuvering in and out of the cloud and they have also been excluded.

Table 2.1 summarizes and profiles the in-situ sampling mission accomplished within the MBII-1 dust cloud. Pass numbers, pass mid-point time-after-burst (TAB), and sampling altitude are tabulated at the top of the table. Pass numbers in parentheses and the altitudes of the top and bottom of the cloud layer they represent are enumerated on the left side of the table. Pass-averaged mass concentrations, as calculated from the measured particle number concentration (see Appendix B for details), are given for dust particle sizes $\geq 47 \mu\text{m}$ and $< 47 \mu\text{m}$ for each pass. The four columns on the right hand side of Table 2.1 contain calculated values of total pass-averaged mass concentration (all particle sizes), cloud volume represented by sample, mass in cloud layer sampled, and cumulative mass in cloud as measured from the cloud top. Volume calculations have been made assuming that the dust cloud is circular at each sampling level and that the length of the sampling pass represents the diameter of this circle (more will be said of this assumption in Section 5). All number entries in the Table are given in an abbreviated format, e.g., $7.94+8 = 7.94 \times 10^8$.

Several trends in the data become apparent in Table 2.1. First, the mass concentrations are generally decreasing with time (increasing altitude and pass number). This is due mainly to cloud diffusion under the influence of the significant wind shear aloft measured at detonation time. This wind induced cloud diffusion is also evidenced in the IIC

TABLE 2.1 MISERS BLUFF II-1 In-Situ Sampling Data Summary

Pass #	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	12	13	14	15
TAB (Min)	4.03	4.63	5.87	6.77	8.73	10.43	11.30	16.30	19.23	24.15	26.15
Altitude (m)	300	360	410	550	670	790	790	1280	1580	1890	1890
Pass Averaged Mass Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) As Dust Cloud Was Sampled											
Particle Size (Spherical Particles)											
$< 4.7 \mu\text{m}$											
2500											
2045											
1735											
1430											
1035											
730											
610											
480											
385											
330											
0											
$\geq 4.7 \mu\text{m}$											
2045											
1735											
1430											
1035											
730											
610											
480											
385											
330											
0											
Total Averaged Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)											
2045											
1735											
1430											
1035											
730											
610											
480											
385											
330											
0											
Volume in Cloud Layer (m^3)											
2045											
1735											
1430											
1035											
730											
610											
480											
385											
330											
0											
Mass in Cloud Layer (g)											
2045											
1735											
1430											
1035											
730											
610											
480											
385											
330											
0											
Cumulative Cloud Mass (g)											
2045											
1735											
1430											
1035											
730											
610											
480											
385											
330											
0											

photographic coverage of the MBII-1 dust cloud (Ref. 5). This fact is further supported by noting that although mass concentrations are decreasing with time, there is a corresponding increase in total mass at altitude; the maximum being found at 1280 m (Pass 12).

Another very interesting and important feature revealed by the data is that the mass contribution from dust particles $\geq 47 \mu\text{m}$ comprises only ~15 percent of the total mass lofted. This fact was unexpected based on a preliminary analysis by PMS of subsurface soil samples taken from ground zero and sized by one of their probes (Ref. 2). That analysis indicated a mass peak at approximately 200-300 μm . It is apparent that either the flow fields generated by the MBII-1 fireball rise were not sufficient to keep many particles of this size aloft for sustained periods of time or that these larger particles were actually "silty" aggregates and were broken up by the high "pressures" from the cratering and particle ejection.

Based on the in-situ sampling data obtained from the MBII-1 dust cloud and assumptions concerning cloud geometry and soil density, the total mass lofted in the single burst event was 7.9×10^8 grams (highlighted value in Table 2.1). This number compares very favorably to that value calculated by PMS (8.0×10^8 g) in an independent analysis performed on the MBII-1 dust cloud. (Preliminary analysis of MBII-1 crater and ejecta measurements by AFWL and CERF have shown that approximately 10×10^8 g of soil were unaccounted for after the burst.)

2-2 MBII-1 DETAILED SAMPLING PASS DATA

During each sampling pass through the MISERS BLUFF II-1 dust cloud, particle number concentrations were measured with two-second resolution (~400 foot) within the cloud. From the measured number concentrations, it was possible to calculate mass concentrations every two seconds and plot time histories for each sampling pass considered in the analysis. Figures 2.1 through 2.13 contain the detailed sampling pass data derived from these measurements. With the exception of sampling passes 1 and 2 (data not included in the analysis), pass data are presented in pairs of figures; Figure 2.X (a) contains pass averaged particle size distributions (PSD) and cumulative mass plots while

Figure 2.X(b) depicts the time ("radial") dependence of mass concentration within the dust cloud.

In Figures 2.X(a), the particle size distributions of particles $\leq 47 \mu\text{m}$ are plotted with circles while the size distributions of particles $> 47 \mu\text{m}$ are plotted with squares. A straight line representing the "best fit" has been drawn through the large particle data so that the slope of the PSD can be easily determined. The dashed line at the bottom of each figure is merely the upper decade of the large particle PSD plotted on the same scale as the small particle PSD. The cumulative mass versus particle diameter plot is the curve that runs from the lower left to the upper right in Figures 2.X(a); values of cumulative mass (percent) are given on the inside right hand scale.

Figures 2.X(b) depict time histories of mass concentration within the MBII-1 dust cloud. Each figure contains the contribution to mass concentration from particles $\leq 47 \mu\text{m}$ (circles connected with solid line) and particles $> 47 \mu\text{m}$ (squares connected with dashed line). Values of total mass concentration can be obtained from Appendix B (Table B.1). The values of mass concentration in Figures 2.X(b) are logarithmic values and were plotted in this manner for scale compression. If values of mass concentration were calculated to be $< 10^{-4.5} \text{ g/m}^3$, they have been plotted as $10^{-\infty}$, i.e., zero. Pass-averaged values of mass concentration ($\bar{c}$ in g/m^3) are represented by the horizontal lines drawn through the data ($\leq 47 \mu\text{m}$ - solid line; $> 47 \mu\text{m}$ - dashed line). To obtain pass time after detonation, subtract 13:05:00 from the pass start time.

2.3 GENERAL COMMENTS CONCERNING THE MBII-1 DUST CLOUD

Every attempt has been made to present the data in Figures 2.1 through 2.13 as unambiguous as possible, hence, only general comments concerning the sampling pass data will be made in this section of the report.

2-3.1 Particle Size Distributions

From the plotted particle size distributions depicted in Figures 2.X(a) it appears that, for particles $\leq 47 \mu\text{m}$, the pass-averaged size distributions encountered in the MBII-1 dust cloud can be approximated by,

$$\frac{dN}{da} (\#/cm^3 \cdot \mu m) = kd^{-q}, \quad d \geq 47 \mu m$$

where d is the particle diameter in microns and

$$3.5 \lesssim q \lesssim 4.0.$$

It should be reiterated that this range in q is for pass-averaged data - it would probably vary significantly within each two-second data acquisition interval in each pass. Further, poor counting statistics for particles $\gtrsim 200 \mu m$ lead to significant uncertainty in q for the tail of the distributions.

The size distribution of particles $< 47 \mu m$, however, appears to be approximately exponential in nature, i.e.,

$$\frac{dN}{da} (\#/cm^3 \cdot \mu m) = ke^{-pd}, \quad d < 47 \mu m$$

The spectral data obtained from the multiple burst dust cloud for particle sizes 0.1-6 μm (see Appendix C) indicates a general increase in number concentration with decreasing particle diameter, hence, the possibility of the aerosol dust particles being distributed log-normally can be ruled out. This is mentioned because most current fallout models assume the radioactive dust particles are log normally distributed.

2-3.2 Cumulative Mass Distributions

With the exception of Pass 3, where only about 3 percent of the mass can be attributed to particles $\geq 47 \mu m$, all subsequent sampling passes reveal that approximately 85 percent of the dust cloud's mass is attributed to particles $< 47 \mu m$. Further shown in Figures 2.x(a), is that the mass median diameter appears to lie between 25 μm and 30 μm .

2-3.3 Mass Concentration Time Histories

As might be expected, the highest mass concentrations encountered in the MBII-1 dust cloud were in the stem at 4-5 minutes after burst (Passes 3 and 4). Average concentrations in the stem were approximately $0.3 g/m^3$ with the maximum mass concentration being

1.3 g/m³ encountered during pass 3 (first pass in stem). For all passes made within the cloud cap (passes 6-15), maximum values of mass concentration are approximately 3-4 times the average concentration (see Appendix B, Table B.1 for maximum values).

Passes 1 and 2 were made below the cloud cap and to outside of the stem, therefore, the mass concentration time histories from these passes consist of dust particles falling out of the cloud cap. During both passes there appears to be an area near the cloud center that is nearly void of "fallout". This observation is also revealed in passes 4 (stem), 5 (stem), 7 (cloud cap), and 9 (cloud cap) where there are two areas of high mass concentration separated by a central region of low mass concentration. There is still some evidence of this feature in passes 14 and 15, however, at these late times this might be due to wind shear "pulling" the cloud into several pieces. The fact that this "hole" in the cloud is not evidenced in the mass concentration times histories from passes 6 and 8 is probably due to the aircraft not passing through the central region of the cloud. (A comparison of the sampling pass lengths of passes 6 and 8 with pass lengths of passes 5, 7 and 9 reveal that the maximum dimension of the dust cloud was not sampled during passes 6 and 8.) Hydrocode (HULL) flow field calculations that were performed in support of the DICE THROW HE detonation (600 ton ANFO - hemispherically capped cylinder charge configuration) predict a reverse flow or downdraft in the center of the cloud at 5 seconds after detonation that persists for approximately 10 seconds. This downdraft could prevent soil from initially flowing into the central core region of the cloud. (Overhead photography of the DICE THROW cloud (Ref. 4) did reveal this mass loading phenomena at T+15 seconds.) Further, the lack of any evidence indicating any toroidal flow in the MBII-1 dust cloud as it rose, would suggest that any flow field(s) surrounding the early time toroidal ring of dust were probably too weak to replenish this central core region with dust as the cloud was rising. This would account for the low mass concentration in this region at later times.

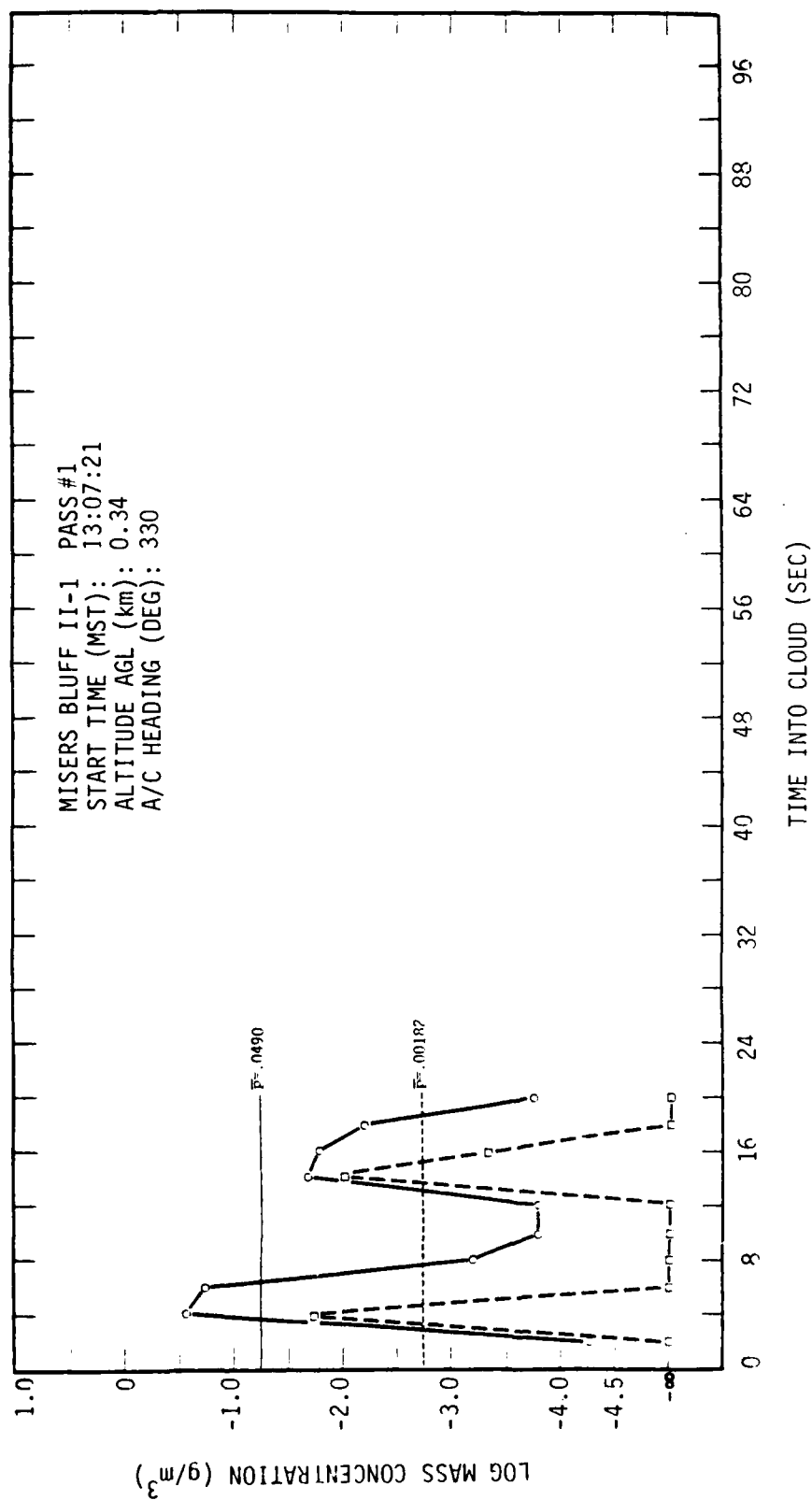


Figure 2.1. MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 1, Mass Concentration Time History

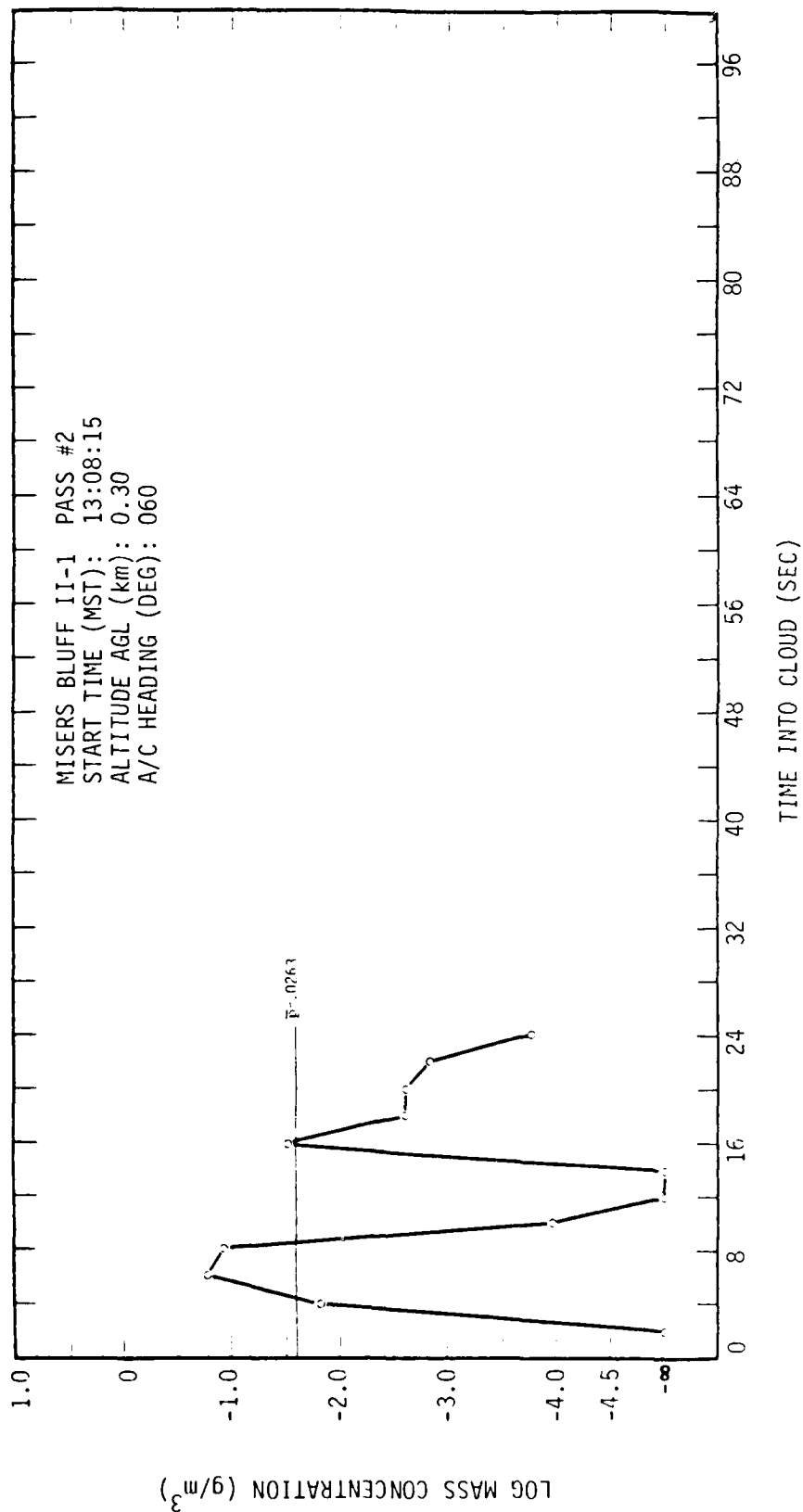


Figure 2.2. MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 2, Mass Concentration Time History

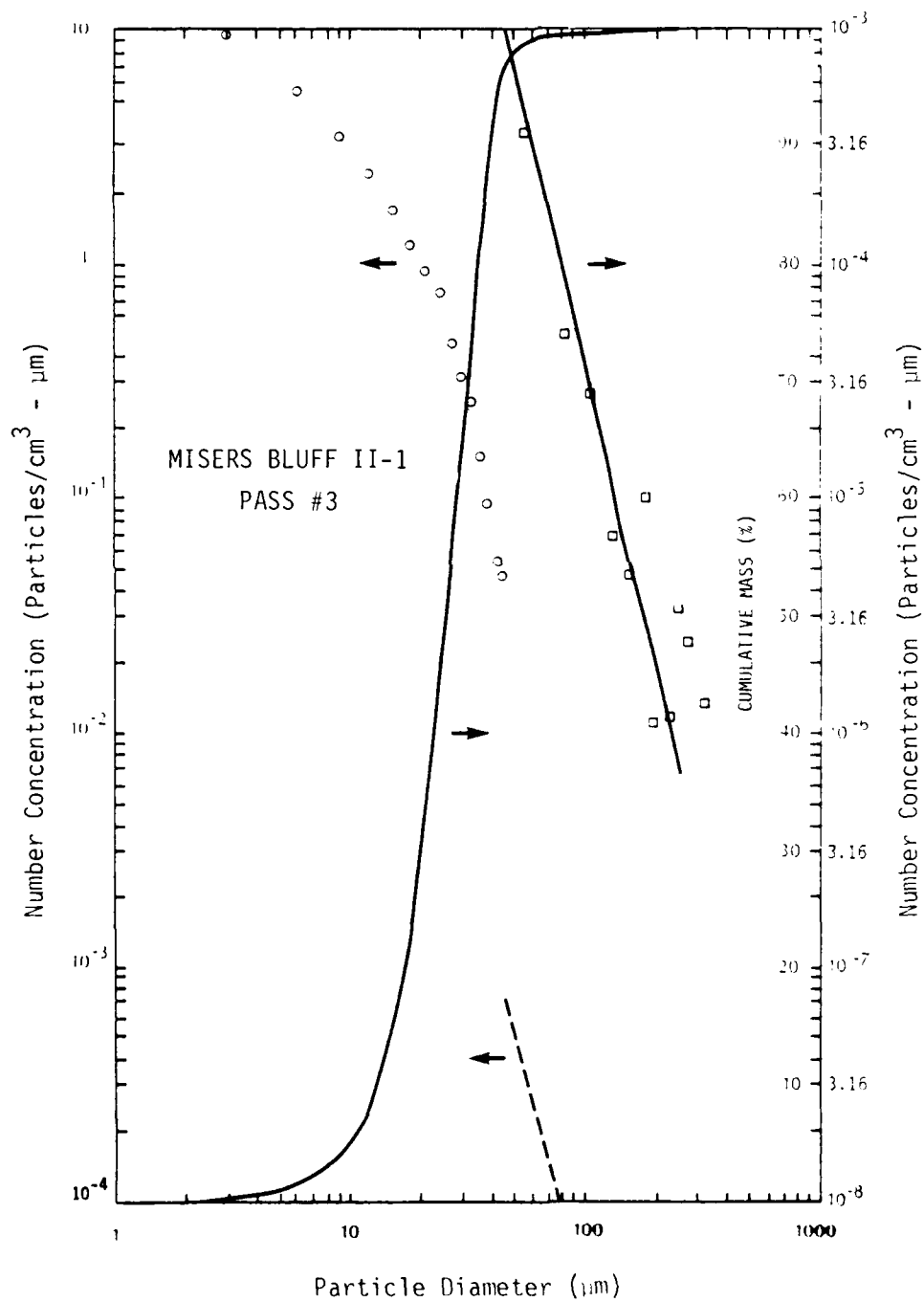


Figure 2.3(a) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 3, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

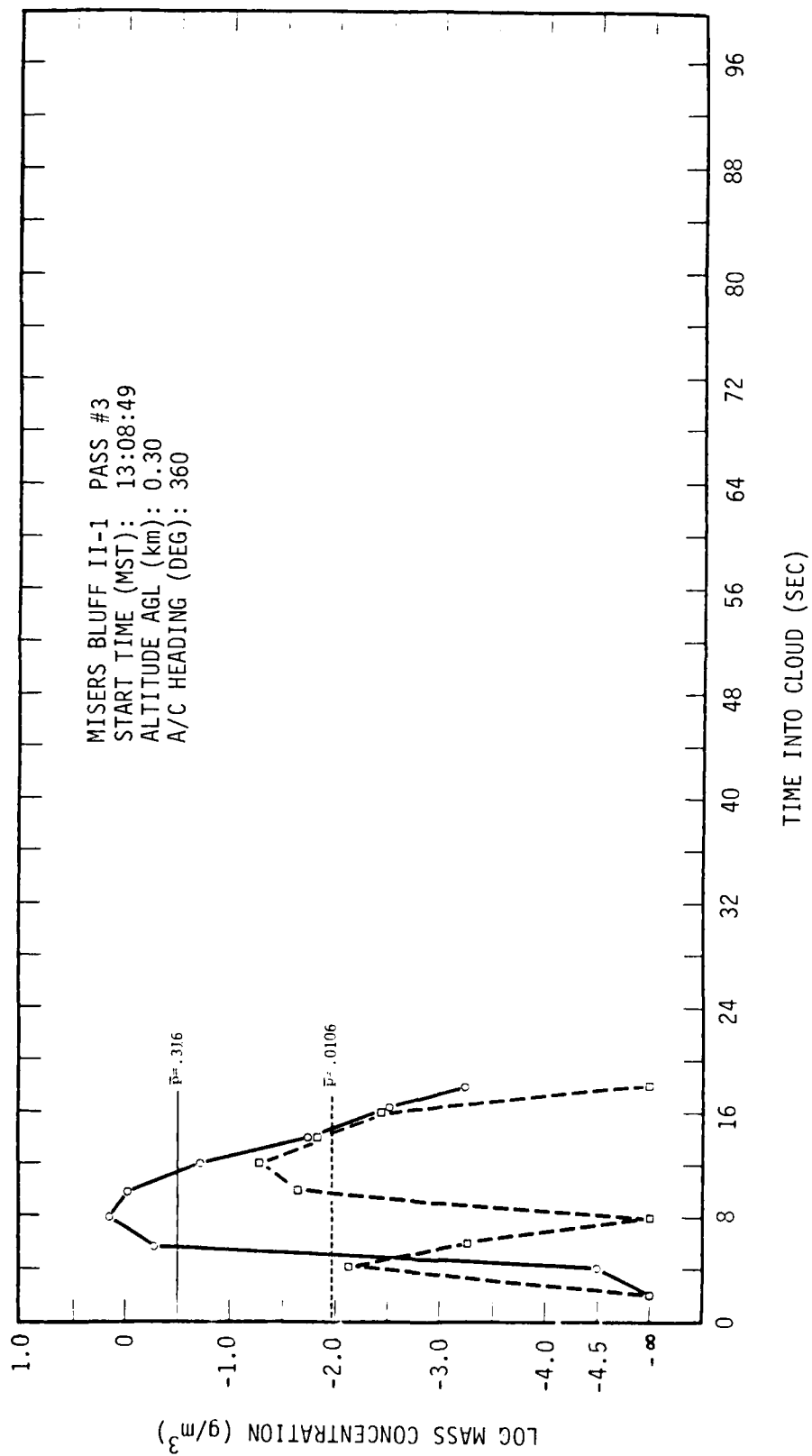


Figure 2.3(b) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 3, Mass Concentration Time History

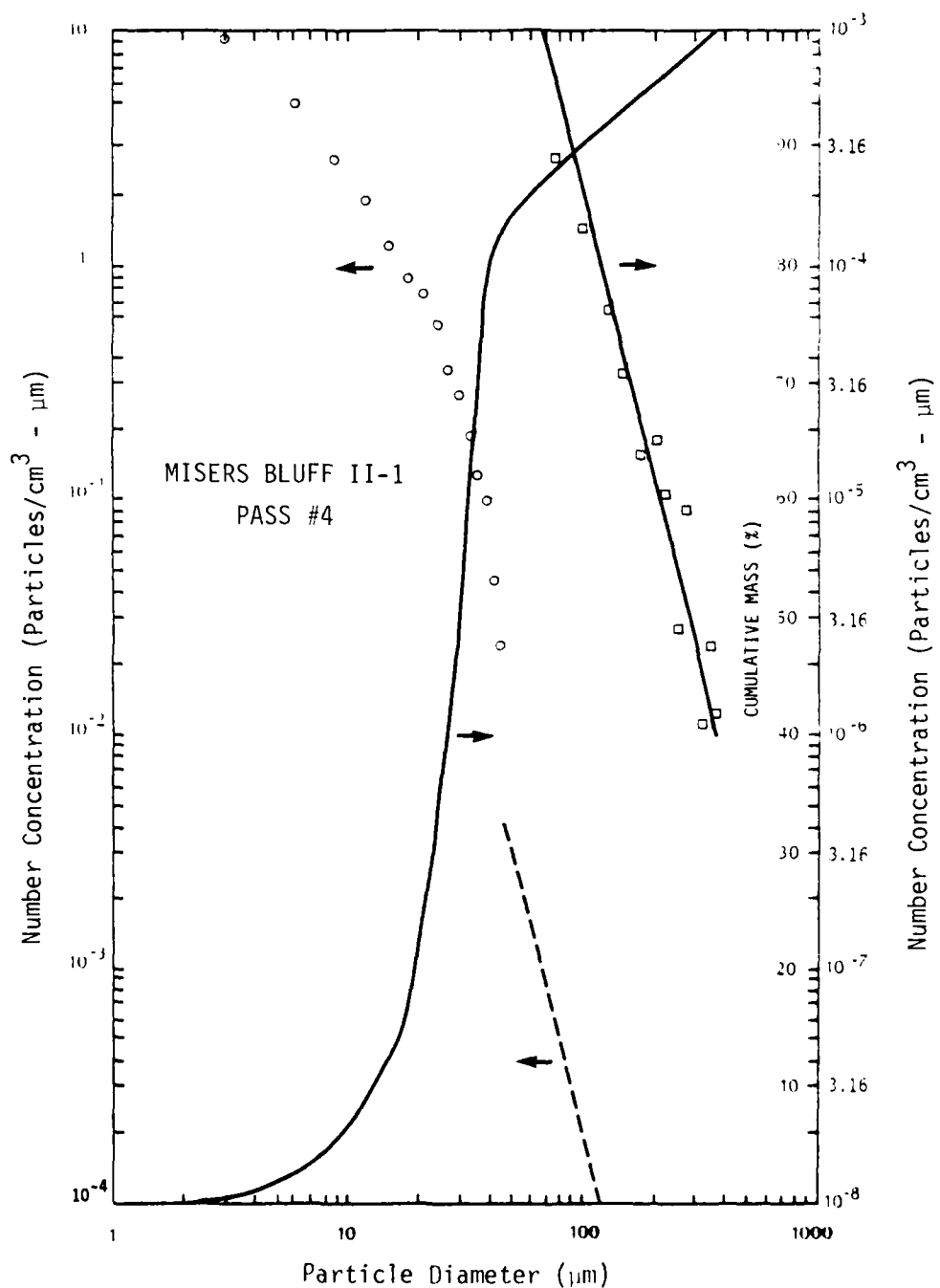


Figure 2.4(a) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 4, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

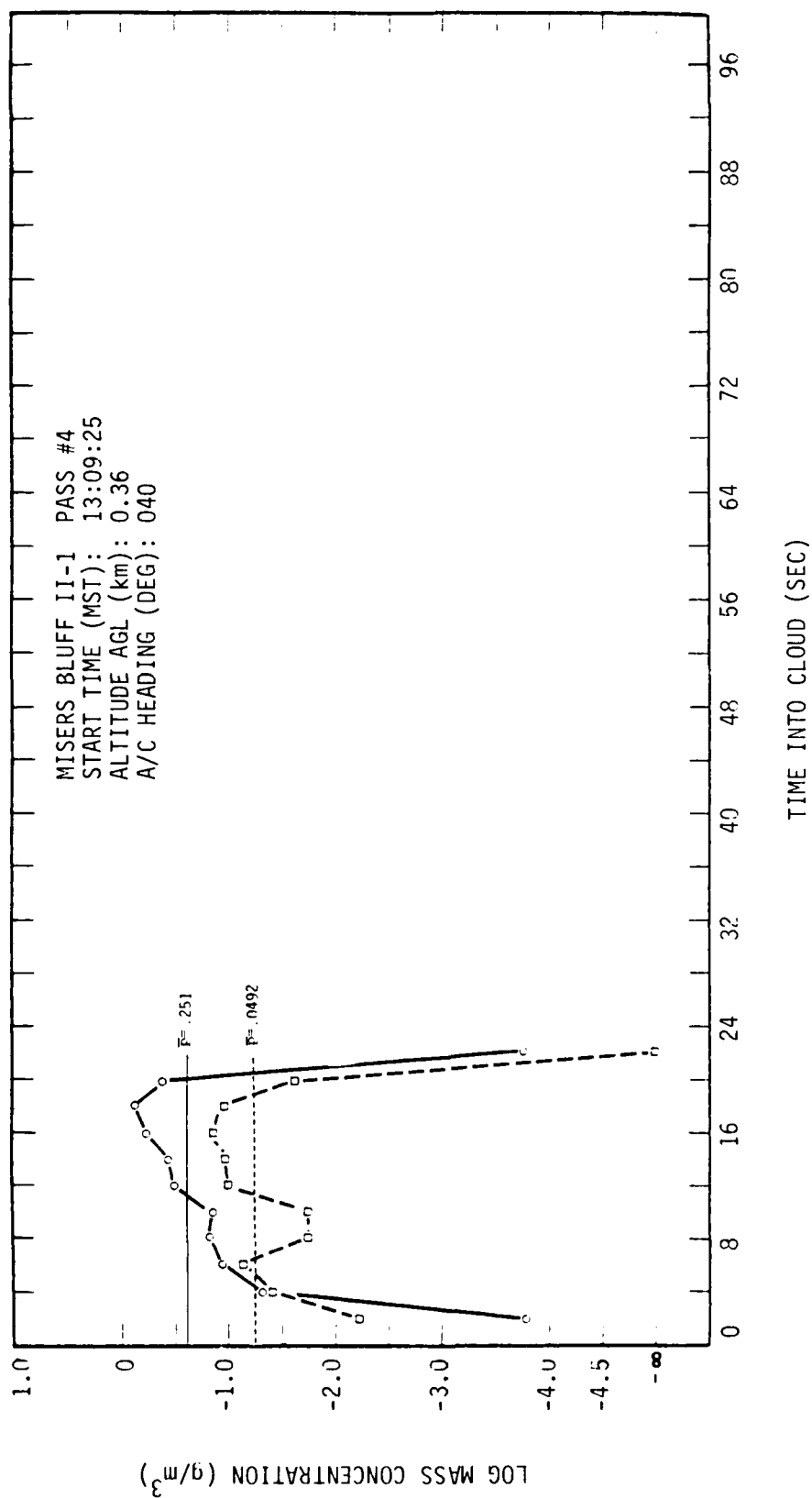


Figure 2.4(b) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 4, Mass Concentration Time History

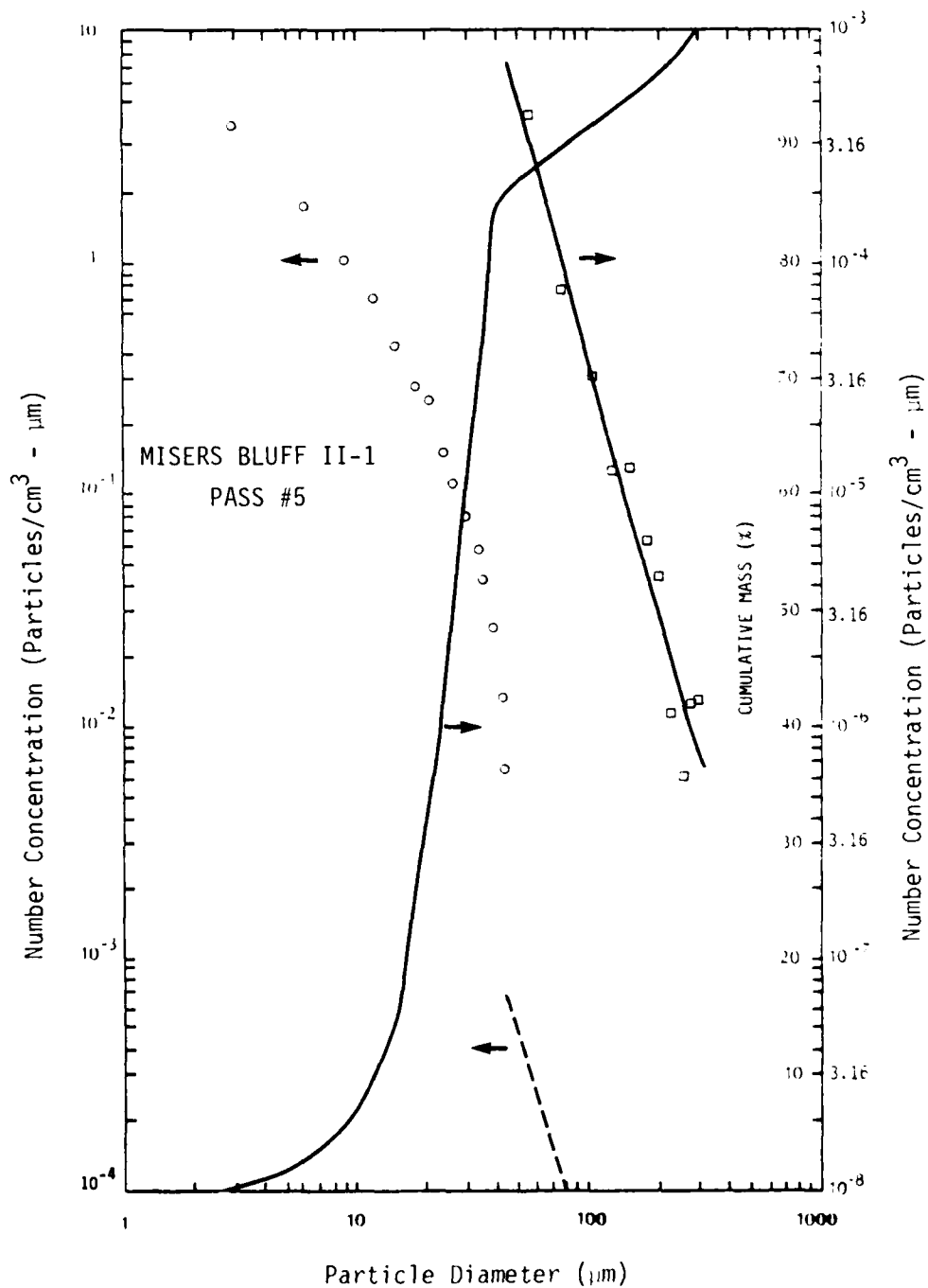


Figure 2.5(a) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 5, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

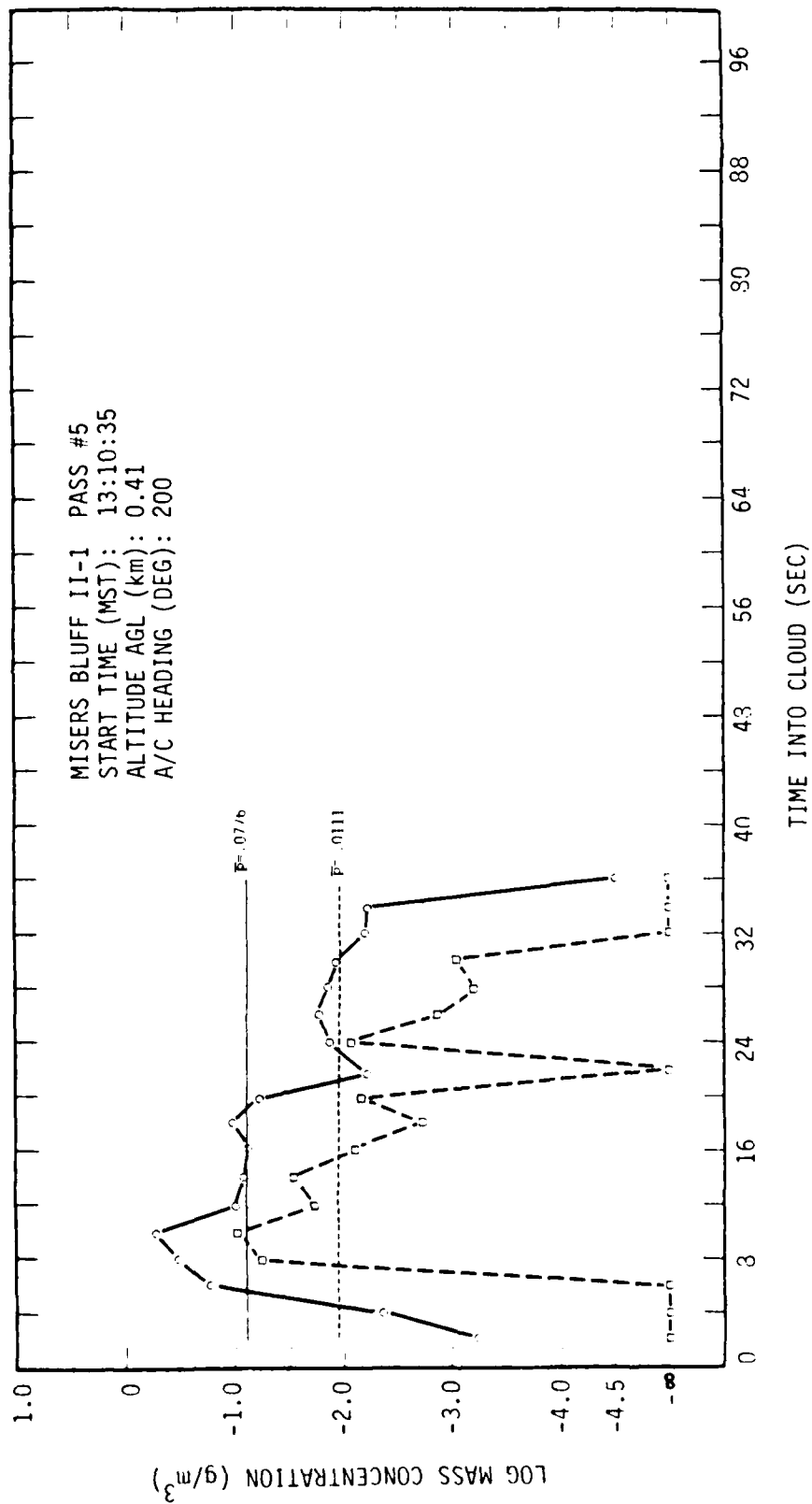


Figure 2.5(b) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 5, Mass Concentration Time History

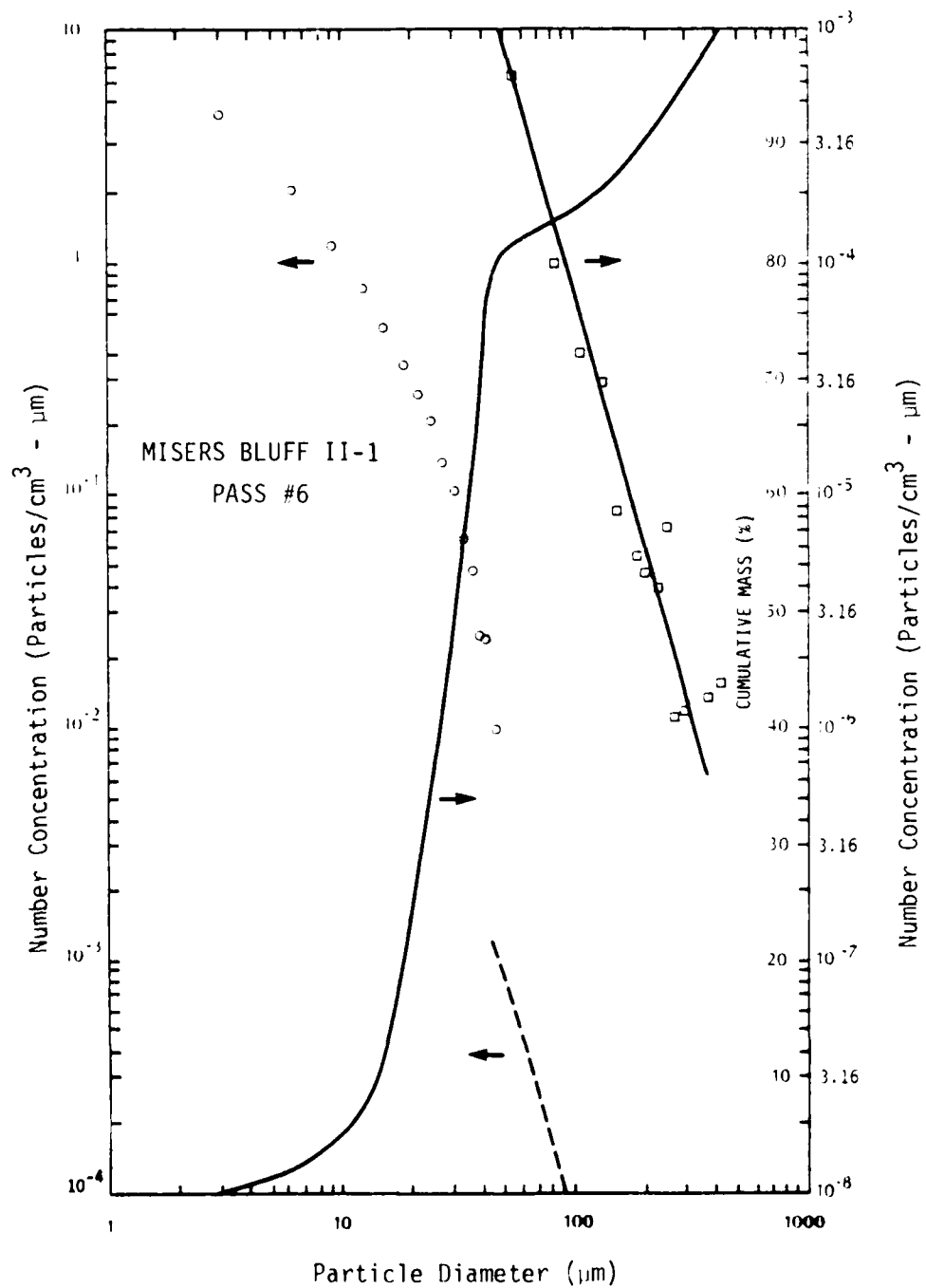


Figure 2.6(a) MISERS BLUFF II, Pass 6, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

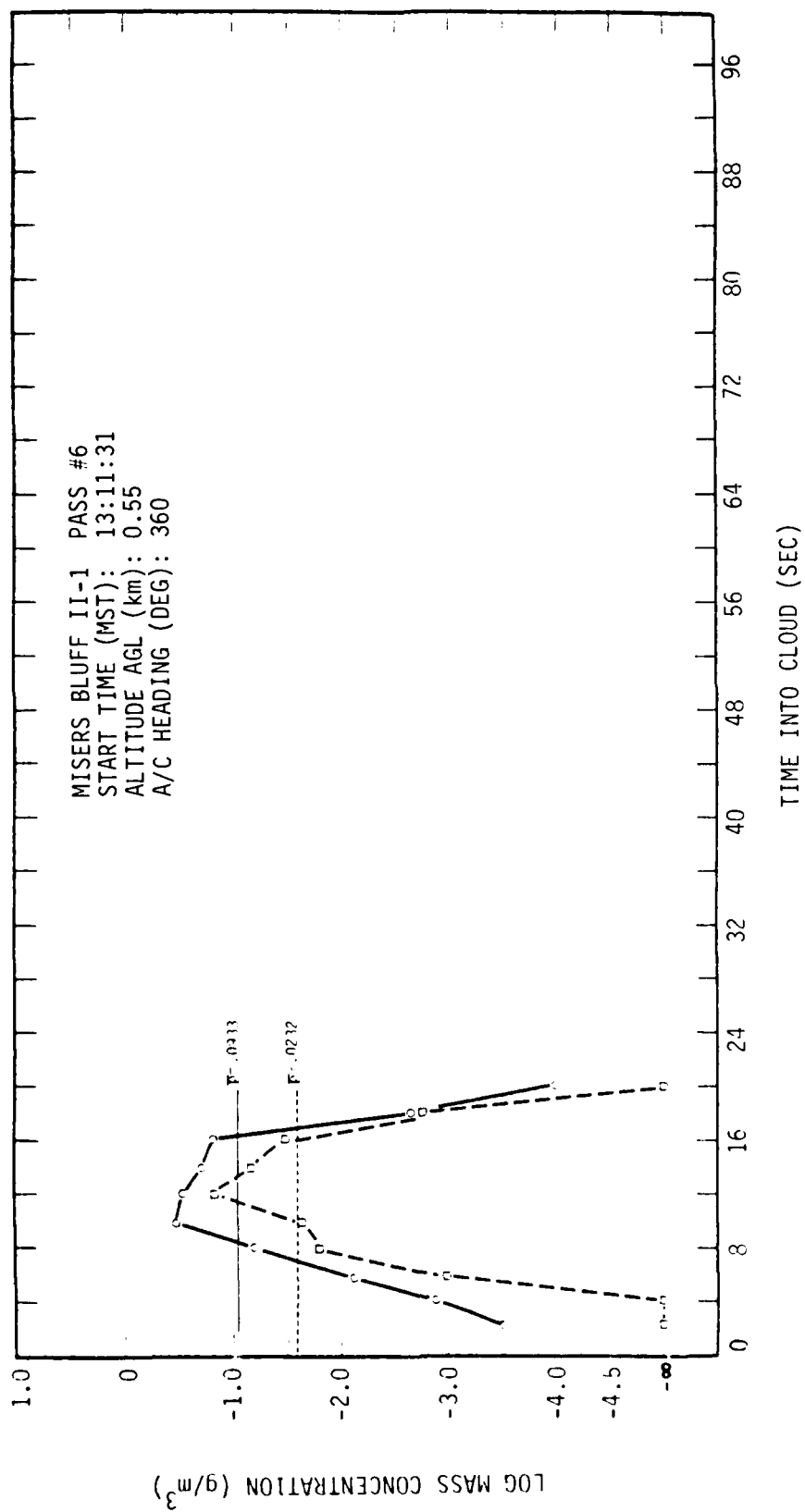


Figure 2.6(b) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 6, Mass Concentration Time History

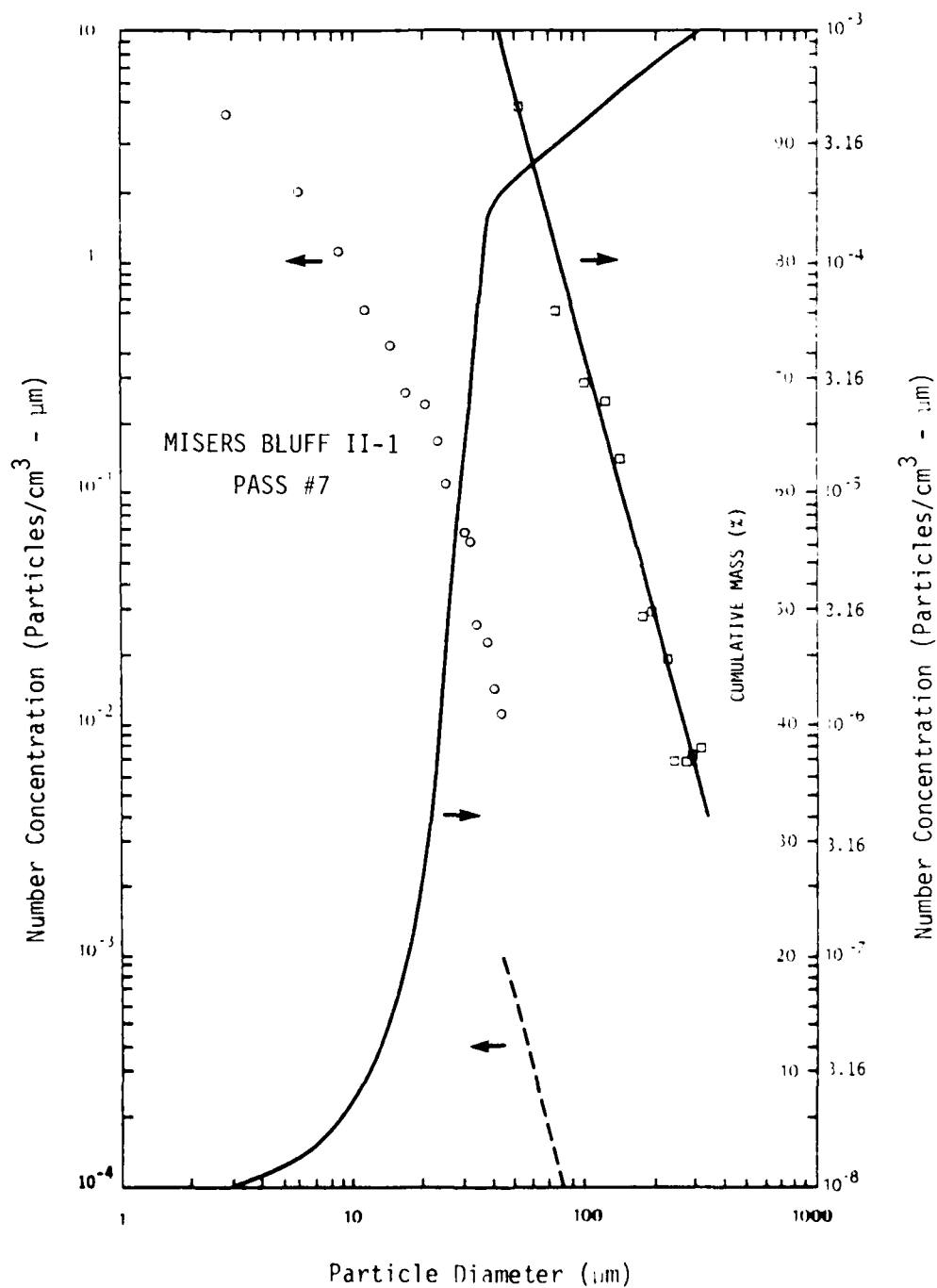


Figure 2.7(a) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 7, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

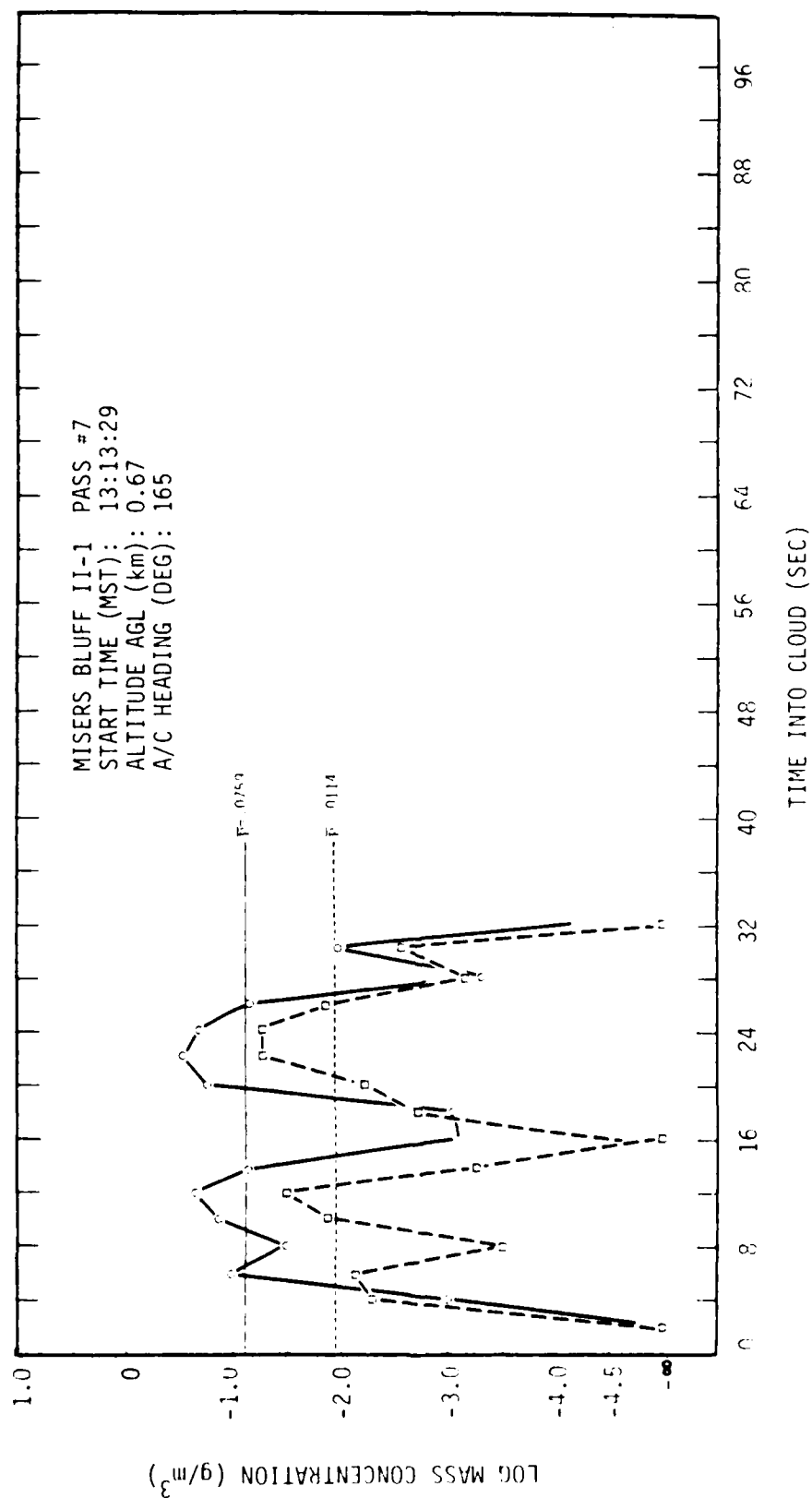


Figure 2.7(b) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 7, Mass Concentration Time History

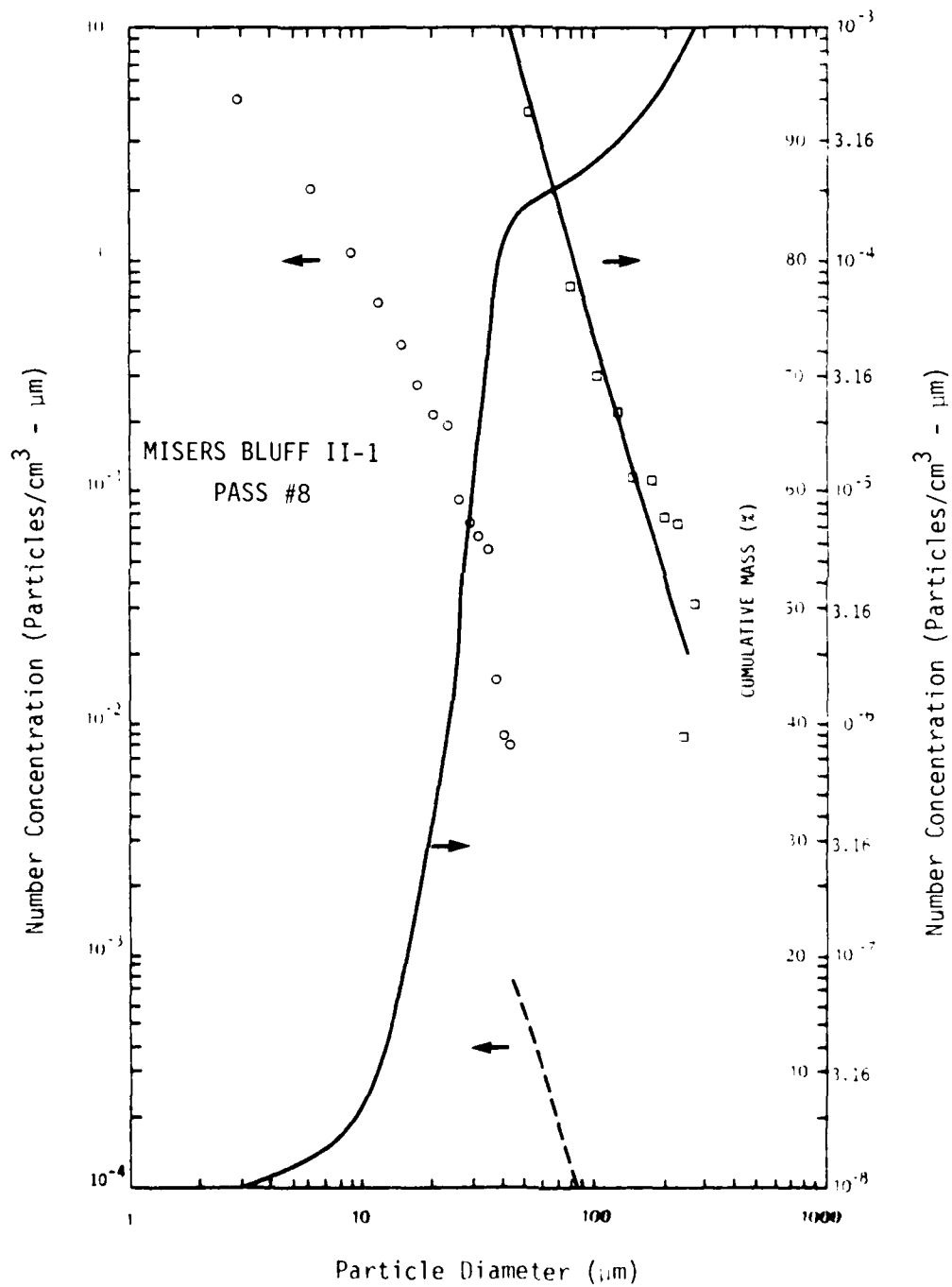


Figure 2.8(a) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 3, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

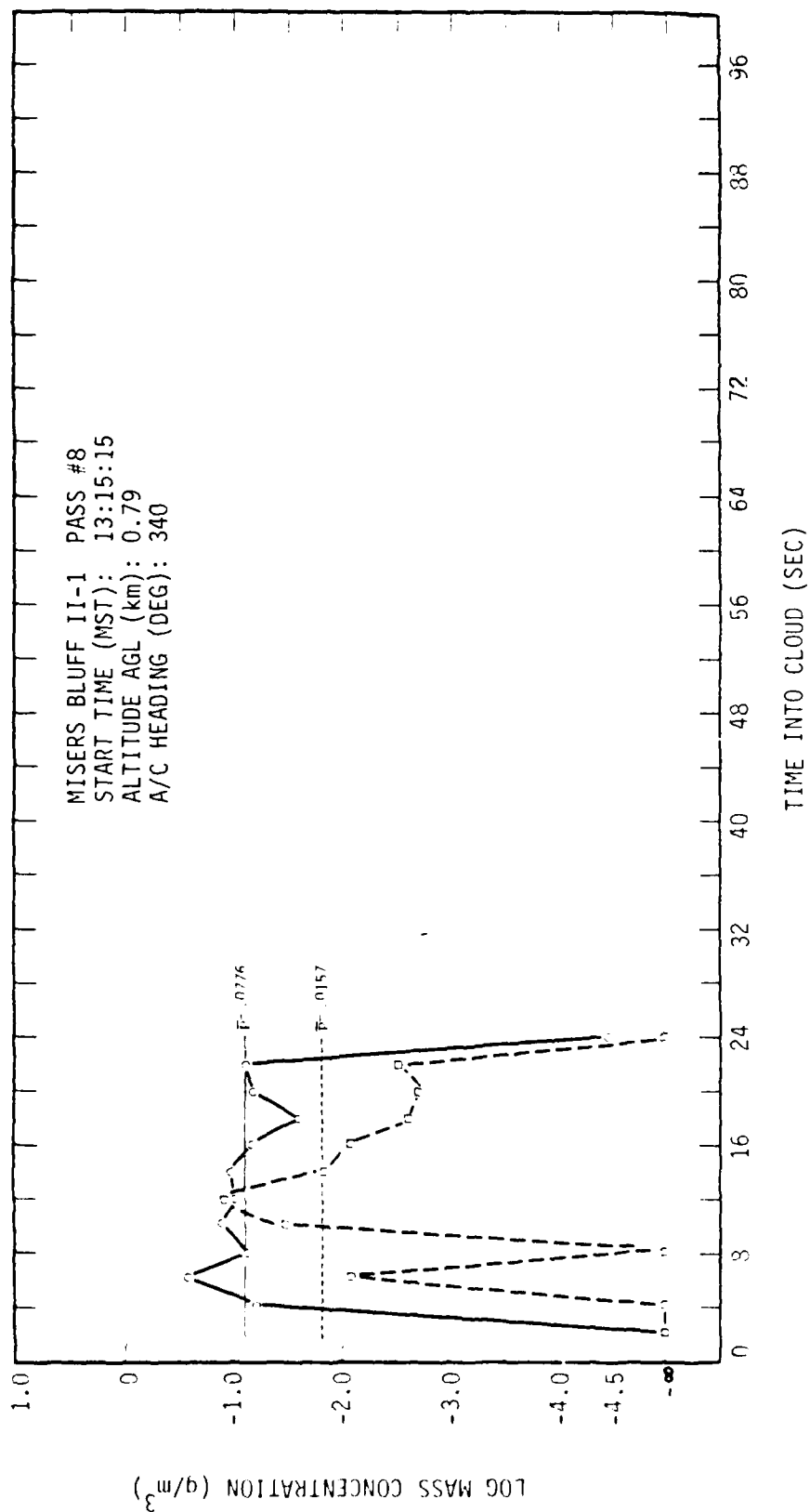


Figure 2.8(b) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 8, Mass Concentration Time History

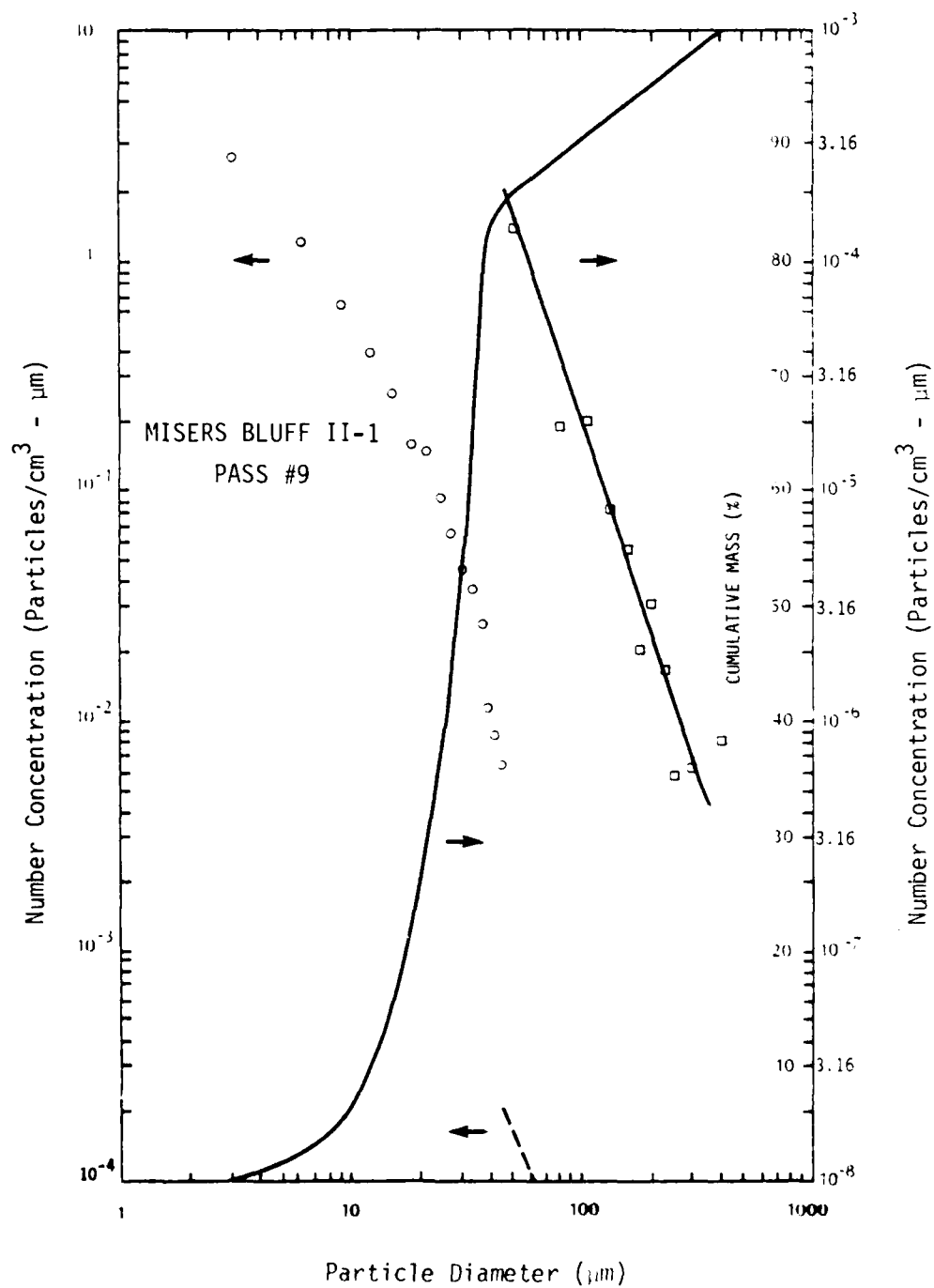


Figure 2.9(a) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 9, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

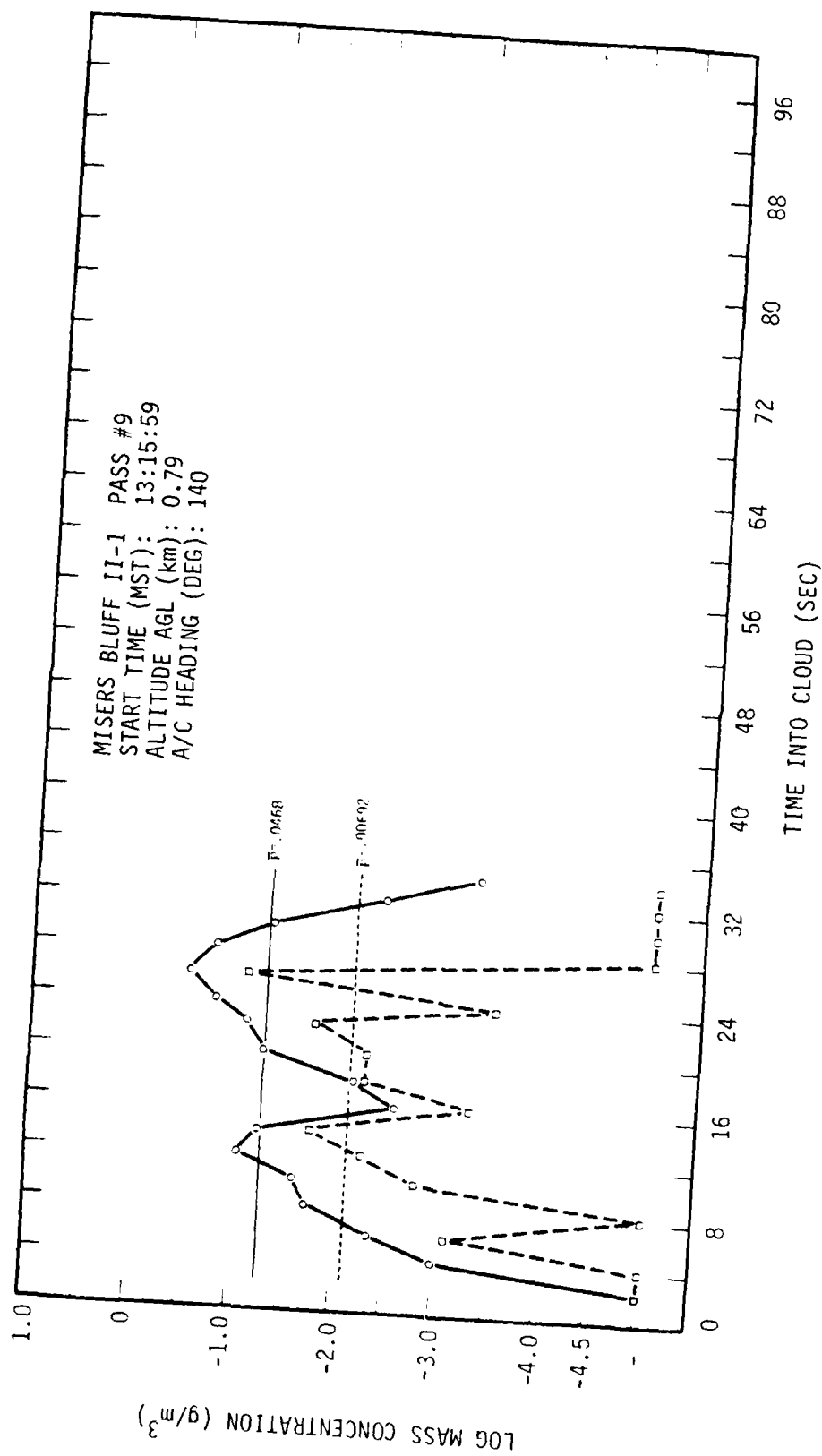


Figure 2.9(b) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 9, Mass Concentration Time History

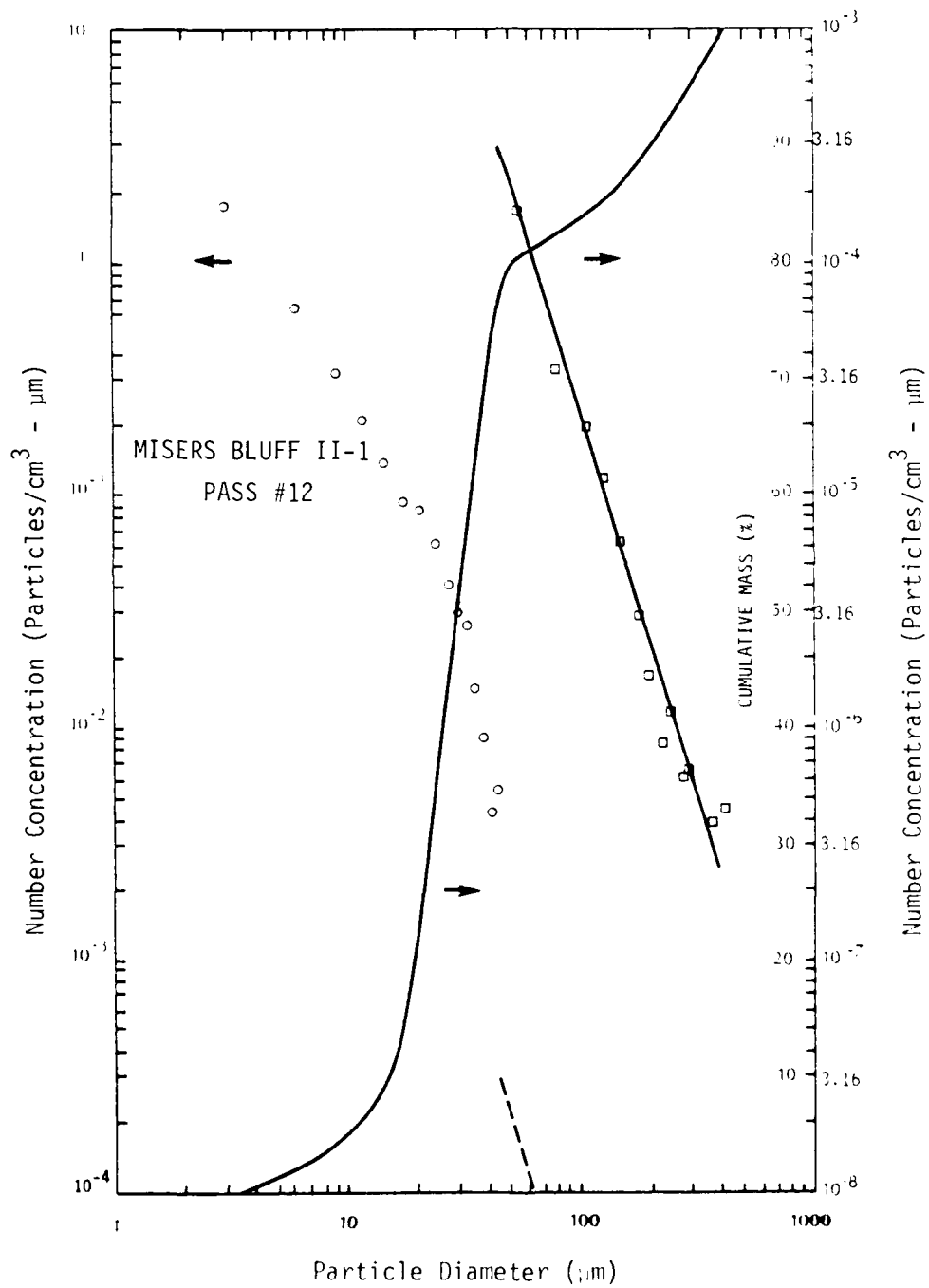


Figure 2.10(a) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 12, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

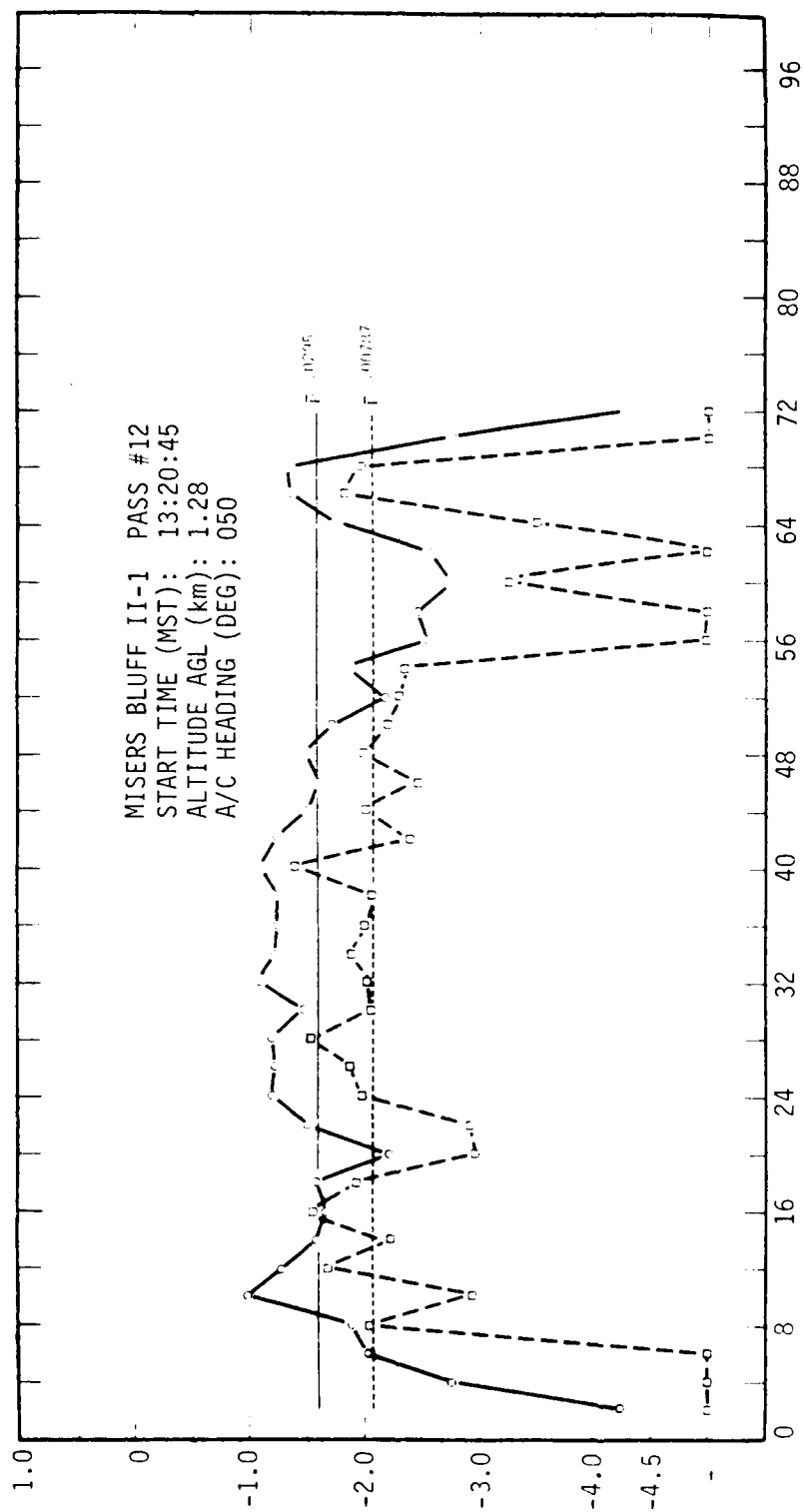


Figure 2.10(b) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 12, Mass Concentration Time History

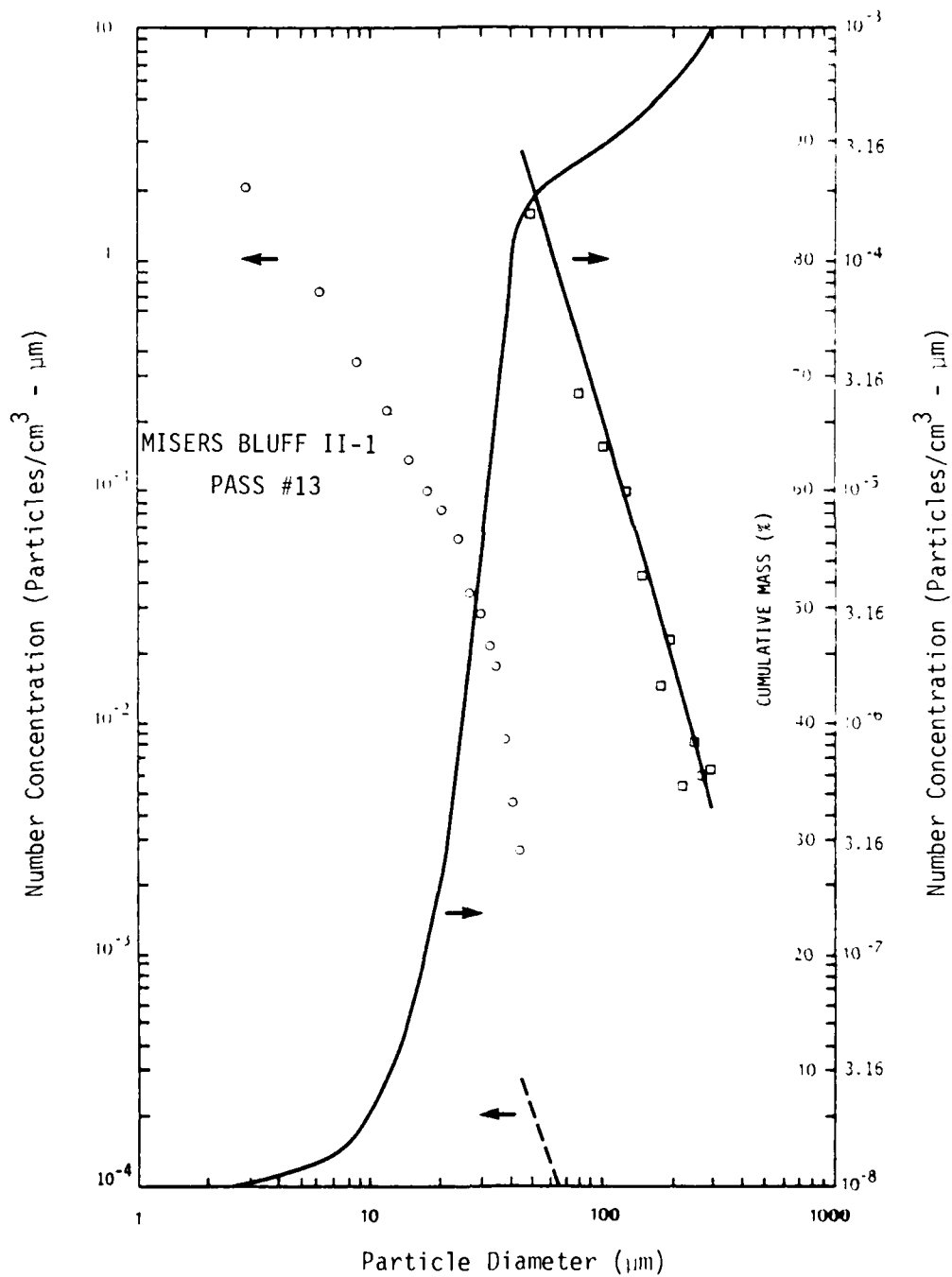


Figure 2.11(a) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 13, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

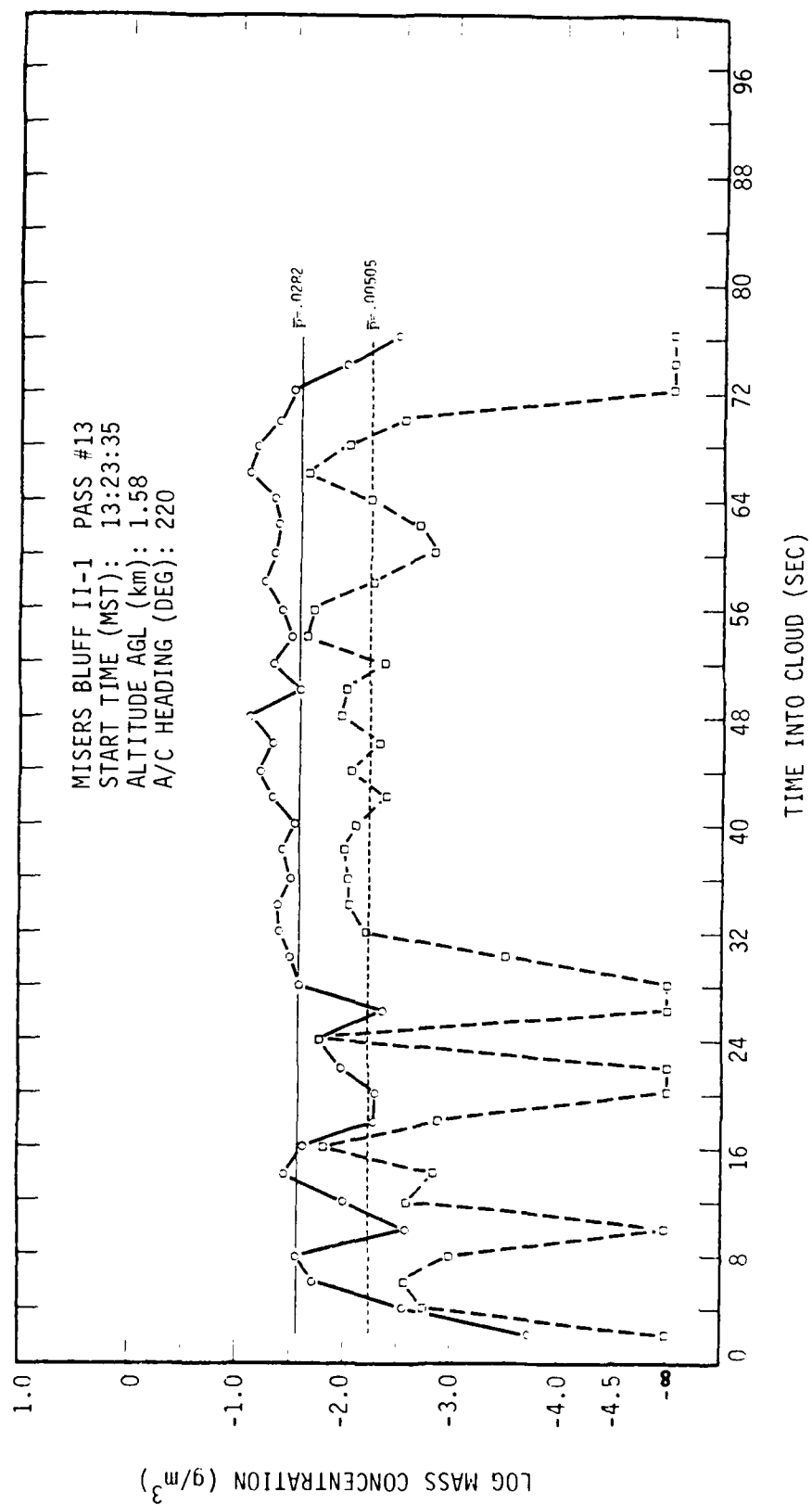


Figure 2-11(b) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 13, Mass Concentration Time History

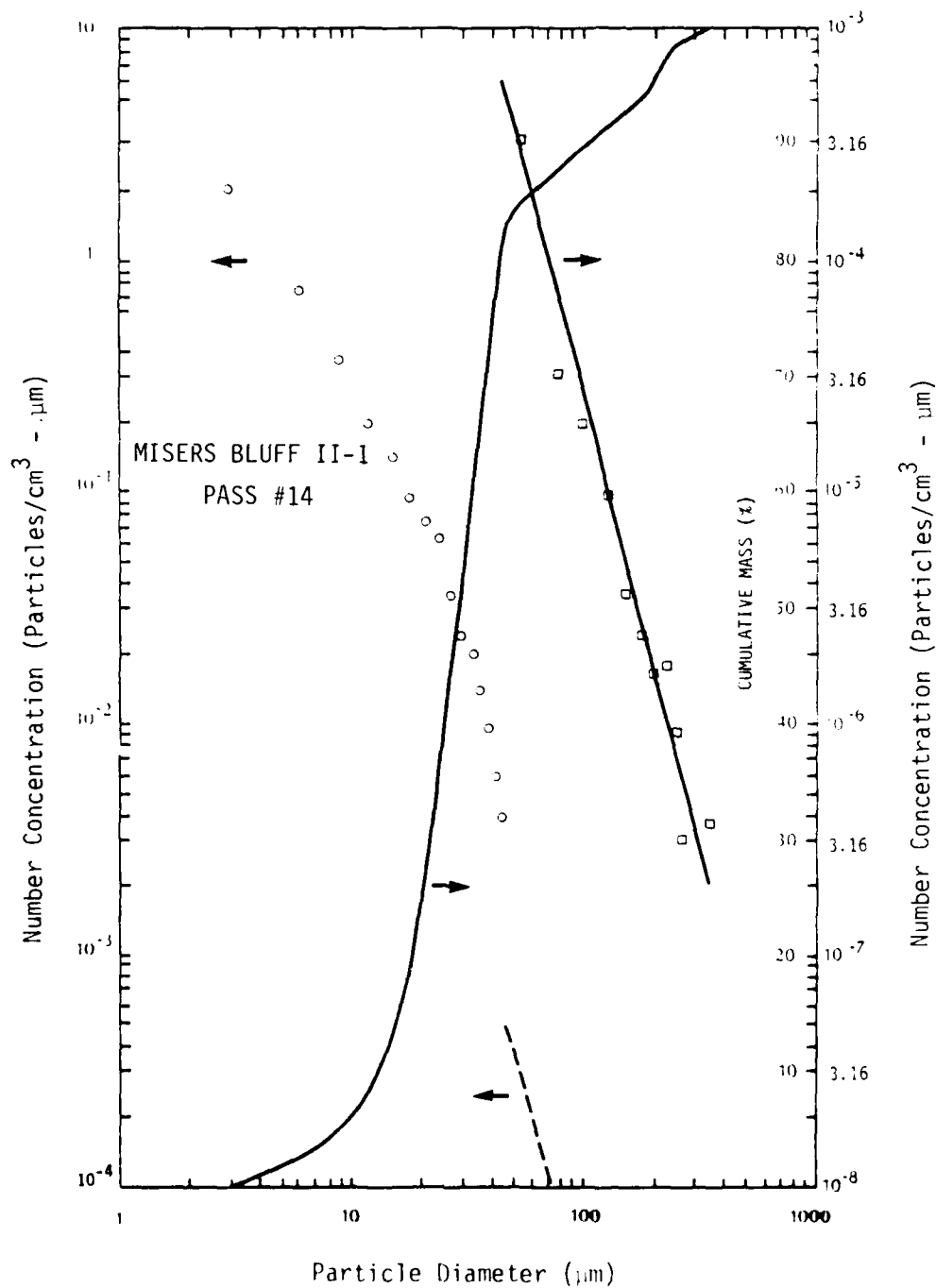


Figure 2.12(a) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 14, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

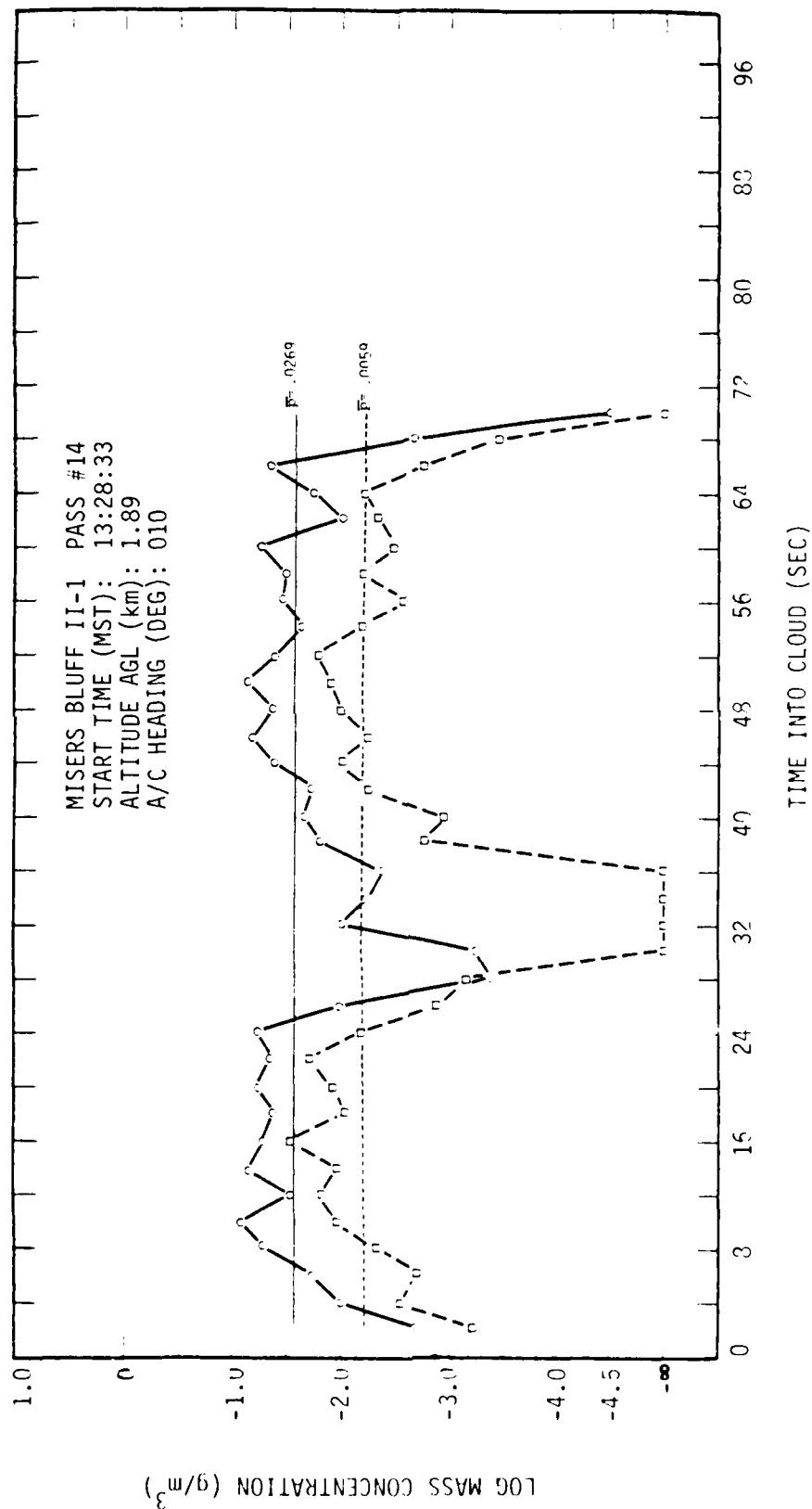


Figure 2.12(b) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 14, Mass Concentration Time History

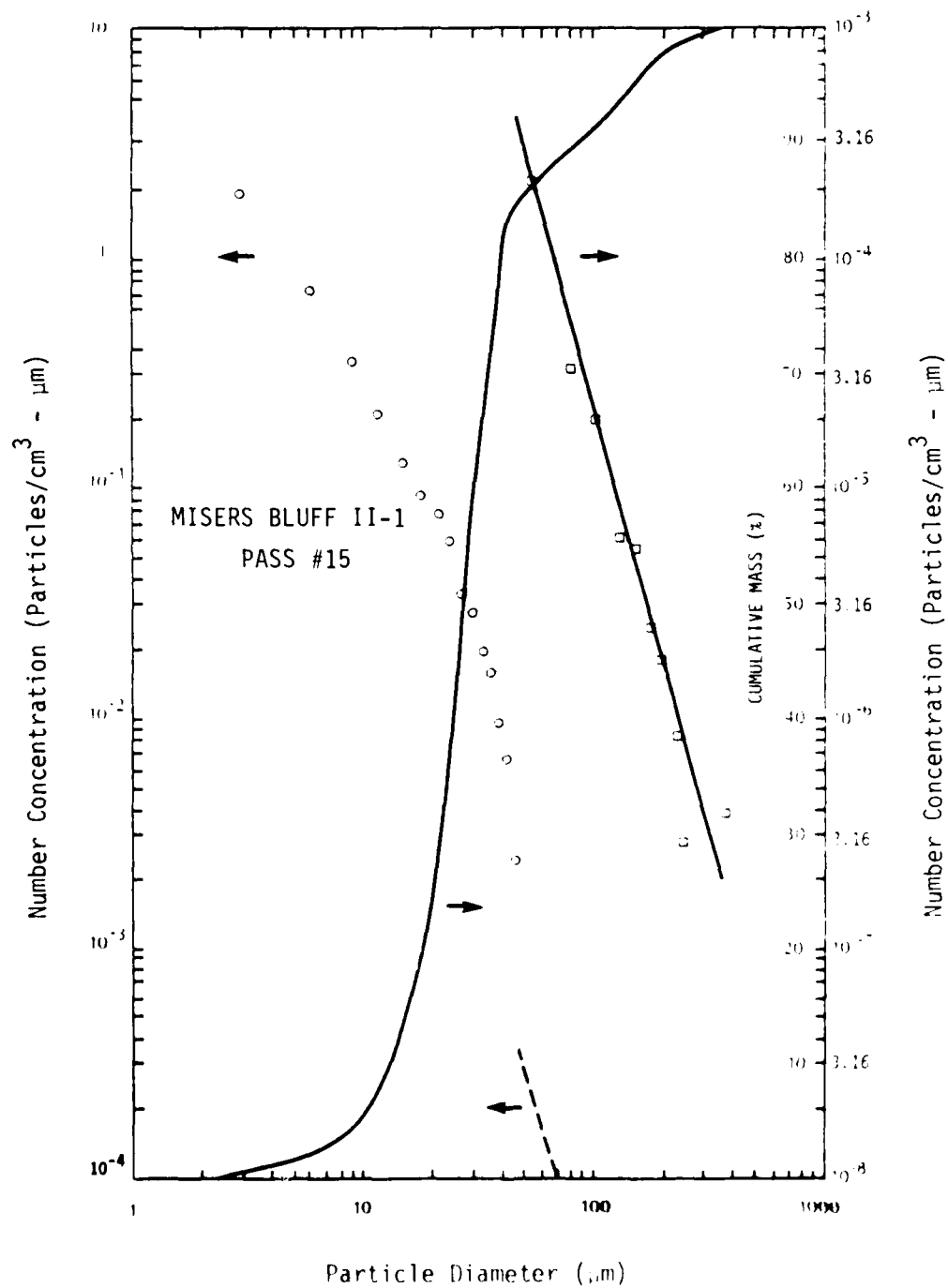


Figure 2.13(a) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 15, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

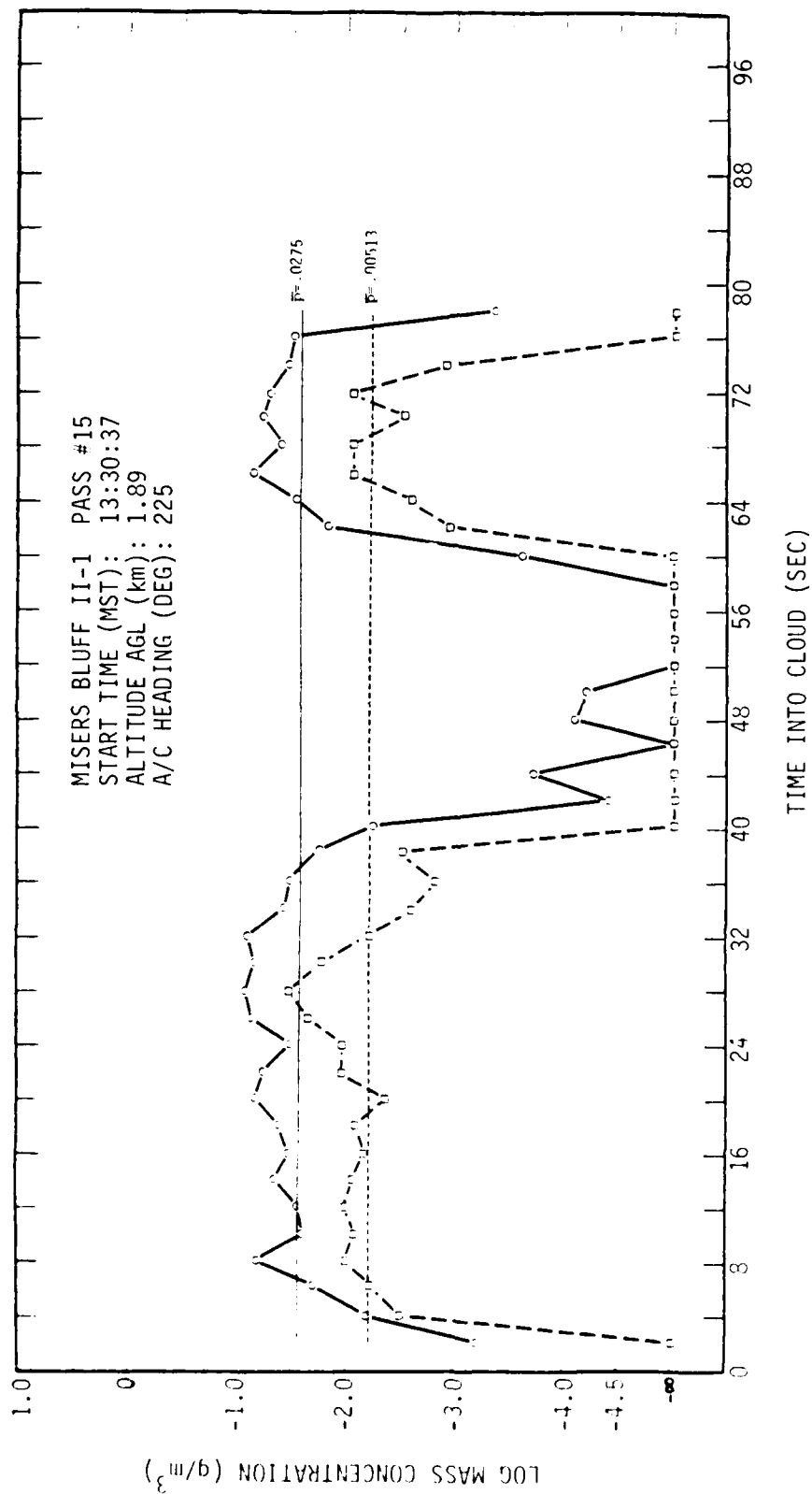


Figure 2.13(b) MISERS BLUFF II-1, Pass 15, Mass Concentration Time History

2-4 RECONSTRUCTING THE MISERS BLUFF II-1 DUST CLOUD

In order to gain more insight into the gross mass loading features of the MBII dust clouds, it was necessary to reconstruct the clouds at various times after burst. Although the measured mass concentrations are very useful in identifying radial variations in dust densities at one altitude and one time, they do not give the reader "snapshots" of both clouds at any given time for comparison purposes.

Based on cloud dimensions at a specified time after burst, particle fall velocities, and in-situ sampling data, it is possible to approximate the mass concentrations within various layers of the cloud at any specified time after burst. The times selected for the MBII dust cloud analysis were ten (T+10) and twenty (T+20) minutes after detonation. At times prior to this (pre-stabilization) it was felt that flow fields within the dust clouds (cloud buoyancy and ambient lapse rate operate interactively) would be so uncertain that any analysis based on them would not be meaningful.

The basic methodology followed in reconstructing the dust clouds was to take pass totalled mass spectral data and, depending on what time the data was acquired with reference to the specified cloud reconstruction time (either before or after), raise or lower the particles to the cloud layer in which they would be at the specified time. For instance, if the cloud was to be reconstructed at T+10 minutes, some particles that were sampled at T+5 minutes may be on the ground at T+10 minutes. Similarly, particles sampled at T+15 minutes would have to have been in cloud layers above the sampling altitude at T+10 minutes.

The distance that the various sized particles were raised or lowered depended only on when they were sampled and their terminal fall velocities. Pass mid-point times were used to specify the times when the pass totalled mass spectral data were acquired. A further simplification to the calculations was made possible by assuming that dust particles 47 μ m sampled in a cloud layer would remain in that same cloud layer over the periods of time considered in

reconstructing the clouds. This assumption is acceptable when one realizes the terminal fall velocity of a 47 μm particle is only 47 m/min and, at most, twenty minutes of dust particle vertical motion has been considered in the analysis. (See Appendix D for assumptions concerning particle terminal fall velocities used in this analysis). The final variable, dust cloud dimensional data at various times-after-burst, was obtained from either photographic documentation of the MBII dust clouds (Ref. 5) or from the sampling pass lengths at times near cloud reconstruction times.

2-4.1 The MBII-1 Dust Cloud at Ten Minutes After Detonation

Based on the methodology and assumptions outlined in the previous paragraphs, the MBII single burst dust cloud was reconstructed at ten minutes after detonation; the resulting mass loading (g/m^3) calculations as a function of altitude are presented in Table 2.2. The format for Table 2.2 is almost identical to that used in Table 2.1. Pass numbers, times-after-burst, and sampling altitudes are presented on the top of the table, while the top and bottom of cloud layers sampled in a particular pass are located on the left-hand side of the table. Tabulated values in Table 2.2 for particles $<47 \mu\text{m}$ and $>47 \mu\text{m}$ at the various cloud layers are now mass values (g) as opposed to values of mass concentrations (g/m^3) in Table 2.1. The four columns on the right-hand side of Table 2.2 yield values of total mass at altitude (obtained by summing mass contributions from all particle sizes at a given altitude), cumulative mass as measured from the cloud top, volume in cloud layer at T+10 minutes (calculated based on the estimated T+10 minute cloud diameter of 1700 m), and calculated values of average mass concentrations at altitude.

Several features of the tabulated data should be pointed out. As previously mentioned, the mass contribution from particles with diameters $>47 \mu\text{m}$ was not moved out of the cloud layer where the particles were sampled; hence, it is not "spread out" by time into other cloud layers. Further, the mass spectral data obtained during sampling

Table 2.2 MISERS BLUFF II-1 Dust Cloud Reconstructed at Ten Minutes After Detonation

Pass #	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	12	13	14	15
TAB (Min)	4.03	4.63	5.87	6.77	8.73	10.43	11.30	16.30	19.23	24.15	26.15
Altitude (m)	300	300	410	550	670	790	790	1280	1580	1890	1890
Distribution of Mass (g) With Altitude at 10 Minutes After Detonation											
Particle Size (Spherical Particles)											
2-5 μ m											
2500								6.17+6	6.90+6	8.50+6	6.88+6
1045								9.17+6	6.00+6	1.65+6	2.85+6
1735								5.47+6	3.68+6	4.01+6	2.45+6
1430								5.47+6	3.68+6		
1045								1.25+7	3.77+6		
730								5.23+5			
610								1.80+6			
430								5.31+6			
330								1.32+6			
300								1.13+6	9.61+5		
300								8.14+5	3.03+5		
300								1.11+6	2.33+5		
300								1.87+6	2.15+6		
300								1.25+6	1.44+6		
Total Mass at Altitude (g)											
	2.85+7	2.85+7	2.85+7	2.85+7	2.85+7	2.85+7	2.85+7	2.85+7	2.85+7	2.85+7	2.85+7
Volume in Cloud Layer At T+10 Minutes (m ³)											
	1.97+7	4.82+7	1.02+9	1.93-2	6.94+8	2.23-1	6.83+8	2.18-1	8.85+8	2.15-1	7.22+2
Average Mass Concentration At T+10 Minutes (g/m ³)											
	1.49+8	3.52+8	6.83+8	2.18-1	1.90+8	5.42+8	8.85+8	2.15-1	4.93+7	5.92+8	6.83+8
	1.87+7	6.10+8	2.69+8	6.96-2	2.53+7	6.36+8	2.91+8	8.69-2	2.82+7	6.64+8	2.13+8
	2.01+7	6.84+8	1.23+8	1.63-1	1.03+8	7.86+8	1.39-1	6.36+6	7.94+8	On Ground	

SUM
AVG
131

pass 8 from particles $> 47 \mu\text{m}$ is not "spread-out" into other cloud layers due to the proximity of the data acquisition time and cloud reconstruction time. For mass spectral data obtained in subsequent sampling passes, the mass is distributed in and above the sampling altitude while, for sampling passes made prior to pass 8, the mass is distributed in and below the sampling altitude. Finally, pass data from passes 3, 4, and 5 have been averaged in calculating the average stem mass concentration.

One apparent contradiction does exist in the data in Table 2.2 and that is, starting with pass 12, the distribution of mass extends above the visible, MBII-1 cloud top (2500m). There are two possible explanations for this inconsistency in the data: (1) the larger dust particles are probably not spherical in shape and, hence, their terminal fall velocities have been overestimated by the assumptions made in this analysis (see Appendix D); and (2) the larger particles may be organics (low specific gravity) whose mass contribution could be ignored. Whatever the reason, the mass lofted to altitudes greater than the visible cloud top comprises only 3.6 percent of the total cloud mass; therefore, it is not felt that this inconsistency creates a significant perturbation in the analysis.

2-4.2 The MBII-1 Dust Cloud at Twenty Minutes After Detonation

Following an analysis identical to that used in reconstructing the MBII-1 cloud at T+10 minutes, the dust cloud was also reconstructed at twenty minutes after detonation. Table 2.3 presents the mass loading calculations for the T+20 minute cloud and is identical in format to Table 2.2; the observed cloud diameter is now 4400m.

Due to the relatively late time of this reconstructed cloud with respect to aircraft sampling time, it can be seen from Table 2.3 that the calculated mass in all passes made prior to pass 13 is now "falling out" of the cloud. Further, the "late time" fallout (on-ground) accounts for only 2.2 percent of the total mass lofted ($7.9 \times 10^8 \text{g}$) which supports the observation that only approximately,

Table 1.3 WISCONSIN BLUFF II-1 Dust Cloud Reconstructed at Twenty Minutes After Detonation

Pass #	Altitude (m)	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	12	13	14	15	Total Mass at Altitude (g)	Cumulative Mass (g)	Volume in Cloud Layer At 1+20 Minutes (m ³)	Average Mass Concentration At 1+20 Minutes (g/m ³)
2500		4.03 300	4.63 360	5.87 410	6.77 550	8.73 670	10.43 790	11.30 790	16.30 1280	19.23 1580	24.15 1890	26.15 1890	9.78+6	9.78+6	Above Cloud	
2045 {15}													1.09+7	2.07+7	6.81+9	1.59-3
1735 {11}													1.36+8	1.57+8	4.66+9	2.92-2
1330 {13}										2.40+7			1.57+8	3.14+8	4.59+9	3.42+2
1180 {12}									2.04+7				2.01+8	5.15+8	5.94+9	3.38-2
1035 {8}									1.33+7				5.53+7	5.70+8	4.59+9	1.21-2
730 {7}									3.15+6				2.20+7	5.92+8	1.81+9	1.22-2
610 {6}									2.88+6				3.42+7	6.26+8	1.96+9	1.75-2
480 {5}													2.83+7	6.54+8	1.43+9	1.98-2
385 {4}													1.95+7	6.74+8	8.27+8	2.36-2
310 {3}													1.01+8	7.75+8	4.96+9	2.03-2
0													1.75+7	7.93+8	On Ground	

STEM
AVG
2.06-2

15 percent of the cloud's mass (as sampled) could be attributed to particles $\geq 47 \mu\text{m}$. Also note that the mass lofted above the visible cloud top now accounts for only 41 percent of the total mass lofted.

2-4.3 Comparisons of the MBII-1 Dust Cloud at T+10 and T+20 Minutes

Figure 2.14 summarizes the effects of reconstructing the MBII-1 dust cloud by graphically revealing how several mass loading parameters are changing with time and altitude. Figure 2.14(a) depicts the dust cloud mass contribution from particles $\geq 47 \mu\text{m}$ and shows where this mass contribution is distributed at T+10 and T+20 minutes within the cloud. As would be expected, much of the mass contribution from these particles in the upper layers of the cloud at T+10 minutes is being depleted with time and redistributed throughout the lower regions of the cloud at T+20 minutes.

Figure 2.14(b) (plotted on same altitude scale as Figure 2.14(a)) depicts how the average mass concentration (all particle sizes) is changing with time and altitude. From Tables 2.2 and 2.3 we can see that the mass aloft at T+10 and T+20 is nearly the same. However, due to cloud diffusion (cloud radius has increased by a factor of 2.6), Figure 2.14(b) reveals an approximate factor of 7 decrease in average mass concentration with time. The similarity of the average mass concentration profiles at T+10 and T+20 minutes, as opposed to a "non-linear" difference between the curves in Figure 2.14(b), points out the fact that the MBII-1 dust cloud mass loading is being governed by the smaller particles aloft, i.e., $47 \mu\text{m}$ particles. Average mass concentrations from Table 2.1 (as sampled) have been included in Figure 2.14(b) to show how the cloud reconstruction processes have drastically modified the vertical distribution of the measured spectral data.

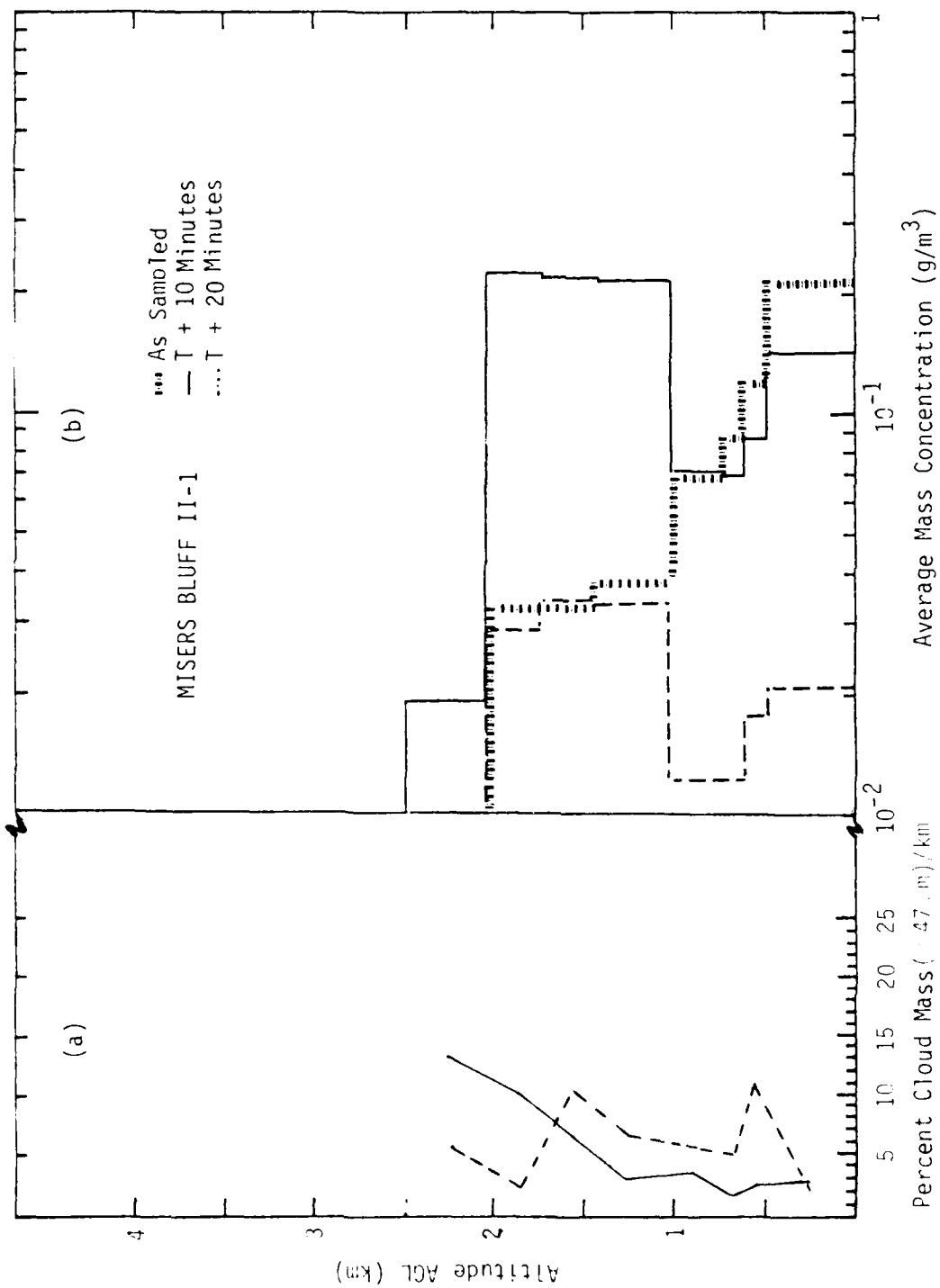


Figure 2.14. MISERS BLUFF II-1: Percent of Cloud Mass $> 47 \mu\text{m}$ and Average Mass Concentration As a Function of Altitude and Time After Detonation.

SECTION 3

THE MISERS BLUFF II MULTIPLE BURST DUST CLOUD

3-1 MBII-2 IN-SITU SAMPLING DATA SUMMARY

Twenty two in-situ sampling passes were accomplished by PMS in the MBII multiple burst dust cloud. Of these, sampling passes 2-11 were flown through the cloud as the aircraft ascended to the cloud top and are included in the multiple burst data cloud analysis.

Table 3.1 summarizes and profiles the MBII-2 sampling mission (note that the format is identical to Table 2.1). Pass-averaged mass concentrations (g/m^3) have been calculated from the measured particle number concentrations for each pass and are tabulated as a function of particle size, sampling altitude, and time of acquisition. The size range of particles contributing to the total mass concentration is consistent with the size ranges used in the MBII-1 dust cloud analysis so that mass loading comparisons can be readily made.

Passes 2, 3 and 4 were made through the cloud stem while the remaining passes were flown through the cloud cap. An interesting phenomena to note in Table 3.1 is that, unlike the MBII-1 cloud cap, mass concentrations are not systematically decreasing with time and altitude but seem to fluctuate randomly throughout the sampling mission. Further, the calculated values of mass in each cloud layer are relatively uniform throughout the cloud cap as opposed to those calculated for the single burst cloud. The most probable reason for these two observations is that, while under the influence of generally light winds and little shear, wind induced diffusion did not play as great a role in "pulling" the MBII-2 dust cloud apart as was evidenced in the single burst dust cloud (see section 2-4.3).

Another intrinsic feature of the multiple burst dust cloud is the larger percentage of mass being contributed to the total mass lofted by particles $>47 \mu\text{m}$ - approximately 25-35 percent in most passes, as opposed to 15 percent in the single burst cloud. There are probably

Table 3.1 MISERS BLUFF II-2 In-Situ Sampling Data Summary

Pass #	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Altitude (m)	6.21	8.9	10.68	12.31	15.06	17.84	20.44	23.96	26.48	30.64
Altitude (m)	670	730	1130	1490	1890	2310	2500	2740	3020	3260
Pass Averaged Mass Concentration (g/m ³) Ac Dust Cloud Was Sampled										
Particle Size (Spherical Particles)										
≥ 2.5 μm										
≥ 3.7 μm										
3200										
3400 (11)	6.17-2									9.90-3
3100 (10)	9.55-2								4.46-2	
2800 (9)	4.57-2							2.31-2		
2620 (8)	1.35-1						1.54-2			
2405 (7)	1.02-1					2.55-2				
2100 (6)	2.14-1				1.11-1					
1600 (5)	7.24-2			4.57-2						
1310 (4)	1.07-1		6.03-2							
960 (3)	3.24-2	3.60-2								
700 (2)	1.23-1	1.16-1								
0										
Total Averaged Concentration (g/m ³)										
	7.16-2									
	7.11+9									
	5.09+8									
	5.09+8									
	9.48+8									
	1.46+9									
	1.40-1									
	6.77+9									
	5.96+9									
	4.10+8									
	1.87+9									
	1.80-1									
	3.51+9									
	6.32+8									
	2.50+9									
	1.27-1									
	2.70+9									
	3.43+8									
	2.84+9									
	3.25-1									
	2.90+9									
	9.42+8									
	3.78+9									
	1.18-1									
	6.20+9									
	7.32+8									
	4.52+9									
	1.67-1									
	1.58+9									
	2.64+8									
	4.78+9									
	5.94-2									
	1.38+9									
	9.41+7									
	4.87+9									
	2.39-1									
	1.00+9									
	2.39+8									
	5.11+9									
	5.11+9									

two contributing factors influencing this observation: (1) MBII-2 flow fields were sufficient to keep these larger particles aloft for sustained periods of time and; (2) the MBII-2 ANFO stack site geologies varied somewhat from the single burst GZ site geology.

The MBII-2 dust cloud mass loading analysis, based on the same assumptions made for the single burst cloud analysis (Section 2-1), revealed that the total mass lofted in the multiple burst dust cloud was 5.1×10^9 grams. Again, this value compares favorably with 5.2×10^9 grams determined by PMS in their independent analysis.

3-2 MBII-2 DETAILED SAMPLING PASS DATA

Figures 3.1-3.11 in this section are identical in format to those presented in Section 2-2. For each sampling pass used in the analysis, pass-averaged particle size and cumulative mass distributions have been plotted (Figures 3.X(a)) along with calculated mass concentrations within the cloud (Figures 3.X(b)); except sampling Pass 1 which was flown below the cloud cap and outside the visible stem. In the particle size distributions, circles represent particles $< 47 \mu\text{m}$, squares represent particles $47\text{-}470 \mu\text{m}$, and triangles depict the size distribution of particles $> 470 \mu\text{m}$. For the mass concentration plots, the contribution from particles $< 47 \mu\text{m}$ are plotted with circles (solid line) and that from particles > 47 are plotted with squares (dashed line).

3-3 GENERAL COMMENTS CONCERNING THE MBII-2 DUST CLOUD

3-3.1 Particle Size Distributions

As in the MBII-1 dust cloud, particle sizes $< 47 \mu\text{m}$ are approximately distributed according to a power law (see Section 2-3.1), however, there appears to be more variation of the power "q" in the multiple burst dust cloud. For the particle size range $47\text{-}470 \mu\text{m}$,

$$3.0 \leq q \leq 5.0$$

while for particles $> 470 \mu\text{m}$ (except passes 3 and 9),

$$q \approx 5.0$$

Again, it should be mentioned that the size distribution depicted in Figures 3.X(a) are based on pass-averaged data and significant variation in "q" will exist from point to point within a given pass and in the tail end of the distributions due to poor counting statistics.

3-3.2 Cumulative Mass Distributions

Passes 2 and 3 were flown through the visible stem of the cloud and the cumulative mass distributions show that the dust mass is fairly evenly distributed between particles less than and greater than 47 μm . At later sampling times, the major contribution to mass loading shifts toward the smaller particles where approximately 65-75 percent of the mass is found (except passes 9 and 11 where the contribution from particles <47 μm is 80-85 percent).

3-3.3 Mass Concentration Time Histories

Unlike the MBII-1 cloud penetrations, the highest mass concentration encountered in the MBII-2 cloud was in the cloud cap (pass 6) and not in the cloud stem. One reason for this is that because of operational problems, cloud penetrations in the single burst cloud began approximately two minutes before entry into the multiple burst cloud was possible, i.e., when stem mass concentrations were much higher. Another possibility is that flow fields within the multiple burst dust cloud were sufficient to keep those portions of the cloud containing the higher mass concentrations aloft for a sustained period of time, whereas, the mass in the MBII-1 dust cloud was rapidly being depleted by fallout through the stem region at very early times. Peak mass concentrations in the MBII-2 cloud were generally 3-4 times the average values; pass 5 had a peak value slightly 5 times the average mass concentration.

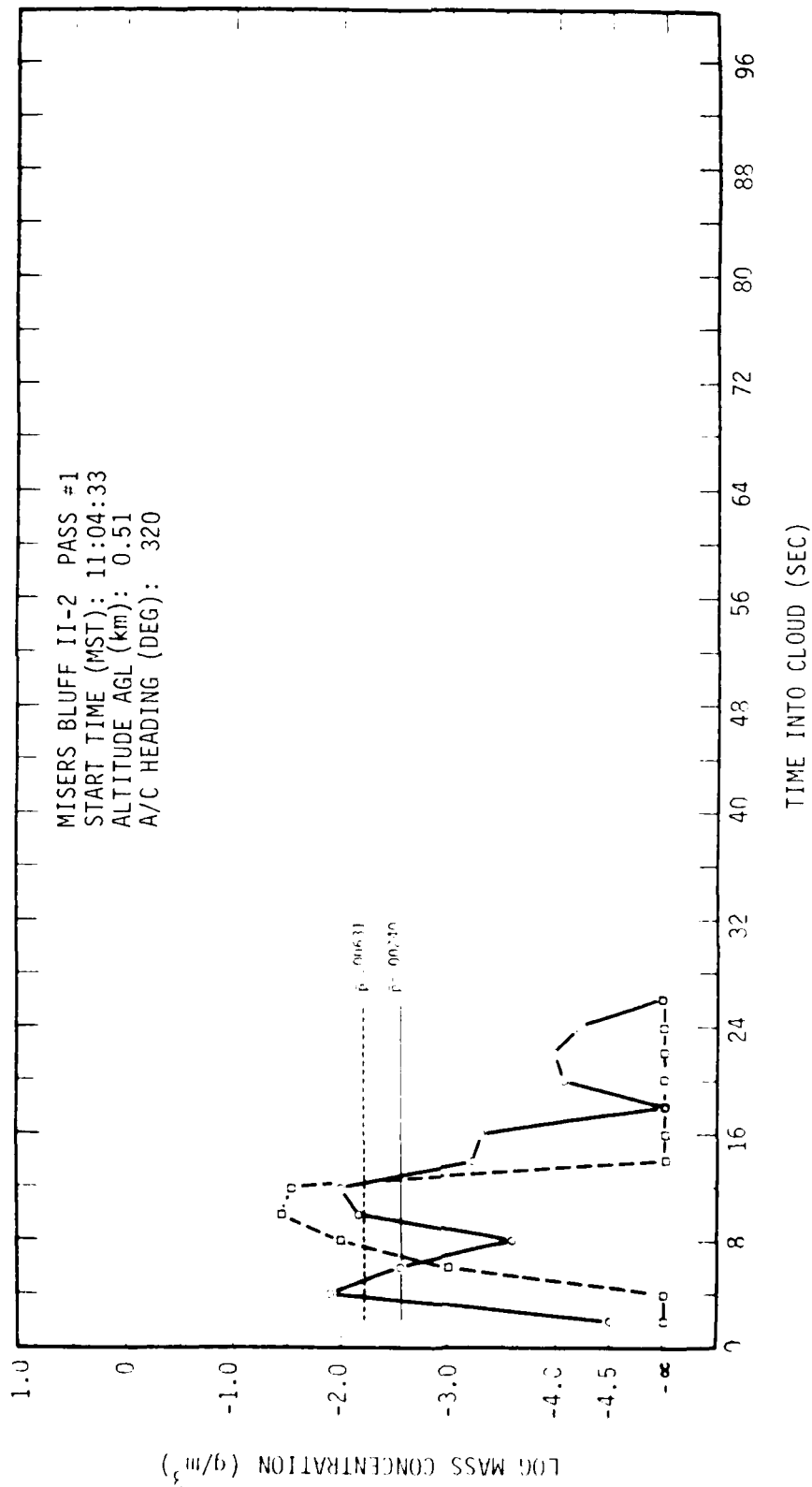


Figure 3.1. MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 1, Mass Concentration Time History

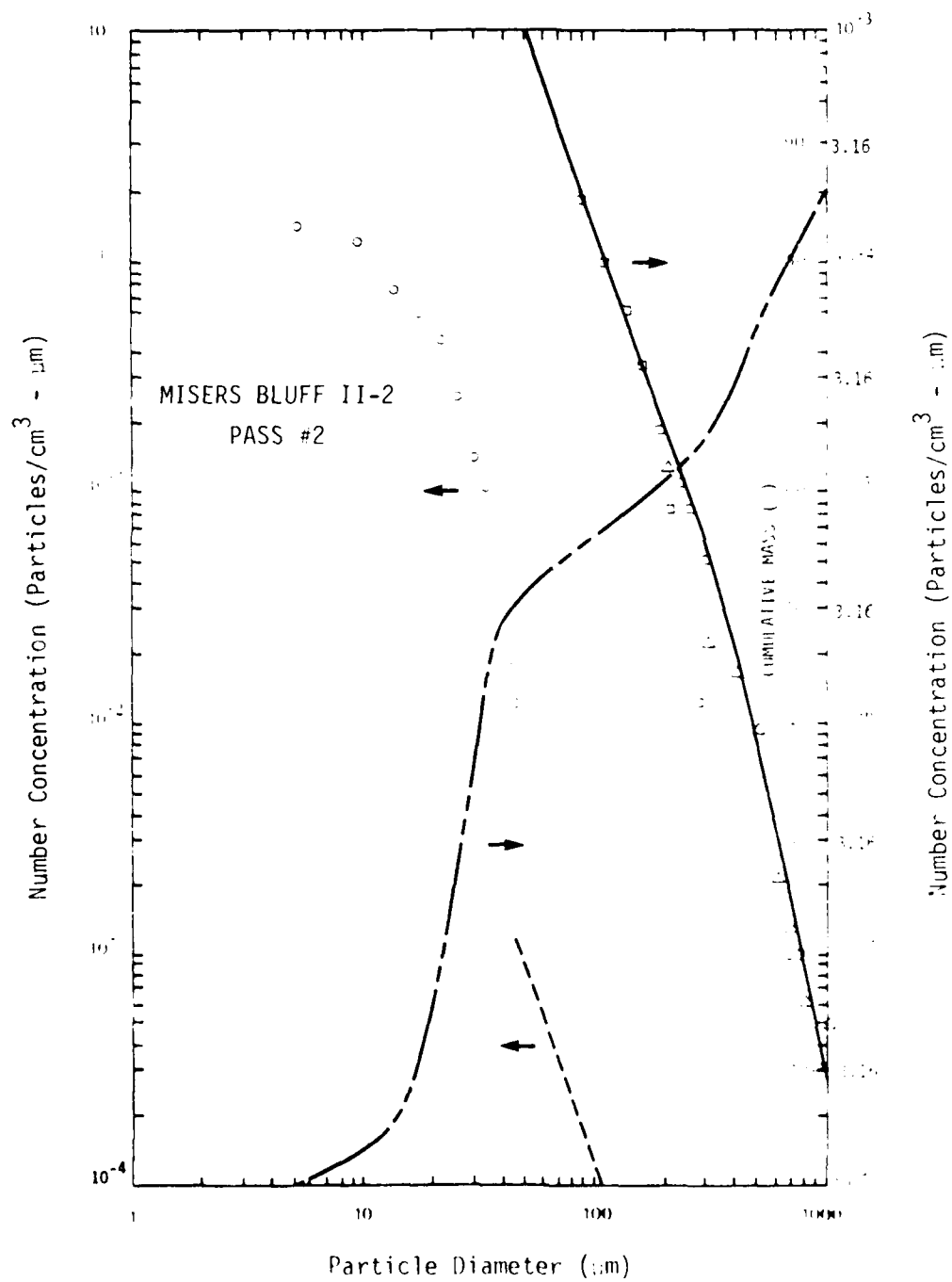


Figure 3.2(a). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 2, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

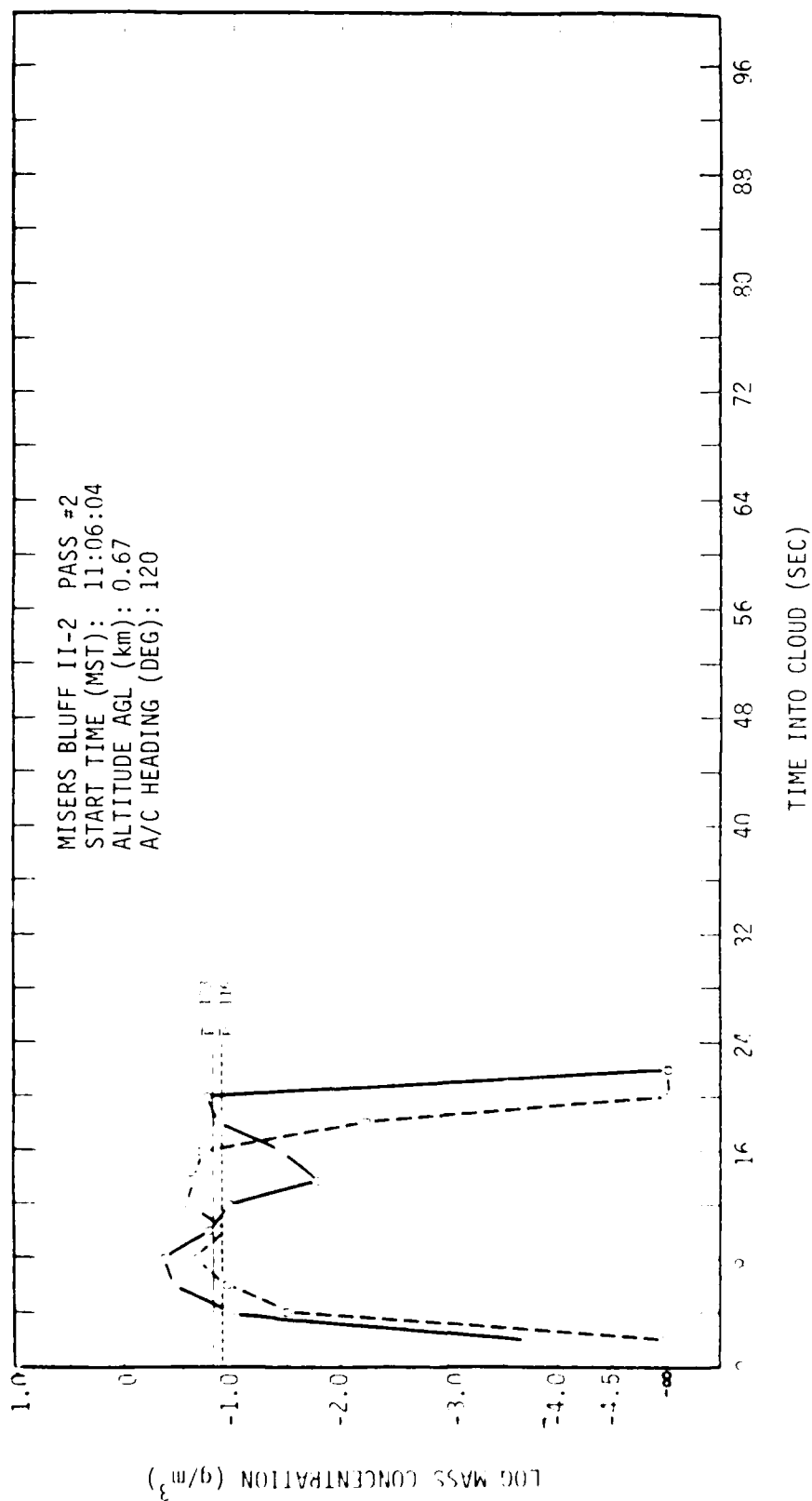


Figure 3.2(b). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 2, Mass Concentration Time History

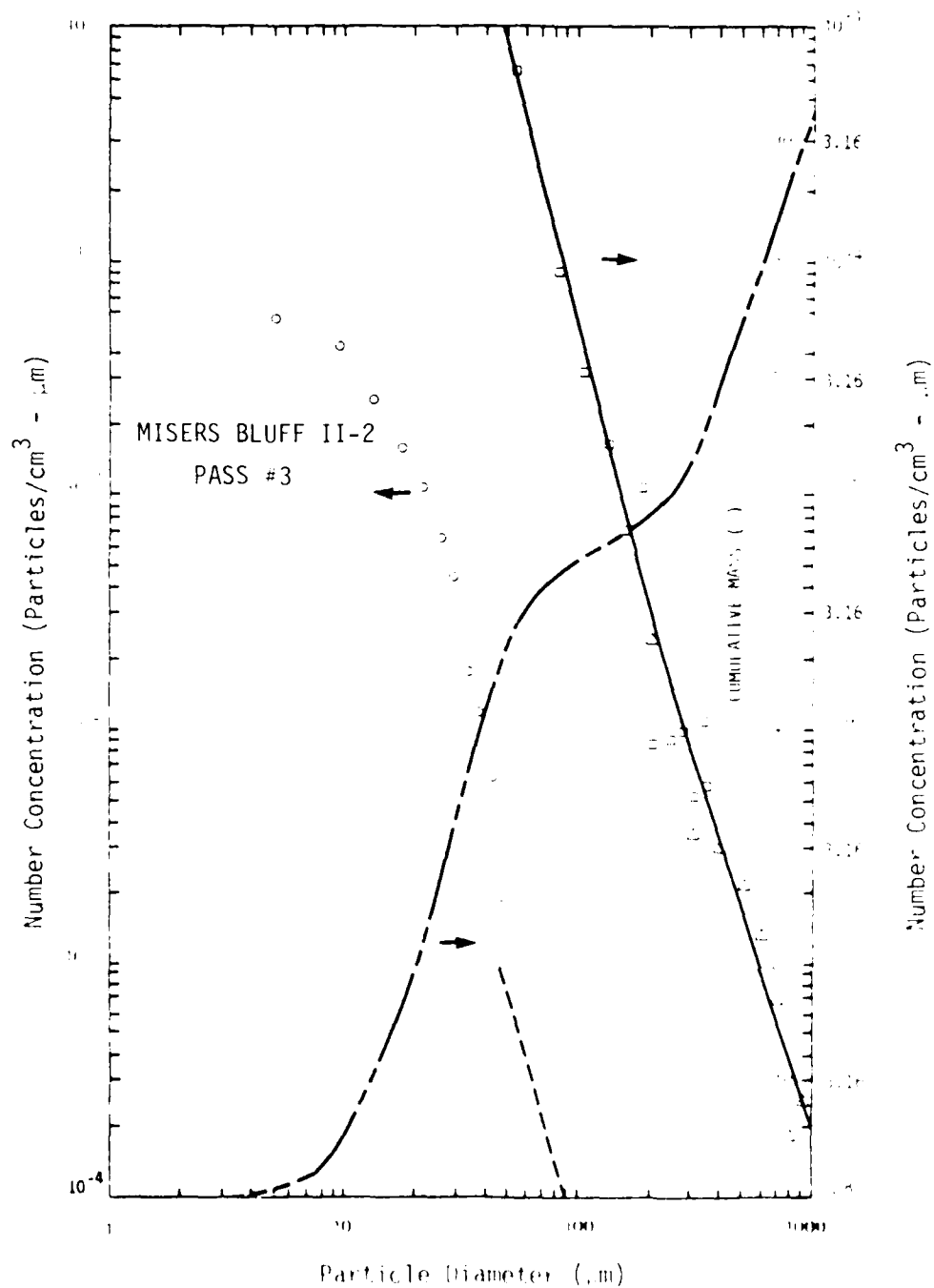


Figure 3.3(a). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 3, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

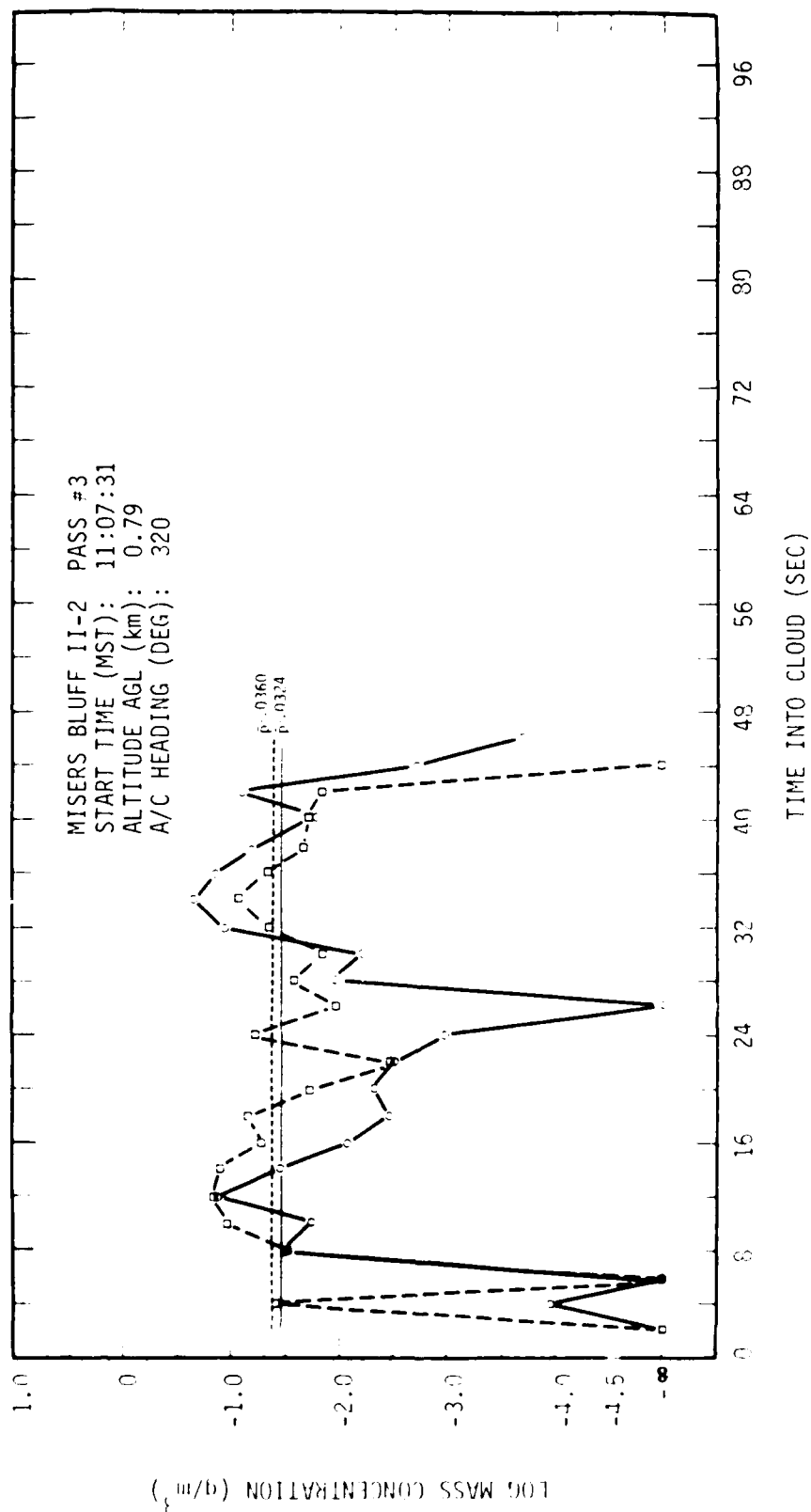


Figure 3.3(b). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 3, Mass Concentration Time History

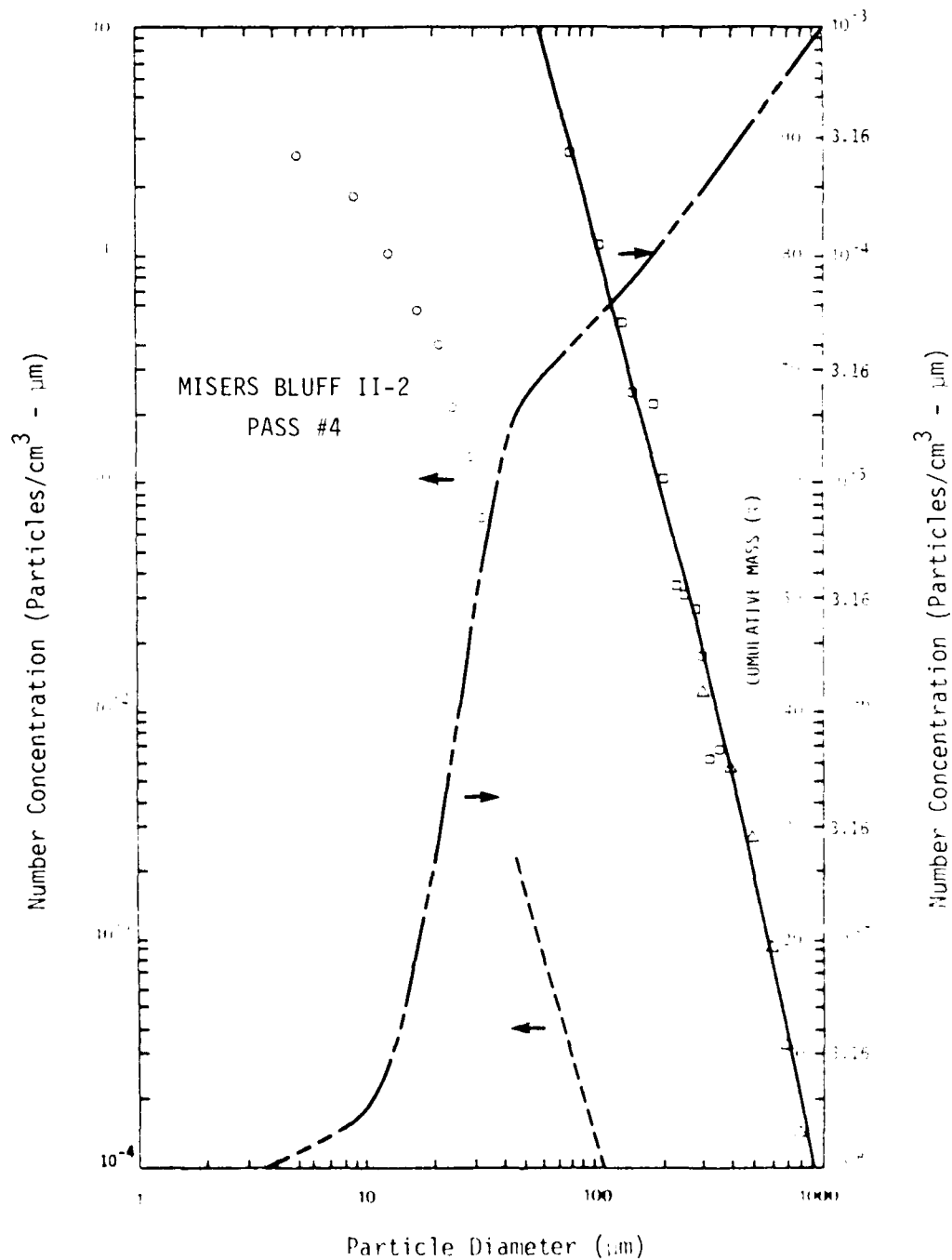


Figure 3.4(a). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 4, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

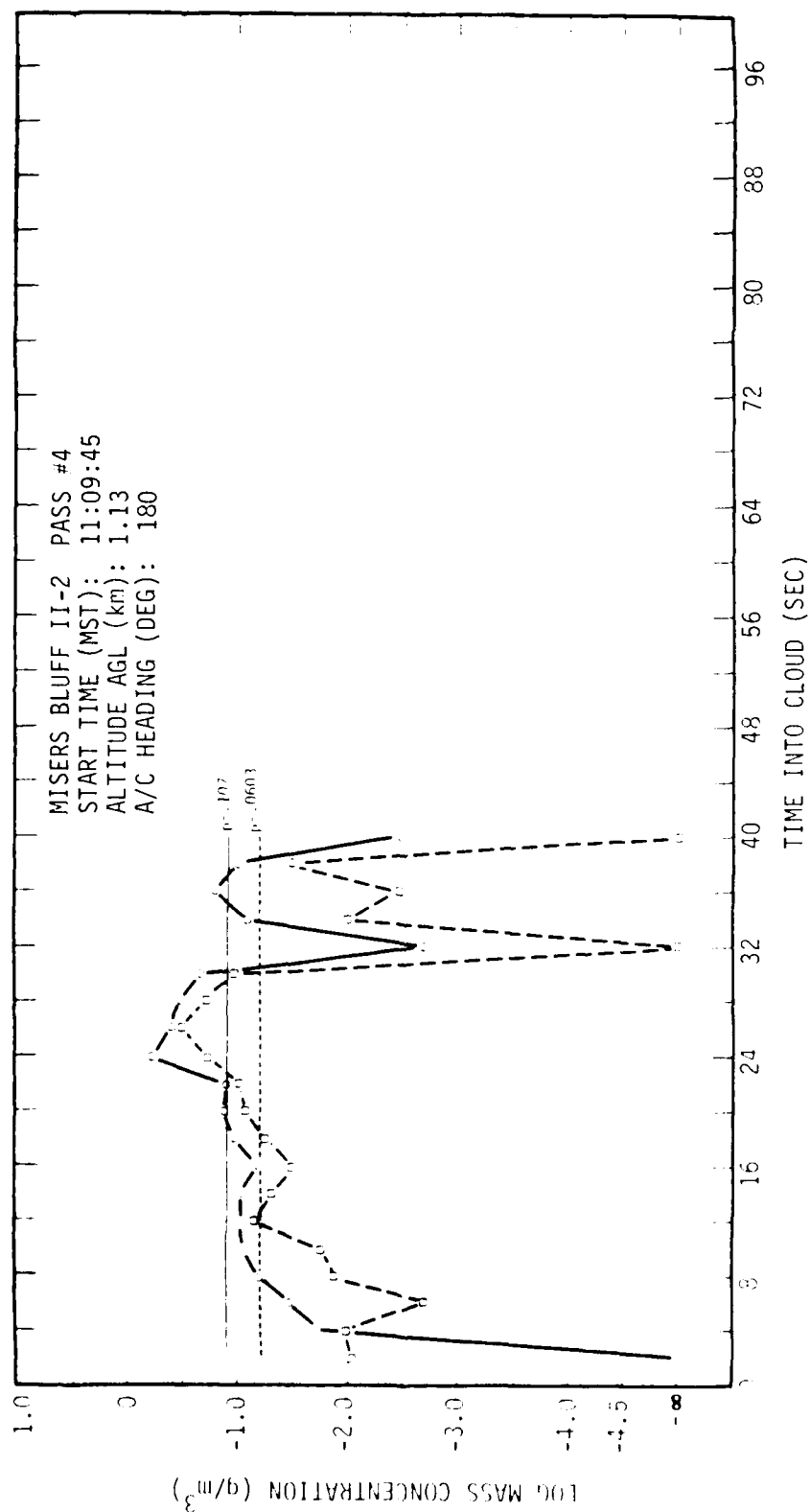


Figure 3.4(b). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 4, Mass Concentration Time History

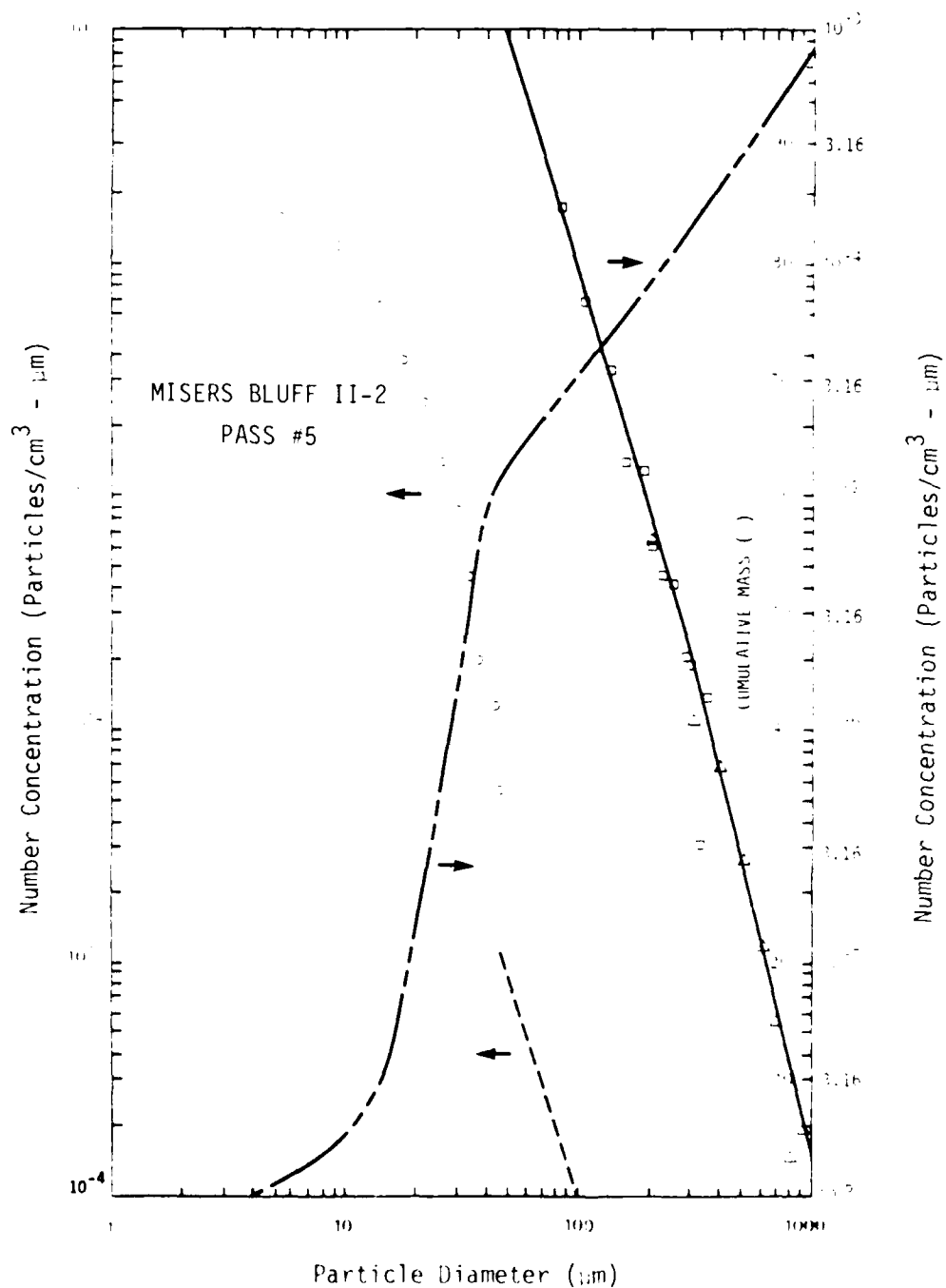


Figure 3.5(a). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 5, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

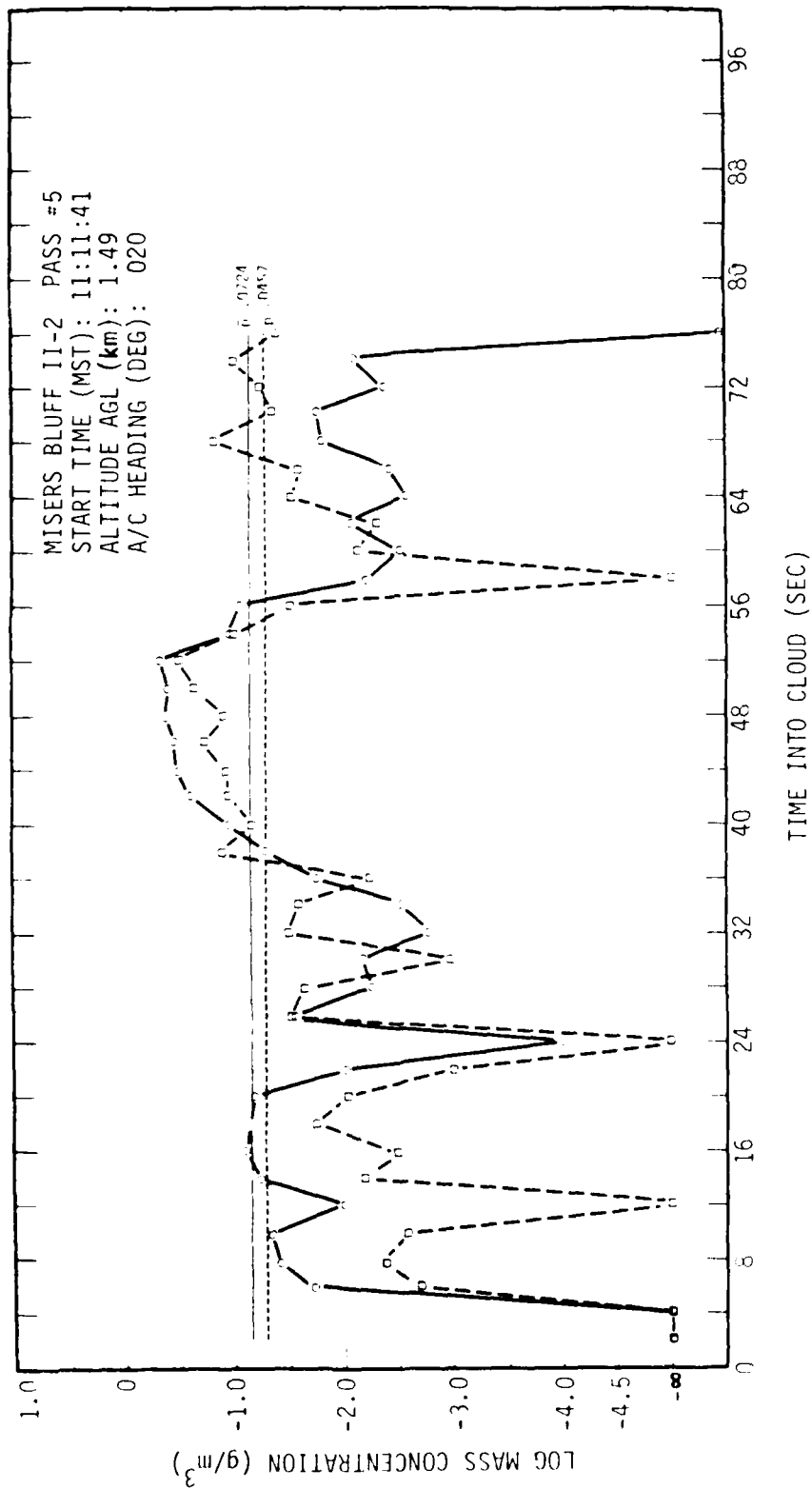


Figure 3.5(b). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 5, Mass Concentration Time History

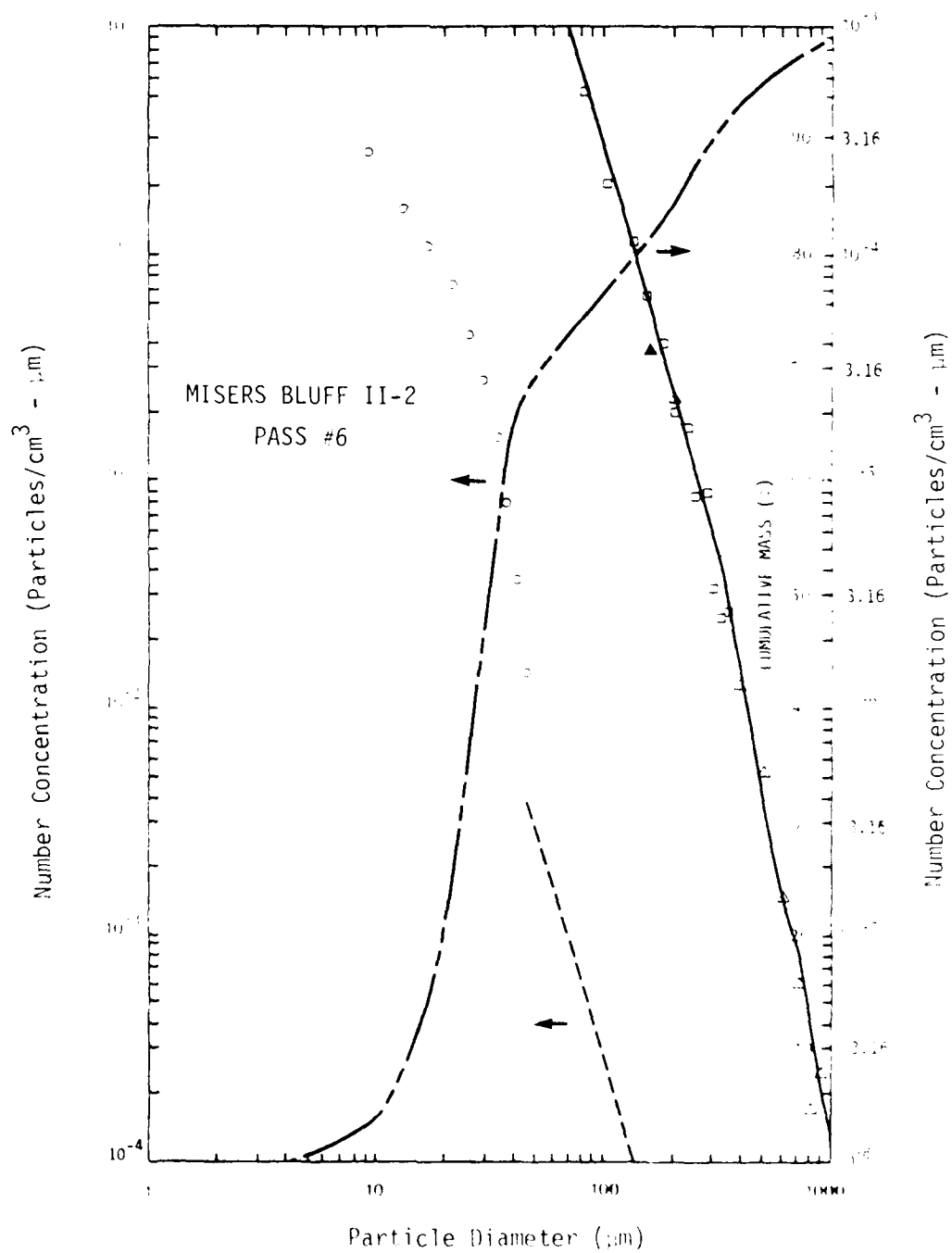


Figure 3.6(a). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 6, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

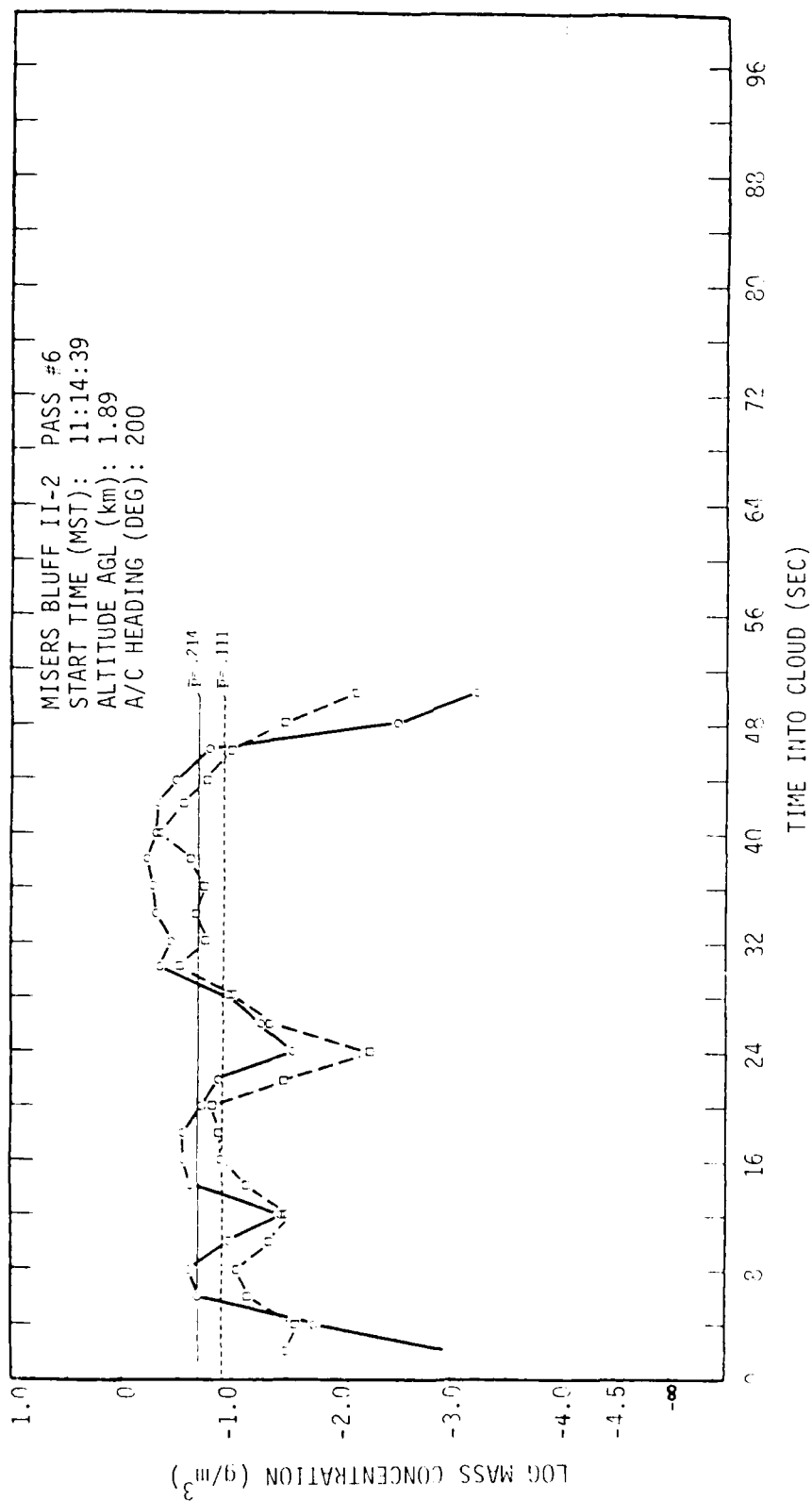


Figure 3.6(b). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 6, Mass Concentration Time History

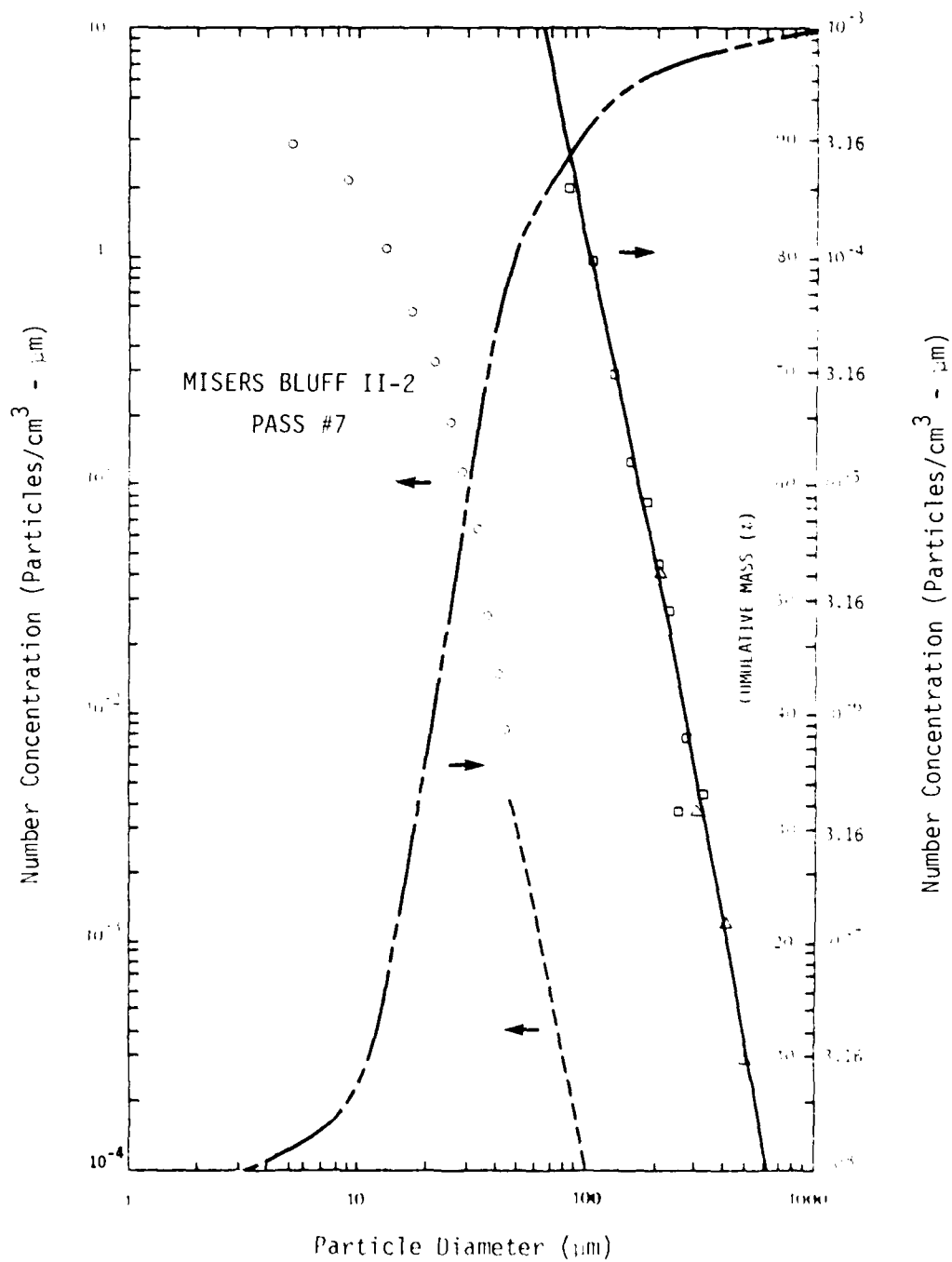


Figure 3.7(a). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 7, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

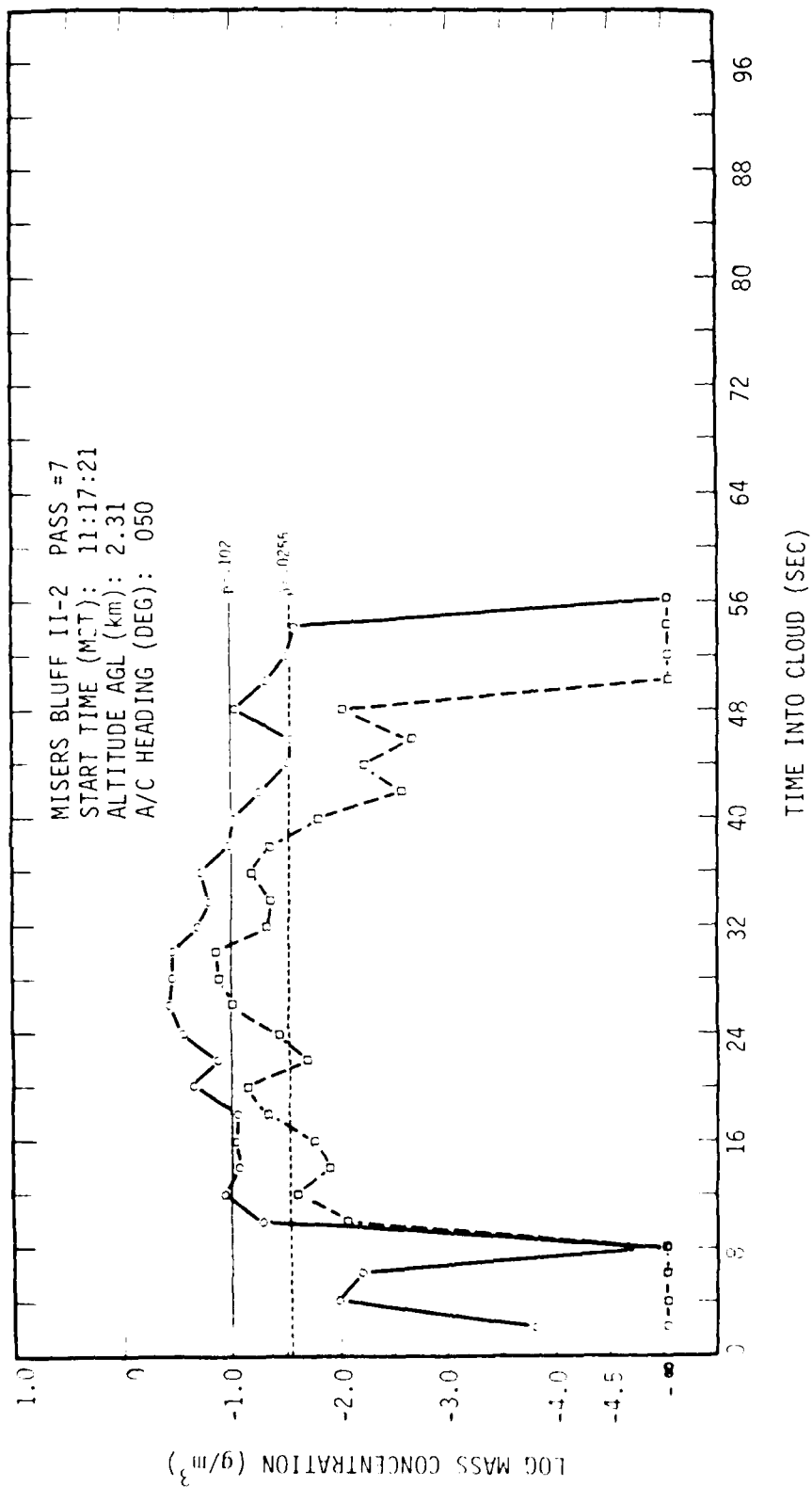


Figure 3.7(b). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 7, Mass Concentration Time History

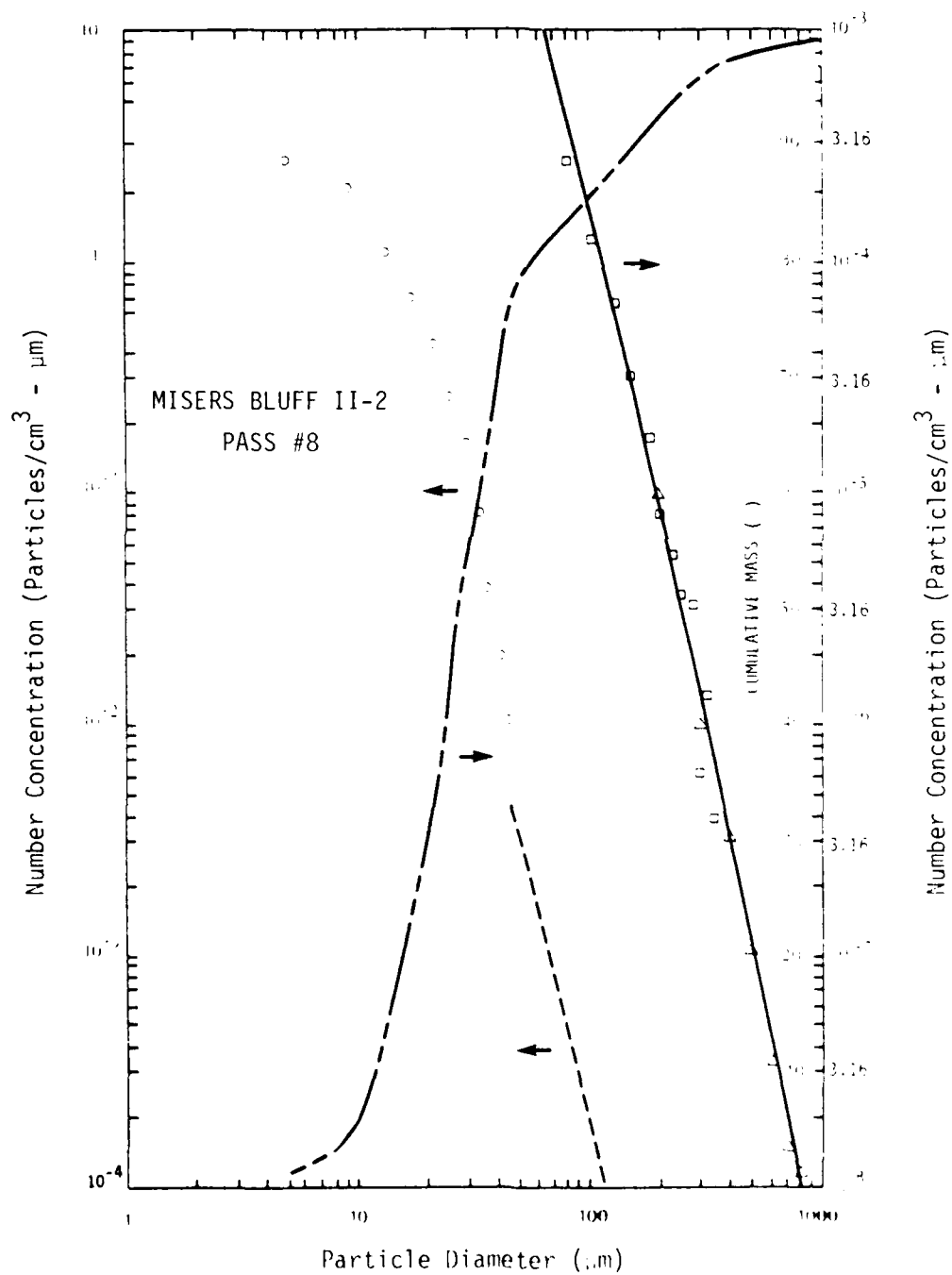


Figure 3.8(a). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 8, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

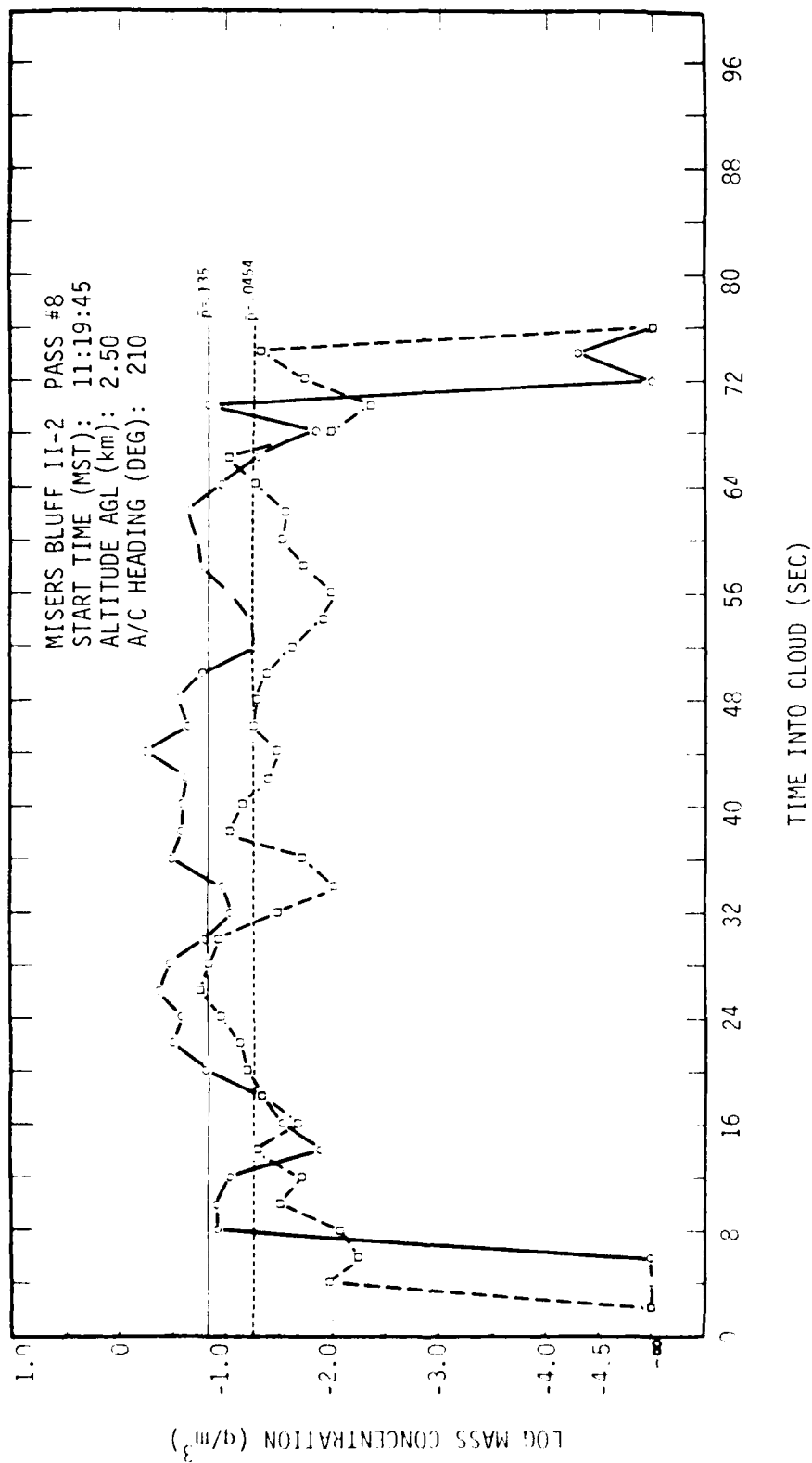


Figure 3.8(b). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 8, Mass Concentration Time History

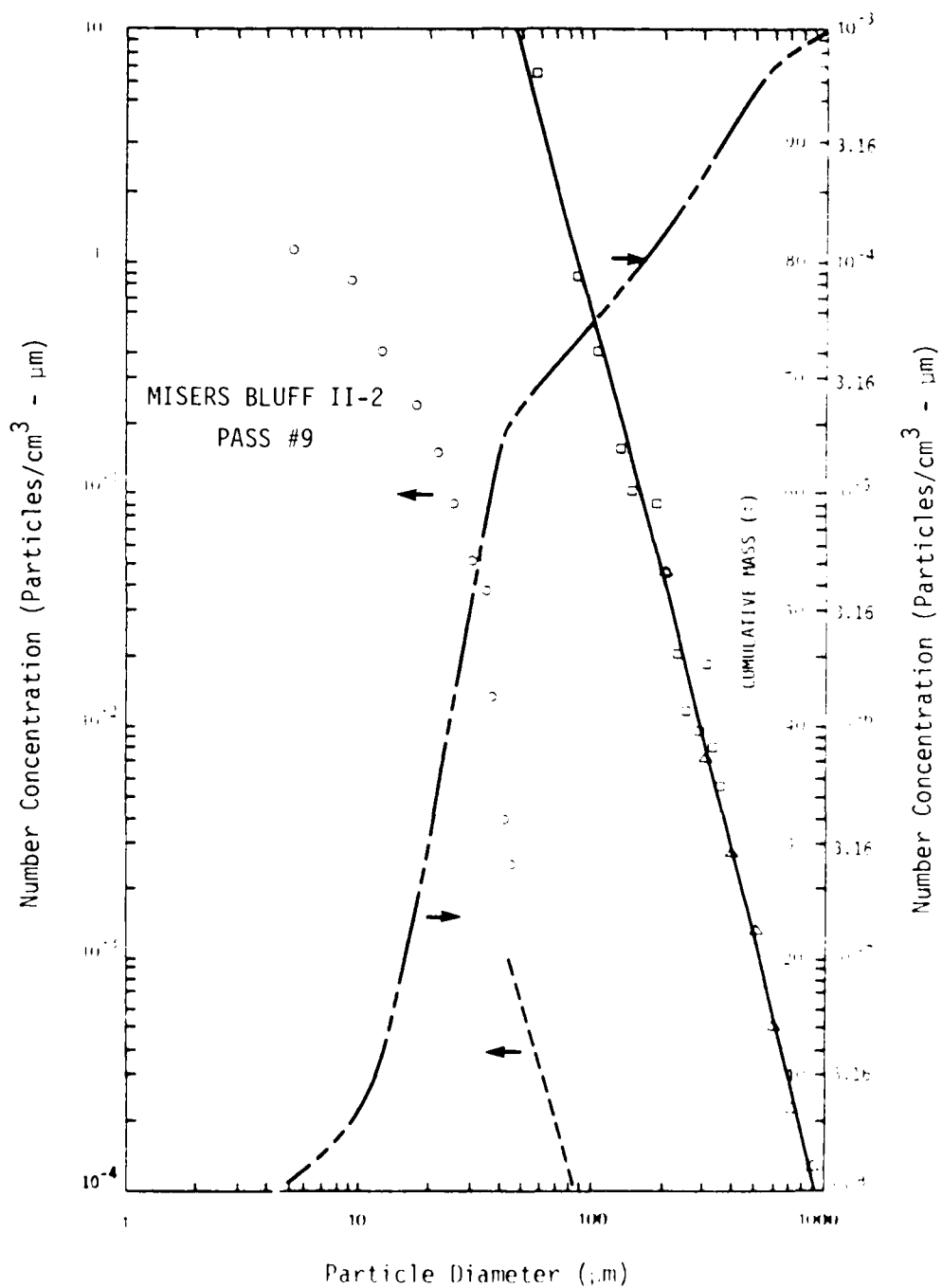


Figure 3.9(a). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 9, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

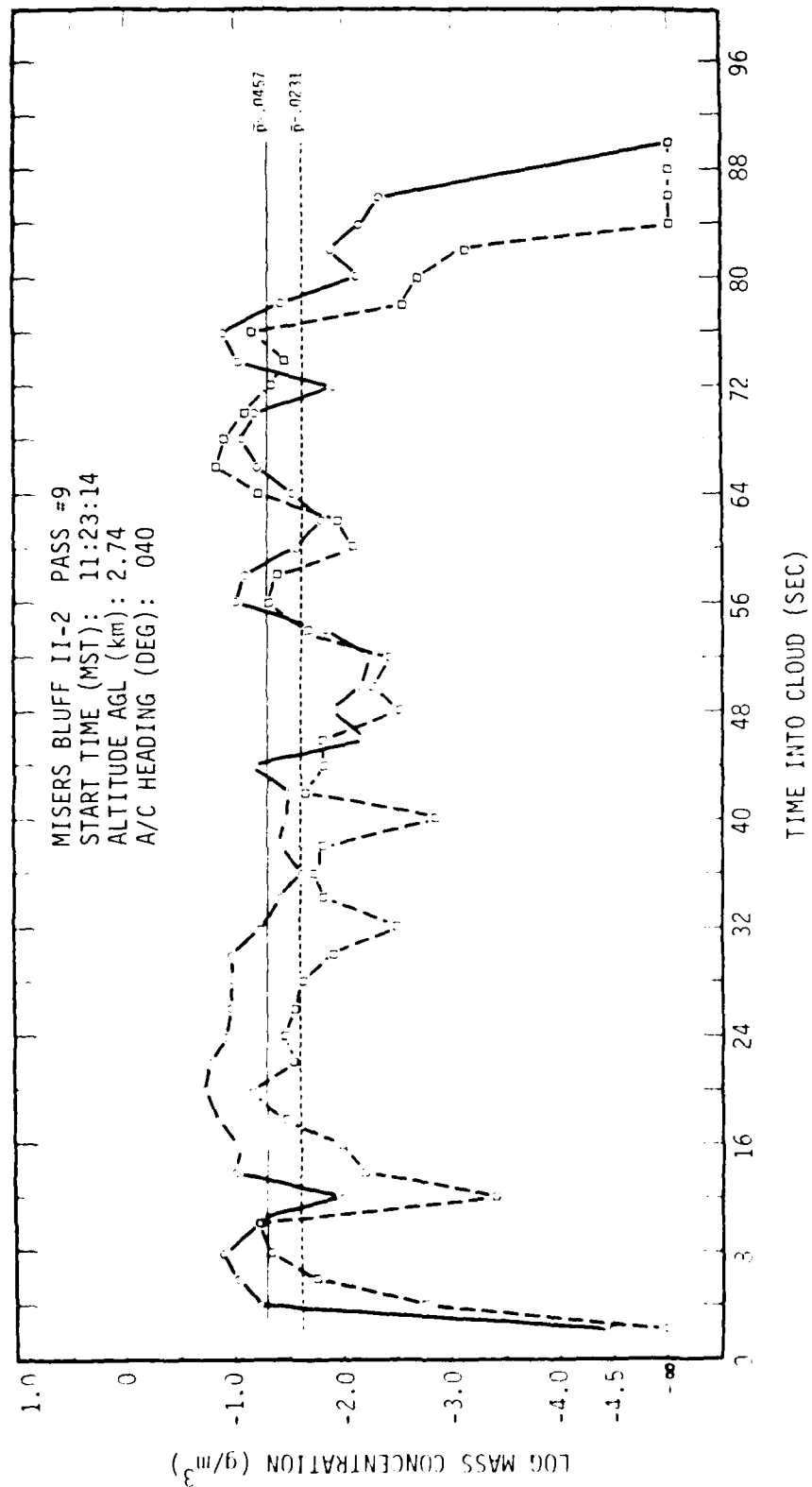


Figure 3.9(b). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 9, Mass Concentration Time History

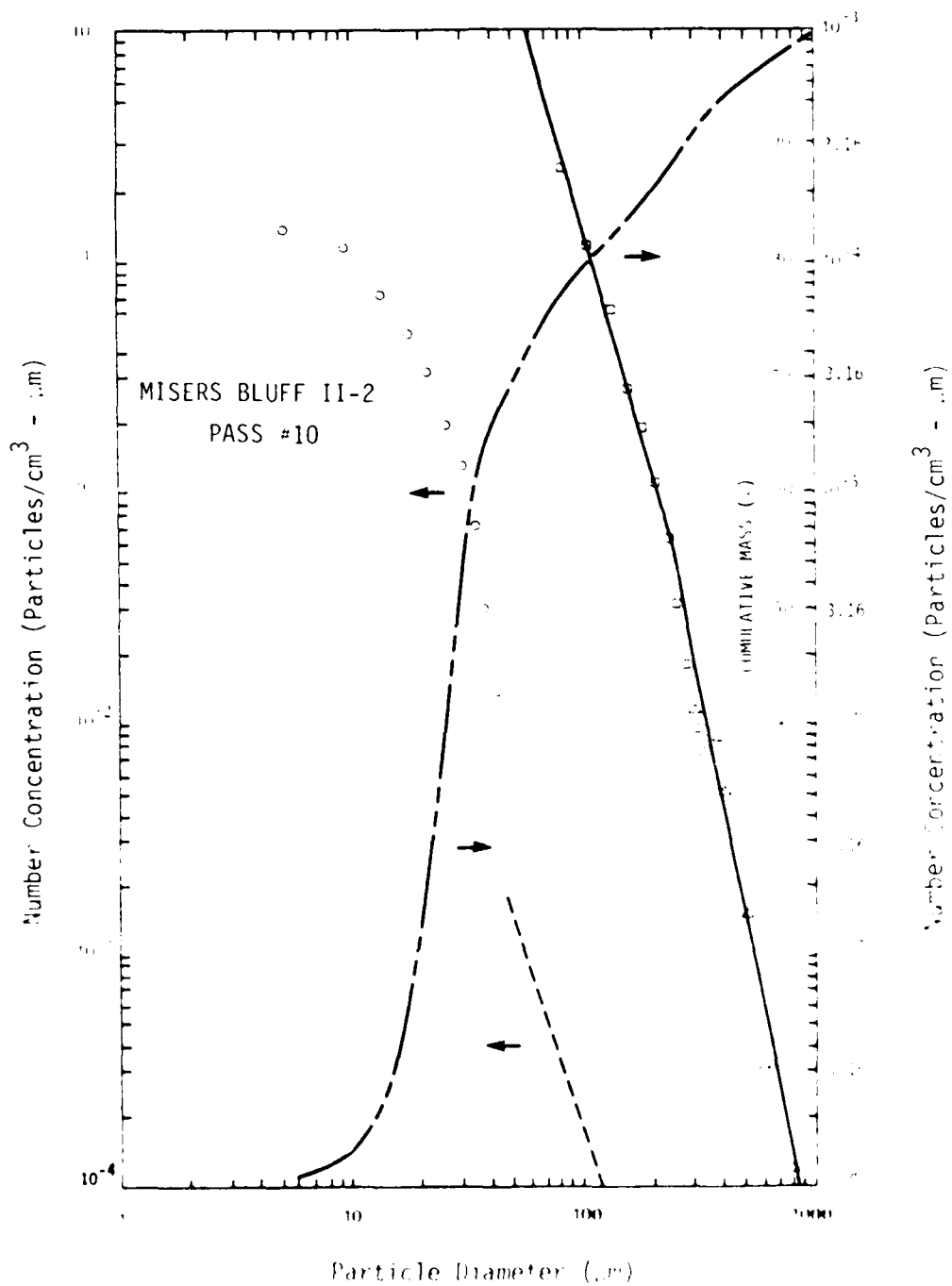


Figure 3.10(a). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 10, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions.

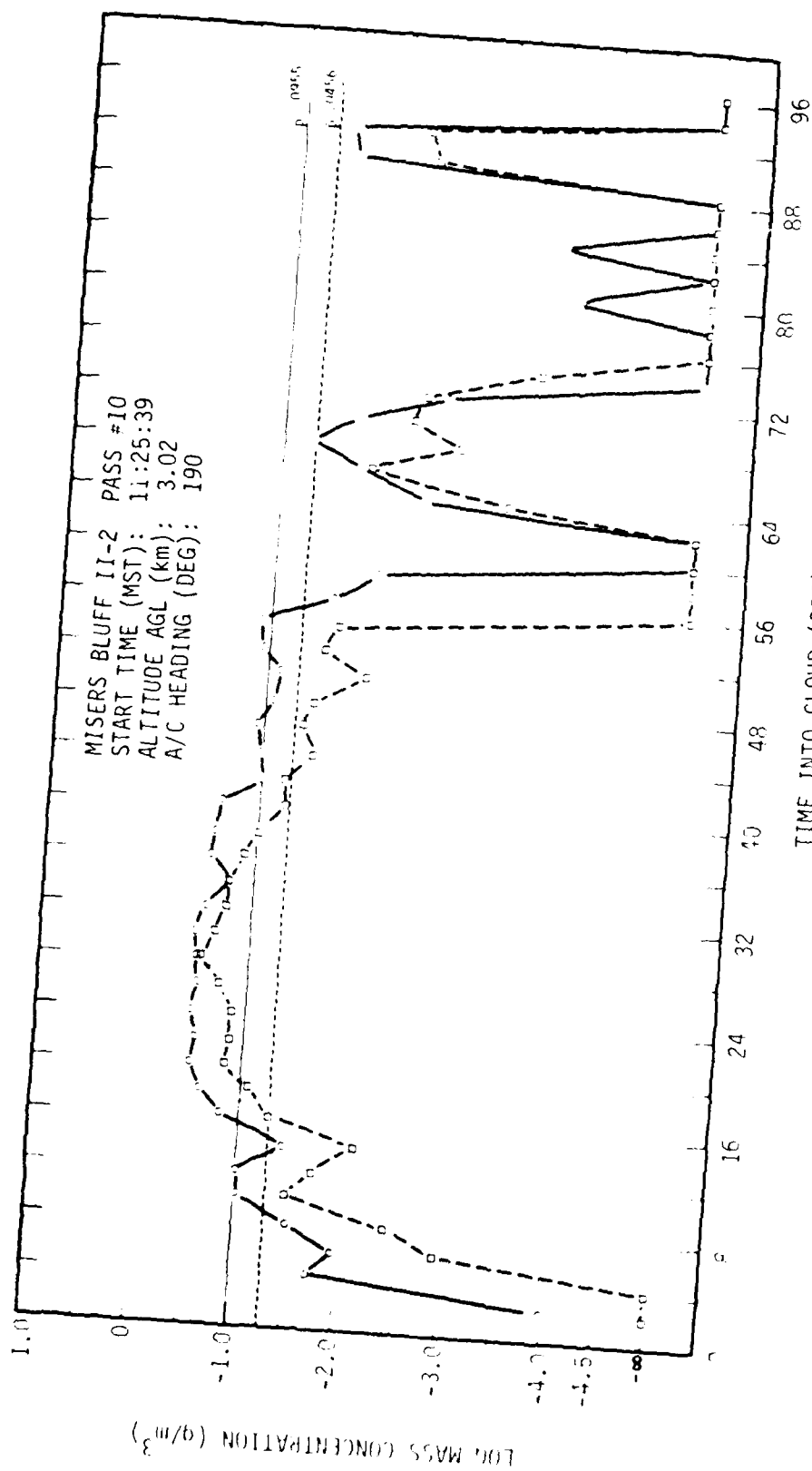


Figure 3.10(b). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 10, Mass Concentration Time History

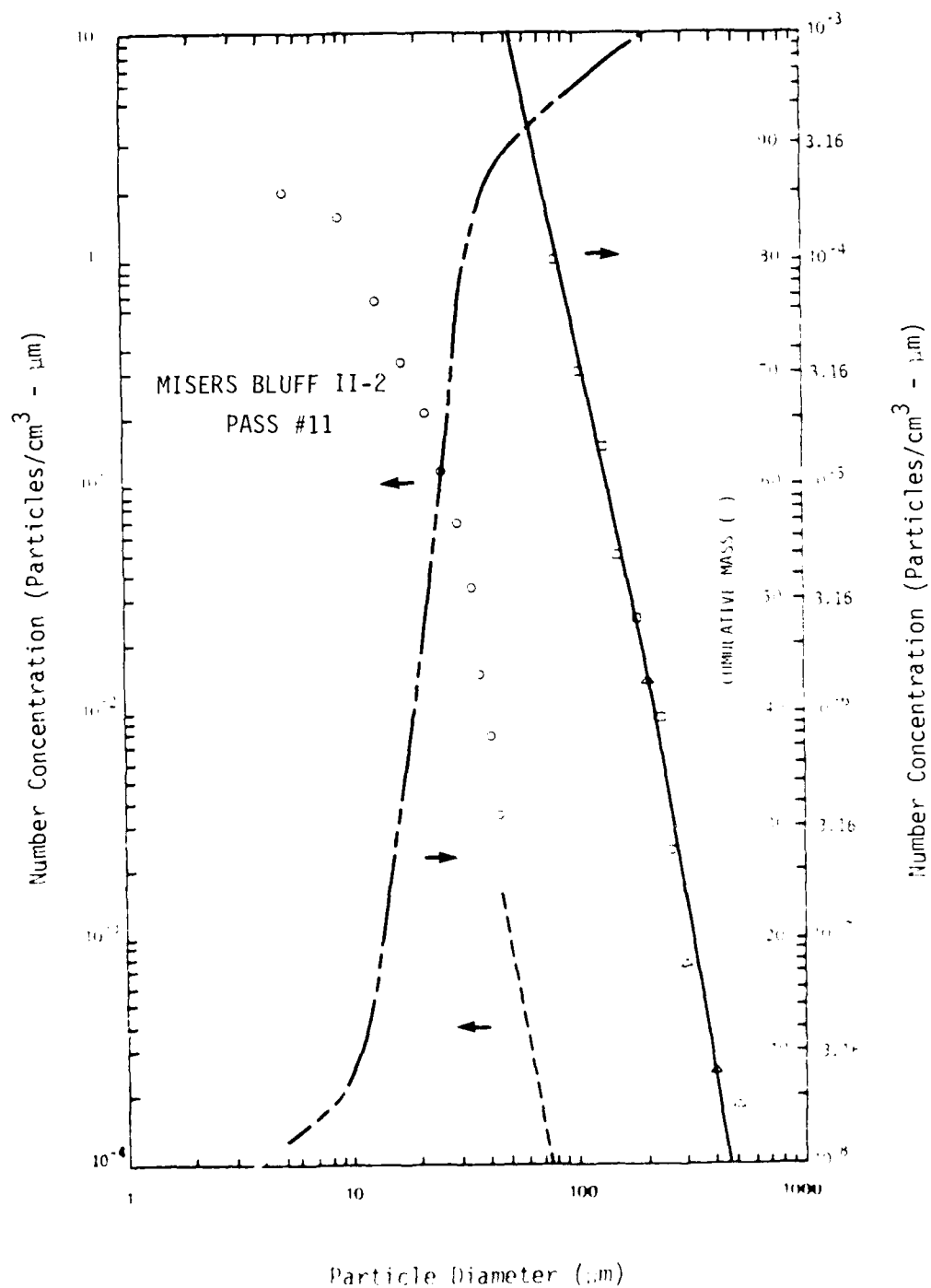


Figure 3.11(a). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 11, Particle Size and Cumulative Mass Distributions

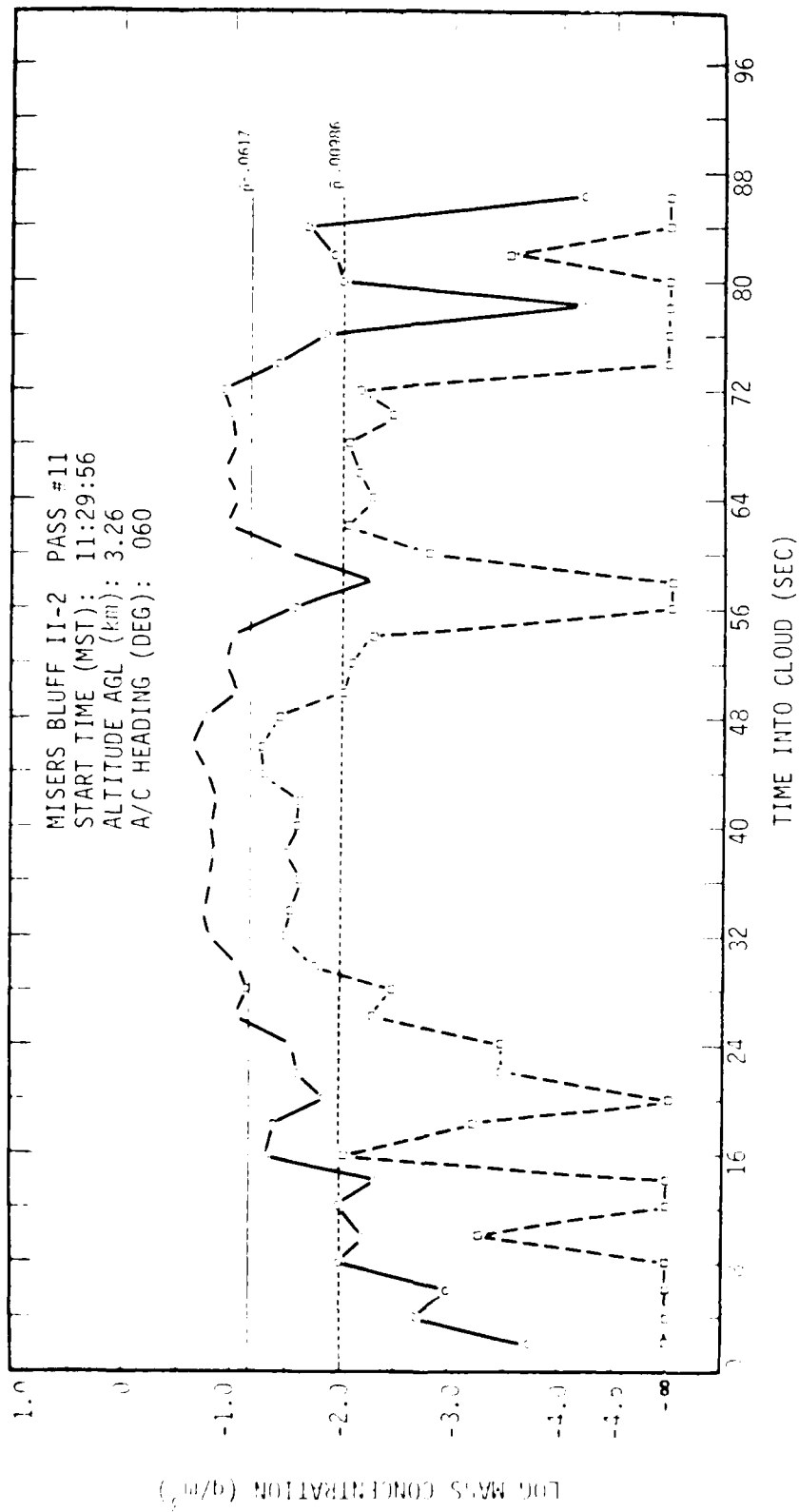


Figure 3.11(b). MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 11, Mass Concentration Time History

3-4 RECONSTRUCTING THE MISERS BLUFF II-2 DUST CLOUD

In a manner identical to that used in the MBII-1 dust cloud reconstructions (see Section 2-4 for methodology and assumptions), the multiple burst dust cloud was reconstructed at ten and twenty minutes after detonation to obtain "snapshots" of the entire cloud at several times for comparison purposes.

3-4.1 The MBII-2 Dust Cloud at Ten Minutes After Detonation

Table 3.2 is the summary of calculated mass values within the T+10 minute dust cloud as a function of altitude. Average mass concentrations have been calculated by summing mass contributions from all sized particles at a given altitude and then dividing by the estimated cloud volume at that altitude. Values of cumulative mass have been tabulated to insure that all cloud mass has been conserved in the reconstruction process.

As in the single burst dust cloud at T+10 minutes, some of the clouds mass (+7 percent) appears above the top of the visible cloud (see Section 2-4.1 for a discussion on the possible explanation for this contradiction between the inferred T+10 minute cloud and the visible cloud). Since this "phenomenon" is common to both dust clouds at T+10 minutes, it is not felt that the mass loading ratios would be significantly affected by it.

In order to smooth out some of the fluctuation in average mass concentrations in the cloud cap, passes 7 and 8 and passes 9 and 10 have been averaged. The calculated averages appear on the right-hand side of Table 3.2. Similarly, pass data from passes 2, 3, and 4 have been averaged in calculating an average mass concentration in the cloud stem.

3-4.2 The MBII-2 Dust Cloud at Twenty Minutes After Detonation

Table 3.3 summarizes the gross features of the multiple burst dust cloud at T+20 minutes. By this time, only 25 percent of the mass lofted appears above the visible cloud top. Further, "late time" fallout, i.e., the mass that is on the ground in Table 3.3,

Table 3.2 MISERS BLUFF II-2 Dust Cloud Reconstructed at Ten Minutes After Detonation

[illegible]

Table 3.3 MISERS BLUFF II-2 Dust Cloud Reconstructed at Twenty Minutes After Detonation

Pass #	Altitude (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total Mass at Altitude	Cumulative Mass g	Volume in Cloud Layer at +20 Minutes in m ³	Average Mass Concentration at +20 Minutes
1	3700	6.21	8.0	10.08	15.06	17.84	20.44	21.96	26.48	30.64	32.60		1.43±8	1.43±8	Above Cloud	2.34±2
2	3500	6.70											8.40±7	2.27±8	3.59±9	
3	3300												5.81±8	8.08±8	5.55±9	1.05±1
4	3100												7.53±9	1.56±9	4.25±9	1.77±1
5	2900												3.19±8	1.88±9	4.25±9	7.51±2
6	2700												6.20±8	2.50±9	3.51±9	1.77±1
7	2500												3.29±8	2.83±9	4.98±9	6.61±2
8	2300												7.23±8	3.55±9	6.70±9	1.08±1
9	2100												6.02±8	4.15±9	6.21±9	9.70±2
10	1900												2.77±8	4.43±9	5.27±9	4.85±2
11	1700												9.04±7	4.52±9	3.76±9	2.41±2
12	1500												2.84±8	4.81±9	1.19±10	2.38±2
13	1300												3.09±8	5.11±9	On Ground	

accounts for ~6 percent of the mass lofted. Recalling that at T+20 minutes, the "late time" fallout from the MBII-1 cloud amounted to only ~2.2 percent of the lofted mass, the 6 percent value for MBII-2 supports the observation that a much greater percentage of the cloud's mass was in the form of particles that could "fall out" of the cloud, i.e., particles $\geq 47 \mu\text{m}$.

3.4.3 Comparisons of the MBII-2 Dust Cloud at T+10 and T+20 Minutes

Figure 3.12(a) shows how particles $\geq 47 \mu\text{m}$ are being redistributed in the MBII-2 dust cloud as a function of altitude and time-after-burst. As in the MBII-1 cloud, the upper cloud layers are being depleted with time with a corresponding mass enhancement in the lower regions of the cloud.

Average mass concentrations within the MBII-2 dust cloud at T+10 and T+20 minutes have been plotted in Figure 3.12(b) as a function of altitude. Total mass aloft at T+20 minutes is nearly the same as that aloft at T+10 minutes (see Tables 3.2 and 3.3), while Figure 3.12(b) shows a factor of 2-3 decrease in average mass concentration with time. (Ten minutes of cloud diffusion resulted in a factor of 1.6 increase in the cloud radius at T+20 minutes; compare this with the 2.6 increase in cloud radius for the highly sheared MBII-1 dust cloud.) Within the same time frame, there was a factor of 7 decrease in the average mass concentration in the MBII-1 dust cloud (Section 2-4.3). This further supports the observation that the single burst dust cloud was strongly affected by significant variations in wind speed and direction aloft (shear) that were not evident in the wind profile obtained during the multiple burst event.

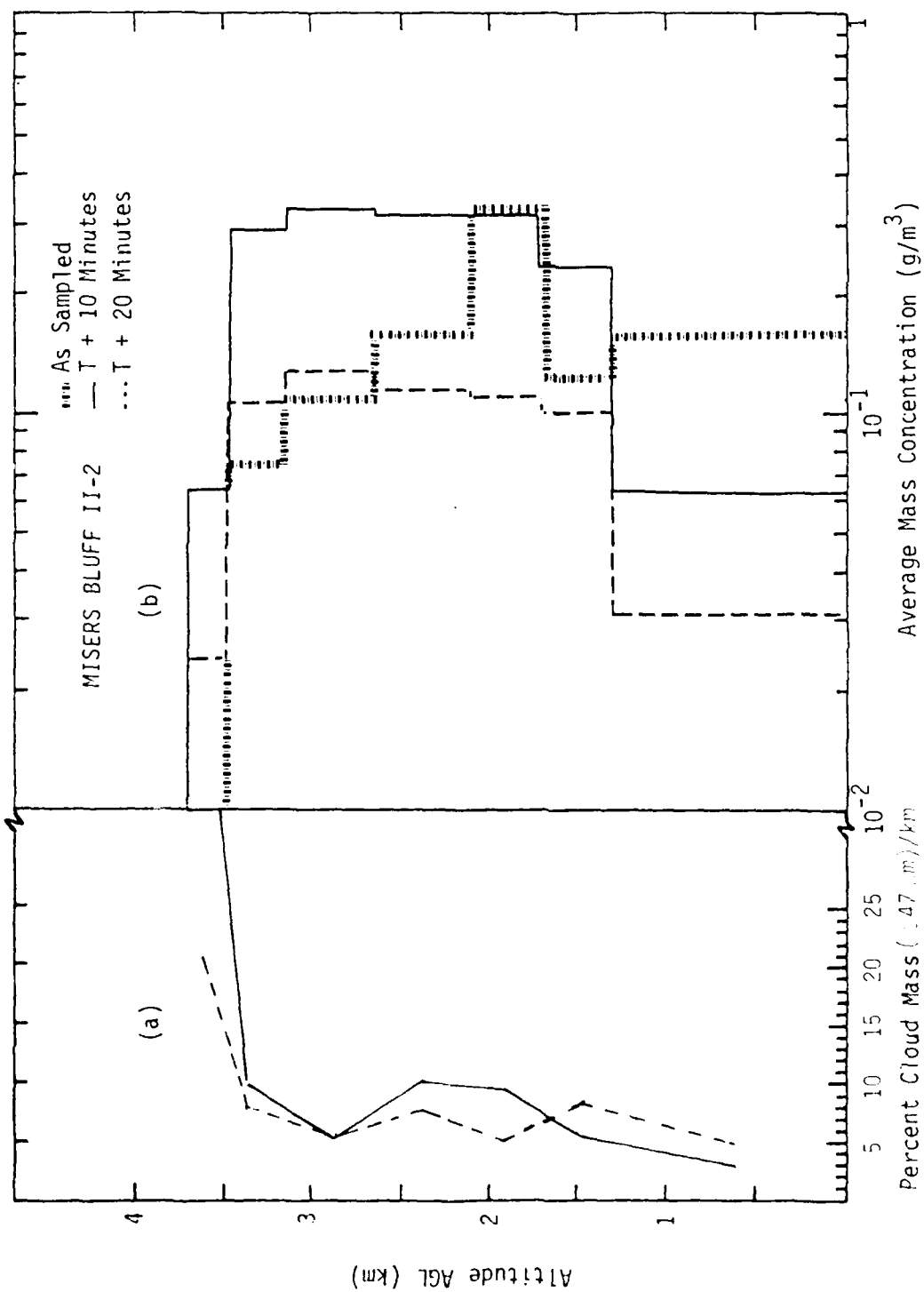


Figure 3.12. MISERS BLUFF II-2: Percent of Cloud Mass $\geq 47 \mu\text{m}$ and Average Mass Concentration As a Function of Altitude and Time After Detonation.

SECTION 4

SINGLE AND MULTIPLE BURST DUST CLOUD COMPARISONS

4-1 INTRODUCTION

In current multiple-burst dust cloud modeling, the total mass aloft at a given time after stabilization is assumed to be a simple addition of the masses calculated for the corresponding single-burst dust clouds. Therefore, if a dust cloud resulting from a single detonation contains X mass, the stabilized dust cloud from N identical detonations will contain NX mass at the same time after detonation.

The stabilized (T+10 minute) clouds for MISERS BLUFF II were loaded almost exclusively by very small particles. These high drag particles will tend to be contained in the visible cloud whose volume is dominated by the cloud cap. To take advantage of this result, only the MBII cloud caps will be compared at similar times after detonation.

4-2 MBII MASS LOADING RATIOS

Because most of the assumptions that were made in calculating total lofted mass (e.g., dust specific gravity, spherical particles, and circular cloud geometry) were the same for both the single and multiple burst dust clouds, multiplicative uncertainties attributable to these assumptions should cancel out, or tend to become less important, when mass loading ratios are calculated. These and other uncertainties are discussed in more detail in Section 5.

From Tables 2.2 and 3.2 (MBII dust clouds at T+10 minutes), calculated values of cumulative mass above the cloud stem show that 0.64×10^6 kg and 4.5×10^6 kg of dust remains aloft in the single and multiple burst cloud caps, respectively, at cloud stabilization. The mass loading ratio between the two dust clouds at this time is approximately 7.1. By twenty minutes after detonation, the single and multiple burst dust clouds contain 0.63×10^6 kg and 4.15×10^6 kg of dust, respectively, yielding a mass loading ratio of 6.6. The downward

trend of the mass loading ratio with time is due to the fact that the mass of the multiple burst cloud is comprised of a greater percentage of particles $\geq 47 \mu\text{m}$ which are "falling out" of the cloud cap. If a similar analysis were to be extended out to times greater than twenty minutes, it would be apparent that the mass loading ratio between the cloud caps asymptotically approaches a value of 6.0, i.e., the ratio of masses in the cloud caps being determined only by particles $\geq 47 \mu\text{m}$. Within the range of measurement uncertainties, these calculated values of mass loading ratio appear to approximate what would be predicted by linear superposition, i.e., six.

Recalling that the T+10 minute dust cloud's mass loading ratio was calculated to be ≈ 7.1 , measurement uncertainties aside, there is some evidence that the 18 percent "enhancement" ($7.1/6$) in mass loading could be real. First, the calculated enhancement in the mass loading ratio is governed by a factor of ≈ 12 increase in mass aloft of particles $\geq 47 \mu\text{m}$ in the MBII-2 dust cloud; a factor of six would have implied linear superposition. While differences in site geology (charges 3 and 4 were detonated over a silty/sandy surface layer approximately 0.5m thick; see Ref. 6) could account for this phenomenon, photographic records of the multiple burst event (Ref. 5) strongly suggest that an enhanced flow field did exist that could be responsible for lofting the large particles in the multiple burst cloud. Hence there was not only a source of large particles present for the MBII-2 dust cloud, but there also appears to be a mechanism present to loft these larger particles not evident in the MBII-1 cloud photography - enhanced flow fields.

Reiterating, the 18 percent increase in mass loading ratio could be attributable to measurement uncertainties, however, there is strong evidence that enhanced flow fields generated by interacting shockwaves may also be a factor.

4-3 MBII CLOUD VOLUME RATIO

In addition to predicting a six-fold increase in mass aloft at cloud stabilization, linear superposition implies that dust mass concentrations (g/m^3) are additive in regions where the dust clouds overlap. For instance, if six detonations occurred simultaneously at the same location, linear superposition would predict a multiple burst dust cloud that had the same dimensions as a single burst dust cloud but would contain six times the mass. This would imply that the average mass concentration within the stabilized multiple burst dust cloud would be six times that found in the single burst cloud at the same time-after-burst.

Figure 4.1 shows how some measured dimensions of the MBII multiple burst dust cloud (dashed lines) compare with those cloud dimensions that would be predicted by linearly superimposing six of the MBII single burst clouds (solid lines) at ten minutes after detonation. Figure 4.1(a) depicts the vertical cross-section of the measured and predicted multiple burst dust clouds while Figure 4.1(b) is an overhead (planar) view of the two dust clouds. The hexagonal array of dots in Figure 4.1(b) is the multiple burst charge configuration and has been drawn to scale (200 meter centerline diameter).

One immediate observation is that the measured volume of the multiple burst cloud is significantly greater than would be predicted by linear superposition. Calculations based on cloud diameter and thicknesses at T+10 minutes (Tables 2.2 and 3.2) reveal that the measured multiple burst cloud volume is 2.7 times that predicted by superimposing six of the single burst clouds. Assuming that the predicted multiple burst cloud contains 3.3×10^6 kg of dust (six times the mass in the single burst cloud), linear superposition would predict an average mass concentration in the multiple burst dust cloud of 0.67 g/m^3 . The average mass concentration in the multiple burst dust cloud was measured as only 0.1 g/m^3 (see Table 3.2).

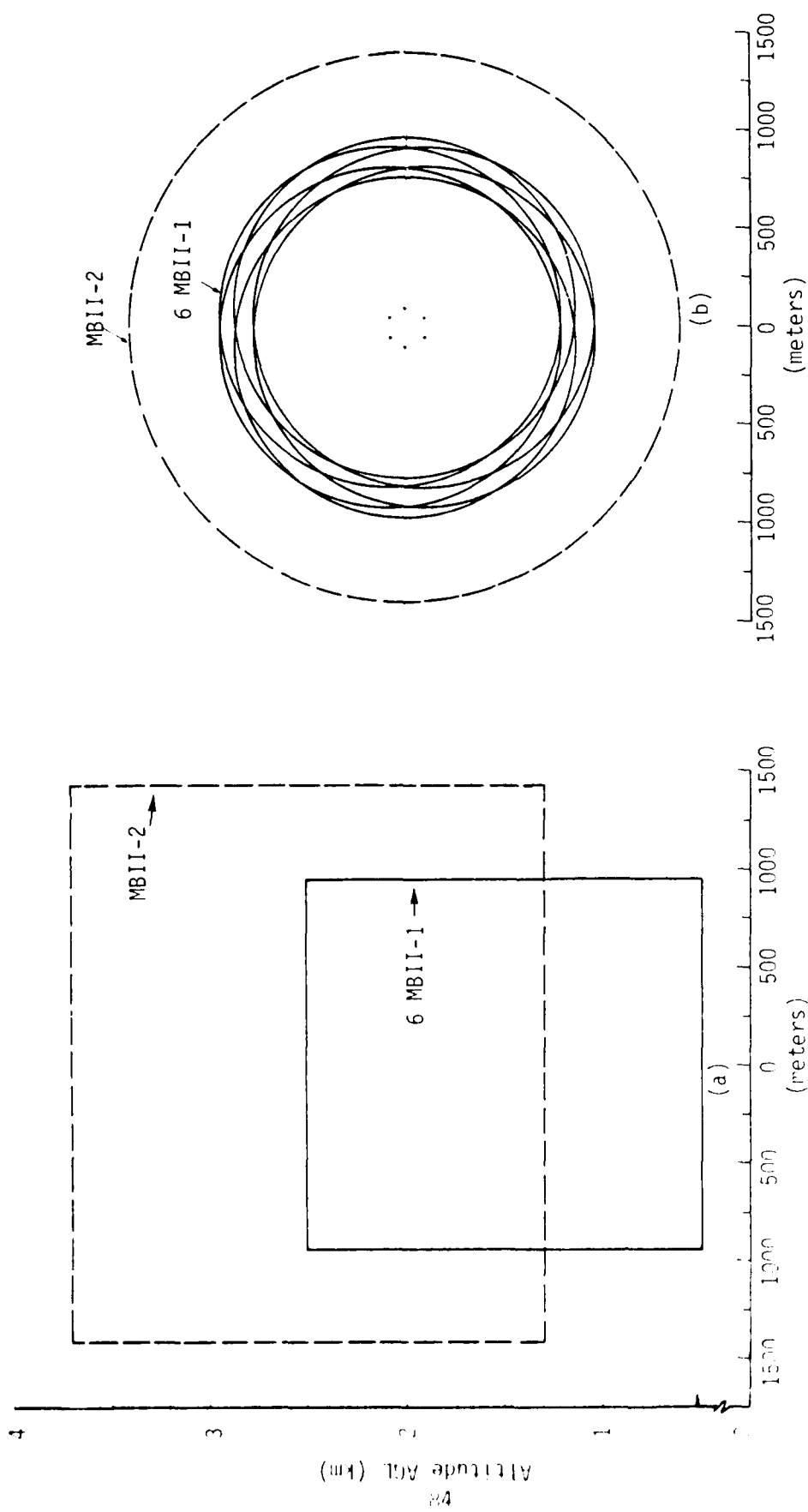


Figure 4.1. Vertical Cross Sections (a) and Overhead Planar Views (b) of the Measured and Predicted MBII Multiple Burst Dust Cloud at Ten Minutes After Detonation

Another interesting parameter to calculate is the total mass that would probably be encountered by a missile ascending (or descending) vertically through the stabilized dust clouds, i.e., $\int \rho dh$. Assuming that a cross sectional area of 1 m^2 is being swept by the "missile", calculations show that linear superposition would predict a value of integrated mass in the six MBII single burst clouds to be approximately twice that calculated for the MBII multiple burst dust cloud (1340 g versus ~720 g). It appears then that linear superposition of dust clouds, formed from closely spaced multiple detonations, tends to overestimate the dust environment (g/m^3). Further, this overestimate in mass concentration is due mainly to a corresponding underestimate in the multi-burst cloud volume predicted by linear superposition. However, if the number of burst in a given attack scenario is very large and closely spaced, and they encompass a relatively large area (unlike MBII-2), the central clouds will be radially confined and mass concentrations within this area would not drop off as sharply as indicated by MBII-2 (approximately a factor of 2). This would represent a "worst case" situation and linear superposition would probably yield very good results.

In addition to the apparent weaknesses of linear superposition in describing the multiple burst environments that have already been mentioned in this section, Figure 4.1(a) reveals another potential problem area -- that of inadequately describing the altitude and thickness of the multiple burst dust cloud. This aspect has also been raised by unpublished hydrocode (HULL) calculations. The primary cause is an energy superposition, i.e., six times the energy went into only 3 times the volume; the excess energy density was probably used primarily in raising the multiple burst cloud to a higher altitude. It is not felt that the slight differences in atmospheric temperature lapse rates existing at the time of each detonation contributed to this difference in cloud altitudes -- in fact, the air was more stable during the multiple burst test.

SECTION 5

UNCERTAINTIES IN THE MBII DUST CLOUD MASS CALCULATIONS

5-1 INTRODUCTION

The need to discuss uncertainties became particularly obvious when it is realized that the calculated values of total lofted mass during each of the two events in the MISERS BLUFF II program, exceeded a nuclear cloud "hydrodynamic limit" prediction. This "limit" is based on hydrocode flow field calculations (SHELL) which, for parametric nuclear dust cloud simulations, limits the total lofted mass to approximately one ton of dust per ton of nuclear yield. Due to the way net energy output is partitioned in nuclear devices (i.e., much of the energy being expended in the form of radiant energy), it is common practice to equate 1 ton of TNT yield to 2 tons of nuclear yield for blast simulations. The hydrodynamic limit for high explosive (HE) detonations is, therefore (for an exactly analogous flow field), two tons of dust per ton of TNT yield.

In the MBII single burst detonation (100 tons TNT equivalent), the total lofted mass was calculated to be 7.9×10^5 kg (Section 2-1) or 8.8 tons of dust per ton of yield. Similarly, total lofted mass in the multiple burst event (600 tons TNT equivalent) was calculated to be 5.1×10^6 kg (Section 3-1) or 9.4 tons of dust per ton of yield -- clearly much more than "allowed" by the HE hydrodynamic limit. The purpose of this section is to discuss some of the assumptions that were made in calculating these values of MBII lofted mass and assess their effect on the calculations. Further, the validity of using the nuclear hydrodynamic limit for limiting dust lofted in HE detonations is discussed in Section 5-3.

5-2 SOURCES FOR UNCERTAINTIES

5-2.1 In-Situ Sampling Profiles

The airborne dust cloud sampling missions were flight planned to sample both clouds from below the base to cloud top with even increasing sampling pass altitudes. When possible, sampling passes were made in

generally up-wind/down-wind directions so that the aircraft traversed regions of subvisible fallout from higher altitudes for sheared clouds. The main purpose for having identical flight plans for both sampling missions was to insure a common data base for subsequent dust cloud reconstruction efforts and mass loading comparisons. The major drawback in the flight plans was that by sampling upwind/downwind, the largest "dimension" of the dust clouds was sampled at each pass altitude.

One of the assumptions made in the mass calculations was that the dust cloud was circular at each sampling altitude and the sampling pass length was the diameter of this circle. Clearly this assumption could lead to overestimating the mass at altitude, especially if the clouds had become elliptical due to wind induced shear and diffusion. Since all of the sampling passes were not made upwind/downwind (Ref. 2), a significant effort was expended in analyzing the sampling path length data and recomputing the cloud volume at each altitude assuming the cloud cross section was elliptical rather than circular. This effort resulted in decreasing the total mass lofted in the single and multiple burst clouds by 21 percent and 17 percent, respectively. To be conservative, let 25 percent be an upper limit for the mass overestimate due to assumptions concerning cloud geometry.

Another aspect of the in-situ sampling profiles, which could lead to significant errors in estimating the total mass lofted, is the time after detonation that initial penetrations of the clouds were made. For reasons pertaining to crew safety (other flight operations on going), in-situ sampling began much earlier in the single burst cloud, when mass concentrations were very high, than was possible in the multiple burst cloud. Hence, by the approach taken in sections 2-1 and 3-1, mass lofted in the multiple burst cloud would be underestimated due to early system fallout.

5-2.2 Dust Particle Shape and Specific Gravity

Throughout the entire comparative analysis, the dust particles have been assumed to be spherical in shape and have a specific density of 2.3 g/cm^3 . Significant overestimates in calculated values of lofted mass could be incurred if the dust particles were, in fact, a totally different shape. Since most of the mass lofted is attributable to particles $>47 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ in diameter (see Figure 4.1), this discussion will focus on particles in that range of the size spectrum.

At DNA's request for a secondary mission, the Air Force Technical Applications Center (AFTAC) flew three sampling passes through the top of the MBII multiple burst dust cloud between fifteen and twenty minutes after detonation. During each sampling pass, AFTAC obtained filter paper samples containing dust from the cloud and one-half of each filter was subsequently forwarded to SAI for analysis. The particular analysis performed on the samples was called a Suspended Particulate Evaluation and Classification (SPEC) (it was accomplished by Materials Consultants & Laboratories, Inc. of Monroeville, PA). The output from the SPEC analysis is a detailed description of particle size, shape, and chemistry (elements) for the approximately 1000 particles in each sample analyzed. With respect to the particle shape of dust particles $>47 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$, the analysis revealed a most probable width-to-length ratio of 0.58, i.e., a length-to-width ratio (r) of 1.7. (Mean 0.56 and standard deviation 0.17.) Assuming the "real" shape of the particles were circular discs (see Appendix D) with an aspect ratio (r) of 1.7, mass calculations that were made assuming particle sphericity would overestimate the mass lofted by 15 percent ($4r/6$).

The AFTAC filter samples also provided SAI with a totally independent mass measurement from the MBII-2 dust cloud. By knowing the average weight of the filter papers prior to cloud penetration, the actual weight of dust acquired during each sampling pass could be estimated; dividing this value by the volume of air sampled during each pass (approximately 20-seconds of flight) yield

the pass averaged mass concentration. AFTAC furnished SAI with their best estimate of the filter paper tare weights and individual pass sample volumes. The "dirty" filter papers were weighed by SAI and mass concentrations were calculated for each sampling pass. Table 5.1 is a tabulation of this data.

Table 5.1 MBII-2 Dust Cloud Mass Concentrations Inferred From AFTAC Filter Paper Samples

Pass No.	Start Time (MST)	Altitude MSL (m)	Mass Concentration (g/m^3)
1	13:14:57	3540	.094 $\pm$.02
2	13:17:16	3410	*
3	13:20:10	3350	.11 $\pm$.04

*The dust contribution to the filter paper weight was not discernable using the best estimated tare weight. Filter paper appeared much "cleaner" than the others; probably penetrated patchy portions of the cloud cap.

With the exception of sampling pass 2, the AFTAC data indicates an average dust concentration within the top of the MBII-2 dust cloud of approximately 0.1 g/m^3 at 15-20 minutes after detonation. Comparing this number with that calculated for the same altitude layer (3140-3480m) in the reconstructed MBII-2 dust cloud (Table 3.3 or Figure 3.12), we see excellent agreement.

The SPEC analysis of particle sizes $< 4.7 \mu\text{m}$ from the AFTAC filters also revealed that 30 percent of the total sample mass was contributed by particles $< 15 \mu\text{m}$. This is in very good agreement with the spectral data obtained by PMS.

Again it is encouraging to find such good agreement in the results obtained from two totally independent data bases. Based on the SPEC mass analysis and the calculated values of mass concentration from the AFTAC filter papers, it is felt that the assumptions made concerning the dust particles specific gravity being 2.3 was a reasonable one and did not lead to overestimating the total mass lofted.

5.3 VALIDITY OF THE NUCLEAR HYDRODYNAMIC LIMIT FOR HE TESTS

Based on the foregoing discussion concerning possible sources of uncertainties in the MBII dust cloud mass calculations, it seems one could justify an approximate* 40 percent reduction in the calculated values of lofted mass for each event. This reduction would result in a lofting ability of 5.3 and 5.6 tons of dust per ton of TNT yield for the single and multiple burst event, respectively - still much greater than the 2 tons "permitted" by the HE hydrodynamic limit.

Exceeding the hydrodynamic limit is not unique to the MBII tests. For HE/ANFO event DICE THROW (500 tons TNT equivalent), it has been estimated that 6.8 tons of dust were lofted (above the initial fireball top) per ton of TNT yield (Ref 4), hence, the nuclear hydrodynamic limit may not be applicable to HE/ANFO dust clouds. One possible reason for this is that the dust loading mechanisms for nuclear and HE fireballs are very different. Nuclear fireballs are loaded with dust preferentially near the center line of the fireball flow field - in fact the parametric SHELL calculations commenced with all mass being initially placed in the inner one-eighth† of the hemispherical fireball volume (surface burst). At this location initially, much of the mass would be lost immediately due to the base surge tendency along the centerline and would not be "available" for subsequent lofting. An HE fireball (ANFO-capped cylinder charge), however, is loaded by ejecta preferentially outside the center of the fireball. Being loaded in this region, the loss of mass along the stagnant center axis, as predicted by the parametric SHELL calculations, does not occur and more mass is "available" to be lofted. (Recall that for surface bursts, buoyant flow is initiated at the outside of the fireball.)

In summary, it is not felt that exceeding the hydrodynamic limit in HE dust clouds is contradictory to any limitation value.

* $(1-0.4) = (1-0.4) = 0.6 = (1-0.4)$

†One-half to one-third of the fireball radius.

predicted by SHELL calculations for a nuclear dust cloud. While the buoyant energy is comparable, the hydrodynamic flow fields of both the ejecta and the fireball are very different for nuclear and HE/ANFO bursts.

SECTION 6

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An indepth analysis of the data obtained during Phase 1 of the MISERS BLUFF II Cloud Sampling Program indicates that the MBII multiple burst dust cloud could not be completely modeled by linearly superimposing six of the MBII single burst clouds. As might be expected, the major weakness in the linear superposition modeling approach is its inability to treat the effects of the hydrodynamic and thermodynamic interactions occurring between the shock fronts/fireballs of a limited number of closely spaced, simultaneous detonations.

As a result of this weakness, several conclusions can be made based on the analysis performed in this report for the MBII dust clouds:

- Linearly superimposing six of the MBII single burst dust clouds at T+10 minutes resulted in overestimating the vertically integrated dust mass aloft ($\int \rho dh$) by a factor of ~ 2 over the measured, multiburst dust environment. This result is due mainly to the inability of linear superposition to accurately predict the volume of the dust cloud formed from a few closely spaced, interacting detonations.
- While overestimating the magnitude of the multiburst dust environment (mass concentrations), linear superposition appears to underestimate the areal extent of the actual environment that is produced in a closely spaced, multiburst situation. Again, this conclusion is a result of linear superposition not treating thermal energy dissipation and, hence, incorrectly predicting multiburst cloud volumes.
- Within the range of measurement uncertainties, linear superposition may predict reasonable values of mass aloft, i.e., $\frac{1}{N}$, from N identical simultaneous detonations that each loft $\frac{1}{N}$ mass. However, the fact that a "seventh" detonation

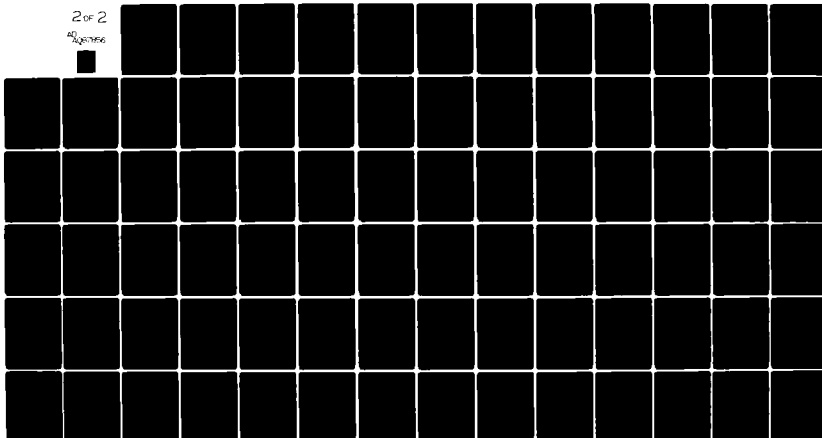
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central plume of dust was evident in the MBII-2 cloud photography, first visible approximately 20 seconds after detonation, provides strong evidence that the measured $\sim 7X$ increase in mass aloft in the multiple burst cloud may be very real.

Based on the above conclusions concerning the validity of utilizing linear superposition in defining dust clouds from a few closely spaced, multiple burst detonations, the following recommendations are made:

- Cloud volume calculations were, for the most part, derived from aircraft sampling pass lengths at or very near the times of dust cloud reconstructions (T+10 and T+20 minutes). More accurate values could be obtained by a detailed analysis of all the MBII dust cloud photography as taken from several azimuths. Because cloud volume calculations were instrumental in arriving at several of the conclusions, it is recommended that all photographic documentation (TIC and SRI) of the MBII dust clouds at T+10 minutes be analyzed to derive more accurate values of cloud volume.
- Some future analytical effort should be expended to understand how interacting fireballs dissipate their buoyant energy as they rise in the atmosphere. This information is needed to accurately predict dust cloud volumes and, hence, mass concentrations within any dust cloud generated by closely spaced, simultaneous detonations where linear superposition of cloud volume is not valid. The buoyant energy partitioning (for a suddenly released volume of buoyant fluid) is very important because only 5/14 "of the work done by buoyancy appears as kinetic energy of mean motion, ...; the balance (9/14) must go into turbulence and is eventually dissipated" (Ref. 7). Flow field interference could significantly decrease the kinetic part of

the buoyant energy and allow the turbulent portion to dominate; this perturbation in energy partitioning could cause the strongest flows to take the form of large eddies as evidenced in the MBII-2 dust cloud movies. This would suggest that multiple burst cloud volumes may be determined by turbulent flow as opposed to the strong vortical flow in single burst dust clouds.

- The possible ~18 percent enhancement in the MBII dust cloud mass loading ratio may be due entirely to the uniqueness of the hexagonal charge configuration and the simultaneity of the detonations; i.e., this particular configuration may represent the "ideal" one for enhanced flow fields and mass lofting ability. For these reasons, any inferred mass loading enhancement would not have broad applicability in "real life" attack scenarios.

SECTION 7
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APPENDIX A

FALLOUT DATA ANALYSIS

A-1 INTRODUCTION

The procedures and preliminary results of the MBII fallout experiments fielded by SAI have been described in reference 1. Because of anomalously high wind, the fallout experiments were not totally successful in that fallout data was not obtained from the single burst cloud, hence, early time mass deposition and particle size distribution comparisons of single and multiple burst fallout data could not be accomplished. Analysis of the fallout from the multiple burst cloud has yielded meaningful results concerning the source of the early time fallout. Further, since some fallout samples were obtained from regions of the cloud where airborne sampling was accomplished, a more meaningful qualitative interpretation of the in-situ spectral data was possible (since fallout data is a time integrated sample, direct quantitative comparisons could not be made with the in-situ sampling data).

A-2 EXPERIMENT RESULTS

Fallout experiments were fielded for both events in the MISERS BLUFF II test series. Due to unfavorable and anomalous wind conditions existing in the vicinity of the test bed for the single burst detonation (23 June 1978), no fallout samples were acquired in the 56 fallout trays fielded for that particular test. During late August 1978, approximately 70 fallout trays were set out for the fallout experiment fielded for the multiple burst test. Figure A.1 is a topographical map of the immediate area surrounding ground zero and depicts the locations of the fallout trays fielded for this event. Favorable wind conditions on test day made it possible to obtain 18 dust particle samples from the multiple burst dust cloud; mostly to the north and north-northwest of GZ. The locations of the samples are shown in Figure A.2. Each unit on the grid equals 500 feet and the grid center (0, 0) is the single burst GZ. The solid squares (13) identify those fallout trays which contained measurable fallout while the empty squares depict areas of no recorded fallout. The squares

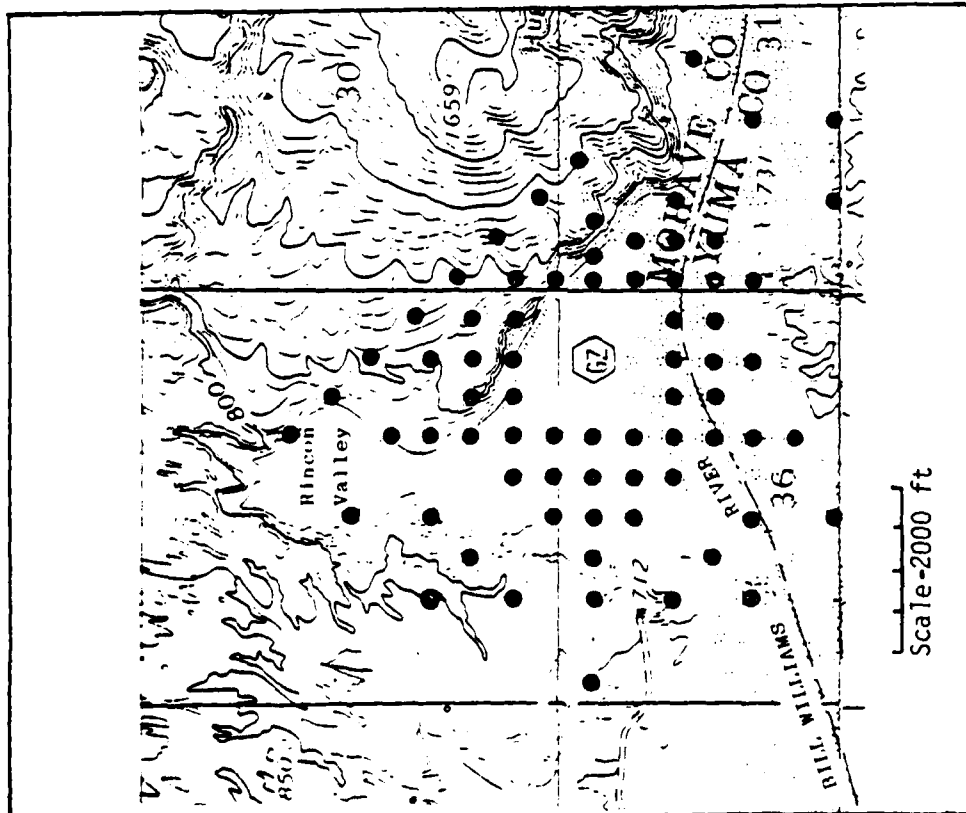


Figure A.1. Fallout Tray Locations for MISERS BLUFF II-2 Multiple Burst Event

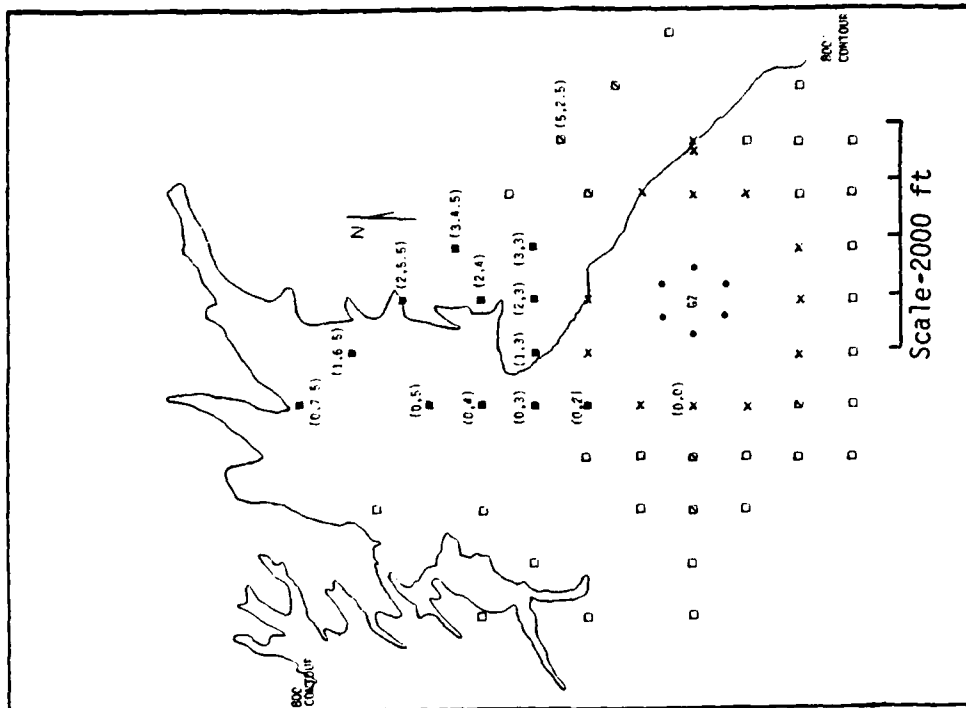


Figure A.2. Fallout Sample Locations For The MISERS BLUFF II-2 Dust Cloud

with diagonals (6) mark the location of dust samples that consisted of small quantities of very fine particles ($< 90 \mu\text{m}$) probably lofted by the blast wave passing over the loose surface soil. These samples were not attributed to dust cloud fallout. The X's show locations of the fallout trays that did not survive the high dynamic pressures within 1000 feet of the "GZ" for the array of bursts.

A-3 FALLOUT DATA ANALYSIS

A-3.1 Sample Sieving

In order to facilitate correlating the fallout data with the early time PSD* data obtained by aircraft sampling the cloud stem and cap, particle size distributions were obtained for the fallout samples. This was accomplished by dry sieving the fallout samples using standard sieving meshes and plotting soil gradation curves. These curves, which yield a percentage of the sample that is finer (or coarser) by weight than the total sample weight, were then used to construct mass distributions for each of the fallout samples. The ten standard sieve openings used in the fallout analysis were 2000, 1400, 1000, 710, 500, 250, 90, 63, 45, and 38 microns, although not all of the samples contained particles whose sizes spanned this large range of mesh sizes.

Of the 13 dust cloud fallout samples obtained from the multiple burst test, only 6 contained sufficient dust ($> 0.3\text{g}$) to obtain the accurate (0.01g resolution) weight measurements required to generate soil gradation curves. The remaining 7 fallout samples were sieved, but only to determine the maximum particle sizes (for both solid particles and aggregates) and to qualitatively estimate the range of particle diameters that constituted the majority of the particles in the sample. Table A.1 summarizes the results obtained from dry sieving the 13 fallout samples from the MIGERS BLUFF II-2 dust cloud.

*Particle Size Distribution

Table A.1
Cumulative Mass Distributions for MISERS BLUFF II-2 Fallout Samples

Sample No.	Sample Location	Percent By Weight Larger Than Indicated Mesh Opening (μm)										Largest Particle (mm)	
		2000	1400	1000	710	500	250	90	63	45	38	Solid	Aggregate
1	(3,3)	0	0	2	12	45	90	97	99	100		1.5	2.2
2	(2,4)	1	14	45	77	90	95	98	-	99	100	1.5	2.5
3	(1,3)	0.5	13	29	50	71	93	99.5	100			1.0	2.5
4	(1,6.5)	3	5	25	62	88	99	100				1.5	2.2
5	(0,5)	5	15	25	50	80	95	99.5	100			1.5	2.5
6	(0,7.5)	7	13	31	50	76	98	99	-	99.5	100	1.5	5.5x4x2
Estimated Data for Small (< 0.3 g) Samples													
7	(5,2.5)						0	10		90		.10	-
8	(3,4.5)			0	10	90						.75	.75
9	(2,3)		0			10		90				1.0	-
10	(2,5.5)		0	10		90						1.3	1.3
11	(0,2)		0	10		90						1.0	1.2
12	(0,3)		10		90			90				1.1	2.4
13	(0,4)	0		10		90						1.2	2.2

The data contained in Table A.1 for fallout samples 1-6 have been plotted on standard soil gradation curve forms and are presented in Figures A.3 through A.5. (It should be noted here that our procedures used in sizing the fallout samples were not the same as those used in standard soil mechanics. There, the aggregates are broken down into their smallest component grain sizes prior to sieving and, hence, much of the medium and coarse "sand" evident on the fallout gradation curves would not be found if standard procedures were used.) Visual analysis of the large particle fallout revealed that the vast majority of the particles $\gtrsim 250 \mu\text{m}$ were actually aggregates that consisted of very fine sand or silt cemented together. This is mentioned to point out that caution should be exercised if comparisons are made between the fallout soil gradation curves and the in-situ soil characterization performed by the U.S. Army Waterways Experiment Station (WES) for the MISERS BLUFF II test bed soil.

A-3.2 Mass and Size Distributions of Fallout Samples

With the soil gradation data obtained from dry sieving the fallout samples, differential curves approximating the mass distributions of each sample were derived. Since the fallout experiment was designed to obtain information on the early time, large particle environment within the cloud, emphasis was placed on particle sizes $\gtrsim 250 \mu\text{m}$.

Considering the mesh sizes used in the fallout analysis, the majority (≥ 97 percent by weight) of the larger particles in each sample could be lumped by mass ($\Delta M(i)$), into six distinct size classes or bins. The range of particle diameters in each bin was limited by the mesh opening of the sieve in which the particles were contained (a_i) and the next, successively larger mesh size (a_{i+1}). The median particle size ($\bar{a}_i$) in each bin was represented by:

$$\bar{a}_i = a_i + \left(\frac{a_{i+1} - a_i}{2} \right)$$

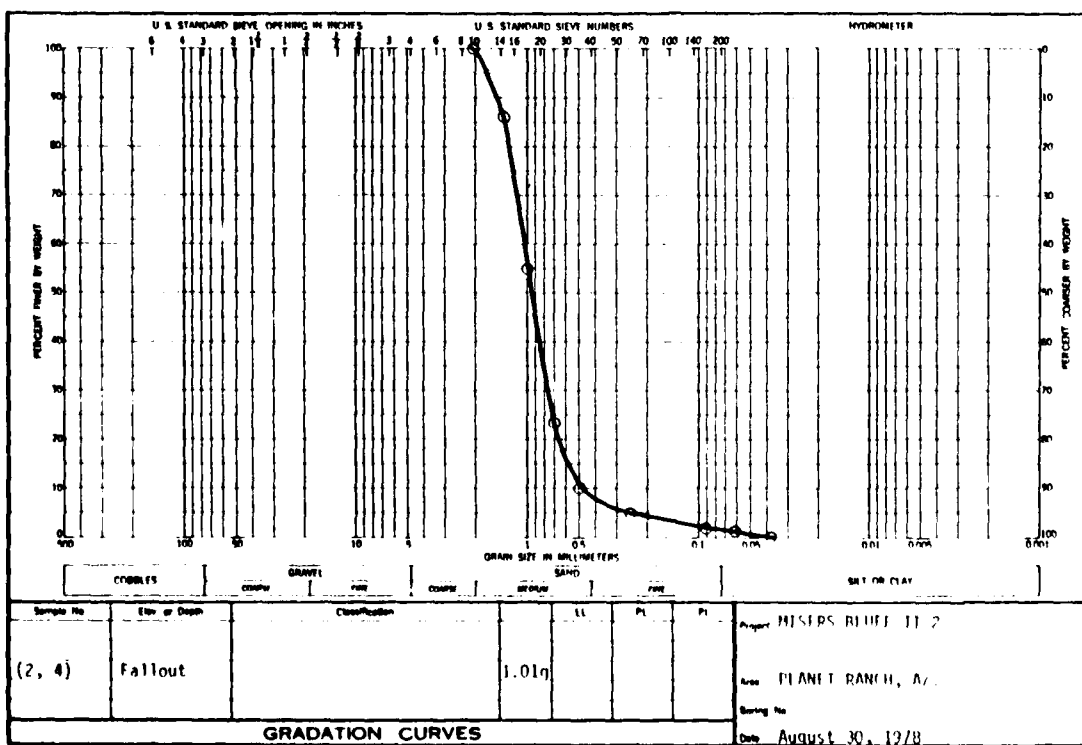
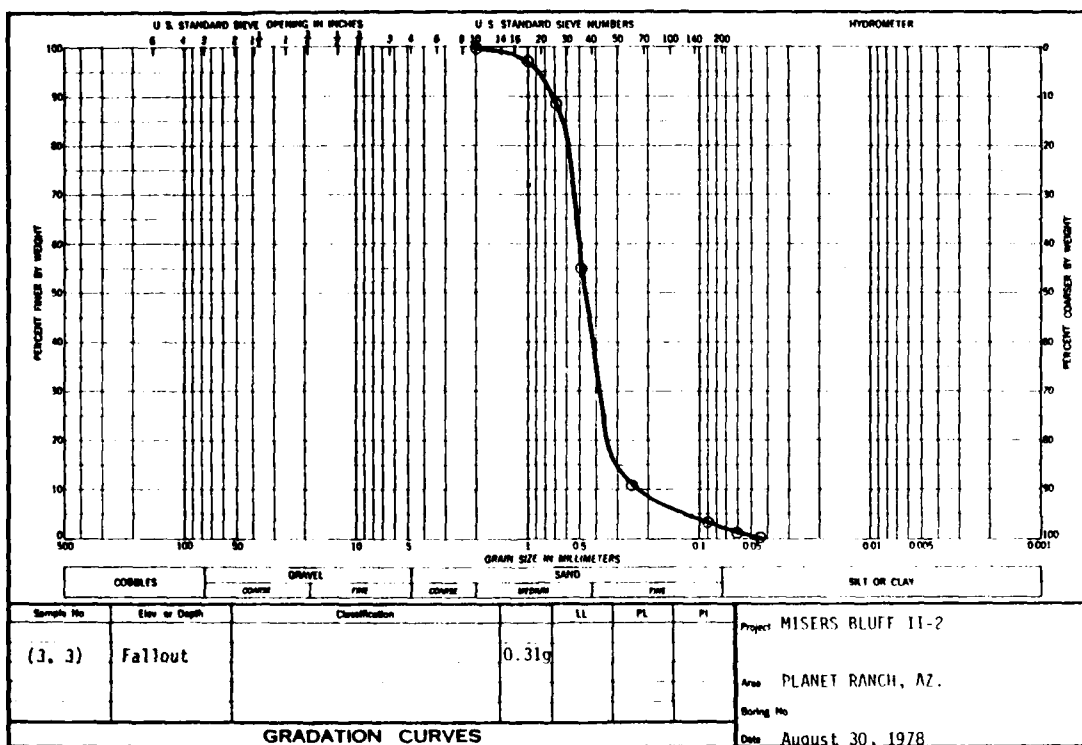


Figure A.3. MISERS BLUFF II-2 Fallout Sample Soil Gradation Curves

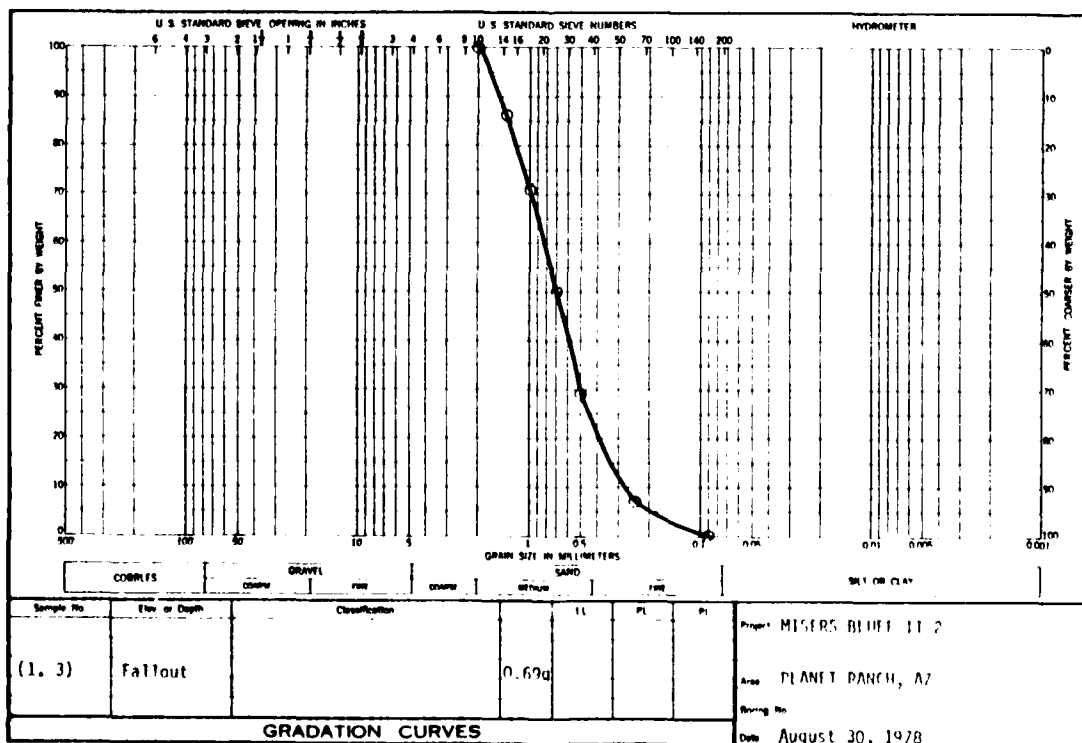
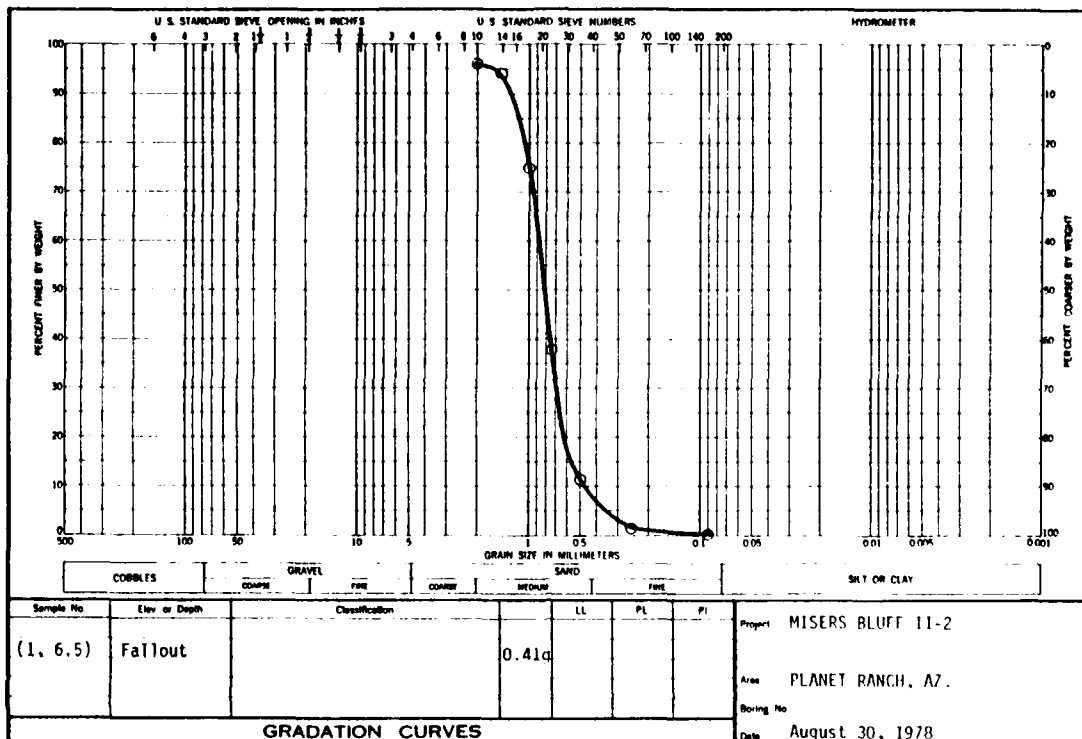


Figure A.4. MISERS BLUFF II-2 Fallout Sample Soil Gradation Curves

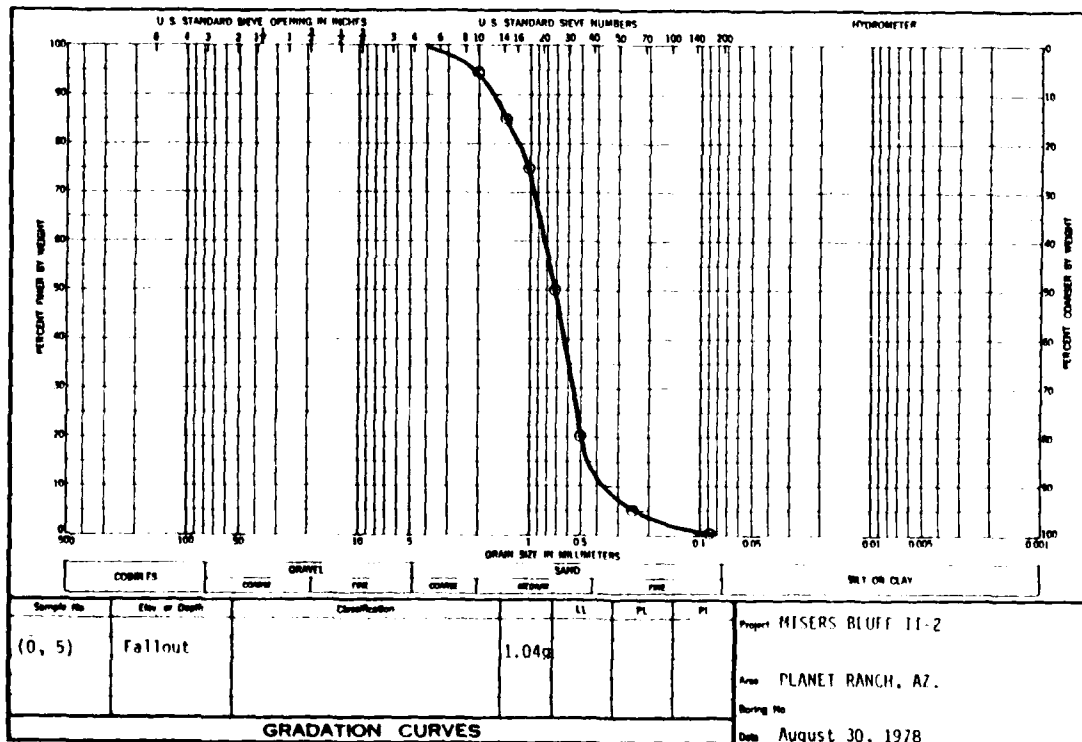
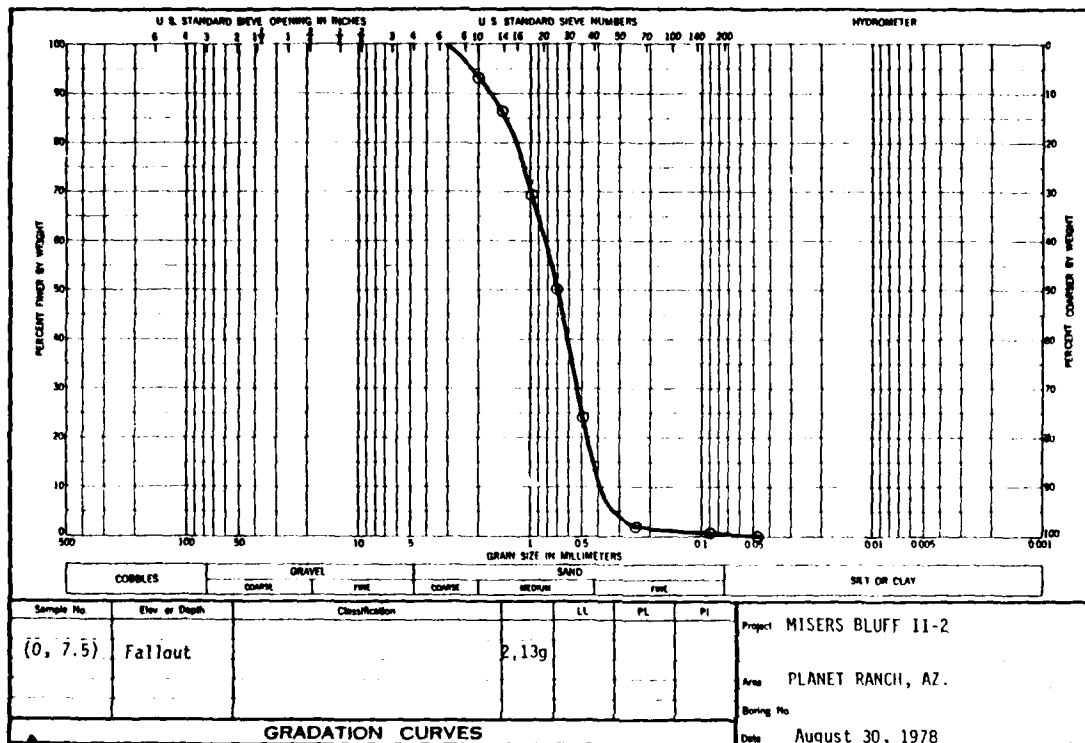


Figure A.5. MISERS BLUFF II-2 Fallout Sample Soil Gradation Curves

Table A.2 summarizes the range of each size bin (i), the bin widths (Δa_i), and the median bin diameters ($\bar{a}_i$) used in the MISERS BLUFF II-2 fallout analysis.

Table A.2
Size Bins for MBII-2 Fallout Particles

Bin (i)	$a_i - a_{i+1}$ (μm)	Δa_i (μm)	$\bar{a}_i$ (μm)
1	90-250	160	170
2	250-500	250	375
3	500-710	210	605
4	710-1000	290	855
5	1000-1400	400	1200
6	1400-2000	600	1700

Values of $\Delta M(i)$ for each size bin can be obtained directly from Table A.1. These values were obtained for the six samples that contained a sufficient amount of dust for accurate weight determinations (Samples No. 1-6). Finally, with the values of $\Delta M(i)$ known for each bin (i), differential mass distributions were generated for each fallout sample using the functional form of:

$$\frac{\Delta M(i)}{\Delta a_i} \text{ vs. } \bar{a}_i,$$

which is an approximation to the continuous function

$$\frac{dM}{da} \text{ vs. } a.$$

From the relationship:

$$\frac{dM}{da} = m(a) \frac{dN}{da}, \quad (1)$$

where $m(a) = Ka^3$

and dN is the number of particles in da , we can obtain

$$\frac{dN}{da} = K^{-1} \left(\frac{dM}{da} \right) \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^3 \quad (2)$$

This continuous function can then be approximated by the expression:

$$\frac{\Delta N(i)}{\Delta a_i} = K^{-1} \left(\frac{\Delta M(i)}{\Delta a_i} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\bar{a}_i} \right)^3, \quad (3)$$

$$\text{where } K^{-1} = \frac{6}{\pi \rho}.$$

From Equation (3) it can be seen that curves proportional to the fallout sample size distributions (dN/da) can be approximated by plotting values of:

$$K^{-1} \left(\frac{\Delta M(i)}{\Delta a_i} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\bar{a}_i} \right)^3 \text{ vs. } \bar{a}_i.$$

Figures A.6 through A.8 contain plots of both $\Delta M(i)/\Delta a_i$ and $\Delta N(i)/\Delta a_i$ vs. $\bar{a}_i$ for fallout sample numbers 1-6; the smooth curves drawn through these points represent dM/da and dN/da vs. a . Again, a certain amount of caution should be exercised in interpreting the size distributions depicted in these figures. For example, $K^{-1} = 10^8$ was chosen only to allow both distributions to be plotted on the same scale, therefore, the number of particles obtained by integrating the size distribution between two particle diameters would be a gross overestimate. The curves do, however, approximate the shape (slope) of the particle size distributions over the size range of interest assuming the particle density (ρ) is not a function of particle size.

In interpreting the mass distributions, it should also be remembered that the plotted maximum values in the distributions correspond to a range of particle diameters that is represented by a median value (see Table A.1.). Fortunately, the mesh sizes selected for dry sieving the samples limit the actual particle diameter corresponding to the maximum value to be off, at most, 145 μm from the plotted median diameter.

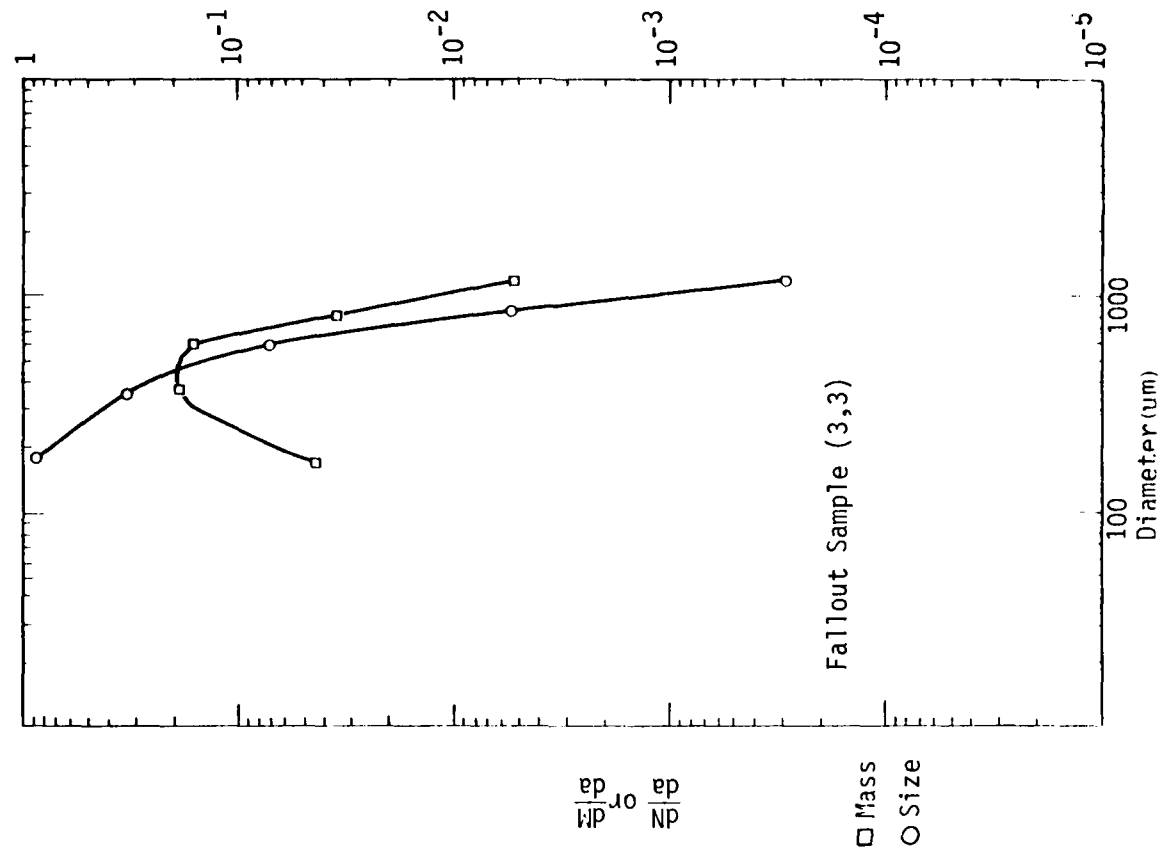
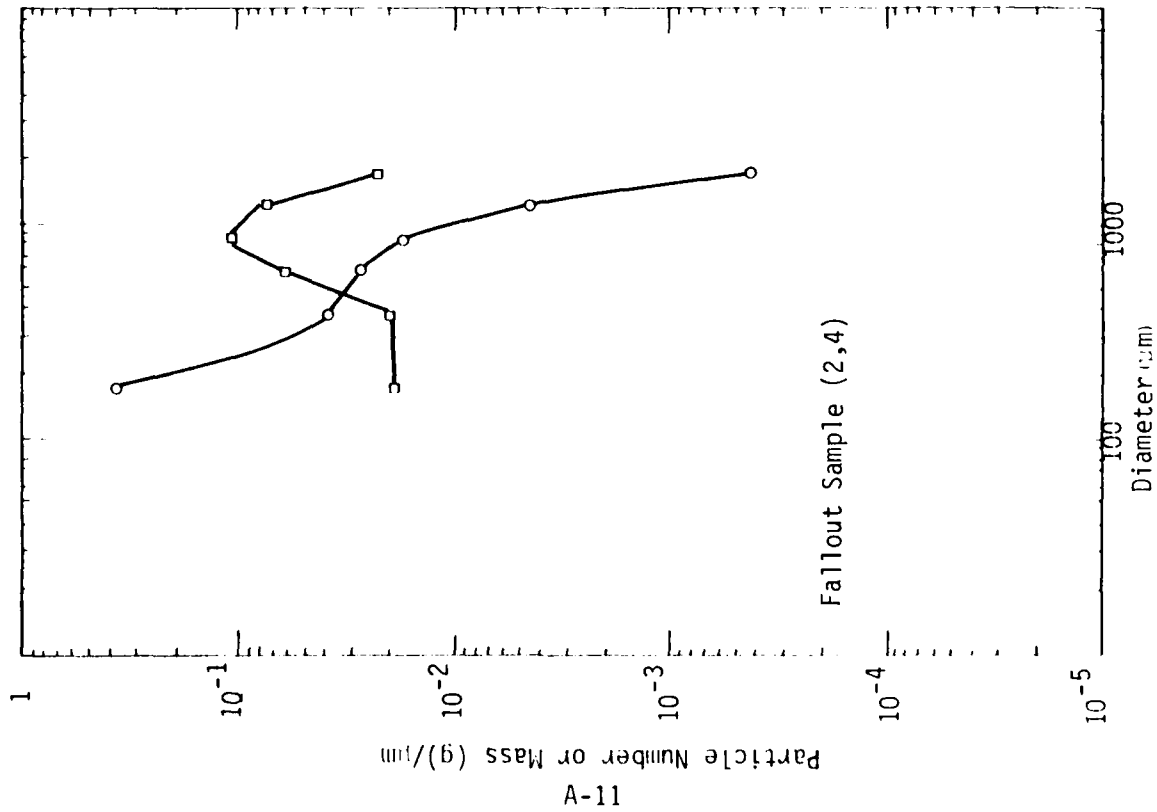


Figure A.6. MISERS BLUFF II-2 Fallout Sample Size and Mass Distributions

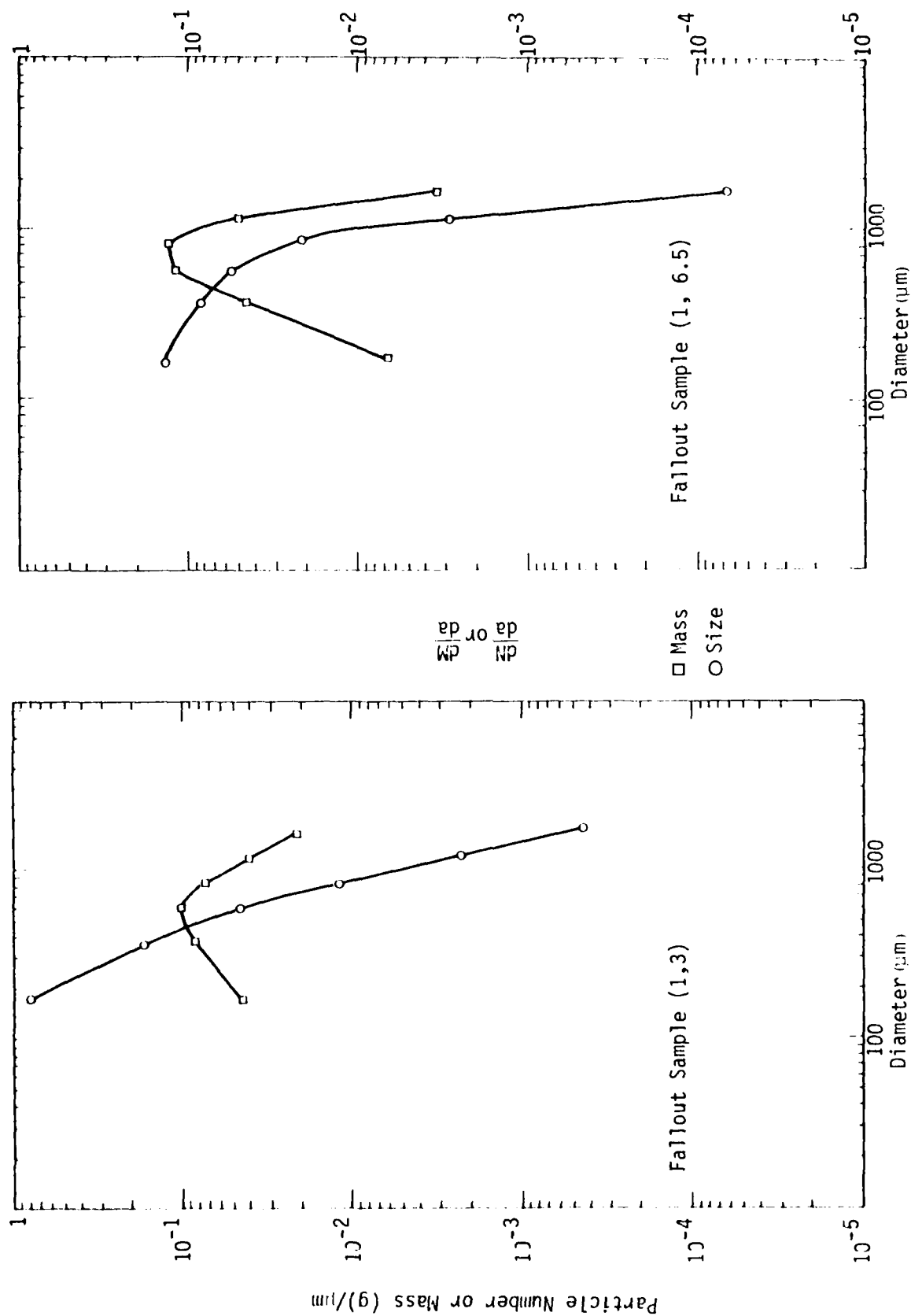


Figure A.7. MISERS BLUFF II-2 Fallout Sample Size and Mass Distributions

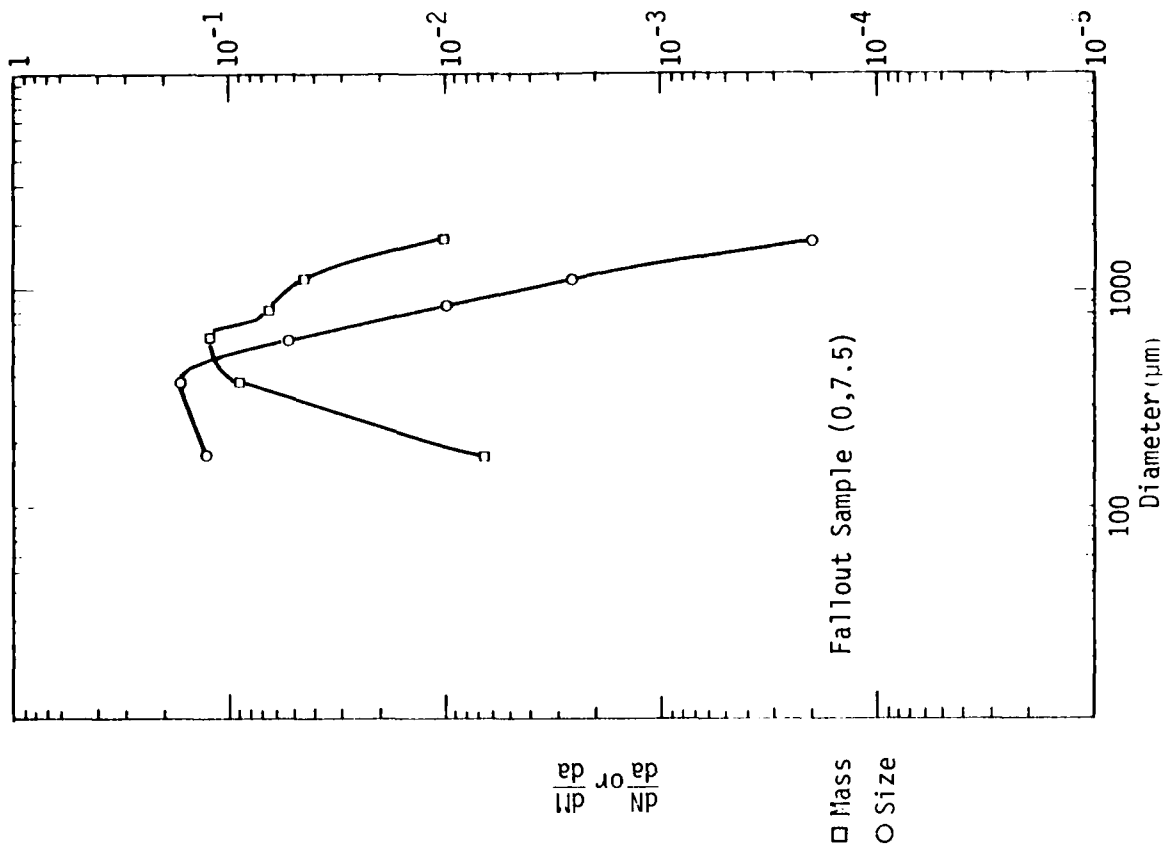
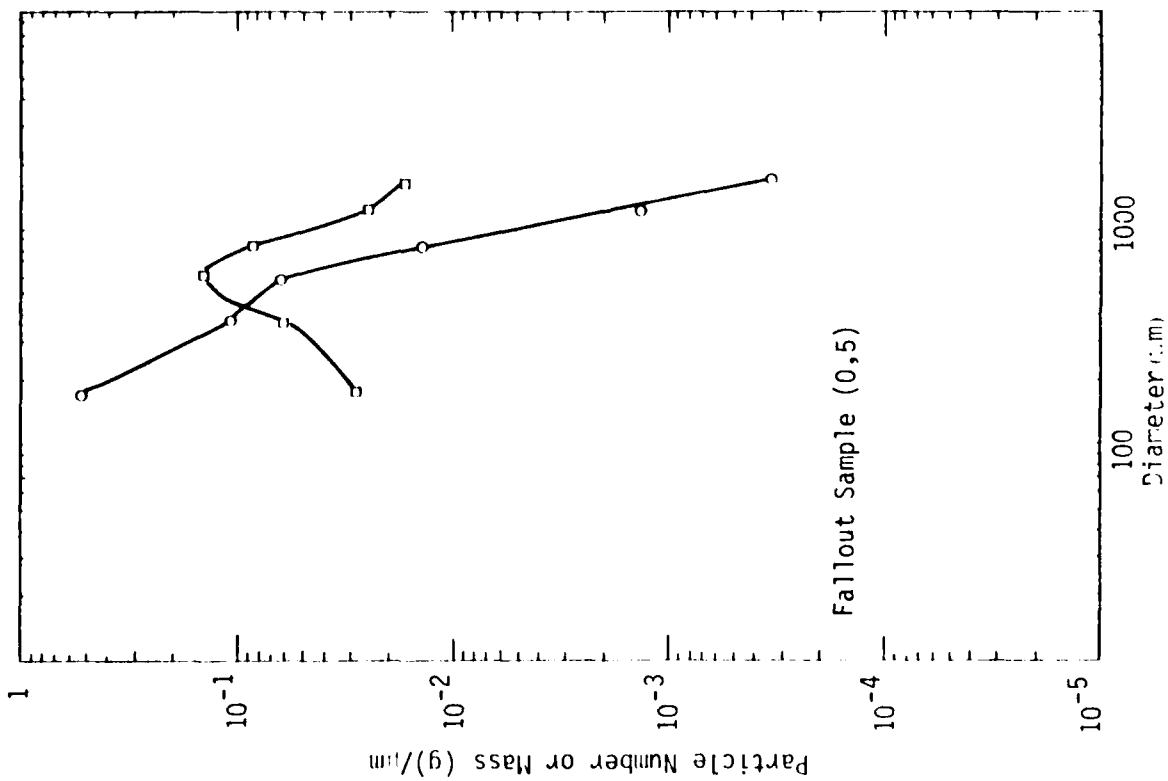


Figure A.8. MISERS BLUFF II-2 Fallout Sample Size and Mass Distributions

A-3.3 Source of MISERS BLUFF II-2 Close-In Fallout

In order to determine the source of the close-in fallout from the MISERS BLUFF II-2 dust cloud, it was necessary to develop a fallout model that would adequately describe the gross features of the fallout deposition. By calculating dust particle trajectories based on local wind conditions and particle fall velocities, and then tracing these trajectories backwards in time to possible source regions within the cloud, it soon became apparent that the cloud stem was the only viable source for the close-in fallout.

A-3.3.1 Fallout Modeling

The first step in attempting to model the close-in fallout was to see how, as a function of time, the cloud stem and cap traversed the array of fallout trays. The dust cloud cap and stem track data used in the analysis are depicted in Figure A.9. These data were obtained by Technology International Corporation (TIC) from photographic analysis of the MISERS BLUFF II-2 dust cloud. An obvious, and important feature to note is that the cloud cap moves to the north much faster than the cloud stem from T=0 to T+5 minutes; the reason for this being that, due to height differences, the horizontal motion of each portion of the cloud is being controlled by different wind conditions.

The cloud stem track data also revealed that the low level winds (surface to approximately 2000 feet AGL) measured at the Planet Ranch headquarters at detonation time could not be used in a definitive fallout analysis. The low level, orographic effects of the terrain in the vicinity of GZ (see Figure A.1) made it necessary to slightly revise the measured winds to account for the early time stem motion. The wind profile used in the fallout model is given in Table A.3 and was derived from photographed stem motion and upper level winds measured at detonation time.

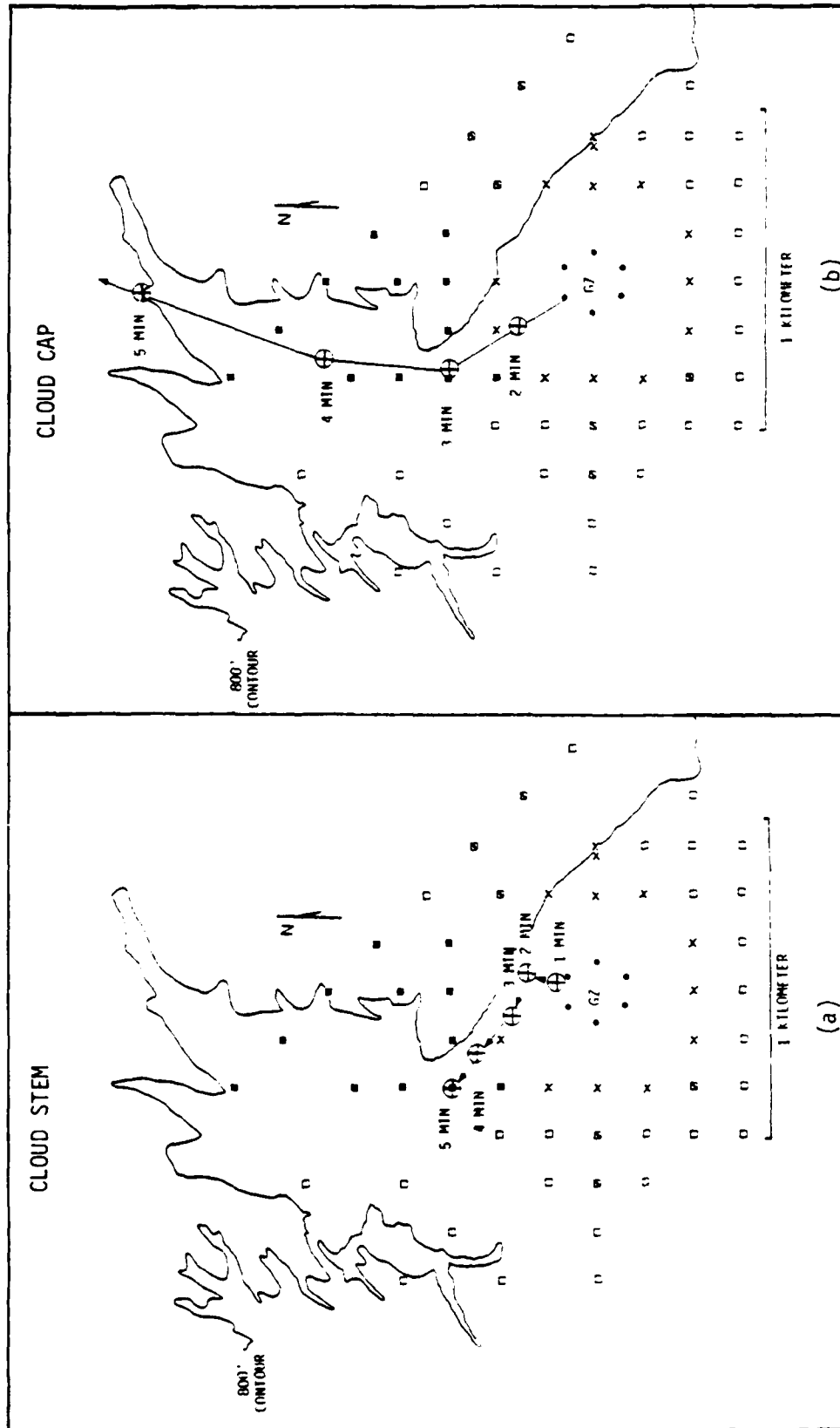


Figure A.9. MISERS BLUFF II-2 Dust Cloud Stem (a) and Cap (b) Movement From T+1 to T+5 Minutes After Detonation

Table A.3.
MISERS BLUFF II-2 200 Foot Layer Averaged Winds

<u>Altitude</u> <u>(KFT AGL)</u>	<u>Winds</u> <u>(Deg/Knots)</u>	<u>Altitude</u> <u>(KFT AGL)</u>	<u>Winds</u> <u>(Deg/Knots)</u>
sfc - 200 ^a	200/04	1600 - 1800 ^a	170/08
200 - 400 ^a	200/04	1800 - 2000 ^b	194/11
400 - 600 ^a	200/04	2000 - 2200 ^b	190/12
600 - 800 ^a	180/04	2200 - 2400 ^b	186/13
800 - 1000 ^a	150/05	2400 - 2600 ^b	182/14
1000 - 1200 ^a	120/05	2600 - 2800 ^b	178/14
1200 - 1400 ^a	120/05	2800 - 3000 ^b	713/15
1400 - 1600 ^a	150/05	3000 - 3200 ^b	162/12

^aderived from stem track

^bmeasured at time of detonation

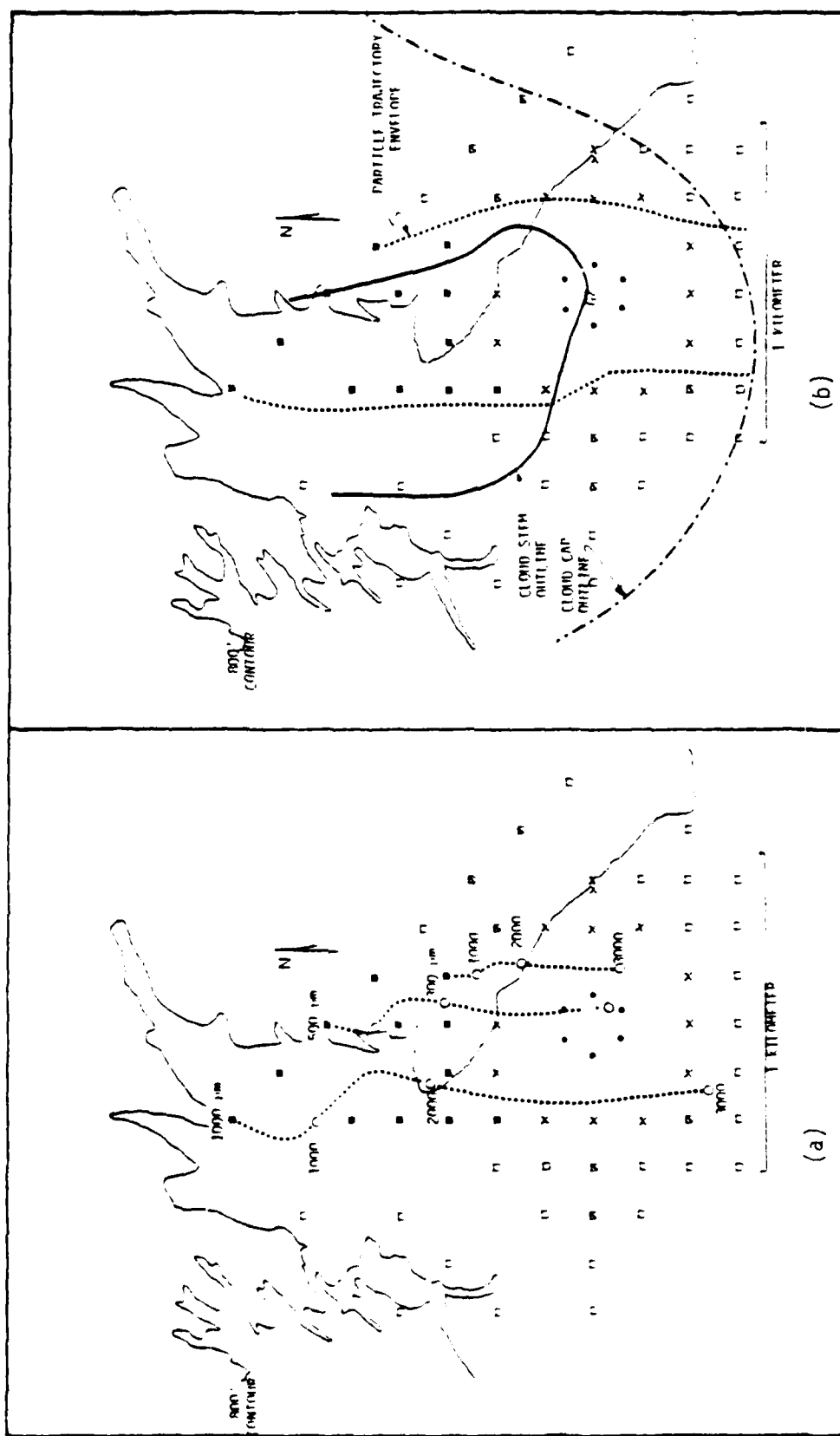
In addition to the wind data available, particle fall velocities had to be estimated and used in conjunction with wind data in order to calculate fallout particle trajectories. Unfortunately, particle fall velocities will vary not only with particle area and mass, but also from region to region within the cloud, depending on the flow field being experienced. To keep the fallout model as simple as possible, it was assumed that, at any given time, some particles of all sizes within the dust cloud will be falling at their terminal fall velocities and that their trajectories will be determined by the velocities and the local wind conditions. With the trajectories calculated for various sized particles (see Appendix D for terminal fall velocity calculations) it was possible to begin at a fallout tray location and trace the trajectory backward in time to source regions within the dust cloud.

Figure A.10(a) shows the fallout sample locations and depicts the trajectories that various sized particles would have to follow from the dust cloud to be collected in several of the fallout trays. The numbers at intervals along the trajectories indicate the altitude of the particle at that (x, y) location on the grid. The envelope of all particle trajectories terminating at the sample locations should define the region of the dust cloud that was the source of the fallout. Figure A.10(b) shows this envelope and also the outlines of the cloud stem and cloud cap widths from T+1 to T+6 minutes. It is quite evident from this figure that the cloud cap, at least that portion of the cap lying outside the outline of the stem, contributed virtually nothing to the close-in fallout deposition.

To test the hypothesis that the MISERS BLUFF II-2 cloud stem was the source of the large particle fallout from the dust cloud, the simple fallout model was applied to dust particles within the stem region of the cloud. Stem width and height data, as a function of time-after-burst (TAB), was provided by TIC analysis of photographic data.

In the fallout model, the cloud stem at any time is represented by a vertically oriented cylinder of dust, hence, projecting a circular area in the x-y plane. In actuality, at times after T+2 minutes, the cloud stem began to slant as the top of the stem experienced higher wind velocities, and its projection in the x-y plane was an ellipse. The elliptical shape of the stem projection would tend to lengthen, but not broaden, the shape of the resulting fallout pattern.

The vertical cylinder of dust was divided into 200 foot layers so that dust particles in each layer could be subjected to the wind profile existing at detonation time (Table A.3). Again it was assumed that at least some of the particles in each layer would be falling at their terminal fall velocities. Dust particle trajectories were then calculated for 300, 500, and 1000 μ m particles based on upper level winds and their respective fall velocities (see Figure A.10(a)). Based



on the calculated trajectories, particles of varying sizes in each dust layer were transported to the ground and contours (envelopes) were drawn on the surface depicting the area in which the single size particles from each layer would land.

Figures A.11(a)-(d) reveal the expected fallout deposition patterns from the cloud stem assuming particle fall began at 2, 3, 4, and 5 minutes after burst. R_s and H_s refer to the stem radii and heights, respectively at each time-after-burst. The outline of the cloud cap is also shown on each one of the figures to show that early time fallout from this region of the cloud was not detected in the fallout trays. Except for predicting fallout in three trays where no fallout was collected, and no dust in one tray where fallout was sampled, it appears that the simple fallout model, which uses the cloud stem as the only source of fallout particles, adequately describes the gross features of the MISERS BLUFF II-2 dust cloud fallout.

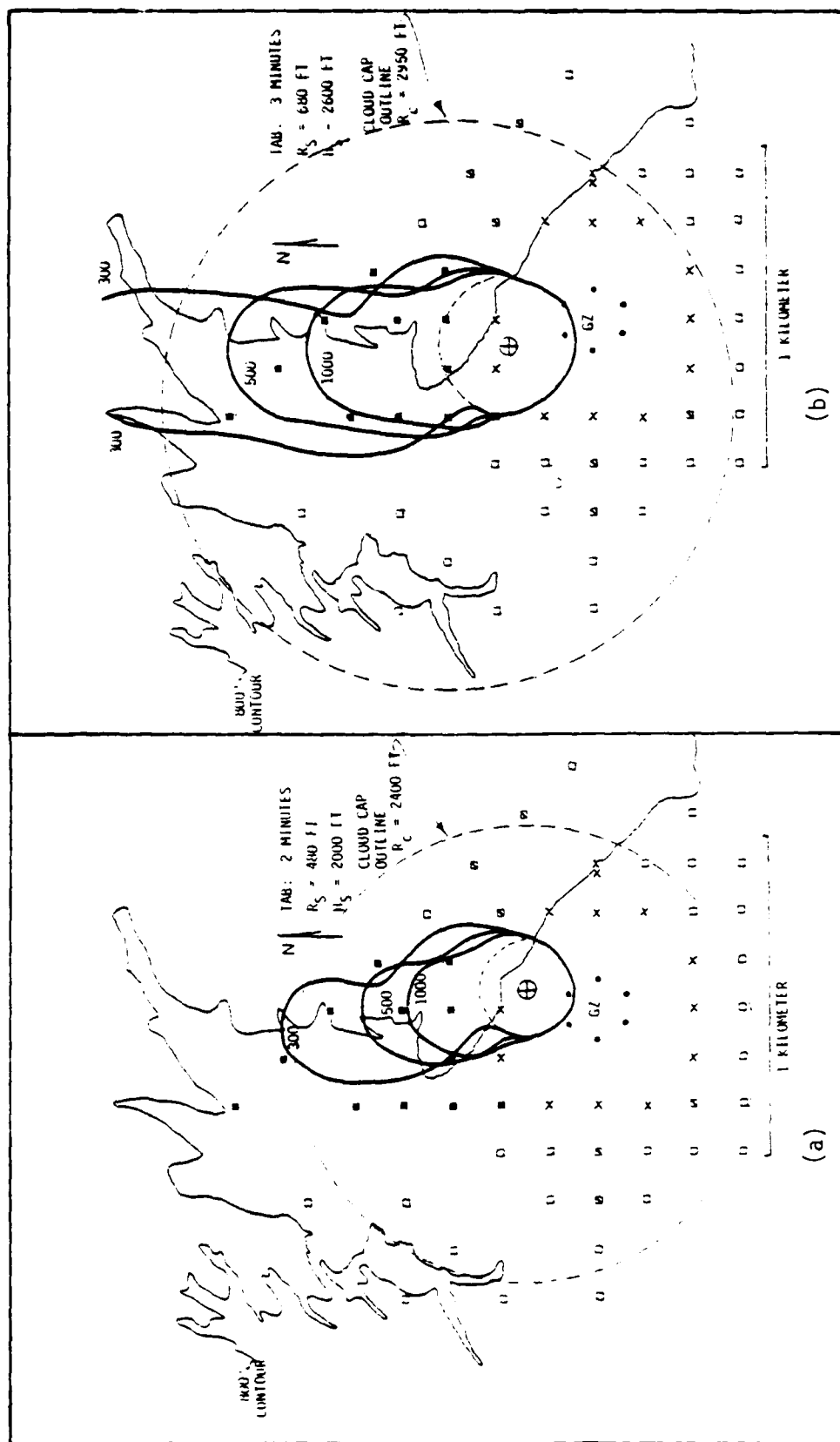


Figure A.11. Expected Fallout Deposition Pattern for Particle Sizes 1000, 500, and 300 μm From MISERS BLUFF II-2 Dust Cloud Stem at Two Minutes (a) and Three Minutes (b) After Detonation

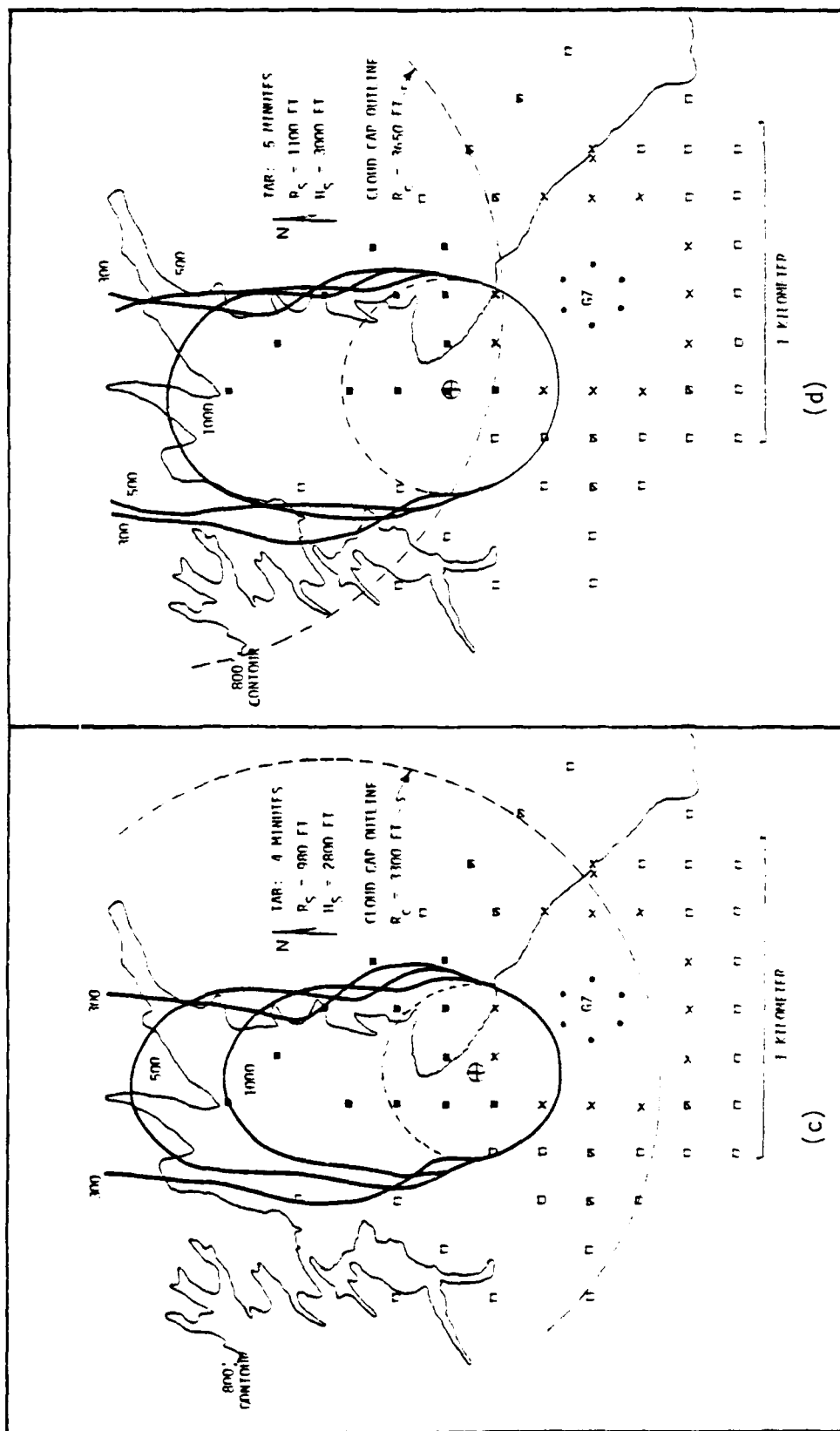


Figure A.11 (Continued). Expected Fallout Deposition Pattern for Particle Sizes 1000, 500, and 300 μ m From MISERS BLUFF II-2 Dust Cloud Stem at Four Minutes (c) and Five Minutes (d) After Detonation

APPENDIX B

DETAILED DUST PARTICLE SPECTRAL DATA DERIVED FROM IN SITU SAMPLING OF THE MISERS BLUFF II DUST CLOUDS

B-1. INTRODUCTION

The basic format of the dust particle spectral data requested from Particle Measuring Systems, Inc. (PMS) was a two-second resolution time history of particle number concentrations ($\#/cc$), by particle size, over the size range of particles anticipated for the MISERS BLUFF II dust clouds.

For three of the instruments employed in the sampling operation (FSSP, LAS-X, and OAP-200X), obtaining the two-second (~ 400 ft, ~ 120 m) resolution within the dust clouds was possible via the instrument's interfacing with the on-board Data Acquisition System (DAS). (For a more detailed discussion on the instrumentation employed in the in-situ sampling operation, refer to Reference 2). Figure B.1 is an example of the spectral data derived from the FSSP probe output. Bin numbers 106-120 correlate with median particle diameters of 3-45 μm in 3 μm increments, i.e., 1.5-4.5 μm , 4.5-7.5, ..., 43.5-46.5 μm . Time of day (in seconds) is given in ten-second increments along the bottom of the figure; cloud entry and exit times are depicted by arrows. Each vertical column of numbers represents the particle number concentration ($\log (\#/cm^3)$) in each size class of particles every two seconds. Two-second totals ($\log$ values) appear just above the time of day.

Figure B.2 is similar spectral data derived from the Two Dimensional Optical Array Imaging Probe (OAP-2D-C). Bin numbers 1-20 correlate with median particle diameters of 30-500 μm in 25 μm increments. Spectral data from the OAP-2D probes are recorded only when particles are present and, unlike the three probes mentioned above, this digital image data is stored in a buffer prior to being recorded. Since a buffer is "dumped" on tape only when it becomes full, it is

Figure B.1. Dust Particle Number Concentrations Versus Particle Size (3-47 μm) and Time For Pass #7, MISERS BLUFF II-1

Figure B.2. Dust Particle Number Concentrations Versus Particle Size ($>47\text{ }\mu\text{m}$) and Time For Pass #7, MISERS BLUFF II-1

possible to acquire spectral data at the end of one sampling pass and have this data dumped during the next pass when the buffer fills. This delay is also true within regions of the cloud where large particle concentrations are low.

For this reason, obtaining the required two-second data resolution within the MBII dust clouds required a significant software development effort by PMS. Along with each image, the elapsed time since the last particle encounter is also stored in the buffer, and these times, along with the buffer dump times, are recorded. Hence, it was possible to "back out" the "location" (time of acquisition) of each particle encounter and place this data in its correct two-second interval. One remaining problem was that if more than approximately 7 seconds (OAP-2D-C) elapsed between particle encounters, the instrument's internal "clock" may have recycled several times and the "location" of these particles would be ambiguous by some multiple of 7 seconds. Fortunately, by comparing these "questionable" data points with the FSSP spectral data, it was possible to determine (judgementally) the most probable time of 2D data acquisition. (The OAP-2D-P instrument's internal "clock" recycled every 28 seconds). Figure B.2 is a graphic example of how data was acquired during Pass 6 in the MBII-1 dust cloud and was not recorded until the buffer was filled and dumped during Pass 7. (The actual time between images in this example is 98 seconds, i.e., 14 clock cycles). This effort was successfully completed and we feel confident that the MISERS BLUFF II dust cloud spectral data represents the most detailed set of data made to date within any cloud - dust or water - with the 2D instruments.

B-2. DETAILED DUST PARTICLE SPECTRAL DATA PRESENTATION

Tables B.1 and B.2 are computer listings of all the MISERS BLUFF II two-second spectral data that were used in the analyses contained in this report. Table B.1 contains the spectral data

acquired during sampling passes 1-15 in the MISERS BLUFF II single burst dust cloud (MBII-1) while Table B.2 contains similar data from passes 1-11 in the multiple burst dust cloud (MBII-2). The format for both tables is basically the same; the only difference being Table B.2 contains spectral data for two more particle size ranges than does Table B.1. This is due to the OAP-2D-P instrument malfunctioning during the MBII-1 sampling mission and the addition of the LAS-X to the instrumentation suite fielded for the MBII-2 sampling mission (see Reference 1).

In both tables, the time in seconds after detonation, is given in the extreme left and right hand columns of each page. The asterisks refer to data intervals where the 2D spectral data has been added to a sampling pass as explained in section B-1. Extinction coefficients and radar reflectivity factors corresponding to the asterisked data intervals have not been corrected and are lined out.

Four particle parameters: (1) particle number concentration, (2) mass concentration, (3) extinction coefficient, and (4) radar reflectivity factor are listed for each two-second data acquisition interval. Of the four parameters, only the particle number concentration was measured; all other parameters have been calculated from these measured values assuming spherical particles.

B-2.1 Calculation of Mass Concentrations (g/m^3)

As previously mentioned, the only measured quantity available from the PMS data tapes was the particle number concentration (PNC) for each size class of particles during each two second data acquisition period. For each size class, the mass concentration (MC) is given by

$$MC(g/m^3) = PNC(\#/cm^3)10^6(cm^3/m^3) \text{ Particle Mass } (g)$$

or

$$MC(g/m^3) = (PNC)(\frac{d^3}{6}) \cdot \rho_p \times 10^6$$

where d is the particle diameter in cm and ρ_p is the particle density in g/cm^3 .

For each two-second interval, these values are summed over all size classes (44 for MBII-1 data and 64 for MBII-2 data) to yield the total mass concentration, whose logarithmic value is tabulated in Tables B.1 and B.2. The percent contribution to the total mass concentration from several particle size ranges has also been calculated for tabulation.

B-2.2 Calculation of Extinction Coefficients (1/km)

The extinction coefficient (EC) for each particle size class in a two-second data interval has been approximated by the Mie formula:

$$EC(1/km) = 2[PNC(\#/cm^3)10^5(cm/km) \text{ Particle Area } (cm^2)]$$

or

$$EC(1/km) = (PNC)(\frac{\pi d^2}{2}) \times 10^5$$

where d is the particle diameter in cm (this significantly overestimates for $5d < \text{optical wavelength}$).

These values are also summed over all particle size classes present in each two-second data interval to obtain the total value whose logarithmic values have been tabulated. As with the mass concentrations, the percent contribution from several particle size ranges has also been tabulated.

B-2.3 Calculation of Radar Reflectivity Factors (mm^6/m^3)

Radar Reflectivity Factors (RRF) have also been calculated and tabulated for each two-second data acquisition interval. For each particle size class in a data acquisition interval, the RRF has been approximated by the Rayleigh formula:

$$RRF(mm^6/m^3) = PNC(\#/cm^3)10^6(cm^3/m^3)10^6(mm^6/cm^6)(\text{Particle Diameter})^6$$

or

$$RRF(mm^6/m^3) = PNC(d^6) \times 10^{12}$$

where d is again the particle diameter in cm (this significantly overestimates for $5d > \text{radar wavelength}$).

The total radar reflectivity factor in each two-second data interval is obtained by summing over all particle size classes present in that interval. Logarithmic values of total radar reflectivity factor, plus the contribution to this total by several particle size ranges, are tabulated in Tables B.1 and B.2.

Table B-1. MISERS BLUFF II-1 Detailed Dust Particle Spectral Data

A15ERS W10FF 11-1																	
TIME (SEC)	NUMBER CONCENTRATION (#/CC)				MASS CONCENTRATION (G/A+33)				EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (1/KM)				RADAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ((MM+6)/(MM+3))				TIME (SEC)
	PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)				PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)				PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)				PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)				
	3	5	7	TOTAL	3	5	7	TOTAL	3	5	7	TOTAL	3	5	7	TOTAL	
	(LOGARITHM)				(PERCENT OF TOTAL)	(LOG)			(PERCENT OF TOTAL)	(LOG)			(PERCENT OF TOTAL)	(LOG)			(LOG)
29	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	100.	-5.54	100.	-2.90	100.	-10.19	29						
31	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-5.72	100.	-3.08	100.	-10.37	31						
33	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	100.	-5.42	100.	-2.78	100.	-10.07	33						
35	-0.69	-0.69	-0.69	-0.69	100.	-3.86	100.	-1.81	100.	-6.47	35						
37	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	100.	-4.40	100.	-2.04	100.	-8.16	37						
39	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	100.	-5.32	100.	-2.68	100.	-9.97	39						
41	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	100.	-5.02	100.	-2.60	100.	-8.85	41						
43	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	100.	-4.46	100.	-2.23	100.	-7.77	43						
45	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	100.	-4.18	100.	-2.06	100.	-7.06	45						
47	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-4.57	100.	-2.38	100.	-7.80	47						
49	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	100.	-4.44	100.	-2.18	100.	-7.77	49						
51	-0.69	-0.69	-0.69	-0.69	100.	-4.42	100.	-2.13	100.	-7.77	51						
53	-0.53	-0.53	-0.53	-0.53	100.	-4.26	100.	-1.95	100.	-7.70	53						
55	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	100.	-4.11	100.	-1.93	100.	-7.33	55						
57	-0.58	-0.58	-0.58	-0.58	100.	-4.54	100.	-2.13	100.	-8.37	57						
59	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	100.	-4.98	100.	-2.54	100.	-8.84	59						
61	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	100.	-4.74	100.	-2.34	100.	-8.55	61						
63	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	100.	-4.39	100.	-1.86	100.	-6.97	63						
65	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	100.	-4.90	100.	-2.43	100.	-8.83	65						
67	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-5.72	100.	-3.08	100.	-10.37	67						
69	-1.53	-1.53	-1.53	-1.53	100.	-6.02	100.	-3.38	100.	-10.67	69						
71	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	100.	-5.24	100.	-2.60	100.	-9.89	71						
73	-1.53	-1.53	-1.53	-1.53	100.	-6.02	100.	-3.38	100.	-10.67	73						
75	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	100.	-5.42	100.	-2.78	100.	-10.07	75						
77	-1.53	-1.53	-1.53	-1.53	100.	-6.02	100.	-3.38	100.	-10.67	77						
79	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-5.72	100.	-3.08	100.	-10.37	79						
81	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	100.	-4.53	100.	-2.27	100.	-7.80	81						
83	-0.58	-0.58	-0.58	-0.58	100.	-4.81	100.	-2.30	100.	-8.81	83						
85	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	100.	-5.42	100.	-2.78	100.	-10.07	85						
87	-0.63	-0.63	-0.63	-0.63	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.34	100.	-8.82	87						
89	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-5.06	100.	-2.68	100.	-8.86	89						
91	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	100.	-3.60	100.	-1.65	100.	-5.99	91						
93	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-5.72	100.	-3.08	100.	-10.37	93						
95	-1.53	-1.53	-1.53	-1.53	100.	-6.02	100.	-3.38	100.	-10.67	95						
97	-1.53	-1.53	-1.53	-1.53	100.	-5.12	100.	-2.78	100.	-8.86	97						
99	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	100.	-5.32	100.	-2.68	100.	-9.97	99						
101	-0.63	-0.63	-0.63	-0.63	100.	-4.68	100.	-2.23	100.	-8.54	101						
103	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	100.	-4.44	100.	-2.18	100.	-7.77	103						
105	-1.53	-1.53	-1.53	-1.53	100.	-6.02	100.	-3.38	100.	-10.67	105						
107	-0.63	-0.63	-0.63	-0.63	100.	-4.34	100.	-2.04	100.	-7.73	107						
109	-0.63	-0.63	-0.63	-0.63	100.	-4.03	100.	-1.89	100.	-6.98	109						
111	-0.38	-0.38	-0.38	-0.38	100.	-3.82	100.	-1.71	100.	-6.47	111						
113	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	100.	-4.38	100.	-2.13	100.	-7.73	113						
115	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-5.72	100.	-3.08	100.	-10.37	115						
117	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	100.	-4.18	100.	-2.06	100.	-7.06	117						
119	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-5.72	100.	-3.08	100.	-10.37	119						
121	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	100.	-4.18	100.	-2.06	100.	-7.06	121						
123	-0.69	-0.69	-0.69	-0.69	100.	-4.40	100.	-2.04	100.	-8.16	123						
125	-0.69	-0.69	-0.69	-0.69	100.	-4.40	100.	-2.04	100.	-8.16	125						
127	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	100.	-0.02	100.	-1.66	100.	-7.45	127						

Table B-1. (Continued)

MISCELLANEOUS

TIME (SEC)	CANONIC CONCENTRATION (G/CC)	PARTICLE DIAM.(MICRON) 3 -47 TOTAL (LOG)	PASS CONCENTRATION (G/CC)	PARTICLE DIAM.(MICRON) 3 -47 TOTAL (PERCENT OF TOTAL)	EXTINGUISHING COEFFICIENT (1/KM)	PARTICLE DIAM.(MICRON) 3 -47 TOTAL (LOG)	RAIAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ((MM+6)/(MM+3)) PARTICLE DIAM.(MICRON) 3 -47 TOTAL (PERCENT OF TOTAL)	TIME (SEC)
129	-0.83	-0.83	100.	-5.32	100.	-2.68	100.	129
131	-0.69	-0.69	100.	-4.35	100.	-2.06	100.	131
133	-0.63	-0.63	100.	-3.43	100.	-1.71	100.	133
135	-0.93	-0.93	100.	-3.50	100.	-2.90	100.	135
137	-1.05	-1.05	100.	-3.54	100.	-2.90	100.	137
139	-1.75	-1.75	100.	-3.12	100.	-1.76	100.	139
141	-0.69	-0.69	100.	-4.29	100.	-2.00	100.	141
143	1.07	1.07	93.7	-5.4	93.7	1.26	4.7	143
145	1.77	1.77	100.	-3.22	100.	-1.04	100.	145
147	-0.49	-0.49	100.	-3.22	100.	-1.29	100.	147
149	-0.49	-0.49	100.	-3.84	100.	-1.71	100.	149
151	-0.28	-0.28	100.	-3.84	100.	-1.59	100.	151
153	1.08	1.08	100.	-1.62	100.	.76	100.	153
155	-0.92	-0.92	57.4	-2.11	100.	-2.22	100.	155
157	-0.65	-0.65	94.1	-3.66	100.	-1.60	100.	157
159	-0.53	-0.53	100.	-3.75	100.	-1.65	100.	159
161	-0.42	-0.42	100.	-4.20	100.	-2.13	100.	161
163	-1.05	-1.05	100.	-4.20	100.	-2.34	100.	163
165	-0.49	-0.49	100.	-3.82	100.	-1.69	100.	165
167	-0.53	-0.53	100.	-4.94	100.	-2.48	100.	167
169	-0.83	-0.83	100.	-3.75	100.	-1.64	100.	169
171	-0.58	-0.58	100.	-3.66	100.	-1.74	100.	171
173	-0.75	-0.75	100.	-4.57	100.	-2.18	100.	173
175	-0.69	-0.69	100.	-3.78	100.	-1.60	100.	175
177	-0.62	-0.62	100.	-3.93	100.	-1.72	100.	177
179	-0.49	-0.49	100.	-4.76	100.	-2.38	100.	179
181	-0.93	-0.93	100.	-4.02	100.	-1.86	100.	181
183	-0.53	-0.53	100.	-3.93	100.	-1.39	100.	183
185	-0.49	-0.49	100.	-3.39	100.	-1.46	100.	185
187	-0.53	-0.53	100.	-3.52	100.	-2.27	100.	187
189	-0.69	-0.69	100.	-4.94	100.	-2.30	100.	189
191	-0.45	-0.45	100.	-1.86	100.	-1.04	100.	191
193	-0.83	-0.83	100.	-0.81	100.	1.00	100.	193
195	1.76	1.76	100.	-0.97	100.	.85	100.	195
197	1.71	1.71	100.	-3.94	100.	-1.65	100.	197
201	-0.21	-0.21	100.	-4.74	100.	-2.34	100.	201
203	-0.43	-0.43	100.	-5.06	100.	-2.43	100.	203
205	-0.58	-0.58	100.	-1.49	100.	.36	100.	205
207	1.20	1.20	100.	-2.59	100.	-2.67	100.	207
209	-0.22	-0.22	100.	-2.60	100.	-2.80	100.	209
211	-0.06	-0.06	100.	-2.82	100.	-1.74	100.	211
213	-0.19	-0.19	100.	-3.84	100.	-1.52	100.	213
215	-0.69	-0.69	100.	-3.06	100.	-1.75	100.	215
217	-0.93	-0.93	100.	-4.56	100.	-2.34	100.	217
219	-1.05	-1.05	100.	-1.93	100.	-1.67	100.	219
221	-0.42	-0.42	16.3	-3.26	64.7	-1.67	100.	221
223	-0.54	-0.54	16.3	-3.26	64.7	-1.67	100.	223
225	-0.54	-0.54	16.3	-3.26	64.7	-1.67	100.	225
227	-0.54	-0.54	16.3	-3.26	64.7	-1.67	100.	227

Table B-1. (Continued)

MISERS HURF II-1										
TIME (SEC)	LUMEN (CONCENTRATION) (L/CM ²)		MASS (CONCENTRATION) (G/CM ³)		EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (1/KM)		MADAM REFLECTIVITY FACTOR (MMH ₂ O)/(MMH ₂ O)		TIME (SEC)	
	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5		
229	-0.93	-1.74	100.	100.	-5.42	100.	-2.74	100.	-10.07	229
231	-0.65	-1.25	99.9	99.9	-2.12	99.9	-0.88	100.	-2.11	231
233	2.11	-2.55	100.	100.	-0.34	100.	1.44	99.2	-2.00	233
235	2.49	2.49	100.	100.	-0.12	100.	1.68	100.	-1.52	235
237	2.36	-1.69	97.7	97.7	-0.03	97.7	1.73	100.	-0.81	237
239	1.00	-1.33	79.2	79.2	-0.65	79.2	1.07	100.	-2.20	239
241	0.62	-1.96	52.3	52.3	-1.49	52.3	1.04	100.	-3.21	241
243	0.23	-2.60	46.6	46.6	-2.18	46.6	0.61	100.	-4.32	243
245	-0.25	-4.49	100.	100.	-3.25	100.	-1.22	100.	-5.91	245
247	-0.49	-4.49	100.	100.	-3.52	100.	-1.54	100.	-5.96	247
249	-0.42	-4.42	100.	100.	-4.72	100.	-2.18	100.	-8.79	249
251	-0.69	-5.69	100.	100.	-4.70	100.	-2.27	100.	-8.54	251
253	-0.50	-5.50	100.	100.	-4.11	100.	-1.85	100.	-7.45	253
255	-1.23	-3.33	100.	100.	-2.40	100.	-1.56	100.	-1.62	255
257	-0.63	-1.33	5.99	5.99	-1.33	5.99	-0.31	100.	-0.31	257
259	-0.53	-1.96	1.8	1.8	-1.00	1.8	-0.79	100.	-0.79	259
261	-0.53	-3.60	3.6	3.6	-2.43	3.6	-1.40	100.	-1.40	261
263	-0.49	-4.49	100.	100.	-4.43	100.	-2.02	100.	-8.25	263
265	-0.62	-2.61	2.8	2.8	-2.23	2.8	-1.19	100.	-1.47	265
267	1.09	-1.46	55.0	55.0	-1.07	55.0	0.49	5.99	-0.64	267
269	1.63	-1.50	67.5	67.5	-0.76	67.5	0.93	5.99	-0.04	269
271	1.54	-1.67	88.5	88.5	-0.79	88.5	0.92	5.6	-1.19	271
273	1.63	-1.46	88.5	88.5	-0.81	88.5	0.93	5.1	-1.21	273
275	1.96	-1.04	78.8	78.8	-0.41	78.8	1.29	5.1	-1.6	275
277	1.93	-1.04	80.0	80.0	-0.37	80.0	1.31	5.1	-0.35	277
279	2.18	-0.82	83.0	83.0	-0.13	83.0	1.56	5.1	-0.17	279
281	2.27	-0.91	88.3	88.3	-0.10	88.3	1.62	5.1	-0.17	281
283	2.09	-1.43	95.2	95.2	-0.40	95.2	1.37	5.1	-2.06	283
285	-0.63	-4.63	100.	100.	-3.78	100.	-1.72	100.	-6.45	285
287	-0.30	-3.0	100.	100.	-3.11	100.	-1.12	100.	-5.73	287
289	-0.17	-1.17	100.	100.	-2.80	100.	-0.93	100.	-4.94	289
291	-1.05	-1.05	100.	100.	-5.56	100.	-2.34	100.	-7.80	291
293	-0.69	-0.69	100.	100.	-5.17	100.	-2.54	100.	-9.82	293
295	-0.63	-0.63	100.	100.	-4.14	100.	-2.02	100.	-7.05	295
297	-0.54	-0.54	100.	100.	-4.33	100.	-2.02	100.	-7.73	297
299	-0.53	-0.53	100.	100.	-4.03	100.	-1.77	100.	-7.42	299
301	-0.75	-0.75	100.	100.	-3.25	100.	-1.44	100.	-5.24	301
303	-0.69	-0.69	100.	100.	-3.66	100.	-1.73	100.	-6.00	303
305	-0.63	-0.63	100.	100.	-4.23	100.	-1.43	100.	-7.67	305
307	-0.63	-0.63	100.	100.	-4.44	100.	-2.34	100.	-8.82	307
309	-0.63	-0.63	100.	100.	-3.41	100.	-1.52	100.	-5.59	309
311	-0.63	-0.63	100.	100.	-4.94	100.	-2.44	100.	-8.84	311
313	-0.63	-0.63	100.	100.	-3.78	100.	-1.72	100.	-1.19	313
315	-0.63	-0.63	100.	100.	-4.04	100.	-1.90	100.	-6.74	315
317	-0.63	-0.63	100.	100.	-4.04	100.	-1.90	100.	-6.98	317
319	-0.63	-0.63	100.	100.	-4.23	100.	-1.90	100.	-2.02	319
321	-0.63	-0.63	100.	100.	-4.23	100.	-1.90	100.	-6.47	321
323	-0.63	-0.63	100.	100.	-4.26	100.	-2.04	100.	-7.50	323
325	-0.63	-0.63	100.	100.	-3.28	100.	-1.39	100.	-5.53	325

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Table B-1. (Continued)

Table B-1. (Continued)

TIME (SEC)	LAPSE CONCENTRATION (M/CC)		MASS CONCENTRATION (G/M ³)		EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (1/KM)		HADAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ((MM _{0.63})/(MM _{0.3}))		TIME (SEC)
	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	
543	1.02	1.02	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	543
545	1.75	1.75	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	545
547	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	547
549	1.83	1.83	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	549
551	1.49	1.49	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	551
553	1.58	1.58	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	553
555	1.58	1.58	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	555
557	1.69	1.69	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	557
559	1.45	1.45	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	559
561	1.49	1.49	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	561
563	1.42	1.42	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	563
565	1.83	1.83	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	565
567	1.23	1.23	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	567
569	1.69	1.69	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	569
571	1.23	1.23	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	571
573	1.63	1.63	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	573
575	1.63	1.63	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	575
577	1.63	1.63	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	577
579	1.93	1.93	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	579
581	1.93	1.93	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	581
583	1.23	1.23	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	583
585	1.23	1.23	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	585
587	1.75	1.75	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	587
589	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	589
591	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	591
593	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	593
595	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	595
597	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	597
599	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	599
601	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	601
603	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	603
605	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	605
607	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	607
609	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	609
611	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	611
613	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	613
615	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	615
617	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	617
619	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	619
621	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	621
623	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	623
625	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	625
627	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	627
629	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	629
631	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	631
633	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	633
635	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	635
637	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	637
639	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	639
641	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	641
643	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	643
645	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	645
647	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	647
649	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	649
651	1.05	1.05	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	651

Table B-1. (Continued)

WISCONSIN 11-1

TIME (SEC)	CONCENTRATION (%/MASS)			EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (1/CM)			RADAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ($(\text{mm}^2/\text{MASS})^3$)			TIME (SEC)
	3	547	TOTAL	3	547	TOTAL	3	547	TOTAL	
653	-0.42	-3.27	-0.42	-2.74	-4.4	-5.0	-1.51	-100	-2.36	653
655	-0.42	-2.05	-0.42	-2.61	-22.4	-23.4	-1.40	-100	-2.35	655
657	-0.75		-0.75	-4.14	100		-2.06	100	-7.06	657
659	-0.93	-3.51	-0.93	-5.42	100		-2.78	100	-10.07	659
661	-0.03		-0.03	-2.74	92.4	7.6	-0.98	3 99.7	-2.84	661
663	-0.42		-0.42	-2.38	100		-0.49	100	-2.49	663
665	-0.96	-2.47	-0.96	-1.74	97.8	2.2	-0.01	27.5 72.5	-4.49	665
667	1.29	-2.16	1.29	-1.55	97.1	2.9	-0.28	3.9 96.1	-1.91	667
669	1.54	-1.81	1.54	-1.01	97.1	2.9	-0.73	8 99.2	-0.65	669
671	1.30	-3.12	1.30	-1.26	99.2	0.8	-0.53	65.5 10.5	-2.88	671
673	-0.20	-2.65	-0.20	-2.17	83.6	16.4	-0.67	83.6 16.4	-1.44	673
675	-0.49	-2.69	-0.49	-1.95	92.5	7.5	-0.32	3 99.7	-1.43	675
677	1.37	-1.80	1.37	-1.22	94.2	5.8	-0.50	1.9 98.1	-1.35	677
679	1.15	-2.62	1.15	-1.54	99.6	0.4	-0.30	92.6 7.4	-3.25	679
681	1.61	-1.40	1.61	-0.67	93.4	6.6	-0.93	2 99.8	-2.24	681
683	1.91		1.91	-0.59	100		1.19	100	-2.23	683
685	1.66		1.66	-0.86	100		-0.92	100	-2.49	685
687	1.38		1.38	-1.33	100		-0.52	100	-3.13	687
689	-0.42		-0.42	-2.33	100		-0.58	100	-3.76	689
691	-0.49		-0.49	-3.32	100		-1.31	100	-5.95	691
693	-0.42		-0.42	-3.75	100		-1.65	100	-6.45	693
695	-0.69		-0.69	-4.87	100		-2.38	100	-8.82	695
697	-0.33		-0.33	-3.92	100		-1.70	100	-6.97	697
699	-0.75		-0.75	-4.59	100		-2.20	100	-8.38	699
701	-0.75		-0.75	-5.24	100		-2.60	100	-9.89	701
703	-0.75		-0.75	-4.51	100		-2.23	100	-7.80	703
705	-0.53		-0.53	-3.90	100		-1.74	100	-6.92	705
707	-0.63		-0.63	-4.84	100		-2.34	100	-8.82	707
709	-0.54		-0.54	-3.68	100		-1.62	100	-6.37	709
711	-0.53		-0.53	-3.64	100		-1.56	100	-6.40	711
713	-0.75		-0.75	-3.70	100		-1.67	100	-6.37	713
715	-0.75		-0.75	-4.43	100		-2.15	100	-7.77	715
717	-0.30		-0.30	-3.20	100		-1.26	100	-5.49	717
719	-0.15		-0.15	-3.29	100		-1.21	100	-5.90	719
721	-0.30		-0.30	-3.11	100		-1.21	100	-5.29	721
723	-0.28		-0.28	-2.92	100		-1.04	100	-5.05	723
725	-0.15		-0.15	-3.17	100		-1.11	100	-5.89	725
727	-0.54		-0.54	-3.79	100		-1.62	100	-6.86	727
729	-0.75		-0.75	-3.91	100		-1.78	100	-6.92	729
731	-0.45		-0.45	-2.63	100		-1.01	100	-3.98	731
733	-0.13		-0.13	-2.68	100		-0.71	100	-5.09	733
735	-0.36		-0.36	-3.32	100		-1.38	100	-5.57	735
737	-0.07		-0.07	-2.49	100		-0.83	100	-3.79	737
739	-0.20	-2.62	-0.20	-3.36	75.0	25.0	-1.54	3 99.7	-4.38	739
741	-0.63	-2.42	-0.63	-3.39	68.1	31.9	-1.65	3 99.7	-4.38	741
743	-1.05		-1.05	-4.56	100		-2.34	100	-7.80	743
745	-0.49		-0.49	-4.04	100		-1.84	100	-7.04	745
747	-0.69		-0.69	-4.35	100		-2.06	100	-7.73	747

Table B-1. (Continued)

TIME (SEC)	CONCENTRATION (PPM)		LOSS COEFFICIENT (1/CM)		EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (1/CM)		MADAM REFLECTIVITY FACTOR (PPM*CM)/(M*CM)		TIME (SEC)
	3 -47	547	3 -47	547	3 -47	547	3 -47	547	
769	-1.75		100.		-4.18		100.		769
771	-1.05		100.		-4.56		100.		771
773	-1.75		100.		-4.90		100.		773
775	-1.83		100.		-4.26		100.		775
777	-1.18	53.8 46.2	100.		-2.67	93.9 6.1	100.	99.9	777
779	-1.83	81.1 18.9	100.		-1.78	96.1 3.9	100.	2.6 97.4	779
781	1.08		100.		-1.37		100.		781
783	-1.76		100.		-1.87		100.		783
785	-1.64		100.		-2.02		100.		785
787	-1.91		100.		-1.68		100.		787
789	-1.40		100.		-2.09		100.		789
791	-1.17		100.		-3.35		100.		791
793	-1.01		100.		-2.28		100.		793
795	-1.08		100.		-3.09		100.		795
797	-1.28		100.		-3.65		100.		797
799	-1.69		100.		-4.16		100.		799
801	-1.09		100.		-2.86		100.		801
803	-1.39		100.		-2.46		100.		803
805	-1.33		100.		-2.94		100.		805
807	-1.30		100.		-3.01		100.		807
809	-1.25		100.		-2.65		100.		809
811	-1.36		100.		-3.77		100.		811
813	-1.93		100.		-5.42		100.		813
815	-1.63		100.		-4.84		100.		815
817	-1.05		100.		-4.16		100.		817
819	-1.69		100.		-4.17		100.		819
821	-1.53		100.		-4.39		100.		821
823	-1.58		100.		-4.54		100.		823
825	-1.75		100.		-4.04		100.		825
827	-1.53		100.		-3.43		100.		827
829	-1.05		100.		-4.16		100.		829
831	-1.93		100.		-4.22		100.		831
833	-1.58		100.		-3.23		100.		833
835	-1.81		100.		-4.74		100.		835
837	-1.49		100.		-3.78		100.		837
839	-1.63		100.		-3.95		100.		839
841	-1.69		100.		-3.44		100.		841
843	-1.83		100.		-5.32		100.		843
845	-1.75		100.		-4.49		100.		845
847	-1.69		100.		-4.00		100.		847
849	-1.43		100.		-5.32		100.		849
851	-1.63		100.		-5.12		100.		851
853	-1.83		100.		-5.32		100.		853
855	-1.53		100.		-6.02		100.		855
857	-1.05		100.		-5.34		100.		857
859	-1.05		100.		-5.54		100.		859
861	-1.53		100.		-6.02		100.		861
863	-1.23		100.		-5.72		100.		863
865	-1.83		100.		-3.21		100.		865

1-11 44TH STREET

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Table B-1. (Continued)

ASTERS WAVE 11-1													
TIME (SEC)	NUMBER CONCENTRATION (#/CC)			MASS CONCENTRATION (G/MASS)			EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (1/KM)			RADAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ((MM+63)/(MA+3))			TIME (SEC)
	PARTICLE DIAMETER (CM)		TOTAL	PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRON)		TOTAL	PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRON)		TOTAL	PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRON)		TOTAL	
	3	>47		3	>47		3	>47		3	>47		
975	1.37	-1.04	1.37	85.5	14.5	-1.07	96.8	3.2	.65	4.9	95.1	-1.48	975
977	1.29	-2.06	1.29	83.6	16.4	-1.21	96.3	3.7	.51	5.9	94.1	-1.72	977
979	1.29	-2.04	1.29	86.1	13.9	-1.22	96.9	3.1	.50	5.9	94.1	-1.66	979
981	1.28	-1.95	1.28	52.3	47.7	-1.01	93.1	6.9	.51		100.	.37	981
983	1.32	-1.99	1.32	94.8	5.2	-1.13	94.2	1.8	.62	38.8	61.2	-2.42	983
985	1.31	-1.94	1.31	18.3	81.7	-1.23	96.2	3.8	.49	2.2	97.8	-1.27	985
987	1.17	-2.92	1.17	93.8	6.2	-1.48	98.8	1.2	.30	21.6	78.4	-2.48	987
989	1.98	-3.65	1.98	94.3	3.7	-1.57	100.		.16	100.		-3.89	989
991	1.04	-2.02	1.04	74.4	23.6	-1.26	100.		.27	100.		-3.82	991
993	1.94	-2.15	1.94	69.1	30.9	-1.64	100.		.02	100.		-3.37	993
995	1.57	-2.75	1.57	58.5	41.5	-1.89	100.		.29	100.		-1.85	995
997	1.54	-2.94	1.54	75.6	24.4	-1.81	100.		.16	100.		-3.62	997
999	1.33		1.33	100.		-2.61	100.		.68	100.		-4.70	999
1001	1.49	-3.12	1.49	100.		-2.56	100.		.57	100.		-4.88	1001
1003	1.19		1.19	72.2	22.8	-2.70	100.		.84	100.		-5.03	1003
1005	1.18		1.18	100.		-2.60	100.		.74	100.		-4.51	1005
1007	1.75	-2.92	1.75	98.2	1.8	-1.78	100.		.01	100.		-3.47	1007
1009	1.20	-3.25	1.20	78.0	22.0	-1.26	100.		.48	100.		-2.94	1009
1011	1.15	-1.80	1.15	83.9	16.1	-1.27	100.		.38	100.		-2.87	1011
1013	1.15		1.15	100.		-2.83	100.		.92	100.		-4.84	1013
1015	1.63		1.63	100.		-4.34	100.		2.04	100.		-7.73	1015
1017	1.69	-3.75	1.69	100.		-4.87	100.		2.38	100.		-8.82	1017
1019	1.75		1.75	100.		-4.90	100.		2.43	100.		-8.83	1019
1021	1.63	-3.63	1.63	100.		-3.81	100.		1.74	100.		-6.47	1021
1023	1.75		1.75	100.		-4.43	100.		2.15	100.		-7.77	1023
1025	1.58	-3.94	1.58	100.		-3.94	100.		1.77	100.		-6.97	1025
1027	1.69	-3.69	1.69	100.		-3.85	100.		1.72	100.		-6.87	1027
1029	1.63	-3.63	1.63	100.		-4.24	100.		2.00	100.		-7.50	1029
1031	1.83		1.83	100.		-5.32	100.		2.68	100.		-9.97	1031
1033	1.83	-3.83	1.83	100.		-4.19	100.		2.08	100.		-5.69	1033
1035	1.63	-3.63	1.63	100.		-3.35	100.		1.43	100.		-5.69	1035
1037	1.58	-3.58	1.58	100.		-4.08	100.		1.90	100.		-7.04	1037
1039	1.63	-3.63	1.63	100.		-4.13	100.		1.97	100.		-7.05	1039
1041	1.58	-3.58	1.58	100.		-3.94	100.		1.77	100.		-6.97	1041
1043	1.63	-3.63	1.63	100.		-4.68	100.		2.23	100.		-8.54	1043
1045	1.58		1.58	100.		-3.68	100.		1.58	100.		-6.57	1045
1047	1.45		1.45	100.		-3.41	100.		1.48	100.		-5.59	1047
1049	1.49		1.49	100.		-5.52	100.		1.47	100.		-6.27	1049
1051	1.05		1.05	100.		-5.02	100.		2.60	100.		-8.85	1051
1053	1.69		1.69	100.		-3.98	100.		1.82	100.		-6.97	1053
1055	1.69		1.69	100.		-4.70	100.		2.27	100.		-8.54	1055
1057	1.83		1.83	100.		-4.21	100.		1.39	100.		-5.24	1057
1059	1.63		1.63	100.		-3.70	100.		1.66	100.		-6.37	1059
1061	1.58		1.58	100.		-3.83	100.		1.76	100.		-6.47	1061
1063	1.42		1.42	100.		-3.64	100.		1.52	100.		-6.55	1063
1065	1.83		1.83	100.		-3.92	100.		1.79	100.		-6.92	1065
1067	1.69		1.69	100.		-3.08	100.		1.29	100.		-4.94	1067
1069	1.58		1.58	100.		-3.87	100.		1.76	100.		-6.75	1069
1071	1.49		1.49	100.		-4.62	100.		2.15	100.		-8.53	1071
1073	1.58		1.58	100.		-4.54	100.		2.13	100.		-8.37	1073

Table B-1. (Continued)

SUNSHINE NUMBER 11-1									
TIME (SEC)	DUST CONCENTRATION ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		CLASSIFICATION (μm)		EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT ($1/\text{km}$)		MADAM REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ($(\text{mm}^2)/(\text{mm}^3)$)		TIME (SEC)
	PARTICLE DIAMETER (μm)		PARTICLE DIAMETER (μm)		PARTICLE DIAMETER (μm)		PARTICLE DIAMETER (μm)		
	5	50	5	50	5	50	5	50	
1075	-0.43	-0.43	-0.43	-0.43	-0.43	-0.43	-0.43	-0.43	1075
1077	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	1077
1079	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	1079
1099	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1099
1091	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1091
1093	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1093
1095	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1095
1097	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1097
1099	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1099
1101	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1101
1103	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1103
1105	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1105
1107	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1107
1109	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1109
1111	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1111
1113	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1113
1115	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1115
1117	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1117
1119	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1119
1121	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1121
1123	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1123
1125	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1125
1127	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1127
1129	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1129
1131	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1131
1133	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1133
1135	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1135
1137	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1137
1139	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1139
1141	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1141
1143	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1143
1145	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1145
1147	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1147
1149	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1149
1151	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1151
1153	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1153
1155	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1155
1157	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1157
1159	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1159
1161	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1161
1163	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1163
1165	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1165
1167	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1167
1169	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1169
1171	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1171
1173	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1173
1175	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1175
1177	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1177
1179	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1179
1181	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	-0.83	1181

Table B-1. (Continued)

TIME (SEC)	NEW CONCENTRATION (W/CC)		PASS CONCENTRATION (G/CM ³)		EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (1/MM)		RADAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ((MM ⁶ B)/(MM ³))		TIME (SEC)
	3	>47	3	>47	3	>47	3	>47	
1183	1.05		1.05		-1.45	100.	-3.15	100.	1183
1185	.88		.88		-1.54	100.	-3.16	100.	1185
1187	.73		.73		-1.95	100.	-3.53	100.	1187
1189	-.03		-.03		-2.44	100.	-4.11	100.	1189
1191	-.30		-.30		-3.62	100.	-6.88	100.	1191
1193	-.83		-.83		-4.21	100.	-7.49	100.	1193
1195	-.75		-.75		-4.29	100.	-7.70	100.	1195
1197	-.49		-.49		-4.62	100.	-8.53	100.	1197
1199	-.43		-.43		-4.53	100.	-7.80	100.	1199
1201	-.75		-.75		-4.90	100.	-8.83	100.	1201
1203	-.64		-.64		-4.03	100.	-6.98	100.	1203
1205	-.75		-.75		-4.72	100.	-8.55	100.	1205
1207	-.69		-.69		-4.01	100.	-6.98	100.	1207
1209	-.58		-.58		-4.40	100.	-7.77	100.	1209
1211	-.93		-.93		-5.42	100.	-10.07	100.	1211
1213	-1.05		-1.05		-5.02	100.	-8.85	100.	1213
1215	-.58		-.58		-4.45	100.	-8.25	100.	1215
1217	-.69		-.69		-2.99	100.	-4.95	100.	1217
1219	-.63		-.63		-4.44	100.	-7.77	100.	1219
1221	-.42		-.42		-3.23	100.	-5.24	100.	1221
1223	-.69		-.69		-4.13	100.	-7.05	100.	1223
1225	-.75		-.75		-3.23	100.	-5.24	100.	1225
1227	-.53		-.53		-3.69	100.	-6.37	100.	1227
1229	-.63		-.63		-4.84	100.	-8.82	100.	1229
1231	-.75		-.75		-4.36	100.	-7.73	100.	1231
1233	-.69		-.69		-2.87	100.	-4.42	100.	1233
1235	-.53		-.53		-3.90	100.	-6.92	100.	1235
1237	-.58		-.58		-3.21	100.	-5.61	100.	1237
1239	-.53		-.53		-3.88	100.	-6.91	100.	1239
1241	-1.05		-1.05		-4.56	100.	-7.80	100.	1241
1243	-.75		-.75		-3.73	100.	-6.43	100.	1243
1245	-.75		-.75		-3.79	100.	-6.45	100.	1245
1247	-.75		-.75		-4.26	100.	-7.50	100.	1247
1249	-.75		-.75		-4.51	100.	-7.80	100.	1249
1251	-.83		-.83		-4.37	100.	-7.73	100.	1251
1253	-.58		-.58		-4.54	100.	-8.37	100.	1253
1255	-.43		-.43		-4.74	100.	-8.55	100.	1255
1257	-.63		-.63		-4.41	100.	-7.77	100.	1257
1259	-.69		-.69		-3.82	100.	-6.45	100.	1259
1261	-.75		-.75		-4.72	100.	-8.55	100.	1261
1263	-.43		-.43		-3.62	100.	-5.99	100.	1263
1265	-.75		-.75		-3.48	100.	-5.60	100.	1265
1267	-.43		-.43		-3.61	100.	-6.45	100.	1267
1269	-.42		-.42		-3.77	100.	-6.71	100.	1269
1271	-.43		-.43		-4.44	100.	-7.77	100.	1271
1273	-.45		-.45		-4.42	100.	-8.25	100.	1273
1275	-.69		-.69		-3.46	100.	-5.87	100.	1275
1277	-.43		-.43		-3.65	100.	-6.00	100.	1277
1279	-.49		-.49		-3.65	100.	-6.00	100.	1279
1281	-.75		-.75		-3.52	100.	-5.96	100.	1281

Table B-1. (Continued)

MISCELLANEOUS									
TIME (SEC)	NUMBER (CONCENTRATION) (#/CC)		MASS (CONCENTRATION) (G/CM ³)		EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (/CM)		RADAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ((MM ² /CM ³))		TIME (SEC)
	PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)		PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)		PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)		PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)		
	3 >47	TOTAL	3 >47	TOTAL	3 >47	TOTAL	3 >47	TOTAL	
	(LOGARITHM)	(PERCENT OF TOTAL)	(LOG)	(PERCENT OF TOTAL)	(LOG)	(PERCENT OF TOTAL)	(LOG)	(PERCENT OF TOTAL)	
1283	-1.49	100.	-2.66	100.	-1.07	100.	-3.98	100.	1283
1285	-1.83	100.	-4.68	100.	-2.23	100.	-8.54	100.	1285
1287	-1.56	100.	-3.92	100.	-1.74	100.	-6.96	100.	1287
1289	-1.83	100.	-3.91	100.	-1.92	100.	-6.47	100.	1289
1291	-1.83	100.	-4.94	100.	-2.48	100.	-8.84	100.	1291
1293	-1.05	100.	-4.79	100.	-2.43	100.	-8.56	100.	1293
1295	-1.05	100.	-5.54	100.	-2.90	100.	-10.19	100.	1295
1297	-1.93	100.	-4.98	100.	-2.54	100.	-8.84	100.	1297
1299	-1.23	100.	-3.92	100.	-1.97	100.	-6.47	100.	1299
1301	-1.05	100.	-4.46	100.	-2.23	100.	-7.77	100.	1301
1303	-1.23	100.	-4.21	100.	-2.15	100.	-7.06	100.	1303
1305	-1.23	100.	-4.47	100.	-2.27	100.	-7.77	100.	1305
1307	-1.05	100.	-5.02	100.	-2.60	100.	-8.85	100.	1307
1309	-1.05	100.	-4.56	100.	-2.34	100.	-7.60	100.	1309
1311	-1.05	100.	-5.54	100.	-2.90	100.	-10.19	100.	1311
1313	-1.75	100.	-3.13	100.	-1.38	100.	-4.94	100.	1313
1315	-1.05	100.	-5.54	100.	-2.90	100.	-10.19	100.	1315
1317	-1.83	100.	-4.94	100.	-2.48	100.	-8.84	100.	1317
1319	-1.75	100.	-5.24	100.	-2.60	100.	-9.89	100.	1319
1321	-1.05	100.	-4.79	100.	-2.43	100.	-8.56	100.	1321
1323	-1.83	100.	-3.92	100.	-1.75	100.	-6.96	100.	1323
1325	-1.83	100.	-4.30	100.	-2.04	100.	-7.70	100.	1325
1327	-1.69	100.	-2.97	100.	-1.20	100.	-4.85	100.	1327
1329	-1.75	100.	-3.57	100.	-1.59	100.	-6.16	100.	1329
1331	-1.23	100.	-5.72	100.	-3.08	100.	-10.37	100.	1331
1333	-1.05	100.	-5.54	100.	-2.90	100.	-10.19	100.	1333
1335	-1.53	100.	-6.02	100.	-3.38	100.	-10.67	100.	1335
1337	-1.23	100.	-5.72	100.	-3.08	100.	-10.37	100.	1337
1339	-1.05	100.	-5.54	100.	-2.90	100.	-10.19	100.	1339
1341	-1.05	100.	-5.54	100.	-2.90	100.	-10.19	100.	1341
1343	-1.23	100.	-5.72	100.	-3.08	100.	-10.37	100.	1343
1345	-1.93	100.	-4.54	100.	-2.30	100.	-7.80	100.	1345
1347	-1.83	100.	-5.32	100.	-2.68	100.	-9.97	100.	1347
1349	-1.53	100.	-6.02	100.	-3.38	100.	-10.67	100.	1349
1351	-1.05	100.	-5.54	100.	-2.90	100.	-10.19	100.	1351
1353	-1.83	100.	-4.94	100.	-2.48	100.	-8.84	100.	1353
1355	-1.23	100.	-5.72	100.	-3.08	100.	-10.37	100.	1355
1357	-1.83	100.	-5.32	100.	-2.68	100.	-9.97	100.	1357
1359	-1.58	100.	-4.81	100.	-2.30	100.	-8.81	100.	1359
1361	-1.93	100.	-5.42	100.	-2.78	100.	-10.07	100.	1361
1363	-1.69	100.	-4.87	100.	-2.38	100.	-8.82	100.	1363
1365	-1.93	100.	-5.42	100.	-2.78	100.	-10.07	100.	1365
1367	-1.53	100.	-4.05	100.	-1.65	100.	-7.04	100.	1367
1369	-1.75	100.	-4.72	100.	-2.30	100.	-8.55	100.	1369
1371	-1.58	100.	-4.66	100.	-2.30	100.	-8.54	100.	1371
1373	-1.69	100.	-4.87	100.	-2.38	100.	-8.82	100.	1373
1375	-1.69	100.	-4.87	100.	-2.38	100.	-8.82	100.	1375
1377	-1.05	100.	-5.54	100.	-2.90	100.	-10.19	100.	1377
1379	-1.83	100.	-4.94	100.	-2.48	100.	-8.84	100.	1379

Table B-1. (Continued)

A ISERS WAVE 11-1													
TIME (SEC)	NUMBER CONCENTRATION (#/CC)			MASS CONCENTRATION (G/MAR3)			EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (1/KM)			RADAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ((MM=6)/(MM=3))			TIME (SEC)
	PARTICLE DIAM.(MICRON)			PARTICLE DIAM.(MICRON)			PARTICLE DIAM.(MICRON)			PARTICLE DIAM.(MICRON)			
	-47	-47	TOTAL	-47	-47	TOTAL	-47	-47	TOTAL	-47	-47	TOTAL	
	(LOGANTH)	(LOGANTH)	(LOG)	(PERCENT OF TOTAL)	(PERCENT OF TOTAL)	(LOG)	(PERCENT OF TOTAL)	(PERCENT OF TOTAL)	(LOG)	(PERCENT OF TOTAL)	(PERCENT OF TOTAL)	(LOG)	
1381	-69	-69	-69	100.	100.	-5.17	100.	100.	-2.54	100.	100.	-9.82	1381
1383	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	100.	-4.81	100.	100.	-2.48	100.	100.	-8.56	1383
1385	-69	-69	-69	100.	100.	-3.56	100.	100.	-1.52	100.	100.	-6.28	1385
1387	-63	-63	-63	100.	100.	-3.53	100.	100.	-1.55	100.	100.	-5.96	1387
1389	-75	-75	-75	100.	100.	-5.24	100.	100.	-2.60	100.	100.	-9.89	1389
1391	-63	-63	-63	100.	100.	-4.53	100.	100.	-2.27	100.	100.	-7.80	1391
1393	-63	-63	-63	100.	100.	-3.67	100.	100.	-1.64	100.	100.	-6.36	1393
1395	-45	-45	-45	100.	100.	-3.93	100.	100.	-1.74	100.	100.	-6.97	1395
1397	-58	-58	-58	100.	100.	-4.08	100.	100.	-1.90	100.	100.	-7.04	1397
1399	-93	-93	-93	100.	100.	-5.42	100.	100.	-2.78	100.	100.	-10.07	1399
1401	-58	-58	-58	100.	100.	-4.08	100.	100.	-1.90	100.	100.	-7.04	1401
1403	-69	-69	-69	100.	100.	-4.42	100.	100.	-2.13	100.	100.	-7.77	1403
1405	-69	-69	-69	100.	100.	-4.01	100.	100.	-1.86	100.	100.	-6.98	1405
1407	-93	-93	-93	100.	100.	-4.76	100.	100.	-2.38	100.	100.	-8.55	1407
1409	-69	-69	-69	100.	100.	-5.17	100.	100.	-2.54	100.	100.	-9.82	1409
1411													1411
1413	-38	-38	-38	72.7	27.3	-2.65	88.1	11.9	-.92	16.3	83.7	-4.00	1413
1415	-84	-84	-84	81.2	18.8	-1.69	94.5	5.5	-.09	10.3	89.7	-2.91	1415
1417	-98	-98	-98	91.5	8.5	-1.67	97.1	2.9	-.09	34.9	65.1	-2.94	1417
1419	1.20	1.20	1.20	91.1	8.9	-1.34	97.2	2.8	.38	27.6	72.4	-2.32	1419
1421	1.24	1.24	1.24	85.7	14.3	-1.10	96.7	3.3	.57	3.6	96.4	-1.26	1421
1423	1.17	1.17	1.17	65.4	34.6	-1.39	92.7	7.3	.33	7.9	92.1	-1.25	1423
1425	1.27	1.27	1.27	83.8	16.2	-1.12	96.4	3.6	.56	3.6	96.4	-1.26	1425
1427	1.19	1.19	1.19	64.1	35.9	-1.11	93.4	6.6	.47	2.9	97.1	-1.19	1427
1429	1.07	1.07	1.07	78.3	21.7	-1.33	93.3	6.7	.34	5.7	94.3	-1.74	1429
1431	1.18	1.18	1.18	80.6	19.4	-1.22	95.7	4.3	.47	1.6	98.4	-1.09	1431
1433	1.20	1.20	1.20	73.5	26.5	-1.23	94.3	5.7	.44	1.1	98.9	-1.00	1433
1435	1.20	1.20	1.20	88.2	11.8	-1.26	97.3	2.7	.46	6.3	93.7	-1.67	1435
1437	.74	.74	.74	84.6	15.4	-1.93	97.3	2.7	-.08	12.5	87.5	-3.12	1437
1439	-12	-2.52	-11	37.1	62.9	-3.01	76.2	23.8	-1.22	100.	100.	-4.08	1439
1441	-30	-30	-30	100.	100.	-3.29	100.	100.	-1.31	100.	100.	-5.57	1441
1443	.66	.66	.66	100.	100.	-2.05	100.	100.	-.26	100.	100.	-3.54	1443
1445	.49	.49	.49	100.	100.	-2.23	100.	100.	-.43	100.	100.	-3.85	1445
1447	.71	.71	.71	100.	100.	-2.38	100.	100.	-.41	100.	100.	-4.31	1447
1449	.78	-2.18	.78	88.0	12.0	-1.82	95.7	4.3	-.07	30.5	69.5	-2.97	1449
1451	1.10	-2.42	1.10	94.5	5.5	-1.71	98.4	1.6	-.13	55.2	44.8	-3.21	1451
1453	1.02	-2.86	1.02	74.3	25.7	-1.63	96.2	3.8	-.09	8.9	91.1	-1.46	1453
1455	1.23	1.98	1.23	79.8	20.2	-1.31	96.0	4.0	.41	1.5	98.5	-1.26	1455
1457	1.23	1.85	1.23	88.9	11.1	-1.22	96.8	3.2	.52	14.3	85.7	-2.10	1457
1459	1.20	-1.97	1.20	82.1	17.9	-1.30	96.1	3.9	.42	2.3	97.7	-1.37	1459
1461	1.22	-1.85	1.22	82.6	17.4	-1.20	95.9	4.1	.48	1.7	98.3	-1.13	1461
1463	1.26	-2.07	1.26	74.4	25.6	-1.29	95.7	4.3	.44	5.9	94.1	-.68	1463
1465	1.24	-2.37	1.24	81.2	18.8	-1.57	96.1	1.9	.27	2.5	97.5	-2.01	1465
1467	1.26	-2.39	1.26	92.9	7.1	-1.43	98.6	1.4	.36	8.8	91.2	-2.08	1467
1469	1.31	-1.71	1.31	84.0	16.0	-1.49	96.0	3.4	.38	7.8	92.2	-2.35	1469
1471	1.19	-2.09	1.19	87.6	12.4	-1.57	100.	100.	-.21	100.	100.	-3.34	1471
1473	1.10	-2.32	1.10	73.8	26.2	-1.82	100.	100.	-.60	100.	100.	-4.09	1473
1475	1.00	-2.88	1.00	82.7	17.3	-1.58	100.	100.	-.17	100.	100.	-3.37	1475
1477	1.08	-1.77	1.08	94.5	5.5	-1.36	100.	100.	.36	100.	100.	-2.95	1477
1479	.26	-2.82	.26	86.3	13.7	-2.46	100.	100.	-.43	100.	100.	-4.60	1479

Table B-1. (Continued)

WISCONSIN 11-1

TIME (SEC)	NUMBER CONCENTRATION (#/CC)	MASS CONCENTRATION (G/AA3)	EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (1/KM)	RAIAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ((MM+6)/(MM+3))	TIME (SEC)
PARTICLE DIAMETER (UM)	PARTICLE DIAMETER (UM)	PARTICLE DIAMETER (UM)	PARTICLE DIAMETER (UM)	PARTICLE DIAMETER (UM)	
3	3	3	3	3	
-47	-47	-47	-47	-47	
(LOGARITHM)	(LOG)	(LOG)	(LOG)	(LOG)	
1401	-4.5	-4.50	100.	100.	1401
1403	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1403
1405	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1405
1407	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1407
1409	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1409
1411	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1411
1413	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1413
1415	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1415
1417	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1417
1419	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1419
1421	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1421
1423	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1423
1425	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1425
1427	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1427
1429	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1429
1431	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1431
1433	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1433
1435	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1435
1437	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1437
1439	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1439
1441	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1441
1443	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1443
1445	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1445
1447	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1447
1449	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1449
1451	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1451
1453	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1453
1455	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1455
1457	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1457
1459	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1459
1461	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1461
1463	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1463
1465	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1465
1467	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1467
1469	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1469
1471	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1471
1473	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1473
1475	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1475
1477	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1477
1479	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1479
1481	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1481
1483	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1483
1485	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1485
1487	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1487
1489	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1489
1491	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1491
1493	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1493
1495	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1495
1497	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1497
1499	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1499
1501	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1501
1503	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1503
1505	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1505
1507	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1507
1509	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1509
1511	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1511
1513	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1513
1515	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1515
1517	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1517
1519	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1519
1521	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1521
1523	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1523
1525	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1525
1527	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1527
1529	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1529
1531	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1531
1533	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1533
1535	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1535
1537	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1537
1539	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1539
1541	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1541
1543	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1543
1545	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1545
1547	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1547
1549	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1549
1551	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1551
1553	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1553
1555	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1555
1557	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1557
1559	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1559
1561	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1561
1563	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1563
1565	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1565
1567	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1567
1569	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1569
1571	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1571
1573	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1573
1575	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1575
1577	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1577
1579	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1579
1581	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1581
1583	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1583
1585	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1585
1587	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1587
1589	-4.3	-4.53	100.	100.	1589

Table B-1. (Continued)

WISERS RUN# 11-1									
TIME (SEC)	NUMBER CONCENTRATION (#/CC)		MASS CONCENTRATION (G/AA3)		EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (1/KM)		RADAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ((MM3/6)/(MA3/3))		TIME (SEC)
	PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)		PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)		PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)		PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)		
	3 >47	TOTAL	3 >47	TOTAL	3 >47	TOTAL	3 >47	TOTAL	
1591	-1.05	-2.27	-1.03	2.0 98.0	-2.86	13.6 86.4	-1.47	100.	1591
1593	-0.3	-2.58	-0.62	1.1 98.9	-2.59	18.5 81.5	-1.42	100.	1593
1595	-0.3	-2.70	-0.62	21.0 79.0	-2.93	72.5 27.5	-1.26	100.	1595
1597	1.01	-2.12	-0.01	67.0 13.0	-1.79	95.9 4.1	0.3	31.5 68.5	1597
1599	1.17	-1.95	1.17	76.7 23.3	-1.43	95.1 4.9	0.34	1.4 98.6	1599
1601	1.22	-1.90	1.22	86.5 13.5	-1.16	96.6 3.4	0.54	7.4 92.6	1601
1603	1.11	-2.08	1.11	93.9 6.1	-1.37	97.8 2.2	0.36	57.9 42.1	1603
1605	1.24	-1.99	1.24	84.1 15.9	-1.17	96.5 3.5	0.51	3.0 97.0	1605
1607	1.28	-2.39	1.28	96.5 3.5	-1.27	99.0 1.0	0.50	42.1 57.9	1607
1609	1.14		1.14	100.	-1.49	100.	0.32	100.	1609
1611	1.03		1.03	100.	-1.54	100.	0.23	100.	1611
1613	-1.12		-1.12	100.	-3.35	100.	-1.24	100.	1613
1615	-1.53		-1.53	100.	-3.97	100.	-1.79	100.	1615
1617	-1.30		-1.30	100.	-3.31	100.	-1.29	100.	1617
1619	-1.53		-1.53	100.	-4.21	100.	-1.90	100.	1619
1621	-1.45		-1.45	100.	-2.82	100.	-1.09	100.	1621
1623	-1.58		-1.58	100.	-4.33	100.	-2.02	100.	1623
1625	-1.19		-1.19	100.	-3.57	100.	-1.43	100.	1625
1627	-1.28		-1.28	100.	-2.91	100.	-1.11	100.	1627
1629	-1.30		-1.30	100.	-3.62	100.	-1.52	100.	1629
1631	-1.58		-1.58	100.	-3.28	100.	-1.46	100.	1631
1633	-1.39		-1.39	100.	-2.77	100.	-1.01	100.	1633
1635	-1.30		-1.30	100.	-2.41	100.	-0.76	100.	1635
1637	-1.27		-1.27	100.	-2.45	100.	-0.85	100.	1637
1639	-1.26		-1.26	100.	-2.74	100.	-0.86	100.	1639
1641	-1.19		-1.19	100.	-2.96	100.	-1.11	100.	1641
1643	-1.33		-1.33	100.	-2.82	100.	-1.08	100.	1643
1645	-1.93		-1.93	100.	-4.98	100.	-2.54	100.	1645
1647	-1.93		-1.93	100.	-3.68	100.	-1.79	100.	1647
1649	-1.93		-1.93	100.	-4.76	100.	-2.38	100.	1649
1651	-1.75		-1.75	100.	-4.43	100.	-2.15	100.	1651
1653	-1.35		-1.35	100.	-3.20	100.	-1.32	100.	1653
1655	-1.53		-1.53	100.	-4.46	100.	-2.13	100.	1655
1657	-1.42		-1.42	100.	-2.88	100.	-1.03	100.	1657
1659	-1.93		-1.93	100.	-5.42	100.	-2.78	100.	1659
1669	-1.83		-1.83	100.	-5.32	100.	-2.68	100.	1669
1671	-1.83		-1.83	100.	-3.37	100.	-1.22	100.	1671
1673	-1.83	-2.82	-0.6	98.1 1.9	-1.80	99.2 0.8	-0.5	88.7 11.3	1673
1675	-1.83		-1.83	100.	-2.34	100.	-0.55	100.	1675
1677	-1.19		-1.19	100.	-4.64	100.	-2.34	100.	1677
1679	-1.83		-1.83	100.	-2.69	100.	-1.36	100.	1679
1681	-1.54	-2.76	-0.57	7.8 92.2	-2.69	47.1 52.9	-1.36	3.0 97.0	1681
1683	-1.45	-2.70	-0.45	67.1 32.9	-2.55	88.5 11.5	-0.89	1.4 98.6	1683
1685	-1.13	-2.42	-0.13	47.4 52.6	-2.69	80.3 19.7	-0.95	19.1 80.9	1685
1687	-1.20	-2.74	-0.20	92.2 7.8	-1.65	97.6 2.4	-0.20	100.	1687
1689	-1.13		-1.13	100.	-3.27	100.	-1.24	100.	1689
1691	-1.22	-3.12	-0.23	94.5 5.5	-2.08	98.3 1.7	-0.36	48.1 51.9	1691
1693	-1.21	-3.65	-0.21	53.3 46.7	-2.67	90.3 9.7	-1.06	0.4 99.6	1693
1695	-1.03	-2.24	-0.62	9.9 99.1	-2.09	13.4 86.6	-1.09	0.2 99.8	1695
1697	-1.5	-1.81	-1.06	53.9 46.1	-1.38	90.4 9.6	-0.24		1697

Table B-2. MISERS BLUFF II-2 Detailed Dust Particle Spectral Data

RADAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR														
((MMHAAB)/(CM+33))														
PARTICLE DIAM.(MICRON)														
3 47 >470 TOTAL														
-46 -470														
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2-11-44

[illegible]B-26

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Table B-2. (Continued)

[illegible]

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Table B-2. (Continued)

REF ID: A66111-2

TIME (SEC)	RADAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ($\frac{M^2 \sigma}{(4\pi R^2) \cos^4 \theta}$)			EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT ($\frac{1}{R}$)			Radar Reflectivity Factor ($\frac{M^2 \sigma}{(4\pi R^2) \cos^4 \theta}$)			TIME (SEC)
	<3	3-47	>47	<3	3-47	>47	<3	3-47	>47	
778	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	778
780	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	780
782	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	782
784	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	784
786	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	786
788	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	788
790	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	790
792	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	792
794	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	794
796	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	796
798	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	798
800	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	800
802	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	802
804	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	804
806	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	806
808	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	808
810	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	810
812	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	812
814	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	814
816	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	816
818	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	818
820	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	820
822	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	822
824	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	824
826	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	826
828	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	828
830	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	830
832	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	832
834	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	834
836	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	836
838	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	838
840	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	840
842	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	842
844	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	844
846	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	846
848	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	848
850	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	850
852	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	852
854	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	854
856	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	856
858	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	858
860	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	860
862	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	862
864	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	864
866	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	866
868	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	868
870	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	870
872	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	872
874	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	874
876	-1.23	-1.23	-1.23	100.	-3.18	100.	100.	-1.38	-5.13	876

Table B-2. (Continued)

TYPICAL WIND PROFILE 11-2									
TIME (SEC)	WIND SPEED (KNOTS)			WIND DIRECTION (DEGREES)			WIND VELOCITY (M/S)		
	PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRON)			PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRON)			PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRON)		
	<5	5	>47	<5	5	>47	<5	5	>47
878	2.54	-1.19	-3.51	2.54	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
880	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
882	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
884	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
886	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
888	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
890	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
892	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
894	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
896	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
898	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
900	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
902	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
904	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
906	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
908	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
910	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
912	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
914	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
916	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
918	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
920	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
922	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
924	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
926	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
928	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
930	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
932	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
934	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
936	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
938	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
940	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
942	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
944	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
946	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
948	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
950	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
952	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
954	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
956	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
958	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
960	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
962	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
964	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
966	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
968	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
970	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
972	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
974	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9
976	2.53	-1.12	-3.20	2.53	1.13	14.1	16.4	70.7	3.9

Table B-2. (Continued)

TIME (SEC)	SIGNAL LOSS FACTOR (dB)			SIGNAL CONCENTRATION (C/M ²)			EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (1/KM)			RADAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR (MM ² /M ²)			TIME (SEC)
	<3	3	>47	<3	3	>47	<3	3	>47	<3	3	>47	
97	2.17	-1.23		2.17	77.7		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	978
98	2.17	-1.53		2.17	30.3	69.7	2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	980
99	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	982
100	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	984
101	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	986
102	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	988
103	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	990
104	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	992
105	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	994
106	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	996
107	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	998
108	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1000
109	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1002
110	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1004
111	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1006
112	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1008
113	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1010
114	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1012
115	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1014
116	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1016
117	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1018
118	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1020
119	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1022
120	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1024
121	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1026
122	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1028
123	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1030
124	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1032
125	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1034
126	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1036
127	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1038
128	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1040
129	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1042
130	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1044
131	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1046
132	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1048
133	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1050
134	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1052
135	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1054
136	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1056
137	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1058
138	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1060
139	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1062
140	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1064
141	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1066
142	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1068
143	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1070
144	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1072
145	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1074
146	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1076
147	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1078
148	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1080
149	2.17	-1.53		2.17	100.		2.17	78.2	21.8	1.97	100.	100.	1082

Table B-2. (Continued)

TIME (SEC)	PARTICLE SIZE (MICRONS)				TOTAL	MASS CONCENTRATION (PERCENT)				TOTAL	EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (1/KM)				TOTAL	RADAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ((MMARAD)/(MMAR3)) PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRONS)				TIME (SEC)
	<5	5	47	>470		<5	5	47	>470		<5	5	47	>470		<5	5	47	>470	
1074	3.55	1.02	-1.03		3.33	1.7	40.9	17.4	-1.44	25.2	71.4	3.4				10.8	80.2	1084		
1080	3.24	1.10	-2.03		3.24	1.6	40.2	4.1	-1.55	20.3	77.8	1.9				48.9	51.1	1086		
1086	3.40	1.31	-1.83		3.47	1.6	40.9	9.6	-1.01	23.0	75.0	1.7				4.7	95.3	1088		
1090	3.32	0.9			3.32	1.7	40.2		-1.30	24.5	75.5					100.		1090		
1092	3.21	0.4			3.21	1.6	40.2		-1.55	21.9	78.1					100.		1092		
1094	3.15	0.4			3.15	1.7	40.2		-1.64	25.7	74.3					100.		1094		
1096	2.65	-1.53			2.65	48.1	51.9		-4.30	92.2	7.8				7	99.3		1096		
1098	2.58				2.58	100.			-4.95	100.					100.			1098		
1100	2.24	-1.53			2.24	35.6	64.1		-4.39	84.2	15.8				5	99.5		1100		
1102	2.21	-1.23			2.21	12.2	87.8		-3.93	62.8	37.2				100.			1102		
1104	2.14				2.14	100.			-5.47	100.					100.			1104		
1106	2.20	-1.23			2.20	16.4	83.6		-4.44	70.6	29.4				2	99.8		1106		
1108	2.18	-1.53			2.18	66.4	33.2		-4.47	91.7	8.3				14.1	85.9		1108		
1110	2.18	-1.53			2.18	49.0	51.0		-5.06	89.6	10.4				2.8	97.2		1110		
1112	2.15				2.15	100.			-5.76	100.					100.			1112		
1114	2.17				2.17	100.			-5.04	100.					100.			1114		
1116	2.19				2.19	100.			-5.52	100.					100.			1116		
1118	2.16	-1.23			2.16	5	40.5		-1.18	18.9	81.1				100.			1118		
1120	2.22	-1.53			2.22	40.3	59.7		-4.36	86.1	13.9				6	99.4		1120		
1122	2.19	-1.53			2.19	11.3	88.7		-4.54	72.6	27.4				100.			1122		
1124	2.17	-1.53			2.17	63.2	36.8		-4.92	92.2	7.8				4.6	95.4		1124		
1126	2.13	-1.53			2.13	45.0	55.0		-5.09	88.6	11.4				2.3	97.7		1126		
1128	2.09	-1.23			2.10	100.			-3.39	24.3	75.7				100.			1128		
1130	2.11				2.11	100.			-5.33	100.					100.			1130		
1132	2.08	-1.23			2.08	8.4	91.6		-4.25	56.4	43.6				100.			1132		
1134	2.07	-1.23			2.07	24.1	75.9		-4.93	76.6	23.4				6	99.4		1134		
1136	2.05	-1.23			2.05	2.5	97.5		-3.80	34.1	65.9				100.			1136		
1138	2.10	-1.53			2.10	59.4	40.6		-4.86	90.4	9.6				5.3	94.7		1138		
1140	2.09	-1.23			2.09	33.9	66.1		-4.87	80.1	19.9				1.8	98.2		1140		
1142	2.09	-1.53			2.09	42.2	57.8		-5.12	88.0	12.0				9	99.1		1142		
1144	2.10	-1.23			2.10	17.4	82.6		-4.67	65.2	34.8				6	99.4		1144		
1146	2.05	-1.53			2.06	10.2	89.8		-4.54	67.3	32.7				100.			1146		
1148	2.03	-1.23			2.09	5.7	94.3		-4.49	58.9	41.1				100.			1148		
1150	2.04	-1.53			2.09	6	99.4		-3.44	26.5	73.5				100.			1150		
1152	2.00	-1.53			2.09	38.4	61.6		-5.14	87.4	12.6				8	99.2		1152		
1154	2.00	-1.53			2.09	33.7	66.3		-5.17	87.0	13.0				3	99.7		1154		
1156	2.07	-1.23			2.07	19.7	80.3		-4.42	68.9	31.1				3	99.7		1156		
1158	2.12	-1.53			2.12	40.4	59.2		-5.13	88.4	11.6				8	99.2		1158		
1160	2.12	-1.53			2.14	9.0	91.0		-4.55	67.7	32.3				100.			1160		
1162	2.10	-1.53			2.10	4.8	95.2		-4.09	52.8	47.2				100.			1162		
1164	2.11	-1.53			2.11	47.4	52.6		-5.07	89.5	10.5				9	99.1		1164		
1166	2.10				2.10	100.			-5.56	100.					100.			1166		
1168	2.08	-1.23			2.08	100.			-5.33	100.					100.			1168		
1170	2.08	-1.23			2.08	4	99.1		-5.25	16.9	83.1				100.			1170		
1171	2.03				2.03	100.			-5.21	100.					100.			1171		
1184	2.04	-1.23			2.04	2.4	92.4		-3.97	35.5	64.5				100.			1184		
1186	2.03	-1.23			2.03	100.			-5.35	100.					100.			1186		
1188	2.03	-1.23			2.03	4	99.4		-5.40	4.4	95.6				100.			1188		
1190	2.04	-1.23			2.04	1	99.4		-5.42	19.1					100.			1190		
1192	2.04	-1.23			2.04	1	99.4		-5.42	19.1					100.			1192		

Table B-2. (Continued)

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TIME (SEC)	NUMBER CONCENTRATION (#/CC)				MASS CONCENTRATION (G/CM ³)				EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (1/KM)				MODAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ((MM*6)/(MM*3)) PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)				TIME (SEC)								
	PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)				PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)				PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)				PARTICLE DIAM(MICRON)												
	<3	3	47	>470	TOTAL	<3	3	47	>470	TOTAL	<3	3	47	>470	TOTAL	<3		3	47	>470	TOTAL				
	(LOG)					(LOG)					(LOG)					(LOG)					(LOG)				
	-46					-46					-46					-46					-46				
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Table B-2. (Continued)

AISENS WINDT 11-2																									
TIME (SEC)	NEW COCK TARTAN (MPC)					MASS (CONCENTRATION) (MG/M ³)					EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (1/KM)					RADAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ((MM ⁶)/M ³)					TIME (SEC)				
	PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRON)					PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRON)					PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRON)					PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRON)									
	<3	3	47	>470	TOTAL	<3	3	47	>470	TOTAL	<3	3	47	>470	TOTAL	<3	3	47	>470	TOTAL					
	(MICRON)					(MICRON)					(MICRON)					(MICRON)					(MICRON)				
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	(MICRON)																								

Table B-2. (Continued)

INTERFEROMETER II-2																	
TIME (SEC)	CONCENTRATION (MG/G)				MASS CONCENTRATION (GRAMS)				EXTINGUISHING COEFFICIENT (1/CM)				RADAR DEFLECTIVITY FACTOR ((WAVELENGTH/MICRON)) PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRON)				TIME (SEC)
	PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRON)				PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRON)				PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRON)				PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRON)				
	43	3	47	5470	43	3	47	5470	43	3	47	5470	43	3	47	5470	
	(LOG)				(LOG)				(LOG)				(LOG)				
1347	3.19	1.32	-2.04		2.4	89.8	7.8		-1.63	24.3	71.9	1.8		43.0	57.0		1397
1349	3.47	1.57	-1.34		2.2	85.0	12.8		-1.94	24.5	73.0	2.5		4.7	95.3		1399
1351	3.44	1.59	-1.21	-4.01	2.2	75.2	21.3	1.3	-1.3	27.7	68.4	3.8		5	35.8	63.7	1401
1353	3.42	1.22	-1.54		2.1	48.3	49.6		-1.01	35.8	58.0	6.3		.1	99.9		1403
1355	3.12	1.58	-1.12		2.2	93.0	4.8		-2.02	30.7	68.5	.8		39.8	60.2		1405
1357	3.51	1.55	-1.66		1.9	91.8	6.3		-1.01	21.9	76.6	1.4		41.7	58.3		1407
1359	3.44	1.52	-1.49		2.1	87.3	10.6		-1.02	23.2	74.6	2.2		13.2	86.8		1409
1361	3.44	1.52	-1.13	-4.91	1.5	77.4	19.5	1.3	-1.62	21.8	73.5	4.6		.8	15.1	84.1	1411
1363	3.49	1.50	-1.15	-4.28	1.4	72.8	12.7	13.1	-1.69	21.0	75.1	3.5	3	.1	99.9		1413
1365	3.47	1.53	-1.18	-4.24	1.8	82.1	14.7	1.4	-1.83	23.1	73.9	3.0		.7	13.9	85.4	1415
1367	3.46	1.44	-1.34	-4.41	1.8	76.3	19.2	2.7	-1.84	24.5	71.6	3.8		.2	7.5	92.3	1417
1369	3.44	1.44	-1.34	-4.41	1.9	77.0	21.1		-1.96	24.4	71.6	4.0	.03	2.5	97.5		1419
1371	3.44	1.44	-1.42	-4.91	1.8	80.4	15.9	2.0	-1.92	23.4	73.3	3.2	.1	.4	9.4	90.2	1421
1373	3.47	1.45	-1.55		1.8	80.5	11.8		-1.31	23.6	73.7	2.7		13.9	86.1		1423
1375	3.34	1.41	-2.02		1.7	81.2	30.2		-1.31	23.9	74.2	2.0	.01	45.3	54.7		1425
1377	3.34	1.41	-2.02		1.7	81.2	30.2		-1.31	23.9	74.2	2.0	.01	45.3	54.7		1427
1379	3.21	1.41	-2.85		1.7	58.2	40.1		-1.47	31.5	68.3	3.5	.45	.3	99.7		1429
1381	3.24	1.41	-2.21	-4.43	1.7	74.5	10.5	13.3	-1.49	24.1	74.9	1.0	.5	.1	99.0		1431
1383	3.24	1.41	-2.21	-4.43	1.9	94.0	3.7		-1.99	19.3	76.9	3.7	.1	.2	4.1	95.7	1433
1385	3.37	1.40	-1.54	-4.49	2.1	79.6	15.8	3.5	-1.46	33.1	63.6	2.9	.4	10.3	89.7		1435
1387	3.29	1.39	-2.14	-4.48	2.0	61.7	19.5	16.7	-1.70	36.5	57.5	6.0	.01	.1	100.		1437
1389	3.12	1.39	-2.27		2.0	83.0	15.0		-1.84	29.7	67.6	2.8	.04	10.3	89.7		1439
1391	2.96	1.39	-2.62		2.1	55.9	9.9	32.2	-1.95	37.7	59.1	2.1	1.1	.2	99.8		1441
1393	2.27	1.22	-2.74	-4.40	1.6	55.0	34.8	8.6	-2.06	38.6	58.1	2.0	1.2	.1	1.3	98.6	1443
1395	2.94	1.22	-2.01	-4.91	1.6	63.6	13.4	23.4	-2.06	38.6	58.1	2.0	1.2	.1	1.3	98.6	1445
1397	3.29	1.27	-2.05	-4.49	1.3	38.9	49.4	10.6	-1.47	30.2	58.1	11.1	.6	.1	11.3	88.7	1447
1399	3.29	1.27	-2.05	-4.49	1.3	62.2	31.2	5.3	-1.94	24.9	67.4	7.4	.3	.2	14.4	85.5	1449
1401	3.27	1.25	-1.47	-4.40	1.3	54.6	19.6	19.5	-1.01	27.7	66.1	5.5	.7	.4	95.5		1451
1403	3.16	1.25	-2.13		2.9	77.2	19.8		-1.55	41.5	55.1	3.4		4.5	95.5		1453
1405	3.24	1.27	-2.01	-4.91	1.6	55.0	34.8	8.6	-1.63	33.9	57.9	7.9	.4	.1	14.3	85.7	1455
1407	3.29	1.27	-2.01	-4.12	1.6	27.2	46.6	23.3	-1.12	30.1	57.1	1.0	1.7	.1	14.3	85.5	1457
1409	3.27	1.27	-1.67	-3.64	.7	26.1	30.9	42.3	-1.75	30.3	57.9	8.5	3.3	.1	14.3	85.5	1459
1411	3.35	1.27	-1.48	-3.74	.9	37.0	27.9	34.2	-1.72	28.8	62.7	6.6	1.9	.1	14.3	85.5	1461
1413	3.32	1.27	-1.63	-4.20	1.4	42.9	42.7	13.1	-1.97	34.1	57.6	7.6	1.7	.1	14.3	85.5	1463
1415	3.34	1.27	-1.63	-4.20	1.1	15.4	44.6	38.9	-1.31	46.6	38.8	11.1	3.4	.1	14.3	85.5	1465
1417	3.34	1.27	-1.78	-4.41	1.0	63.8	19.6	15.6	-1.03	21.6	73.4	4.4	.6	.1	14.3	85.5	1467
1419	3.32	1.27	-1.44	-4.43	1.0	58.7	35.4	4.9	-1.81	22.6	70.8	6.3	.3	.1	14.3	85.5	1469
1421	3.15	1.27	-2.12	-4.91	.9	91.6	1.8	6.2	-2.10	33.0	68.8	6.3	.3	.1	14.3	85.5	1471
1423	3.15	1.27	-2.12	-4.91	.9	91.6	1.8	6.2	-2.10	33.0	68.8	6.3	.3	.1	14.3	85.5	1473
1425	2.94	1.27	-2.18		.4	72.6	24.0		-2.11	52.0	48.0			.1	14.3	85.5	1475
1427	2.73	1.27	-2.52		3.1	93.0	4.9		-1.91	24.6	35.2			100.			1477
1429	2.69	1.27	-2.52		3.1	93.0	4.9		-2.56	42.2	57.8			100.			1479
1431	2.69	1.27	-2.52		3.1	93.0	4.9		-2.56	42.2	57.8			100.			1481
1433	2.69	1.27	-2.52		3.1	93.0	4.9		-2.56	42.2	57.8			100.			1483
1435	2.69	1.27	-2.52		3.1	93.0	4.9		-2.56	42.2	57.8			100.			1485
1437	2.69	1.27	-2.52		3.1	93.0	4.9		-2.56	42.2	57.8			100.			1487
1439	2.69	1.27	-2.52		3.1	93.0	4.9		-2.56	42.2	57.8			100.			1491
1441	2.69	1.27	-2.52		3.1	93.0	4.9		-2.56	42.2	57.8			100.			1493
1443	2.69	1.27	-2.52		3.1	93.0	4.9		-2.56	42.2	57.8			100.			1495
1445	2.69	1.27	-2.52		3.1	93.0	4.9		-2.56	42.2	57.8			100.			1497
1447	2.69	1.27	-2.52		3.1	93.0	4.9		-2.56	42.2	57.8			100.			1499
1449	2.69	1.27	-2.52		3.1	93.0	4.9		-2.56	42.2	57.8			100.			1501
1451	2.69	1.27	-2.52		3.1	93.0	4.9		-2.56	42.2	57.8			100.			1503
1453	2.69	1.27	-2.52		3.1	93.0	4.9		-2.56	42.2	57.8			100.			1505

Table B-2. (Continued)

WAVELENGTH (microns)		SCATTERING COEFFICIENT (1/cm)		EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT (1/cm)		PARTICLE DIAMETER (microns)		WATER REFRACTIVITY FACTOR (20°C/1 atm)		TIME (SEC)
λ	λ ₀	λ	λ ₀	λ	λ ₀	λ	λ ₀	λ	λ ₀	
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1507
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1509
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1511
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1513
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1515
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1517
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1519
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1521
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1523
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1525
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1527
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1529
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1531
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1533
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1535
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1537
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1539
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1541
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1543
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1545
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1547
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1549
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1551
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1553
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1555
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1557
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1559
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1561
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1563
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1565
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1567
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1569
2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	2.25	1.55	1571

[illegible]10

Table B-2. (Continued)

TIME (SEC)	BASE (CORRECTED)		EXTRACTION COEFFICIENT (12MM)		RADAM REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ((MU+66)/(MU+3)) CAPILLARY DIAMETER (MICRON)		TIME (SEC)
	45	47	45	47	45	47	
1761	-1.55	-1.52	100.	-5.35	100.	-2.94	1761
1763	-1.56	-1.55	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1763
1765	-1.57	-1.56	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1765
1767	-1.58	-1.57	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1767
1771	-1.59	-1.58	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1771
1775	-1.60	-1.59	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1775
1777	-1.61	-1.60	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1777
1779	-1.62	-1.61	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1779
1783	-1.63	-1.62	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1783
1785	-1.64	-1.63	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1785
1787	-1.65	-1.64	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1787
1789	-1.66	-1.65	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1789
1791	-1.67	-1.66	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1791
1793	-1.68	-1.67	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1793
1795	-1.69	-1.68	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1795
1797	-1.70	-1.69	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1797
1801	-1.71	-1.70	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1801
1803	-1.72	-1.71	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1803
1805	-1.73	-1.72	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1805
1807	-1.74	-1.73	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1807
1809	-1.75	-1.74	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1809
1811	-1.76	-1.75	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1811
1813	-1.77	-1.76	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1813
1815	-1.78	-1.77	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1815
1817	-1.79	-1.78	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1817
1819	-1.80	-1.79	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1819
1821	-1.81	-1.80	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1821
1823	-1.82	-1.81	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1823
1825	-1.83	-1.82	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1825
1827	-1.84	-1.83	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1827
1829	-1.85	-1.84	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1829
1831	-1.86	-1.85	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1831
1833	-1.87	-1.86	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1833
1835	-1.88	-1.87	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1835
1837	-1.89	-1.88	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1837
1839	-1.90	-1.89	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1839
1841	-1.91	-1.90	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1841
1843	-1.92	-1.91	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1843
1845	-1.93	-1.92	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1845
1847	-1.94	-1.93	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1847
1849	-1.95	-1.94	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1849
1851	-1.96	-1.95	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1851
1853	-1.97	-1.96	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1853
1855	-1.98	-1.97	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1855
1857	-1.99	-1.98	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1857
1859	-2.00	-1.99	100.	-4.84	100.	-2.46	1859

Table B-2. (Continued)

TIME (SEC)	SCATTER CONCENTRATION ($\mu\text{M} \times 10^3$)			EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT ($1/\text{CM}$)			RADAR REFLECTIVITY FACTOR ($(\text{CM}^2/\text{M}^2) \times 10^3$)			TIME (SEC)
	45	47	50	45	47	50	45	47	50	
1861	1.57	1.52	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.8	2.2	-0.8	1861
1863	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1863
1865	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1865
1867	1.54	1.53	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1867
1869	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1869
1871	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1871
1873	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1873
1875	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1875
1877	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1877
1879	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1879
1881	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1881
1883	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1883
1885	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1885
1887	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1887
1889	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1889
1891	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1891
1893	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1893
1895	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1895
1897	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1897
1899	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1899
1901	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1901
1903	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1903
1905	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1905
1907	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1907
1909	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1909
1911	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1911
1913	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1913
1915	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1915
1917	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1917
1919	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1919
1921	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1921
1923	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1923
1925	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1925
1927	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1927
1929	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1929
1931	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1931
1933	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1933
1935	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1935
1937	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1937
1939	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1939
1941	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1941
1943	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1943
1945	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1945
1947	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1947
1949	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1949
1951	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1951
1953	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1953
1955	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1955
1957	1.57	1.53	1.57	92.2	7.6	-0.97	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1957
1959	1.54	1.46	1.54	92.2	7.6	-0.98	97.2	2.8	-0.7	1959

APPENDIX C

THE MISERS BLUFF II-2 AEROSOL ENVIRONMENT

C-1 INTRODUCTION

The presentation of spectral data obtained from the LAS-X instrument (particle size range 0.1 to 6 μm) is being included as an appendix to this document since these particle measurements were not common to both the single and multiple burst dust clouds. The addition of this particular probe to the in-situ sampling instrumentation suite was prompted by an unexpected wavelength sensitivity in lidar backscattering measurements obtained by SRI International during the single burst test. It is hoped that the inclusion of this spectral data obtained from the MBII-2 dust cloud will aid in interpreting the lidar backscatter measurements made at 10.6 μm , 1.06 μm and 0.532 μm during both events. This may be possible since the very small particle environment was probably similar in both dust cloud environments due to the ANFO and silt commonality.

C-2 PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS

To be consistent with Sections 2 and 3 of this report, the size distributions obtained for dust particles $\leq 6 \mu\text{m}$ will be presented only for those sampling passes that were made while ascending to the cloud top, i.e., passes 2-11 in the MBII-2 dust cloud. Further, the LAS-X output was not recorded during sampling passes 4, 5, and 11 so pass-averaged size distributions are not available for those three passes.

Figures C-1 through C-7 depict the average size distribution of particles measured by the LAS-X instrument during ascending, MBII-2 sampling passes. The solid circles depict the particle size distributions of particles 5-25 μm in diameter, as measured by the FSSP instrument, and are included only to show the excellent agreement between the two probes. (For various reasons, the solid circles at 5 μm are less reliable - see Reference 2).

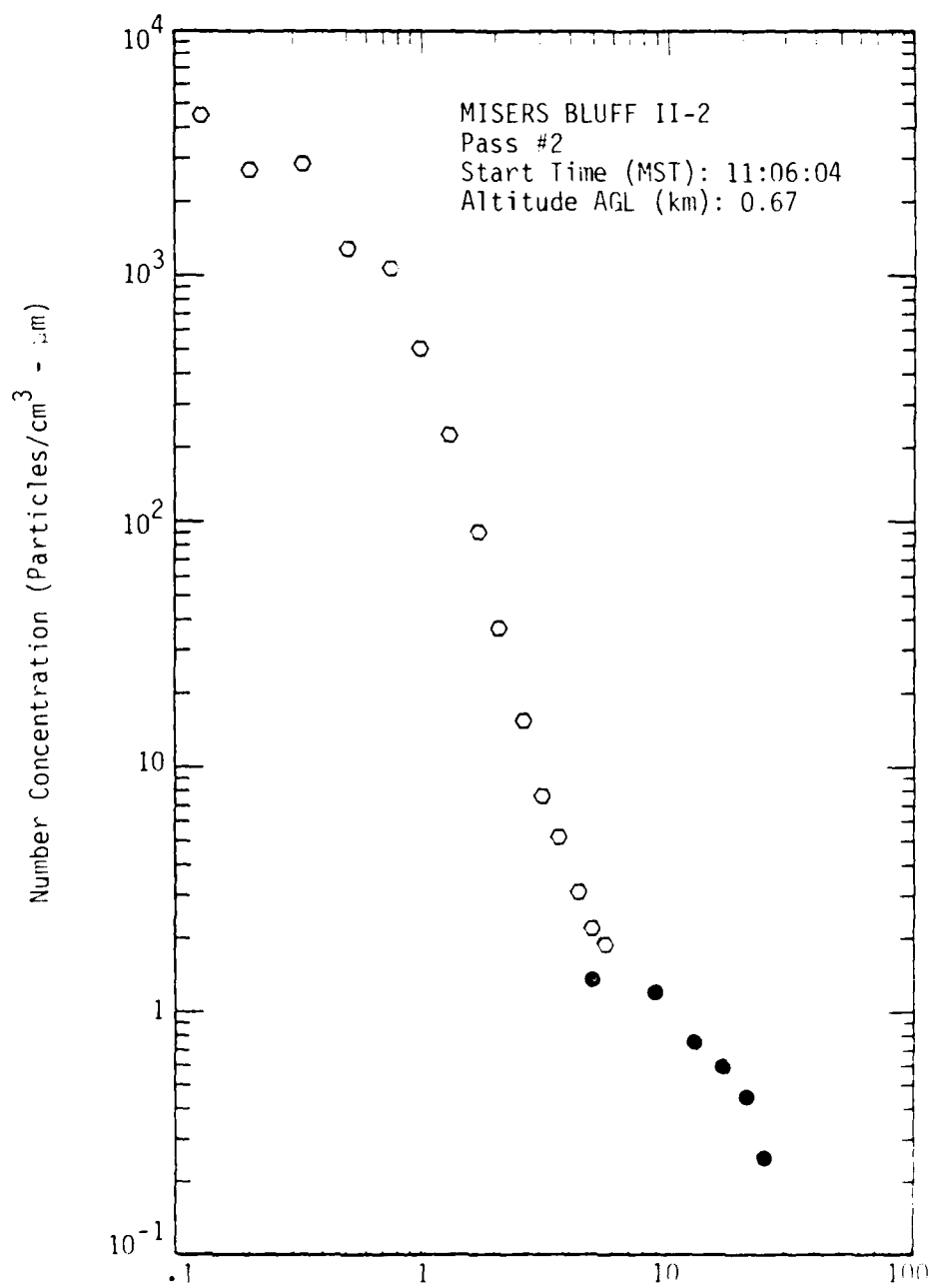


Figure C.1. MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 2, Aerosol Particle Size Distribution

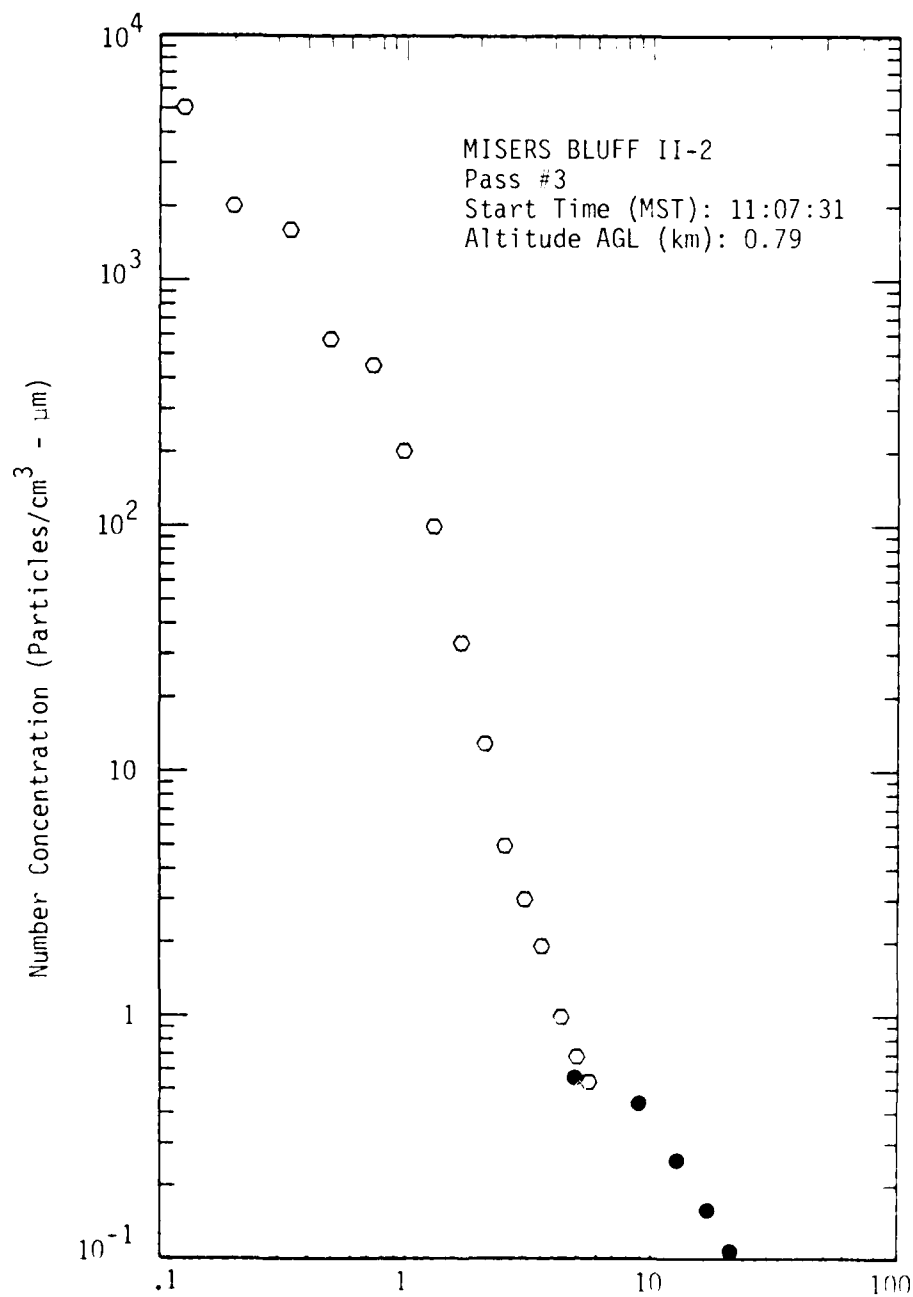


Figure C.2. MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 3, Aerosol Particle Size Distribution

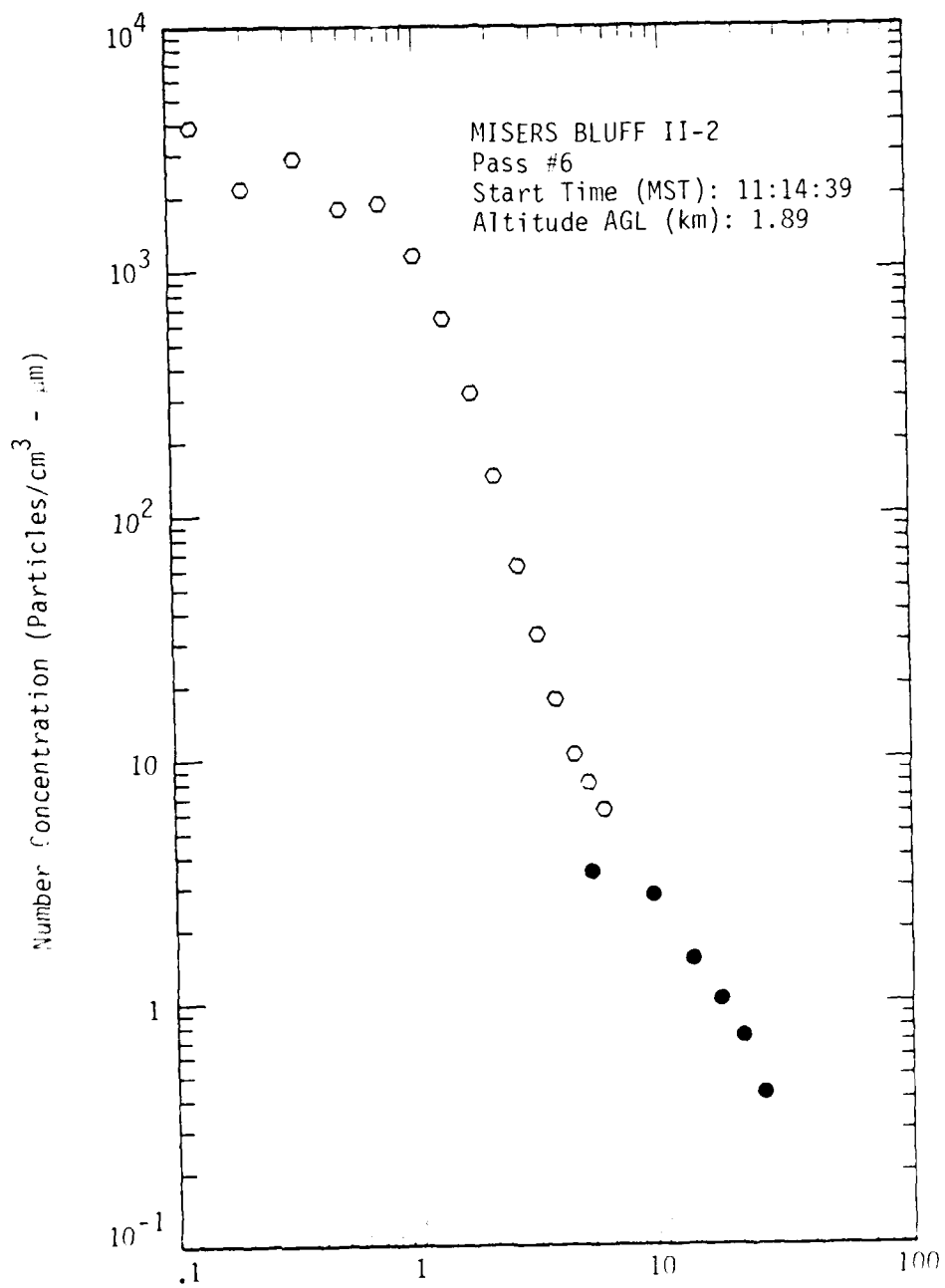


Figure C.3. MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 6, Aerosol Particle Size Distribution

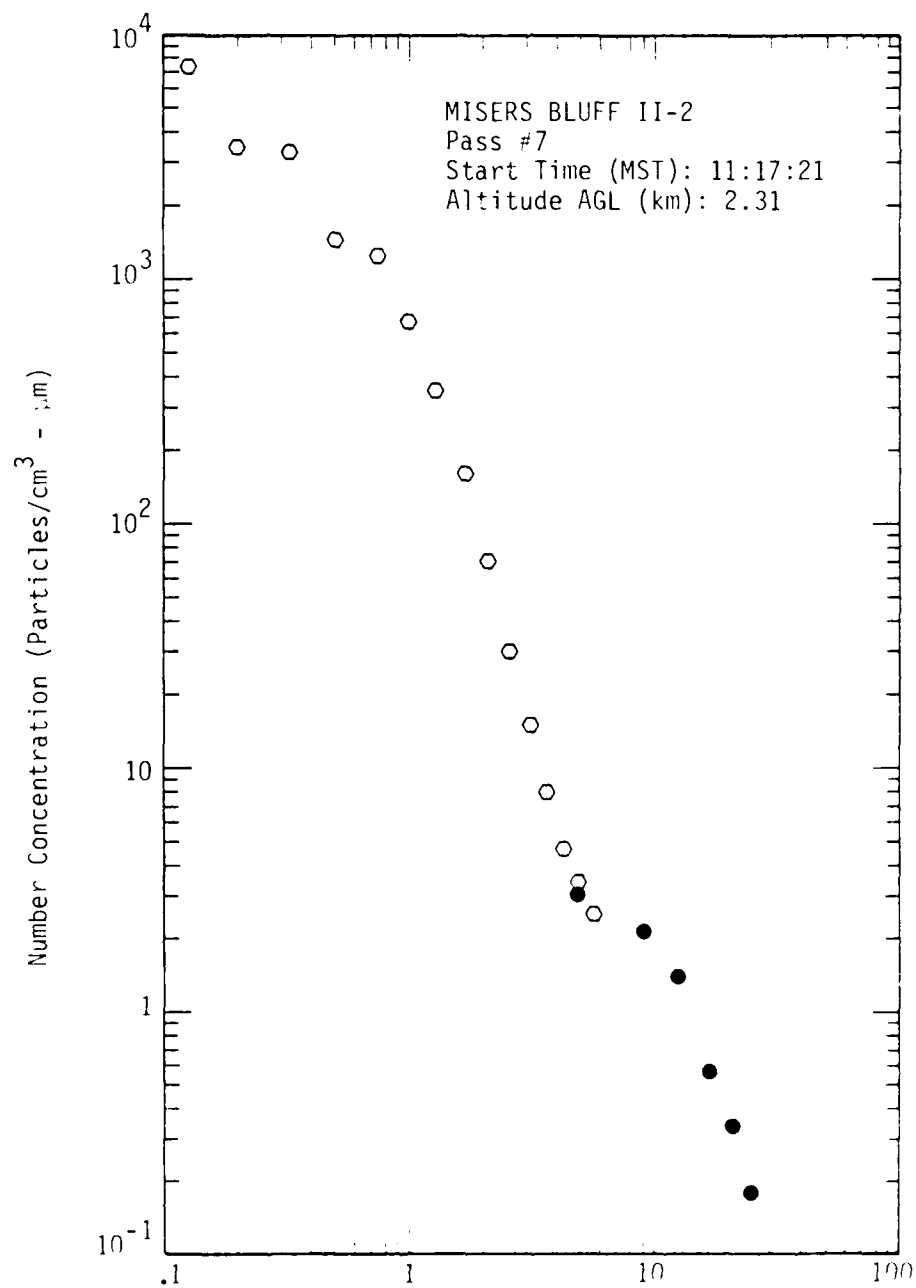


Figure C.4. MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 7, Aerosol Particle Size Distribution

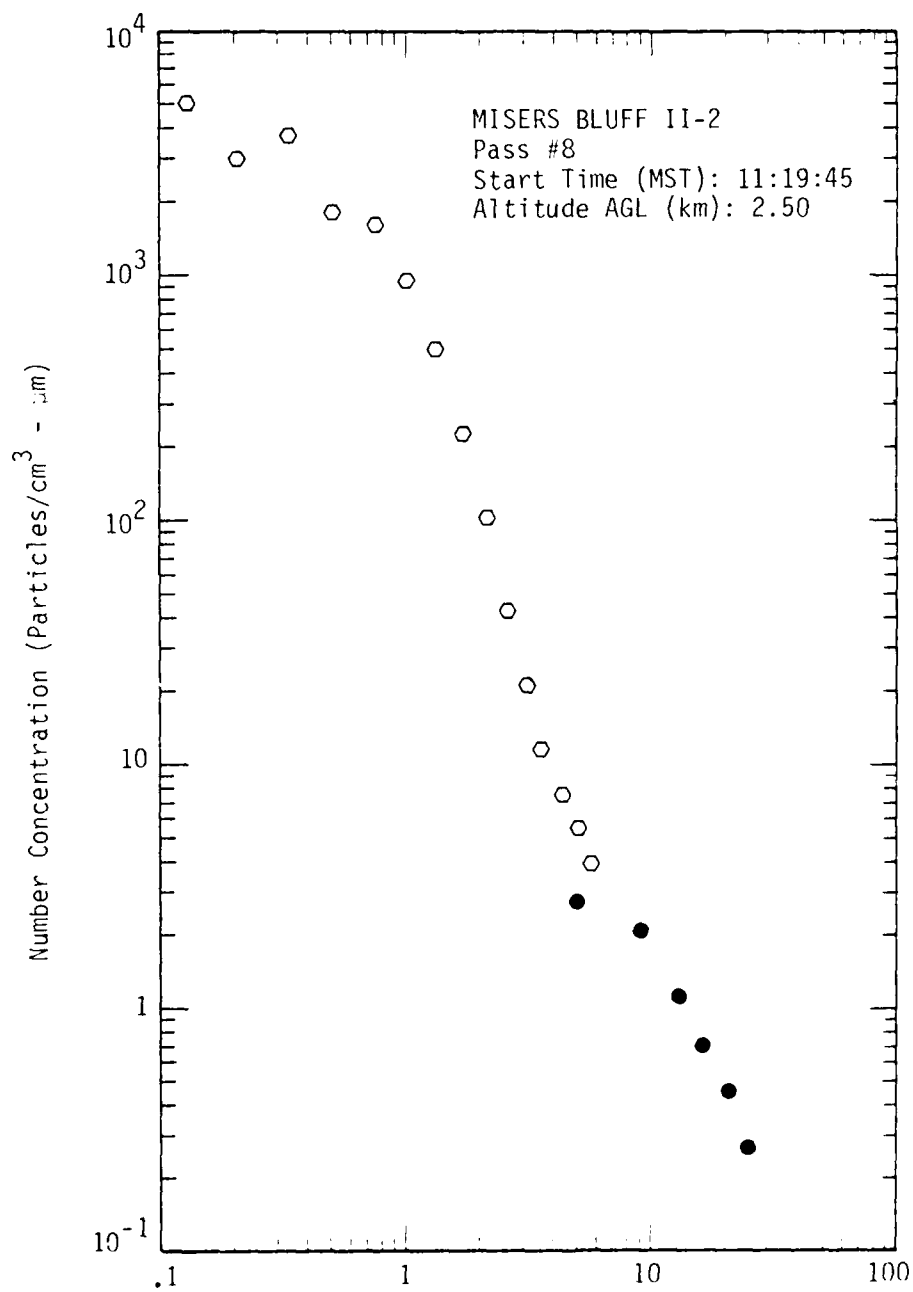


Figure C.5. MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 8, Aerosol Particle Size Distribution

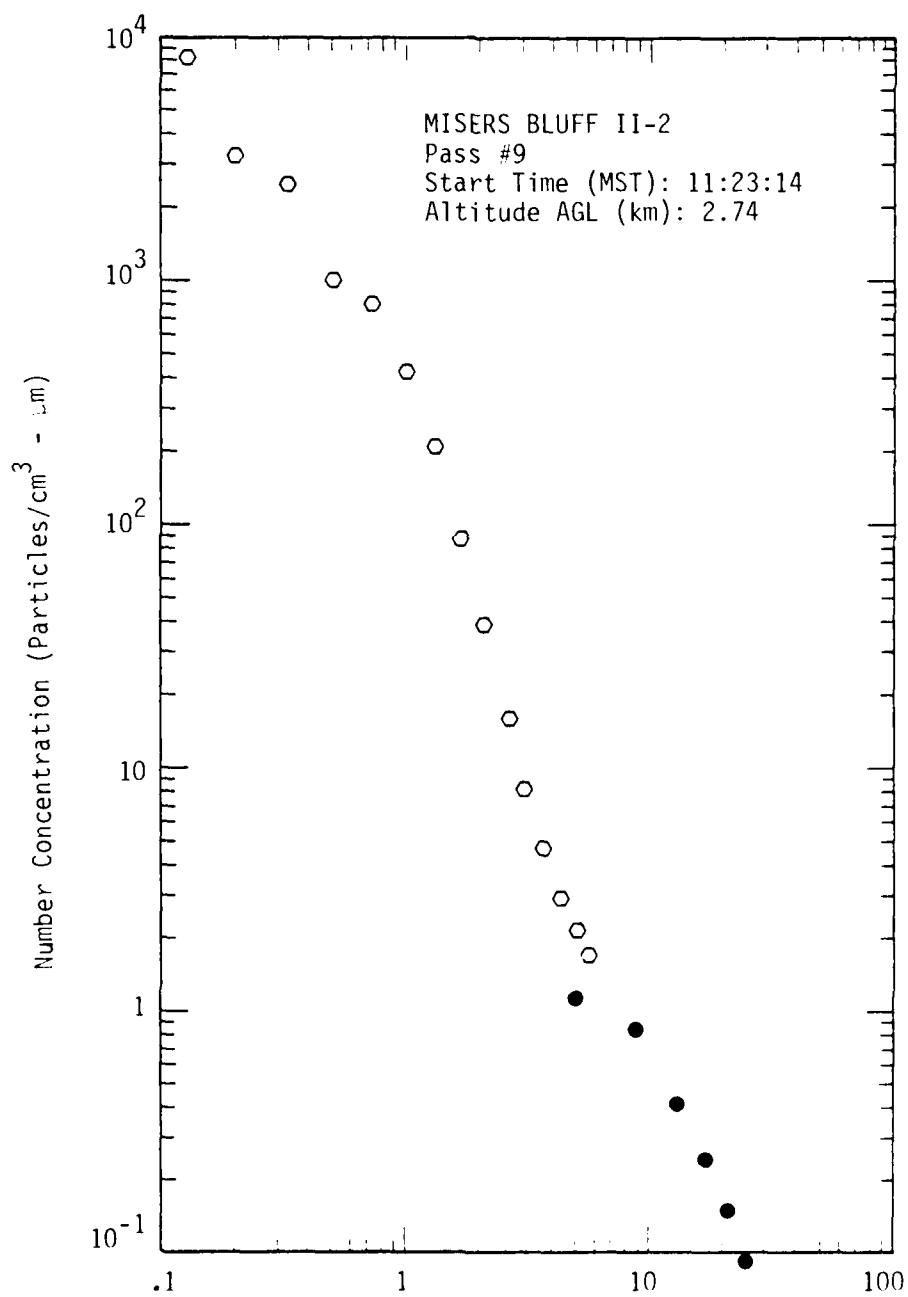


Figure C.6. MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 9, Aerosol Particle Size Distribution

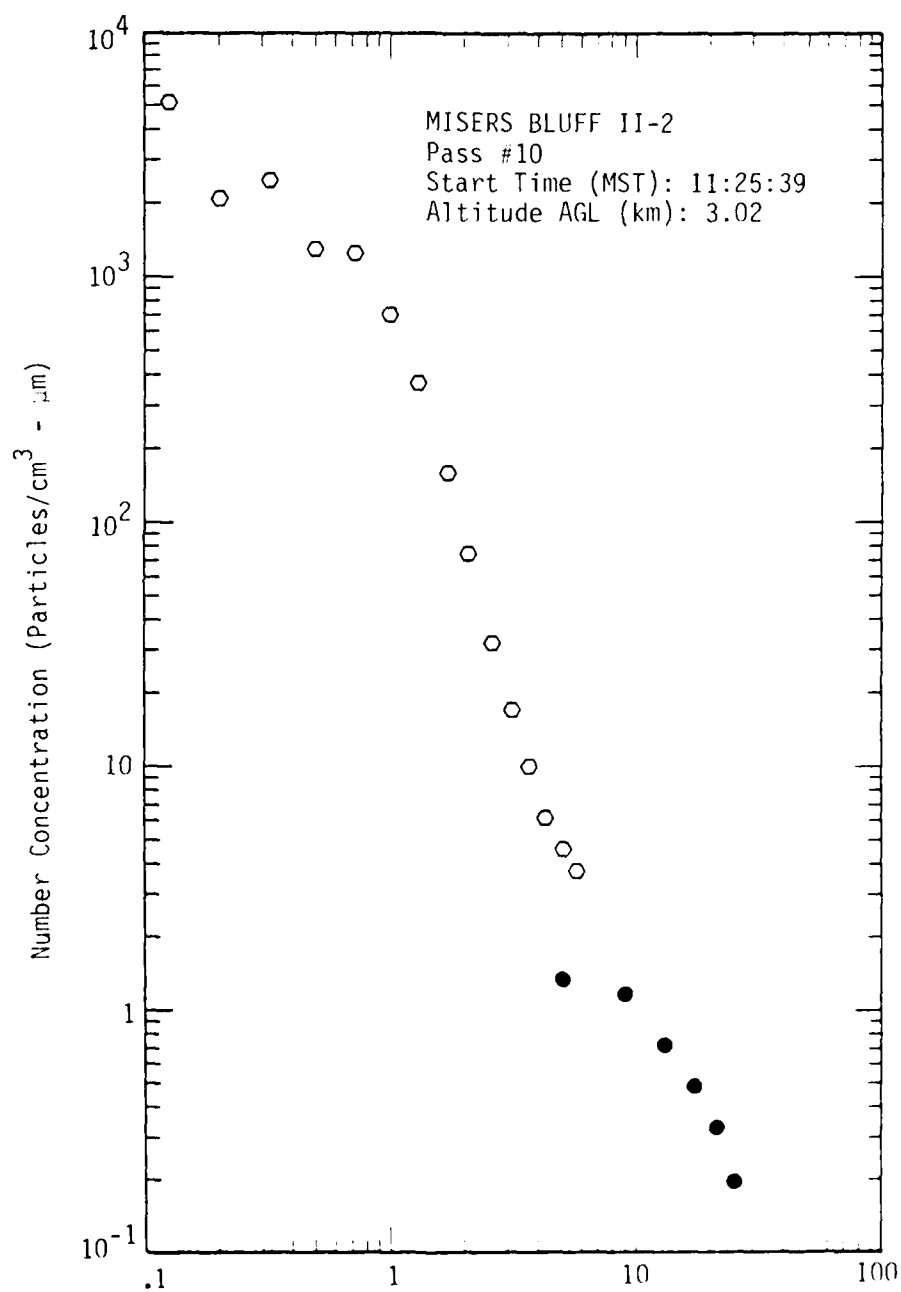


Figure C.7. MISERS BLUFF II-2, Pass 10, Aerosol Particle Size Distribution

For anyone who is focusing on dust particle sizes $> 3 \mu\text{m}$ in their analysis of the MISERS BLUFF II-2 dust cloud, particle number concentrations ($\#/cc$) and calculated mass concentrations (g/m^3), in two-second data intervals (~ 400 foot resolution) within the cloud, can be easily extracted from Appendix B (Table B.2) to supplement the size distribution data presented in this appendix.

Since the acquisition of spectral data for particle sizes less than $3 \mu\text{m}$ was not required for cloud mass loading comparisons, only general comments will be made concerning these size distributions. First, it appears that between 0.1 and $6 \mu\text{m}$, the size distribution of these particles cannot be adequately described as either exponential or power law in nature. This fact could affect an analysis of lidar measurements where an assumed particle size distribution was used to calculate backscatter coefficients. Second, there appears to be a "flattening" of the size distributions between $\sim 0.2 \mu\text{m}$ and $\sim 0.7 \mu\text{m}$; in fact, most of the pass-averaged distributions indicate a "hump" in the distribution at $\sim 0.3 \mu\text{m}$. This could lead to a significant perturbation in any analysis that assumed the particle size distribution could be represented by a monotonically decreasing function.

APPENDIX D

DUST PARTICLE TERMINAL FALL VELOCITIES

Since much of the analyses of the MISERS BLUFF II dust clouds relied heavily upon assumptions concerning dust particle terminal fall velocities, it was felt a brief appendix pertaining to particle fall velocities was warranted. Although all analyses, for lack of more definitive information on dust particle shapes over the size range of interest, were based on "rough" spherical particles, this appendix also contains terminal fall velocities of circular discs, a shape not totally inconsistent with the "mica flakes" reportedly found by PMS in their aircraft engine filter.

D-1 SPHERICAL PARTICLES

For a spherical particle of mass m falling at its terminal velocity v_t through air of density ρ_a , the force balance is

$$mg = \frac{\rho_p \pi d^3 g}{6} = \frac{\rho_a v_t^2 C_D A_c}{2} \quad (1)$$

where A_c is the cross-sectional area of a particle with diameter d , ρ_p is the particle density, and C_D is the particle's drag coefficient. The drag coefficient is an empirical function of the Reynolds number Re and is given by

$$C_D = C_1 + (C_2/Re) \quad (2)$$

where C_1 and C_2 have been experimentally determined for various shaped particles. For "rough" spheres $C_1 = 0.6$ and $C_2 = 36$. By comparison, for smooth spheres, $C_1 = 0.4$ and $C_2 = 24$, which indicates an expected decrease in drag coefficient for a given Reynolds number. The Reynolds number of a particle with diameter d is defined as

$$Re = \rho_a v_t d / \mu \quad (3)$$

where μ is the dynamic viscosity of air. Substituting (2) and (3)

into (1) and letting $A_c = \pi d^2/4$, we obtain a quadratic in v_t which is given by

$$C_1 v_t^2 + \frac{C_2 v_t}{\rho_a d} - \frac{4\rho_p dg}{3\rho_a} = 0 \quad (3a)$$

Solving (3a) for the non-negative root of v_t we have

$$v_t = \frac{-C_2 \mu + \sqrt{(C_2 \mu)^2 + \frac{16}{3} (\rho_p \rho_a g C_1 d^3)}}{2\rho_a C_1 d} \quad (4)$$

Equation (3a) can be rewritten as

$$C_1 v_t^2 + \frac{C_2 v_t^2}{Re} - \frac{4\rho_p dg}{3\rho_a} = 0$$

which indicates that for large values of Re , (i.e., large particles), the first term in v_t^2 will dominate the equation and v_t can be approximated by

$$v_t = \sqrt{4\rho_p dg/3C_1 \rho_a}, \quad d \gtrsim 0.1 \text{ cm}$$

Similarly, for small values of Re , (i.e., small particles), the second v_t^2 term will dominate the equation and v_t will be approximated by

$$v_t = 4\rho_p d^2 g/3C_2 \rho_a, \quad d \lesssim 0.01 \text{ cm}$$

From this equation we note that, for small particles, the density of air through which they are falling has no direct effect on the particles fall velocity.

From the meteorological data obtained during Phase 1 of the MISERS BLUFF II Cloud Sampling Program (see Ref 1), the air density ρ_a for both events as a function of altitude at the test site is given approximately by

$$\rho_a \text{ (g/cm}^3\text{)} = 1.128 \times 10^{-3} \exp (-0.02657Z)$$

where Z is the altitude in kft MSL. The dynamic viscosity of air is given approximately by

$$\mu_a \text{ (g/cm}\cdot\text{sec)} = (178.7-Z) \times 10^{-6}$$

where, again, z is the altitude in kft MSL.

For the terminal fall velocity calculations performed in connection with the T+10 minute and T+20 minute cloud reconstructions, an average altitude of 5 kft was chosen as being a "representative" altitude at which to compute particle fall velocities. The maximum errors induced by this assumption over the altitude range of interest are typically $\leq 10\%$ for the larger particles ($\geq 1 \text{ mm}$) and much less for the smaller particles ($\leq 500 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$). For the calculations used in the fallout data analysis, the "representative" altitude chosen was 2 kft which, over the range of cloud stem heights, induced much smaller errors.

Another constant used in the terminal fall velocity calculations was:

$$g = 981 \text{ cm/sec}^2$$

Substituting the constants into (4) we have, for "rough" spherical particles,

$$V_t \text{ (cm/sec)} = \frac{-36.0 + \sqrt{1296 \mu_a^2 + 3136 \rho_a d^3}}{1.2 \mu_a d} \quad (5)$$

where d is in cm. All calculations in this report assumed a value of 2.3 g/cm^3 for ρ_p .

D-2 CIRCULAR DISCS

Much of the information presented concerning the fall velocities of circular discs has been extracted from Reference 3. Solving (1) for C_D and multiplying by the square of (3) we obtain

$$C_D(Re)^2 = \frac{2md^2g_a}{A_c\mu^2} = \chi \quad (6)$$

χ is defined as the Best number (after a person who did much work in this area of physics) and note that it depends only on the particle and its position in the atmosphere - not on speed and drag. For a circular disc falling in a horizontal attitude,

$$m = \rho_p \pi d^2 h / 4 \text{ and } A_c = \pi d^2 / 4 \quad (7)$$

where h is the thickness of the disc, and hence,

$$\chi = 2\rho_p h d^2 \rho_a g / \mu^2 \quad (8)$$

Using the same constants as used for the spherical particles, and defining the aspect ratio r of a circular disc as being the ratio of its diameter to its thickness, we obtain

$$\chi = (4.51 \times 10^3 \rho_a / \mu^2)(d^3/r) \quad (9)$$

For particles of various shapes, χ and C_D have been experimentally determined, and hence, from (6), the Reynolds number can be determined as a function of the Best number. Over the limited range of Best numbers, $20 \leq \chi \leq 2000$ and drag coefficients $2 \leq C_D \leq 200$, the Reynolds number for a circular disc can be approximated by

$$Re = 0.1 \chi^{0.786} \quad (10)$$

Substituting (9) into (10) we obtain from (3)

$$V_t \text{ (cm/sec)} = 74.5 \left(\frac{\mu}{\rho_a d} \right) \left[\left(\frac{\rho_a}{2} \right) \left(\frac{d^3}{r} \right) \right]^{0.786} \quad (11)$$

which approximates the terminal fall velocity of a circular disc.

Terminal fall velocities for "rough" spheres and circular discs with several aspect ratios have been calculated at an altitude of 5 kft MSL and are presented in Figure D-1. As would be expected, the circular discs fall significantly slower than do the "rough" spheroids with the same diameter and this difference increases with increasing aspect ratios of the circular discs. (In actuality, the curves depicting the fall velocities for circular discs are slightly curved, but due to the Reynolds number being approximated by (10), they appear as straight lines over the range of particle diameters that the approximation is valid.)

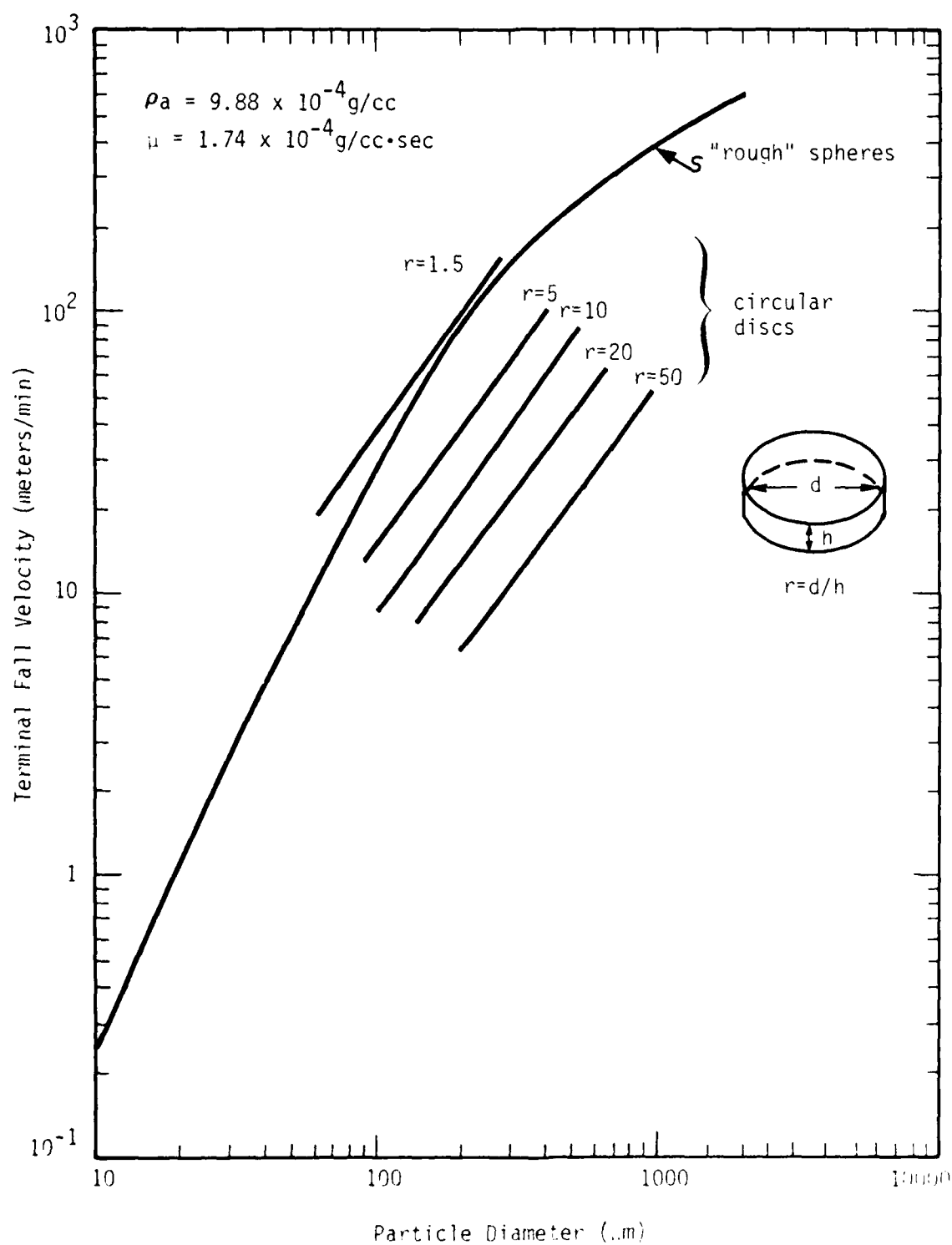


Figure D.1. Terminal Fall Velocities of Various Shaped Dust Particles as a Function of Particle Diameter

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