



Dimensions and aspect ratios of natural ice crystals

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Abstract. During the 2006 Tropical Warm Pool International Cloud Experiment (TWP-ICE) in the tropics, the 2008 Indirect and Semi-Direct Aerosol Campaign (ISDAC) in the Arctic, and the 2010 Small PARTicles In Cirrus (SPARTICUS) campaign at mid-latitudes, high-resolution images of ice crystals were recorded by a Cloud Particle Imager at temperatures (T) between -87 and 0°C . The projected maximum dimension (D'), length (L'), and width (W') of pristine columns, plates, and component bullets of bullet rosettes were measured using newly developed software, the Ice Crystal Ruler. The number of bullets in each bullet rosette was also measured. Column crystals were further distinguished as either horizontally oriented columns or columns with other orientations to eliminate any orientation effect on the measured dimensions. The dimensions and aspect ratios (AR, the dimension of the major axis divided by the dimension of the minor axis) of crystals were determined as functions of temperature, geophysical location, and type of cirrus.

Dimensions of crystals generally increased with temperature. Columns and bullets had larger dimensions (i.e., W') of the minor axis (i.e., a axis) for a given dimension (i.e., D' or L') of the major axis (i.e., c axis), and thus smaller AR, as T increased, whereas this trend did not occur for plate crystals. The average number of branches in bullet rosettes was 5.50 ± 1.35 during three campaigns and 6.32 ± 1.34 (5.46 ± 1.34 ; 4.95 ± 1.01) during TWP-ICE (SPARTICUS; ISDAC). The AR of bullets increased with the number of branches in bullet rosettes. Most dimensions of crystals and ARs of columnar crystals measured during SPARTICUS were larger than those measured during TWP-ICE and ISDAC at $-67 < T < -35^\circ\text{C}$ and at $-40 < T < -15^\circ\text{C}$, re-

spectively. The relative occurrence of varying pristine habits depended strongly on cirrus type (i.e., anvil or non-anvil clouds), with plates especially occurring more frequently in anvils. The L – W relationships of columns derived using current data exhibited a strong dependence on temperature; similar relationships determined in previous studies were within the range of the current data.

1 Introduction

The impacts of ice clouds on the energy budget of the Earth and their representation in climate models have been identified as important and unsolved problems (IPCC, 2013). Ice clouds consist almost exclusively of non-spherical ice crystals with various shapes (i.e., habits) and sizes (e.g., Liou, 1986). To determine the influences of ice clouds on solar and infrared radiation as required for numerical models and remote sensing retrievals, knowledge of single-scattering properties of ice crystals is required (e.g., Fu, 1996, 2007; McFarquhar et al., 2002; Baum et al., 2011; Baran, 2012; DeVore et al., 2012; Yang et al., 2013; Yi et al., 2013; Um and McFarquhar, 2013; Cole et al., 2014; van Diedenhoven et al., 2014a).

The fundamental building blocks of the most common ice crystal habits are hexagonal prisms (i.e., hexagonal columns and plates) because of the hexagonal lattice structure of water molecules in an ice crystal. The other common habit frequently found in cirrus is a bullet rosette and its basic component (i.e., branch or arm) is also a hexagonal prism. Since initial work that identified crystal shapes using in situ ob-

servations of ice clouds (e.g., Weickmann, 1948, and studies summarized by Dowling and Radke, 1990, and by Heymsfield and McFarquhar, 2002), much effort has been devoted to quantify the microphysical and scattering properties of ice crystals. One important finding is that ambient atmospheric conditions (e.g., temperature and humidity) govern the growth and morphological properties of ice crystals (e.g., aufm Kampe et al., 1951; Lamb and Scott, 1974; Gonda, 1980; Fukuta and Takahashi, 1999; Bacon et al., 2003; Bailey and Hallett, 2002, 2004, 2009, 2012; Korolev et al., 2004) upon which the corresponding scattering properties depend (e.g., Takano and Liou, 1995; Macke et al., 1996; Yang and Liou, 1998; Baran et al., 2001, 2005; Yang et al., 2005, 2013; Um and McFarquhar, 2007, 2009, 2011).

To define ice crystal shapes and to calculate the corresponding single-scattering properties, dimensional information representing the morphology of ice crystals is required. Figure 1 shows the definitions of dimensions used to describe idealized models of ice crystals. A column (Fig. 1a) has a longer dimension called the length (L) along its c axis and a shorter perpendicular width (W) along its a axis, whereas W is longer than L for a plate (Fig. 1b). To define the structure of a bullet (Fig. 1c), which is the basic component of a bullet rosette, a tip height (H) for the pyramid part of a bullet is required along with L and W . For each ice crystal in Fig. 1, a maximum dimension (D), the longest dimension within the ice crystal, is indicated by a long dashed line. In general, the aspect ratio (AR) of each ice crystal is defined as W/L or L/W for columns and plates, whereas it is $(H+L)/W$ or $W/(H+L)$ for bullets. Um and McFarquhar (2009) showed several definitions of AR that have been used in theoretical studies and in situ data analysis, which might impact derived scattering properties of ice crystals (Korolev and Isaac, 2003). In order to characterize aspect ratio in a form that is appropriate for numerical models, a power law relationship of the form αL^β , where α and β are constants determined empirically from observations, is typically used (e.g., Auer and Veal, 1970; Heymsfield, 1972; Hobbs et al., 1974; Davis, 1974; Mitchell and Arnott, 1994).

Accurate knowledge of dimensions and of L – W relationships of ice crystals is important because it is used to construct shape models for calculating the single-scattering properties of ice crystals and for determining the microphysical properties of ice crystals, such as the cross-sectional area and fall velocity. Prior studies have shown that the assumed L – W relationship impacts the single-scattering properties of ice crystals (Macke et al., 1996; Um and McFarquhar, 2007, 2009; Yang and Fu, 2009; van Diedenhoven et al., 2014a), satellite retrievals (Han et al., 1999), and numerical simulations (Fu, 2007; Sheridan et al., 2009; Sulia and Harrington, 2011; Dearden et al., 2012). In addition, new modeling approaches (e.g., Sulia and Harrington, 2011) that explicitly predict particle properties rather than using predefined ice categories as in traditional schemes require statistical databases of L and W . Moreover, van Diedenhoven

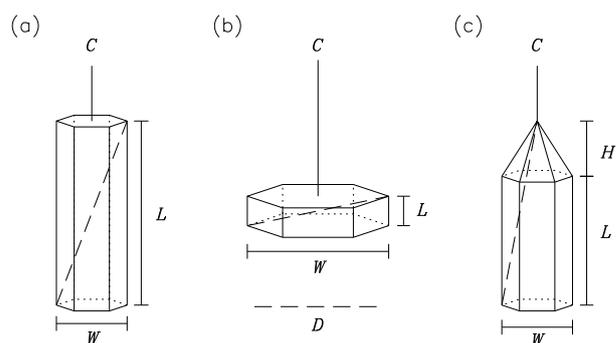


Figure 1. Idealized models of (a) column, (b) plate, and (c) bullet. The length (L), width (W), bullet tip height (H), and c axis are shown. A maximum dimension (D) is indicated with a long-dash line.

et al. (2012; 2014b) developed an approach to remotely sense aspect ratios of ice crystal components, in addition to crystal roughness and asymmetry parameter, from aircraft- or satellite-based multi-directional polarization measurements. Therefore, not only are relationships between L , W , and AR needed, but also a database of measurements of L , W , and AR of individual crystals for comparison against model simulations and remote sensing retrievals.

Past studies have quantified the L – W relationship or AR of natural ice crystals based on laboratory measurements and in situ data (e.g., Schaefer, 1947; Weickmann, 1948; Reynolds, 1952; Mason, 1953; Magono, 1954; Nakaya, 1954; Isono, 1959; Ono, 1969, 1970; Auer and Veal, 1970; Heymsfield, 1972; Hobbs et al., 1974; Davis, 1974; Goodman et al., 1989; Mitchell and Arnott, 1994; Walden et al., 2003; Baker and Lawson, 2006; Um and McFarquhar, 2007). However, most such work was based on a very limited number of measured crystals observed within a limited temperature range in a single geographic regime, except for the study of Baker and Lawson (2006). This paper considerably extends these past efforts by using a much larger number of ice crystals imaged in a variety of conditions and locations to determine what controls L – W relationships and ARs of individual crystals. In particular, the dimensions of hexagonal prisms (i.e., columns and plates) and individual branches (i.e., bullets) of bullet rosettes were obtained from high-resolution ice crystal images recorded by the Cloud Particle Imager (CPI) during the 2006 Tropical Warm Pool International Cloud Experiment (TWP-ICE, May et al., 2008) in the tropics, the 2008 Indirect and Semi-Direct Aerosol Campaign (ISDAC, McFarquhar et al., 2011) in the Arctic, and the 2010 Small PARTICles In Cirrus (SPARTICUS, Zhang et al., 2013) campaign at mid-latitudes.

The paper is organized as follows. The L – W relationships or ARs of ice crystals determined in previous studies are summarized in Sect. 2. In Sect. 3, the newly collected data are described and the methodology used to determine the dimensions of the imaged ice crystals is explained. In Sect. 4,

the measured dimensions of the ice crystals and derived L – W relationships are shown as functions of temperature, habit, and geophysical location. A comparison between the derived L – W relationships and those from previous studies is also shown in Sect. 4. The importance and new findings of this study are summarized in Sect. 5.

2 Prior L – W relationships

Different methods have been used to measure the dimensions upon which the L – W relationships in Tables 1–3 were based. Replicas of ice crystals have been collected at high-altitude observatories (e.g., Auer and Veal, 1970), using aircraft (e.g., Heymsfield, 1972; Hobbs et al., 1974), and at lower-altitude ground observatories (Hobbs et al., 1974), with dimensions subsequently measured by microscopes with up to 100 times magnification or through projection of magnified images of the replica on a screen. Alternatively, Kajikawa (1972) measured the dimensions of ice crystals using photographs of ice crystals taken at various orientations, whereas Mitchell and Arnott (1994) derived L – W relations of bullets by matching the size and projected area relations based on the in situ observations of Arnott et al. (1994). Other studies, like that of Davis (1974), combined data from previous studies (Auer and Veal, 1970; Ono, 1970; Kajikawa, 1972; personal communication between R. L. D’Errico and C. I. Davis, 1973) to quantify L – W relations for several crystal habits, whereas Mitchell and Arnott (1994) reanalyzed the dimensions of solid and hollow columns obtained in a warm ($-10 < T < -8$ °C) growth environment (Auer and Veal, 1970) to determine a L – W relationship.

Baker and Lawson (2006) took advantage of high-resolution ice crystal images obtained by a CPI to measure crystal dimensions and derive L – W relations of pristine columns in wave clouds. Um and McFarquhar (2007) also used crystal images obtained by a CPI to determine dimensions of bullets that were components of aggregates of bullet rosettes obtained in mid-latitude cirrus. Since the crystal images recorded by the CPI are silhouettes, projections of the randomly oriented three-dimensional crystal shapes, they further applied an iterative approach to simulate random orientations of the crystals, from which they derived a L – W relationship for bullets.

As shown in Tables 1–3, most of the L – W relationships derived in previous studies were determined over a limited temperature range and using a relatively small number of samples. The numbers of samples shown in Tables 1–3 were estimated from the original figures in each study. In this study, previous L – W relationships of ice crystals are compared against those newly derived based on the large data set analyzed here as functions of temperature, habit, and geophysical location.

3 Data and methodology

3.1 Data set

Ice crystals imaged by a CPI collected in three diverse geographic regimes (tropics, mid-latitudes, and Arctic) were used in this study to determine the dimensions and relation between L and W of columns, plates, and bullets. The CPI records images of cloud particles with high resolution ($2.3\ \mu\text{m}$) on a 1 million pixel charge coupled device. A 25 ns pulsed high-power laser is triggered when a cloud particle is detected in the sample volume by two lower powered particle detection lasers shining on photodiode detectors (Lawson et al., 2001). Due to the CPI’s resolution, only particles larger than about $10\ \mu\text{m}$ are counted. In this study, dimensions of particles larger than $20\ \mu\text{m}$ were determined.

The tropical data were collected during the 2006 TWP-ICE. It was conducted between 12 January and 14 February 2006 in the region near Darwin ($12^{\circ}27'$ S, $130^{\circ}50'$ E), Northern Territory, Australia. TWP-ICE focused on the evolution of cloud systems, their environmental influences, and their growth from the initial convective cells through to decaying and self-maintaining cirrus. During TWP-ICE, the Scaled Composites Proteus aircraft made intensive airborne measurements in aged cirrus, fresh anvils, and cirrus of unknown origin. Table 4 summarizes the type of the sampled cirrus, the environmental conditions under which the ice crystals were measured, and the numbers of analyzed crystals for each TWP-ICE flight for which CPI images were analyzed.

Between January and June 2010, the SPARTICUS campaign was conducted over the Department of Energy (DOE) Atmospheric Radiation Measurement (ARM) program’s Southern Great Plains site in Oklahoma ($36^{\circ}36'$ N, $97^{\circ}29'$ W). The overarching goal of SPARTICUS was to determine the impact of small ice crystals on the microphysical and radiative properties of mid-latitude cirrus, to quantify the dependence of the evolution of cirrus properties on cloud-scale dynamical processes, and to test the level of complexity required in cloud property retrieval algorithms. During SPARTICUS, a CPI on the Stratton Park Engineering Company (SPEC) Inc. Learjet 25 aircraft recorded images of ice crystals; the images analyzed for this study are summarized in Table 5. Crystals imaged in ice clouds with synoptic, orographic origin, and anvil cirrus were analyzed.

During ISDAC in April 2008, a CPI on the National Research Council (NRC) of Canada Convair 580 aircraft recorded images of cloud particles. Although the main objectives of ISDAC centered on understanding the interactions of clouds and aerosols in low-level mixed-phase clouds, transits of the NRC Convair 580 between Fairbanks ($64^{\circ}50'$ N, $147^{\circ}43'$ W) and Barrow ($71^{\circ}17'$ N, $156^{\circ}45'$ W) at cirrus levels allowed measurements in high-level ice clouds on 6 different days. Table 6 lists the numbers of ice crystals analyzed for this study, and the conditions under which the images were obtained.

Table 1. Summary of L – W relationships of column crystals from previous studies: AV70 (Auer and Veal, 1970), HF72 (Heymsfield, 1972), H74 (Hobbs et al., 1974), D74 (Davis, 1974), MA94 (Mitchell and Arnott, 1994), and BL06 (Baker and Lawson, 2006). Ice crystal habit classification (Magono and Lee, 1966) is also shown when the original work indicated habit. NA indicates that corresponding information is not available.

Source	Habit	L – W relationship (μm)	T ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Number of samples
AV70	Solid (C1e) and hollow column (C1f)	$W = -8.479 + 1.002L - 0.00234L^2$ ($L \leq 200$), $W = 11.3L^{0.414}$ ($L > 200$)	$-10 < T < -8$, $T < -20$	< 220
HF72	Column	$W = 0.5L$ ($L \leq 200$), $W = 11.3L^{0.414}$ ($L > 200$)	$-20 < T < -18$	< 240
H74_1	Sheaths and long solid column	$\ln W = -0.6524 + 1.32 \ln L - 0.0846(\ln L)^2$ ($100 < L < 3200$)	NA	< 130
H74_2	Solid and hollow column	$\ln W = 1.384 + 0.2396 \ln L + 0.0507(\ln L)^2$ ($30 < L < 1200$)	NA	< 330
D74_1	Solid column (C1e)	$W = 0.85L^{0.958}$ ($L/W \leq 2$ & $10 < L < 1000$),	NA	< 220
D74_2		$W = 0.51L^{0.927}$ ($L/W > 2$ & $10 < L < 1000$)		
D74_3	Hollow column (C1f)	$W = 1.14L^{0.892}$ ($L/W \leq 2$ & $10 < L < 1000$),	NA	< 270
D74_4		$W = 0.50L^{0.930}$ ($L/W > 2$ & $10 < L < 1000$)		
MA94	Solid (C1e) and hollow column (C1f)	$W = 0.7L^{1.0}$ ($L < 100$), $W = 6.96L^{0.5}$ ($100 \leq L < 1000$)	$-10 < T < -8$	< 175
BL06	Solid (C1e) and hollow column (C1f)	$W = 0.3535L^{1.0357}$ ($20 < L < 700$)	$-60 < T < -17$	456

Table 2. Summary of L – W relationships of plate crystals from previous studies: AV70 (Auer and Veal, 1970), H74 (Hobbs et al., 1974), and D74 (Davis, 1974). Ice crystal habit classification (Magono and Lee, 1966) is also shown when the original work indicated habit. NA indicates that corresponding information is not available.

Source	Habit	L – W relationship (μm)	T ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Number of samples
AV70	Hexagonal plate (P1a)	$L = 2.020W^{0.449}$ ($W > 20$)	$-13 < T < -10$, $-20 < T < -17$	< 140
AV70	Solid thick plate (C1g) Thick plate of skeleton form (C1h)	$L = 0.402W^{1.018}$ ($20 < W < 500$)	$-11 < T < -9.5$, $-20 < T < -18.5$	< 120
H74	Hexagonal plate	$L = 99.17 - 37.49 \ln W + 3.844(\ln W)^2$ ($80 < W < 2000$)	$-17 < T < -12$	< 90
D74	Hexagonal plate (P1a)	$L = 1.78W^{0.475}$ ($10 < W < 3000$)	NA	< 180
D74	P1b	$L = 2.14W^{0.423}$ ($10 < W < 2000$)	NA	< 80
D74	P1c	$L = 2.18W^{0.415}$ ($10 < W < 1500$)	NA	< 200
D74	Solid thick plate (C1g)	$L = 1.07W^{0.778}$ ($10 < W < 1000$)	NA	< 290

During all three campaigns, the DOE CPI version 2.0 was used to record images of ice crystals. Thus, there is no effect of varying image quality as a function of the version of the CPI used (McFarquhar et al., 2013). In this study, the dimensions of 11 383 (1977; 6728; 2678) columns and of 3936

(2088; 1500; 348) plates imaged in situ by the CPI were determined; the numbers in parentheses indicate the number of each habit analyzed for each field project (TWP-ICE; SPAR-TICUS; ISDAC). In addition, a total of 7189 (751; 5677; 761) bullet rosettes were analyzed, with the dimensions of

Table 3. Summary of L – W relationships of bullet crystals from previous studies: HF72 (Heymsfield, 1972), MA94 (Mitchell and Arnott, 1994), and UM07 (Um and McFarquhar, 2007). NA indicates that corresponding information is not available.

Source	Habit	L – W relationship (μm)	T ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Number of samples
HF72	Bullet	$W = 1.0993L^{0.7856}$ ($L \leq 300$), $W = 4.6900L^{0.532}$ ($L \geq 300$)	$-20 < T < -18$	< 410
MA94	Bullet	$W = 2.3104L^{0.63}$ ($100 \leq L \leq 500$)	NA	NA
UM07	Bullet	$W = 7.14L^{0.455}$ ($100 \leq L \leq 600$)	$-50 < T < -20$	403

Table 4. Type of cirrus, minimum and maximum temperature for the crystals analyzed, and numbers of all crystals, all columns, horizontally oriented columns (HCOL), plates, and bullet rosettes (total number of branches, mean and standard deviation of the number of component branches per bullet rosette) indicated for each flight during TWP-ICE.

Flight date	Type of cirrus	T ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Number of samples			
			Total samples	Column (HCOL)	Plate	Bullet rosette (no. of branches)
0125	Aged cirrus	$-70.2 \leq T \leq -51.4$	20 356	294 (80)	20	74 (432, 5.8 ± 1.1)
0127	Aged cirrus	$-81.5 \leq T \leq -45.5$	60 683	289 (64)	63	84 (551, 6.6 ± 1.3)
0129	Aged cirrus	$-74.5 \leq T \leq -37.7$	77 389	299 (54)	15	372 (2488, 6.7 ± 1.3)
0202	Anvil	$-67.8 \leq T \leq -18.3$	26 684	282 (75)	143	90 (559, 6.2 ± 1.3)
0206	Anvil	$-73.1 \leq T \leq -40.2$	12 798	271 (78)	439	0
0210	Anvil	$-78.7 \leq T \leq -40.5$	82 494	394 (46)	1049	0
0212	Anvil	$-72.7 \leq T \leq -34.1$	60 689	148 (33)	359	131 (720, 5.5 ± 1.2)
Total			341 093	1977 (430)	2088	751 (4750, 6.3 ± 1.3)

39 527 (4750; 31 007; 3770) component bullets obtained. The mean and standard deviation of the number of bullets in bullet rosettes were 6.3 ± 1.3 , 5.5 ± 1.3 , and 5.0 ± 1.0 for TWP-ICE, SPARTICUS, and ISDAC, respectively.

3.2 Methodology

The ice crystals imaged by the CPI were classified using the habit classification scheme described by Um and McFarquhar (2009). Ice crystals classified as columns, plates, and bullet rosettes were then visually inspected to restrict subsequent analysis to only well-defined or pristine shapes without riming from which dimensions could be unambiguously measured. The numbers of crystals whose dimensions were able to be measured are shown in Tables 4–6. Only 0.58 % (0.61; 0.22 %) of crystals were columns (plates; bullet rosettes) whose dimensions could be measured for TWP-ICE, whereas they were 0.79 % (0.18; 0.67 %) and 2.18 % (0.28; 0.62 %) for SPARTICUS and ISDAC, respectively. In addition to crystals with irregular shapes, there were additional columns, plates, and bullet rosettes that are not included in study because the dimensions could not be unambiguously determined. The dominance of irregular particles was previously seen by Korolev et al. (1999), who found that over 90 % of the total number of ice particles between 0 and -45°C were not pristine in Arctic clouds. Nevertheless, the

analysis of pristine ice crystals presented here is still important because pristine single crystals are fundamental building blocks of other habits and show base nucleated shapes before other growth, sublimation, aggregation, and riming processes occur, and hence offers information about nucleation and growth processes occurring in ice clouds.

In this study, the imaged columns included solid columns (C1e) and hollow columns (C1f), whereas the imaged plates included solid thick plates (C1g), thick plates of skeleton form (C1h), and hexagonal plates (P1a) based on the identification codes of Magono and Lee (1966). Other types of plates, such as crystals with sectorlike branches (P1b), crystals with broad branches (P1c), and stellar crystals (P1d), were not included due to large errors in measuring their dimensions. For bullets, both solid (C1c) and hollow bullets (C1d) as components of bullet rosettes were analyzed.

New software, henceforth called the Ice Crystal Ruler (IC-Ruler), which measures the dimensions of ice crystal images, was developed at the University of Illinois. Using this software, the maximum dimension, length, and width of the ice crystal images were determined. However, the images recorded by the CPI are neither three-dimensional shapes nor intersections of these shapes in a plane, but rather are silhouettes, projections of the randomly oriented three-dimensional crystal shapes on a plane. Thus, the measured maximum dimension, length, and width of ice crystals do not represent

Table 5. Same as Table 4 but for SPARTICUS.

Flight date	Type of cirrus	T (°C)	Number of samples			
			Total samples	Column (HCOL)	Plate	Bullet rosette (no. of branches)
0119A	Synoptic	$-56.0 \leq T \leq -18.8$	62 501	619 (168)	38	199 (1071, 5.4 ± 1.1)
0120A	Synoptic	$-59.3 \leq T \leq -43.3$	26 865	648 (166)	48	592 (3489, 5.9 ± 1.2)
0120B	Synoptic	$-58.1 \leq T \leq -11.6$	38 714	436 (96)	30	318 (1817, 5.7 ± 1.3)
0211B	Synoptic	$-47.8 \leq T \leq -31.5$	16 873	214 (45)	14	576 (3495, 6.1 ± 1.3)
0322A	Orographic	$-40.1 \leq T \leq -20.6$	13 795	126 (34)	11	234 (1147, 4.9 ± 1.0)
0323A	Synoptic	$-60.4 \leq T \leq -12.4$	7 199	133 (39)	10	51 (314, 6.2 ± 1.1)
0326A	Synoptic	$-54.2 \leq T \leq -5.9$	63 913	609 (200)	91	604 (2986, 4.9 ± 1.0)
0330A	Synoptic	$-60.2 \leq T \leq -26.8$	11 178	120 (38)	14	105 (696, 6.6 ± 1.1)
0330B	Synoptic	$-58.5 \leq T \leq -29.9$	18 225	235 (56)	25	236 (1206, 5.1 ± 1.1)
0401A	Synoptic	$-54.2 \leq T \leq -38.0$	28 398	374 (92)	6	482 (2825, 5.9 ± 1.3)
0401B	Synoptic	$-51.6 \leq T \leq -21.7$	27 984	164 (31)	31	216 (1387, 6.4 ± 1.4)
0402A	Synoptic	$-59.3 \leq T \leq -18.6$	26 873	209 (60)	11	41 (271, 6.6 ± 1.0)
0411A	Synoptic	$-61.7 \leq T \leq -28.0$	31 040	247 (72)	21	388 (1931, 6.0 ± 1.2)
0411B	Orographic	$-33.7 \leq T \leq -25.3$	14 244	86 (27)	18	111 (494, 4.5 ± 0.8)
0414B	Anvil	$-52.5 \leq T \leq -30.6$	15 309	193 (58)	76	109 (566, 5.2 ± 1.3)
0416A	Synoptic	$-57.1 \leq T \leq -4.1$	35 244	507 (114)	58	259 (1184, 4.6 ± 1.2)
0416B	Synoptic	$-61.5 \leq T \leq 0.0$	52 296	102 (18)	52	43 (206, 4.8 ± 1.4)
0417A	Synoptic	$-66.1 \leq T \leq -4.6$	37 758	229 (31)	58	204 (1171, 4.9 ± 1.2)
0417B	Synoptic	$-60.7 \leq T \leq -5.0$	19 011	138 (13)	5	235 (1082, 4.6 ± 1.2)
0417C	Synoptic	$-37.9 \leq T \leq -8.8$	12 491	51 (14)	38	18 (87, 4.8 ± 1.2)
0422B	Anvil	$-62.7 \leq T \leq -10.2$	39 461	110 (29)	131	7 (38, 5.4 ± 1.1)
0424A	Anvil	$-48.3 \leq T \leq -14.3$	37 176	190 (36)	210	136 (708, 5.2 ± 1.2)
0428A	Synoptic	$-66.9 \leq T \leq -50.7$	24 892	180 (65)	3	4 (22, 5.5 ± 1.0)
0428B	Synoptic	$-65.8 \leq T \leq -31.3$	24 414	295 (86)	12	104 (595, 5.7 ± 1.2)
0429	Synoptic	$-64.5 \leq T \leq -9.6$	9 686	88 (21)	5	106 (719, 6.8 ± 1.1)
0611A	Anvil	$-39.4 \leq T \leq -16.5$	11 113	28 (4)	29	31 (141, 4.5 ± 0.9)
0612A	Anvil	$-49.5 \leq T \leq -15.7$	37 986	67 (19)	40	137 (771, 5.6 ± 1.3)
0614	Anvil	$-52.3 \leq T \leq -20.0$	35 324	138 (57)	185	12 (64, 5.3 ± 1.1)
0615A	Anvil	$-51.1 \leq T \leq -19.7$	47 197	54 (8)	215	5 (21, 4.2 ± 0.8)
0624A	Anvil	$-50.6 \leq T \leq -28.9$	19 374	138 (24)	15	78 (503, 6.4 ± 1.2)
Total			846 534	6728 (1721)	1500	5677 (31 007, 5.5 ± 1.3)

Table 6. Same as Table 4 but for ISDAC.

Flight date	Type of cirrus	T (°C)	Number of samples			
			Total samples	Column (HCOL)	Plate	Bullet rosette (no. of branches)
0404	Synoptic	$-39.4 \leq T \leq -1.0$	31 601	745 (272)	84	45 (260, 5.8 ± 1.0)
0405	Synoptic	$-38.3 \leq T \leq -14.0$	25 112	325 (91)	50	21 (116, 5.5 ± 0.8)
0413	Synoptic	$-33.7 \leq T \leq -16.4$	3 864	72 (13)	9	37 (227, 6.1 ± 1.5)
0419	Synoptic	$-33.5 \leq T \leq -8.5$	1 019	409 (121)	19	304 (1455, 4.8 ± 1.0)
0425	Synoptic	$-36.0 \leq T \leq -4.0$	43 811	634 (175)	126	279 (1361, 4.9 ± 0.8)
0427	Synoptic	$-36.3 \leq T \leq -16.5$	17 464	493 (155)	60	75 (351, 4.7 ± 0.9)
Total			122 871	2 678 (827)	348	761 (3770, 5.0 ± 1.0)

the actual morphological characteristics of an ice crystal, but rather are the projected maximum dimension (D'), projected length (L'), and projected width (W'), respectively. In general, the projected dimensions are shorter than the actual di-

mensions, which causes errors in determining aspect ratios depending on particle orientations.

Figure 2 shows example CPI images of a bullet rosette, columns, and plates, together with an illustration of how their dimensions were measured using the IC-Ruler. The D'

and W' of each individual bullet of a bullet rosette (Fig. 2a) and of columns (Fig. 2b) were measured. When a column is oriented horizontally with respect to the imaging plane (the lower three images in Fig. 2b), the crystal silhouette becomes rectangular. In these cases, the measured L' is the actual length of the crystal L , whereas the W' can have a difference of up to 15.5 % compared with the actual W , assuming a hexagonal geometry due to orientations along the c axis. Of the columns measured during TWP-ICE, SPARTICUS, and ISDAC, 21.8, 25.6, and 30.9 % were horizontally oriented (hereafter HCOL) as shown in Tables 4–6, respectively. For plates, W' was hard to measure due to orientations, and only D' and L' were determined (Fig. 2c).

The boundaries of the ice crystals were identified and the particle dimensions were then determined by applying a scaling factor using the IC-Ruler. The CPIView software supplied by SPEC Inc. automatically determines dimensions of particles based on the gradient of pixel intensity. However, most particle dimensions analyzed in this study could not be determined from CPIView and, thus, the manually determined IC-Ruler dimensions are used. The only dimension that can be determined by both manual measurement using the IC-Ruler and the automatic CPIView software is D' of columns and plates. To assess uncertainty, the manually measured D' of the ice crystals was compared against the automatic measurement from CPIView. Figure 3 compares these measures of D' for 11 383 columns and 3936 plates using data from all three campaigns. The D' measured by IC-Ruler and CPIView have a correlation coefficient of $r = 0.997$, and the ratio between D' measured by IC-Ruler to that by CPIView averages 1.0041 ± 0.072 . Few large differences are shown in Fig. 3, and when such differences occur, they were due to erroneous edge detection with CPIView, which can happen when there are bright parts within an ice crystal, such as that caused by the hollows of an ice crystal. Therefore, any impact of errors due to the manual nature of the analysis is negligible.

4 Results

4.1 Ice crystal habit and temperature

Figure 4 shows the numbers and relative fractions of the measured pristine crystals as a function of temperature. The top row shows the number of crystals and the fractions shown in the bottom row are normalized by the total number of all three habits within each temperature bin in which more than 14 data points are available. It should be noted that the distribution of samples as a function of temperature is partly a function of the altitude where clouds were located and partly a function of the altitudes chosen for sampling during the campaign. Thus, only the relative fraction of different habits within a given temperature range was examined.

Ice crystals were measured during TWP-ICE in the tropics, SPARTICUS at mid-latitudes, and ISDAC in the Arctic fall in the approximate temperature ranges of $-80 < T < -35^\circ\text{C}$, $-65 < T < -15^\circ\text{C}$, and $-40 < T < -15^\circ\text{C}$, respectively. Thus, ice crystals were sampled at lower temperatures during TWP-ICE compared with SPARTICUS and ISDAC sampling at progressively higher T . Larger numbers of ice crystals were analyzed during SPARTICUS (i.e., 13 919 crystals) compared to TWP-ICE (4799 crystals) and ISDAC (3787 crystals) because a greater number of relevant flight hours were available from that campaign.

The relative fraction of each pristine crystal habit varies for the different campaigns. For example, 40.9 % (43.5; 15.6 %) of analyzed pristine crystals were columns (plates; bullet rosettes) during TWP-ICE, whereas it was 48.3 % (10.8; 40.9 %) and 70.7 % (9.2; 20.1 %) for SPARTICUS and ISDAC, respectively. During TWP-ICE, the maximum fraction of plates was found at $T \sim -65^\circ\text{C}$, whereas that of columns and bullet rosettes was at $T \sim -50^\circ\text{C}$. During SPARTICUS, columns and bullet rosettes were the dominant habits of pristine crystals and the fraction of bullet rosettes (40.9 %) was much higher than during the other campaigns (i.e., 15.6 and 20.1 % for TWP-ICE and ISDAC, respectively). The relatively higher percentage of bullet rosettes agrees with results from Lawson et al. (2006), who classified CPI images in mid-latitude cirrus clouds. They classified CPI images collected from 22 missions over 4 years and found that the mass concentration of rosette shapes constituted approximately 40 % at -50°C , 55 % at -40°C , and 80 % at -30°C . The maximum fraction of both columns and bullet rosettes was at $T \sim -55^\circ\text{C}$, while that of plates was at $T \sim -40^\circ\text{C}$, as shown in Fig. 4. It is an interesting feature that most of analyzed crystals at $T \sim -5^\circ\text{C}$ were columns during SPARTICUS and ISDAC, as explained later. Compared with the other two campaigns, ice crystals sampled during ISDAC occurred in a narrower temperature range ($-40 < T < -20^\circ\text{C}$). The numbers of columns were much higher than those of plates and bullet rosettes during ISDAC.

For a given temperature range (bottom row of Fig. 4), the fractional contributions of bullet rosettes have a maximum near $T \sim -45^\circ\text{C}$ for all three geographic regimes. This is in contrast with the results from Lawson et al. (2006), who found that the mass percentage of “rosette shapes” increased between -50 and -30°C . This may be due to their inclusion of rosettes with riming and sideplanes, whereas the current study considered only pristine bullet rosettes. Plate crystals show exactly the opposite pattern, with a minimum fraction at $T \sim -45^\circ\text{C}$, whereas columns were ubiquitous for all T . These fractional distributions in Fig. 4 are somewhat different from the habit diagrams presented by Bailey and Hallett (2004, 2009). For example, they showed that plate-like crystals exist at $-40 < T < -20^\circ\text{C}$ (plate-like regime), whereas columnar crystals are dominant at $-70 < T < -40^\circ\text{C}$ (columnar regime). These two distinct regimes are not clear in Fig. 4, with plates having a higher fraction

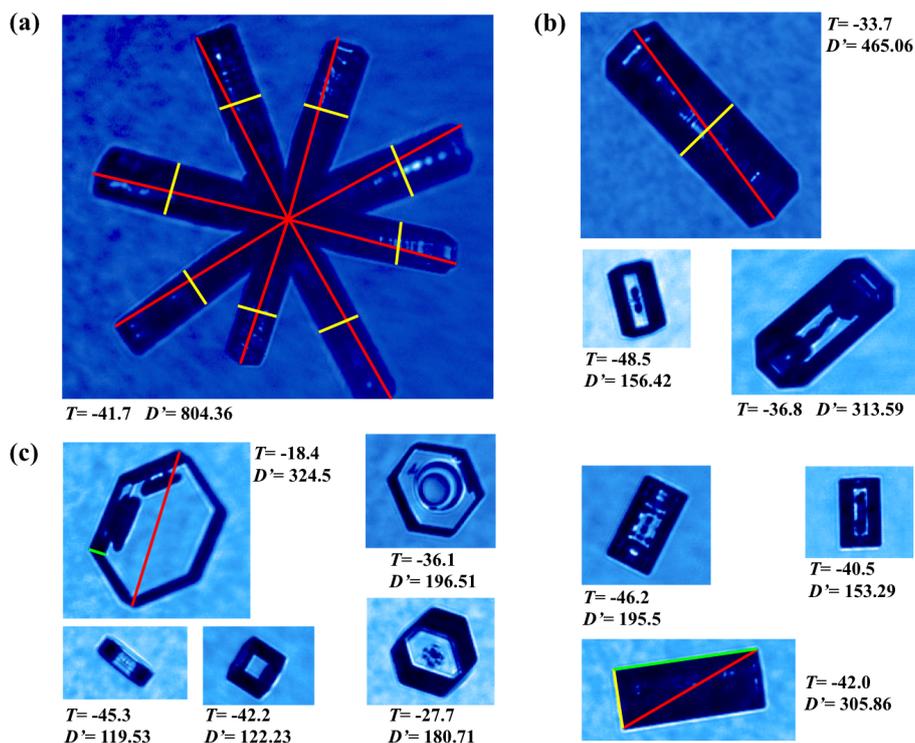


Figure 2. Example CPI images of ice crystals: (a) bullet rosette, (b) columns, and (c) plates taken during SPARTICUS. The projected maximum dimension (D' , red), projected width (W' , yellow), and projected length (L' , green), are indicated in the first crystal in each panel. For each crystal, temperature (T , °C) and projected maximum dimension (D' , μm) are listed. For columns, the upper three images are columns with orientations, whereas the lower three are horizontally oriented with respect to the imaging plane.

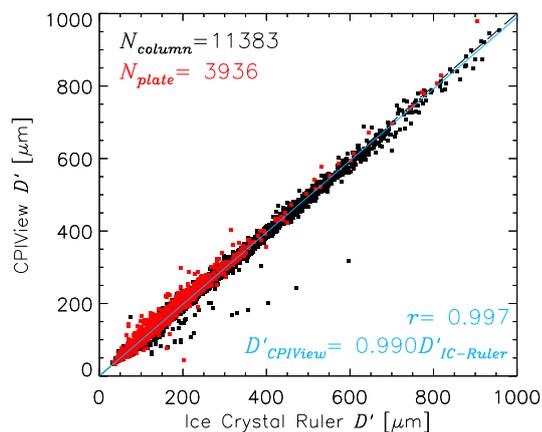


Figure 3. A comparison between the projected maximum dimension (D') of columns (black) and plates (red) measured using the Ice Crystal Ruler (IC-Ruler) and those obtained from CPIView. Correlation coefficient (r) and slope of best fit line of CPIView D' against D' from IC-Ruler embedded in the panel. The black dashed line is a 1 : 1 line.

than columnar crystals at $T < \sim -55$ °C during TWP-ICE. Of course, the analysis is complicated by the fact that crystals are observed at locations where they did not necessarily

form, and have grown or sublimated on paths taking them through different regimes.

During TWP-ICE, Um and McFarquhar (2009) showed much higher occurrence of plates and their aggregates on 2 February compared with the other 2 days, 27 and 29 January, when aged cirrus were sampled. The analyzed plates at $T < \sim -55$ °C were sampled within convective anvils on 2, 6, 10, and 12 February during TWP-ICE (see Table 4). They were most likely generated at higher temperatures under different environmental conditions and subsequently raised to lower temperatures by convection. Thus, transport (e.g., convection, advection, and sedimentation) as well as environmental conditions govern the relation between temperature and crystal habit. Because of this, Bailey and Hallett (2004) indicated that in situ aircraft observations of ice crystals could lead to a skewed view of correlation between temperature and habit. However, knowledge of correlations between microphysical properties (e.g., habit and size) of ice crystals and environmental conditions at a sample location is just as important as with properties at the place of crystal origin for verification of numerical models and retrieval algorithms.

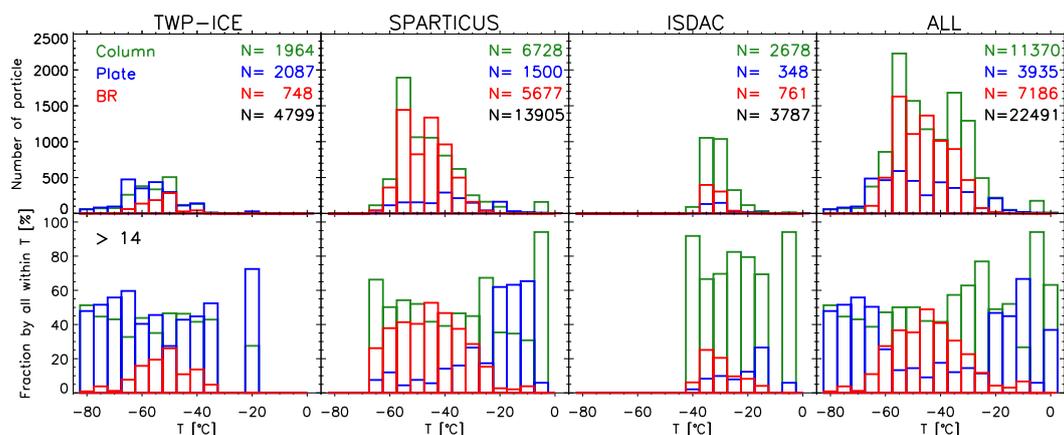


Figure 4. Numbers of particles measured during TWP-ICE, SPARTICUS, ISDAC, and all three campaigns (ALL) as a function of temperature in the top row. The corresponding fraction (%) normalized by total numbers of all three habits within temperature bins in which more than 14 samples are available is shown in the bottom row. Different colors indicate different crystal habits, and the total numbers of each habit and of all three habits are embedded.

4.2 Dependence of dimensions of crystals on temperature

Temperature is a critical factor governing the microphysical properties (e.g., size, aspect ratio, and habit) of ice crystals. Figure 5 shows the measured dimensions of columns using the IC-Ruler as a function of T for each field campaign separately and for all three campaigns combined. To quantify the dependence of crystal dimensions on T , the mean and standard deviation of crystal dimensions were calculated for 10°C temperature intervals from 0°C , with the last interval representing the range -85 to -70°C , and are shown with black circles and lines in each panel. For statistical significance, the mean and standard deviation are only shown for temperature ranges for which more than 14 crystals were analyzed.

The top two rows show the projected maximum dimension D' and width W' of all columns. The columns are divided into two categories: oriented columns (OCOL) and horizontal columns (HCOL), whose dimensions are shown in the lower panels. The HCOLs are horizontally oriented columns as shown in Fig. 2b (bottom three columns), whereas other columns are classified as OCOL as shown in Fig. 2b (top three columns). For HCOLs, an additional dimension, the projected length L' , was also measured and is shown in Fig. 5 (bottom row), whereas L' cannot be unambiguously determined for the OCOLs.

All measured dimensions of columns show a strong dependence on temperature as shown by the correlation coefficients r listed in Fig. 5. Previous studies showed that the rate of propagation of steps at the surface of ice crystals (i.e., Hallett, 1961) and the linear growth rate of the basal and prism faces (i.e., Lamb and Hobbs, 1971), in general, increased with T , and, thus, an increase in crystal dimensions as T increases is natural. Furthermore, there may be

more time for growth if the crystals are falling from aloft. The mean dimensions all increase with temperature except for the W' measured during SPARTICUS and D' and W' for ISDAC measured at $-10 < T < 0^\circ\text{C}$. This corresponds to 167 and 22 columns at $-10 < T < 0^\circ\text{C}$ for SPARTICUS and ISDAC, respectively. The measured columns in this temperature range have large D' but small W' during SPARTICUS, whereas they have both small D' and W' during ISDAC. They were measured on 16 April 2010 during SPARTICUS (flights 0416A and 0416B) and 4 April 2008 during ISDAC (see Tables 5 and 6). Figure 6 shows examples of ice crystals imaged in this T range during SPARTICUS and ISDAC, including both the columns and other non-pristine crystals measured at similar times. Both cases were mixed-phase clouds with many small spherical water droplets evident in Fig. 6. Large crystals observed were columns, sheaths, needles, and their aggregates. There are two critical points between -10 and 0°C at which major habit changes occur: from plate-like to needle and long column at $T \sim -3.0^\circ\text{C}$ and to plate-like at $T \sim -8.0^\circ\text{C}$ (e.g., aufm Kampe et al., 1951; Hallett and Mason, 1958; Hallett, 1965; Ono, 1969, 1970). The columns shown in Fig. 6 during SPARTICUS were sampled at lower temperatures (-4.8 ± 1.3) than those during ISDAC (-2.5 ± 0.1). Thus, the long columns were in the growth regime of needles and long columns, whereas those imaged during ISDAC were at transition temperatures from plates to columns and, as a result, have larger AR. In fact, even a plate is shown in Fig. 6b.

Figure 7 shows the dependence of the projected maximum dimension D' and length L' of plates on T . In this study, plates were divided into two categories: thick and thin plates using a threshold L'/D' of 0.41. Although this selected threshold is purely empirical based only on the data used in this study and there might be influences of particle orienta-

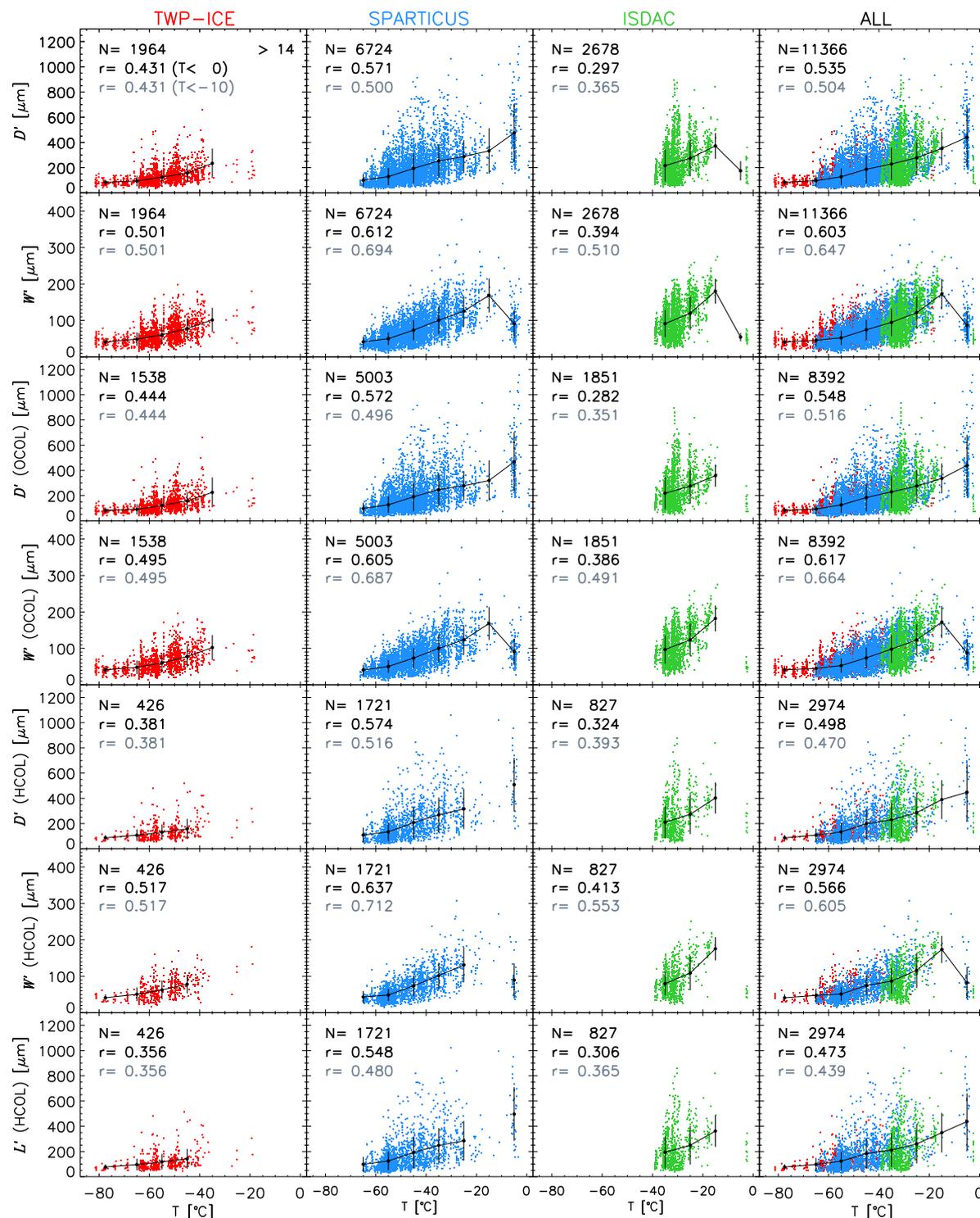


Figure 5. Measured D' , W' , and L' of columns as a function of temperature. From left, data from TWP-ICE, SPARTICUS, ISDAC, and all three field campaigns combined (ALL) are shown in each column. HCOL and OCOL indicate columns with horizontal orientation and columns with other orientations, respectively. The number of pristine crystals analyzed is embedded in each panel. The mean and standard deviation are indicated with black circles and vertical bars in each panel calculated over each 10°C temperature interval from 0°C , except for $-85 < T < -70^\circ\text{C}$. Correlation coefficients (r) for $-85 < T < 0^\circ\text{C}$ (black) and for $-85 < T < -10^\circ\text{C}$ (gray) are embedded in each panel.

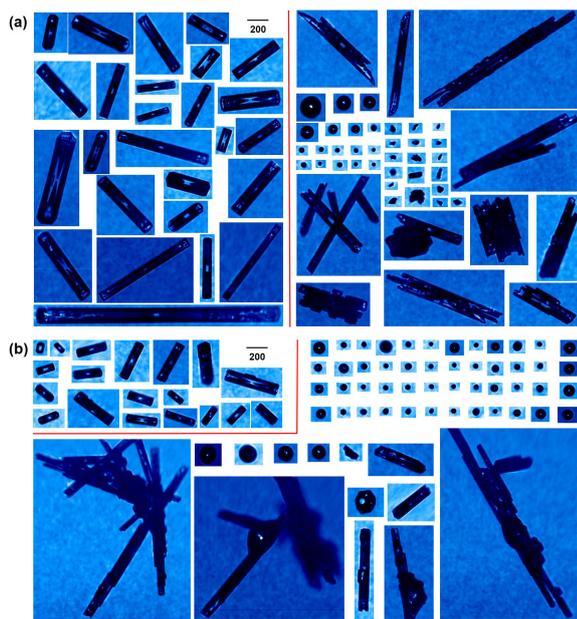


Figure 6. Examples of cloud particles imaged by CPI in mixed-phase clouds (a) between 17:39:45–17:50:43 and 21:09:39–21:11:25 UTC on 16 April 2010 (SPARTICUS) at $-8.0 < T < -2.4$ °C and (b) between 19:59:30 and 20:00:16 UTC on 4 April 2008 (ISDAC) at $-2.6 < T < -1.9$ °C. In each panel, measured columns (left) and other particles (right) are divided with a red line. A 200 μm scale bar is embedded in each panel.

tion, it successfully separates thick and thin plates with better correlation coefficients. Thick plates include solid thick plates (C1g) and thick plates of skeleton form (C1h), whereas thin plates are hexagonal plates (P1a) according to the identification codes of Magono and Lee (1966). Plates show an increase in dimension as T increases for all campaigns. The variations in L' are much smaller compared to those in D' , and less correlation between T and L' is shown compared to that between T and D' .

The dimensions (i.e., D' and W') of bullets also increase with T as shown in Fig. 8. The third and fourth rows of Fig. 8 show the relationship between temperature and the dimensions of the bullet rosettes, where the dimension of a bullet rosette is the average of the dimensions of the branches. The dimensions of bullet rosettes also show a dependence on T . The bottom row of Fig. 8 shows that there is no distinct dependence on the number of branches of the bullet rosette with T . The mean number of branches during the three campaigns was 5.5, with more branches measured during TWP-ICE (6.3) compared to SPARTICUS (5.5) and ISDAC (5.0).

4.3 L – W relationships and aspect ratios of ice crystals

There have been few studies that investigated L – W relationships or ARs of ice crystals over the wide range of temperatures. Therefore, the large data set created here is used to stratify L – W relationships according to T and geophysical

location. There have been several definitions used to define an aspect ratio (AR) of ice crystals (e.g., Korolev and Isaac, 2003). In this study, the AR of an ice crystal is defined as the ratio between the dimension along the c axis and the dimension along the a axis of the crystal. The AR of a column is thus defined as D'/W' or L'/W' for HCOLs only, as L'/D' for plates, and as D'/W' for individual bullets. Thus, columnar crystals (i.e., columns and bullets) have $\text{AR} > 1.0$, whereas plates have $\text{AR} < 1.0$.

Figures 9–11 show L – W relationships and ARs of columns, plates, and bullet rosettes, and corresponding best fits to the plotted variables when more than 39 samples were available. To determine the influence of T , measurements were sorted according to five ranges: $-10 < T < 0$ °C, $-30 < T < -10$ °C, $-40 < T < -30$ °C, $-52 < T < -40$ °C, and $-85 < T < -52$ °C. These ranges were selected to maintain similar numbers of crystals in each sample. Sensitivity studies showed derived relationships were not sensitive to the exact selection of temperature ranges.

The top row in Fig. 9 shows the D' – W' relationship for all columns. The solid colored best fit lines show larger W' as T increases for a given D' regardless of campaign, except for $-10 < T < 0$ °C, where narrower columns and needles were frequent, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. This trend is also shown in D' – W' relationships of OCOLs (second row) and HCOLs (third row). The L' – W' relationship of HCOLs (bottom row) also shows the same trend. Lamb and Hobbs (1971) showed that the linear growth rate of the basal and prism faces of hexagonal crystals decreased as T decreased below $T \sim -13$ °C. Thus, the larger dimensions (i.e., W') of the minor axis (i.e., a axis) for a given dimension (i.e., D' or L') of the major axis (i.e., c axis) as T increased is consistent with the previous laboratory measurements. However, Lamb and Hobbs (1971) measured the linear growth rates only for $T > -18$ °C, which was controlled by molecular events on the surfaces of the crystal. Thus, further experiments measuring crystal growth by the rate of supply of water molecules from the vapor phase and by the rate at which latent heat of deposition removed are required at colder temperatures.

This same dependence of the D' – L' relationship on T is not seen for plates in Fig. 10. Both thick and thin plates do not show any systematic dependence on how L' varies with T for a given value of D' . This might occur due to the relatively small number of samples compared with columns and bullets, or due to the smaller variations in L' of plates.

Figure 11 shows the D' – W' relationship of bullets and bullet rosettes. As for columns, there are larger W' for higher temperatures for a given D' , regardless of the campaign. Furthermore, ARs of columns and bullets increase with the minor (i.e., W') and major (i.e., L' or D') axes, albeit at a reduced rate for larger W' , L' , or D' . The dependence of the D' – W' relationship for bullets on the number of branches is also shown in Fig. 11, with the W' of bullets decreasing with the number of branches for a given D' .

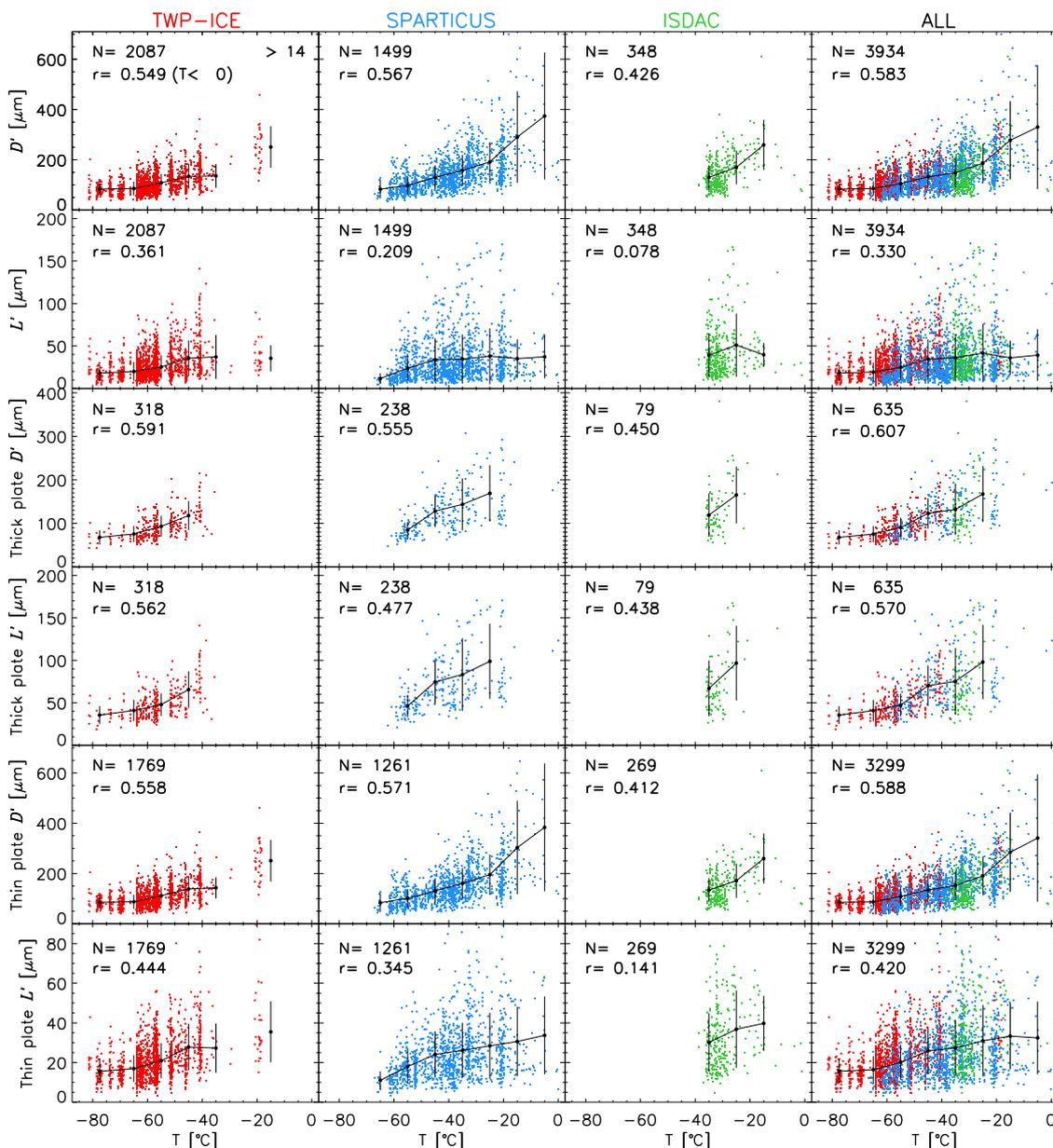


Figure 7. Measured D' and L' of all plates (top two rows), thick plates (middle two rows), and thin plates (bottom two rows) as a function of temperature. Correlation coefficient (r) for $-85 < T < 0$ °C is embedded in each panel. Colors and temperature ranges used are the same as in Fig. 5.

Figure 12 shows that the mean AR of columns for a given T has a weak dependence on T , but that there can be a wide spread of ARs for a given T . Overall, the ARs of columns show broad maxima at $-55 < T < -45$ °C and tend to decrease slowly with both an increase and decrease in temperature. The largest AR of a column was 15.77 sampled at $T = -3.7$ °C during SPARTICUS. Columns at $-10 < T < 0$ °C during SPARTICUS and ISDAC show sharp peaks due to the long nature of the columns found in the needle growth regime previously discussed. Hallett (1965) showed

two maxima in the growth rate of ice crystals at $T = -15$ and -5 °C based on diffusion cloud chamber measurements. Ono (1970) showed that the ratio of the dimension of the c axis to that of the a axis had a maximum at $T \sim -5$ °C for columnar crystals, whereas the ratio of the dimension of the a axis to that of the c axis (i.e., $1/\text{AR}$ of plate in this study) had a maximum at $T \sim -15$ °C for plane crystals (e.g., plates). These peaks associated with the maximum growth rate of ice crystals at $T \sim -15$ and -5 °C are also observed in this study. The maximum AR of columns at $T \sim -5$ °C is clearly shown

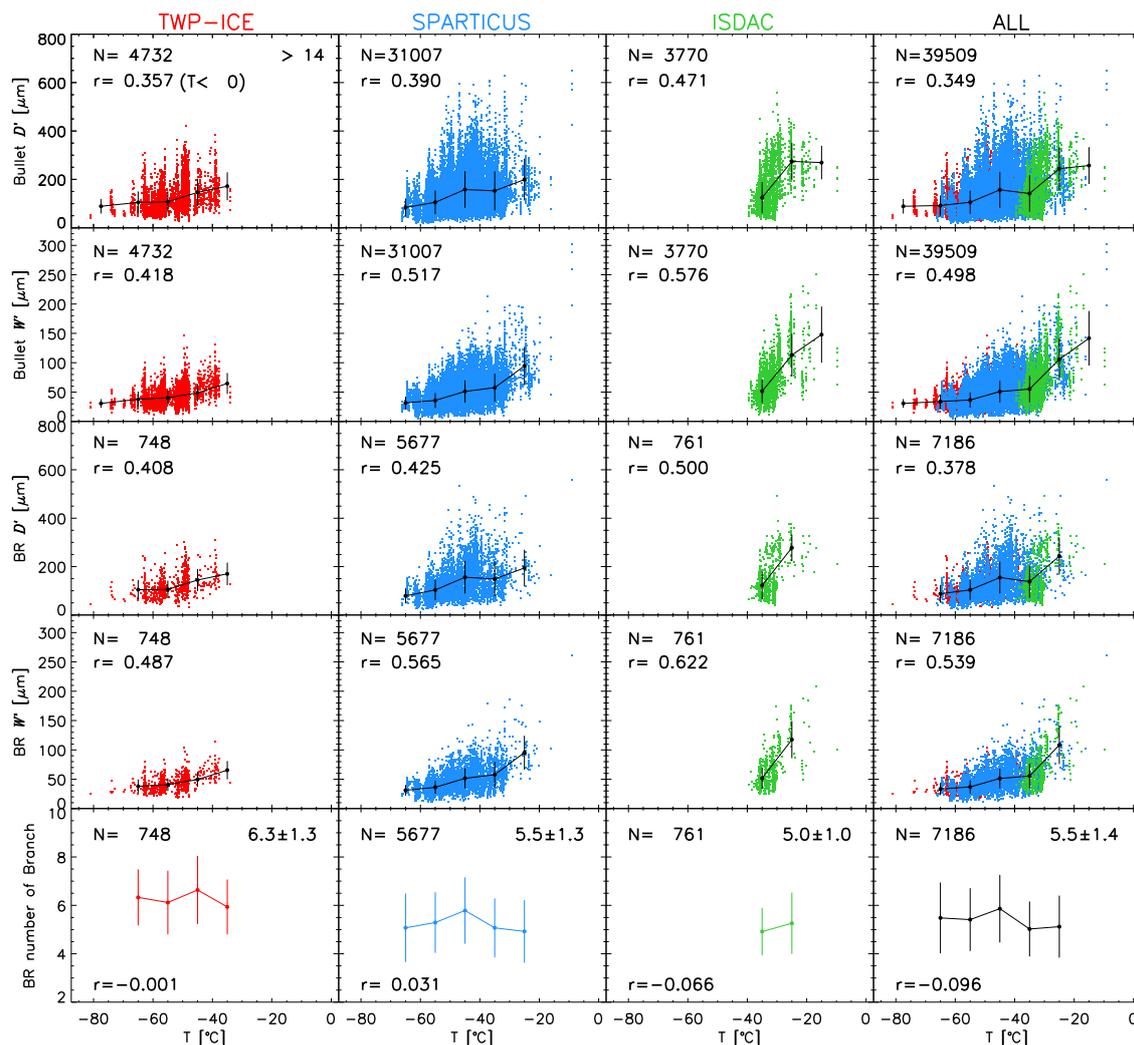


Figure 8. As in Fig. 7 except for bullets (top two rows) and bullet rosettes (BR, third and fourth rows from the top). Here, each dimension for a BR is the average of its component bullets. Mean and standard deviation of the number of bullet rosettes are shown in the bottom row.

in Fig. 12, whereas the minimum AR of plates at $T \sim -15^{\circ}\text{C}$ is shown in Fig. 13. The ARs of thick and thin plates also show a weak dependence on T , with a slight decrease at $T > -20^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Figure 14 shows that the ARs of bullets and bullet rosettes tend to decrease with T . However, the r were extremely small, suggesting that the dependence of AR on T was very weak. The largest AR of a bullet was 11.85, sampled at $T = -53.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ during SPARTICUS. The bottom row of Fig. 14 shows ARs of bullets as a function of temperature and the number of branches. Bullets in a bullet rosette with a larger number of branches have larger AR, and it decreases as the number of branches decreases, regardless of the temperature or campaigns.

In this study, several L – W relationships and hence different ARs were derived, depending on the dimensions used to define the ARs and the methodology used to measure the di-

mensions. The L' – W' relationship for HCOLs is the closest to that of actual columns and, thus, is used as a reference value. Figure 15 illustrates the differences between W' of HCOLs derived from L' – W' relationships for HCOLs and four different W' s derived from D' – W' relationships (i.e., all columns, CPIView, OCOLs, and HCOLs, which are denoted as y in Fig. 15) for the same D' corresponding to the L' of HCOLs. Here, CPIView represents the direct measurement of D' and W' from in situ data, and it causes a difference of up to 21 % in W' for a given D' (or L') and hence the same difference in AR. Other relationships can cause a difference of up to 14 % in W' and hence AR, which depends on D' or L' . These differences are caused by the different definitions of dimensions and ARs, and due to orientations of ice crystals. Thus, caution should be taken when comparing crystal dimensions and L – W relationships derived from different

Table 7. A comparison between dimensions (μm), aspect ratios, and occurrence frequency (%) of columns, plates, bullets, and bullet rosettes (BR) at $-67 < T < -35^\circ\text{C}$ (TWP-ICE vs. SPARTICUS) and at $-40 < T < -15^\circ\text{C}$ (SPARTICUS vs. ISDAC). Mean and standard deviation of dimensions and aspect ratios are shown. The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of samples for each category. The occurrence percentage is normalized by the total number of columns, plates, and bullet rosettes, and the fraction in all clouds (fraction in anvil clouds, fraction in non-anvil clouds) is shown.

	$-67 < T < -35^\circ\text{C}$		$-40 < T < -15^\circ\text{C}$	
	TWP-ICE	SPARTICUS	SPARTICUS	ISDAC
Column D'	129.6 \pm 68.8 (1737)	162.1 \pm 101.4 (5763)	263.8 \pm 133.8 (1415)	237.2 \pm 135.2 (2652)
Column W'	63.7 \pm 27.8	62.7 \pm 27.9	108.2 \pm 41.5	101.8 \pm 44.1
Column D'/W'	2.12 \pm 0.87	2.59 \pm 0.97	2.45 \pm 0.80	2.30 \pm 0.72
OCOL D'	127.2 \pm 67.7 (1354)	159.7 \pm 99.0 (4289)	257.7 \pm 129.3 (1041)	239.4 \pm 132.7 (1835)
OCOL W'	63.1 \pm 28.0	62.9 \pm 27.8	107.6 \pm 41.5	107.0 \pm 44.1
OCOL D'/W'	2.10 \pm 0.86	2.54 \pm 0.92	2.41 \pm 0.77	2.19 \pm 0.63
HCOL D'	138.0 \pm 71.9 (383)	169.0 \pm 107.9 (1474)	281.0 \pm 144.3 (374)	232.2 \pm 140.6 (817)
HCOL L'	124.3 \pm 71.2	156.5 \pm 106.3	257.4 \pm 142.7	212.4 \pm 138.0
HCOL W'	65.8 \pm 26.9	62.0 \pm 28.5	109.8 \pm 41.6	90.1 \pm 41.7
HCOL D'/W'	2.19 \pm 0.91	2.74 \pm 1.11	2.57 \pm 0.87	2.54 \pm 0.84
HCOL L'/W'	1.98 \pm 0.94	2.54 \pm 1.15	2.36 \pm 0.92	2.32 \pm 0.91
Plate D'	104.9 \pm 39.5 (1820)	117.0 \pm 46.6 (954)	175.1 \pm 78.0 (757)	147.6 \pm 65.8 (339)
Plate L'	25.2 \pm 15.6	28.3 \pm 21.9	35.9 \pm 29.9	42.6 \pm 29.5
Plate L'/D'	0.25 \pm 0.14	0.25 \pm 0.17	0.22 \pm 0.16	0.30 \pm 0.16
Thick plate D'	94.2 \pm 30.2 (286)	109.8 \pm 38.3 (170)	152.4 \pm 61.2 (107)	132.1 \pm 58.0 (78)
Thick plate L'	50.2 \pm 18.3	62.5 \pm 26.3	87.5 \pm 42.5	75.4 \pm 38.5
Thick plate L'/D'	0.53 \pm 0.07	0.56 \pm 0.08	0.56 \pm 0.08	0.56 \pm 0.07
Thin plate D'	106.8 \pm 40.7 (1534)	118.5 \pm 48.1 (784)	178.8 \pm 79.8 (650)	152.3 \pm 67.4 (261)
Thin plate L'	20.6 \pm 9.5	20.9 \pm 11.2	27.4 \pm 15.3	32.7 \pm 16.5
Thin plate L'/D'	0.20 \pm 0.08	0.18 \pm 0.08	0.17 \pm 0.08	0.22 \pm 0.08
Bullet D'	123.7 \pm 53.6 (4653)	135.1 \pm 71.6 (29269)	155.9 \pm 82.1 (4788)	144.8 \pm 83.1 (3765)
Bullet W'	43.9 \pm 15.0	45.0 \pm 18.8	60.1 \pm 26.4	59.9 \pm 31.8
Bullet D'/W'	2.90 \pm 1.02	3.07 \pm 1.11	2.66 \pm 0.91	2.47 \pm 0.81
BR D'	121.6 \pm 45.7 (736)	131.7 \pm 64.2 (5309)	152.0 \pm 72.9 (947)	142.1 \pm 77.2 (760)
BR W'	44.4 \pm 13.4	45.1 \pm 17.3	60.6 \pm 24.7	60.3 \pm 30.7
BR D'/W'	2.74 \pm 0.62	2.89 \pm 0.69	2.51 \pm 0.61	2.35 \pm 0.53
BR branch	6.32 \pm 1.34	5.51 \pm 1.34	5.06 \pm 1.23	4.95 \pm 1.02
Column fraction	40.5 (31.0, 56.5)	47.9 (43.7, 48.7)	45.4 (27.66, 52.6)	70.7 (0.0, 70.7)
Plate fraction	42.4 (56.1, 6.0)	7.9 (30.6, 3.9)	24.3 (57.85, 10.6)	9.0 (0.0, 9.0)
BR fraction	17.1 (12.9, 37.5)	44.2 (25.7, 47.4)	30.4 (14.49, 36.8)	20.3 (0.0, 20.3)

in situ data sets, which frequently use different variables to describe the relationships.

4.4 Dependence on geophysical locations and type of cirrus

Two temperature ranges, $-67 < T < -35^\circ\text{C}$ and $-40 < T < -15^\circ\text{C}$, were selected in order to compare how the microphysical properties of the crystals varied with geophysical location (i.e., tropics, mid-latitudes, and the Arctic). Table 7 lists how the microphysical properties vary with geophysical regime for these two T ranges. At $-67 < T < -35^\circ\text{C}$, the properties of the TWP-ICE and SPARTICUS ice crystals are compared, whereas the SPARTICUS and ISDAC properties are compared at $-40 < T < -15^\circ\text{C}$. Additionally, all measured dimensions and aspect ratios of ice crystals and the number of branches in bullet rosettes at $-67 < T < -15^\circ\text{C}$

are summarized in Fig. 16 at 5°C intervals. Although the temperature range of $-40 < T < -35^\circ\text{C}$ overlaps all three campaigns, the number of samples obtained during TWP-ICE is not sufficient for statistical analysis and comparison with other campaigns. Only 52, 20, and 31 columns, plates, and bullet rosettes were measured at this temperature range during TWP-ICE.

For $-67 < T < -35^\circ\text{C}$, most crystal dimensions measured during SPARTICUS were larger than those obtained during TWP-ICE except for W' (see Table 7), and the differences between projects increase with temperature (see Fig. 16). The ARs of columns and bullet rosettes derived from SPARTICUS are also larger than those from TWP-ICE, whereas ARs of plates are similar for TWP-ICE and SPARTICUS.

For $-40 < T < -15^\circ\text{C}$, most crystal dimensions and calculated ARs are larger for SPARTICUS than for ISDAC. The

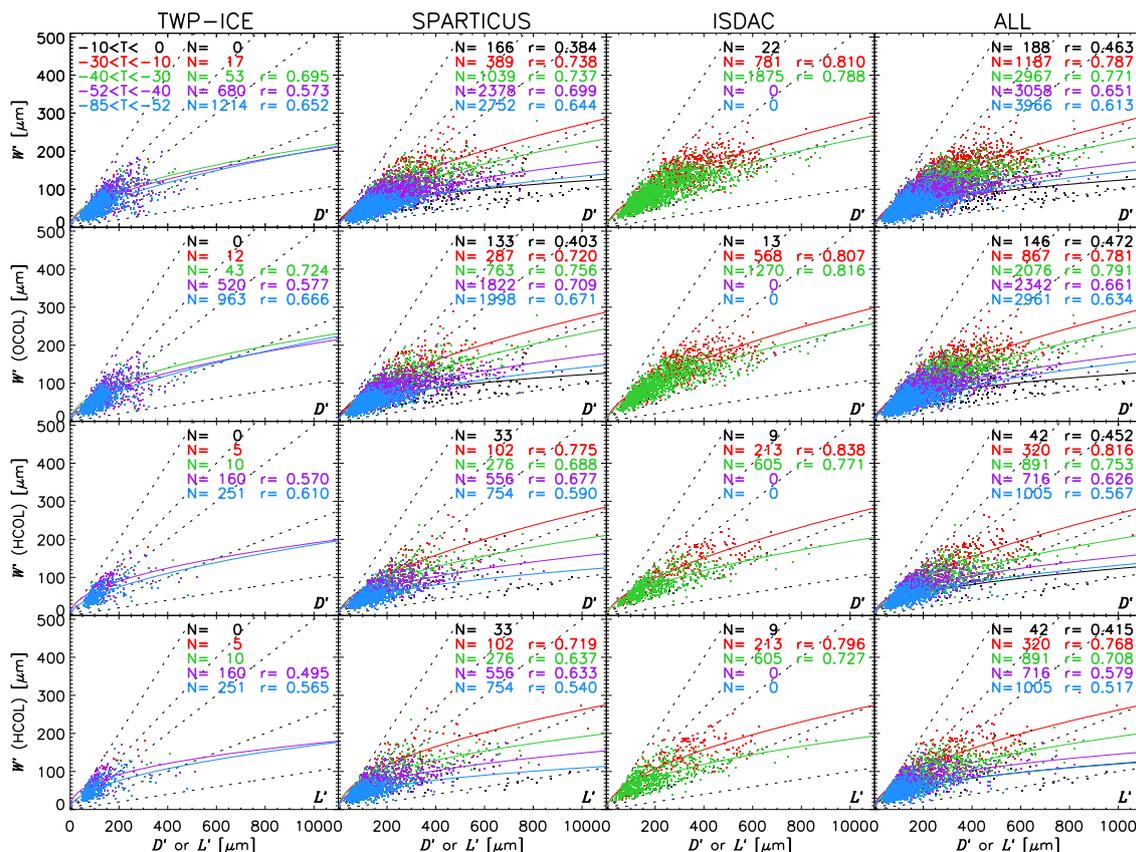


Figure 9. The D' – W' relationship of all columns (top row), oriented columns (second row, OCOL), and horizontally oriented columns (third row, HCOL) as a function of temperature. Different colors indicate different temperature ranges. Bottom row shows L' – W' relationships for HCOLs. The number of crystals (N) in each temperature range is embedded within each panel. The best fit, $y = ax^b$, is shown with a solid line and correlation coefficient r is indicated in the legend for each T range. The $x/y = 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 4.0,$ and 10.0 lines are indicated with dotted lines.

average number of branches in bullet rosettes from TWP-ICE (6.32 ± 1.34) is larger than SPARTICUS (5.51 ± 1.34) at $-67 < T < -35^\circ\text{C}$, whereas the number for SPARTICUS (5.06 ± 1.23) is slightly larger than for ISDAC (4.95 ± 1.02) at $-40 < T < -15^\circ\text{C}$. The ARs of bullets increase with the number of branches in bullet rosettes as shown in Figs. 11 and 14, whereas the ARs (i.e., D'/W') of bullets from SPARTICUS are larger than those from TWP-ICE even though the mean number of branches in bullet rosettes of TWP-ICE is larger than that of SPARTICUS at $-67 < T < -35^\circ\text{C}$ (bottom row of Fig. 16). This is caused by the more frequent occurrence of bullet rosettes at colder temperatures within $-67 < T < -35^\circ\text{C}$ during SPARTICUS, whereas bullet rosettes occurred at warmer temperatures during TWP-ICE (Fig. 4). The ARs of columnar crystals increase with the dimension of the major axis, whereas dimensions of crystals increase with T . Thus, the influence of T on the dimensions and ARs of bullets might be larger than that of the number of branches. At $-40 < T < -15^\circ\text{C}$, the mean number of branches and ARs of bullet rosettes from SPARTICUS are both larger than those from ISDAC.

To test whether the differences in microphysical properties of ice crystals between campaigns shown in Fig. 16 and Table 7 are statistically significant, the Mann–Whitney U test (Wilcoxon, 1945; Mann and Whitney, 1947) was applied at the 0.05 significance level. The Mann–Whitney U test was applied only to the dimensions and ARs of HCOLs and to the number of branches in bullet rosettes. At $-67 < T < -35^\circ\text{C}$, all dimensions and ARs (D'/W' and L'/W') of HCOLs and the number of branches in bullet rosettes from TWP-ICE and SPARTICUS are statistically distinct for the entire data set and for each 5°C interval (Fig. 16), except for the dimensions of HCOLs. The dimensions along the c axis (i.e., D' and L') of HCOLs from TWP-ICE and SPARTICUS are statistically distinct only for $T > -50^\circ\text{C}$, whereas W' is distinct at colder temperatures ($T < -45^\circ\text{C}$). At $-40 < T < -15^\circ\text{C}$, all dimensions (D' , L' , and W') of HCOLs from SPARTICUS and ISDAC are statistically distinct for the whole data set and for each 5°C interval. But, the ARs of HCOLs and the number of branches in bullet rosettes are not statistically distinct sampled over all temperatures and for each 5°C interval, except for L'/W' at

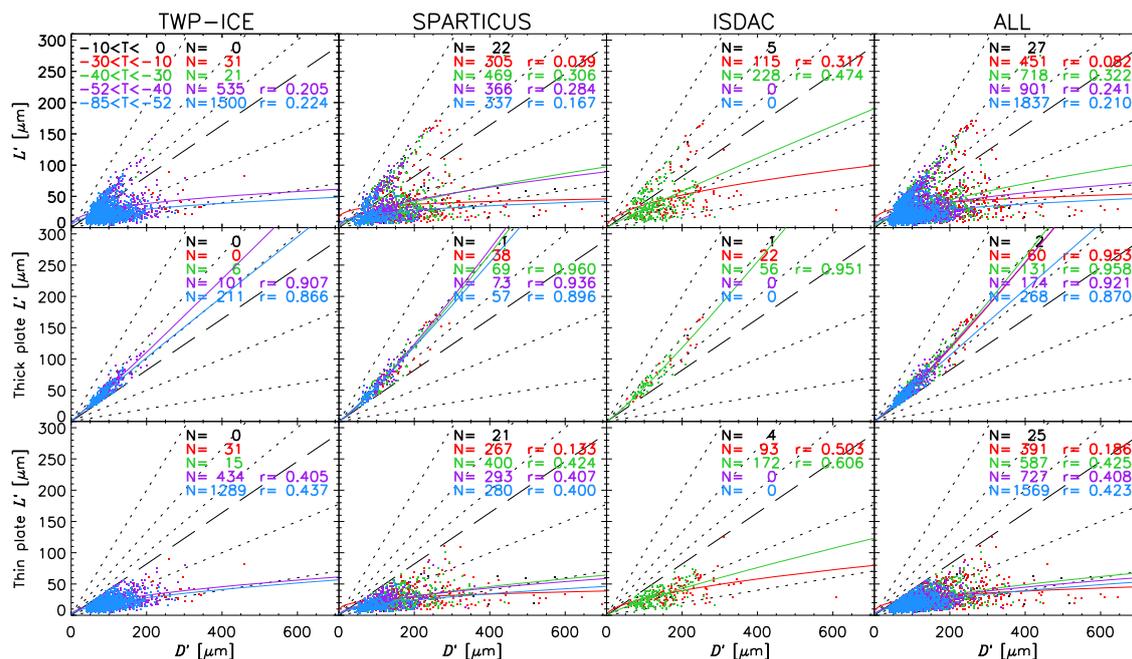


Figure 10. The D' – L' relationship of all plates (top row), thick plates (second row), and thin plates (third row) as a function of T . A black long-dashed line ($L'/D' = 0.41$) by which thick and thin plates are categorized is shown in each panel.

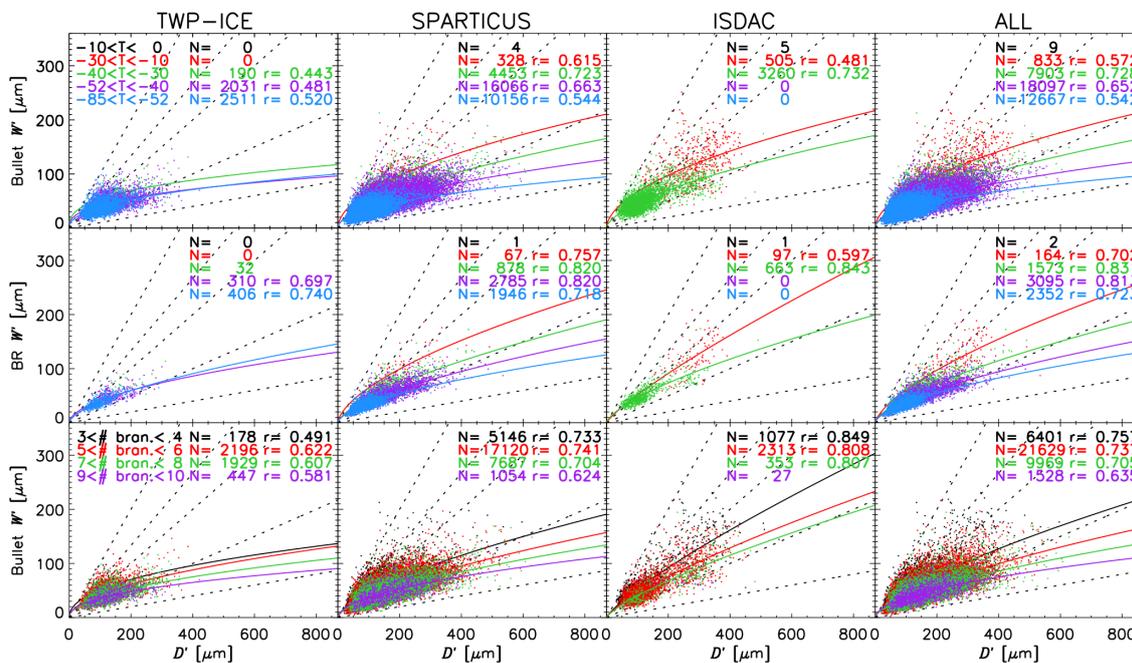


Figure 11. The D' – W' relationship of bullets (top row) and bullet rosettes (middle row) as a function of temperature. The bottom row shows the D' – W' relationship of bullets as a function of the number of branches in each bullet rosette.

$-35 < T < -30$ °C and the number of branches in bullet rosettes at $-30 < T < -25$ °C.

The most prominent difference between different geographical locations is in the relative habit fractions of pristine crystals. The relative fraction of occurrence for plates

is much higher for TWP-ICE (i.e., 42.4 %) than for SPARTICUS (i.e., 7.9 %) at $-67 < T < -35$ °C, whereas the relative fraction of occurrence for bullet rosettes is higher for SPARTICUS (i.e., 44.2 %) than for TWP-ICE (i.e., 17.1 %) as shown in Table 7. At $-40 < T < -15$ °C, the relative frac-

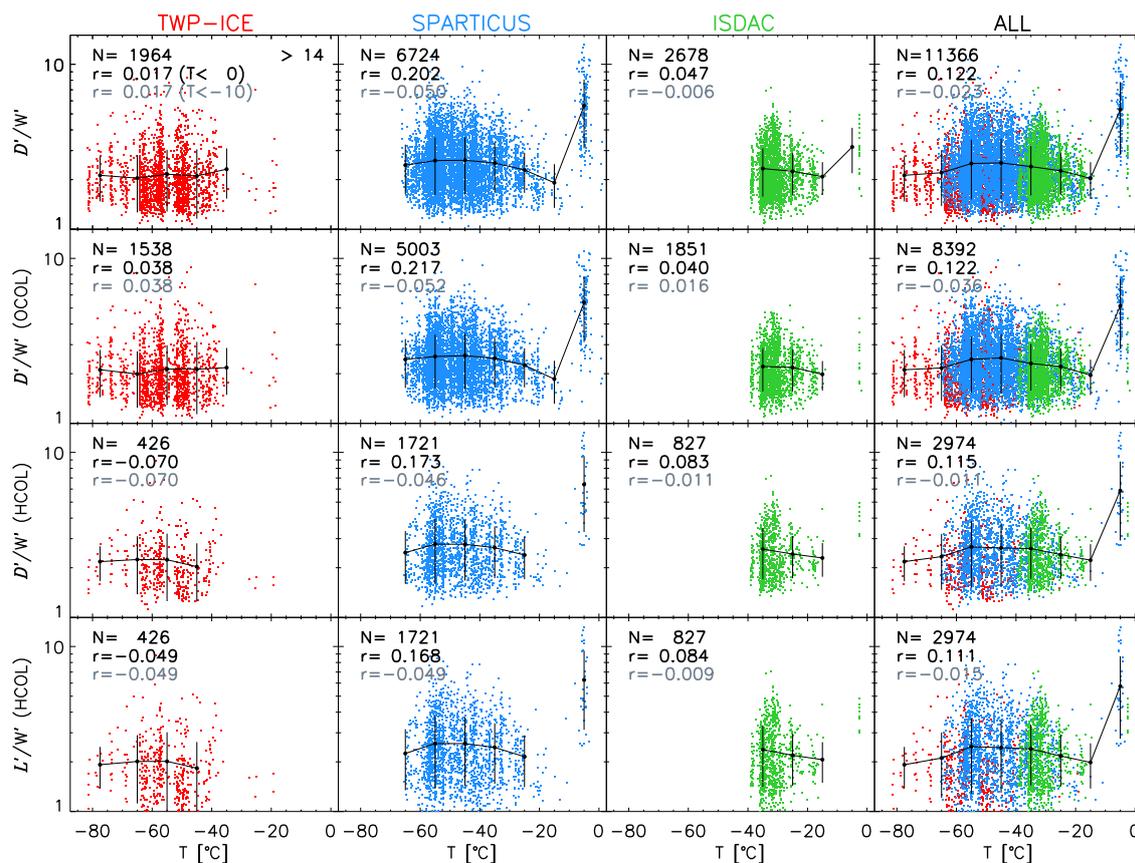


Figure 12. The projected aspect ratio (D'/W') of all columns (top row), oriented columns (second row, OCOL), and horizontal columns (third row, HCOL) as a function of temperature. The bottom row shows L'/W' of horizontal columns. The mean and standard deviation for each temperature range are shown when more than 14 data points are available in the given temperature bin. Correlation coefficients (r) for $-85 < T < 0$ °C (black) and for $-85 < T < -10$ °C (gray) are embedded in each panel.

tion of columns from ISDAC (i.e., 70.7%) is higher than that from SPARTICUS (i.e., 45.5%), with the later fraction comparable to that (i.e., 47.9%) for $-67 < T < -35$ °C for SPARTICUS. The relative fraction of plates (i.e., 9.0%) is low for ISDAC and might be due to the selection of pristine crystals only. There is no doubt that the systems sampled had a large influence on these habit fractions. Sampling of more clouds at a variety of locations associated with different meteorological forcings would give more information on controls of these habit mixtures that need to be known for use in satellite retrieval schemes (e.g., Baum et al., 2011) and parameterizations of simple scattering properties (e.g., McFarquhar et al., 2002).

Table 7 also separates the relative fraction of occurrence (numbers in parentheses) of each habit for anvil and non-anvil clouds, respectively. At $-67 < T < -35$ °C, the difference in plate fraction between TWP-ICE and SPARTICUS becomes smaller for anvil and non-anvil clouds compared to the difference averaged over all clouds. The dependence of plate fraction on the type of cirrus (anvil vs. non-anvil) is also shown in the comparison between SPARTICUS and IS-

DAC fractions at $-40 < T < -15$ °C. In non-anvil clouds, the plate fraction from SPARTICUS of 10.6% is comparable to that (i.e., 9.0%) for non-anvil clouds. Higher fractions of occurrence of plates in anvil clouds are also shown in all campaign data ($-85 < T < 0$ °C). The relative fraction of occurrence of columns (plates; bullet rosettes) was 40.92 (43.49; 15.59)%, 48.37 (10.78; 40.85)%, and 70.72 (9.19; 20.09)% in all clouds for TWP-ICE, SPARTICUS, and ISDAC, respectively. These numbers were 33.12 (60.19; 6.69)%, 39.33 (38.60; 22.07)%, and 0 (0; 0)% for anvil clouds, and 58.20 (6.50; 35.30)%, 50.20 (5.17; 44.63)%, and 70.72 (9.19; 20.09)% for non-anvil clouds.

However, the influence of cirrus type on the dimensions of pristine ice crystals is not straightforward. The average D' (μm) of crystals (columns; plates; bullets) in non-anvil clouds (154.0; 122.3; 132.6) are larger than those in anvil clouds (109.8; 104.0; 99.9) during TWP-ICE, whereas those in anvil clouds (187.2; 117.5; 158.5) are larger than those in non-anvil clouds (158.1; 116.3; 132.8) during SPARTICUS at $-67 < T < -35$ °C.

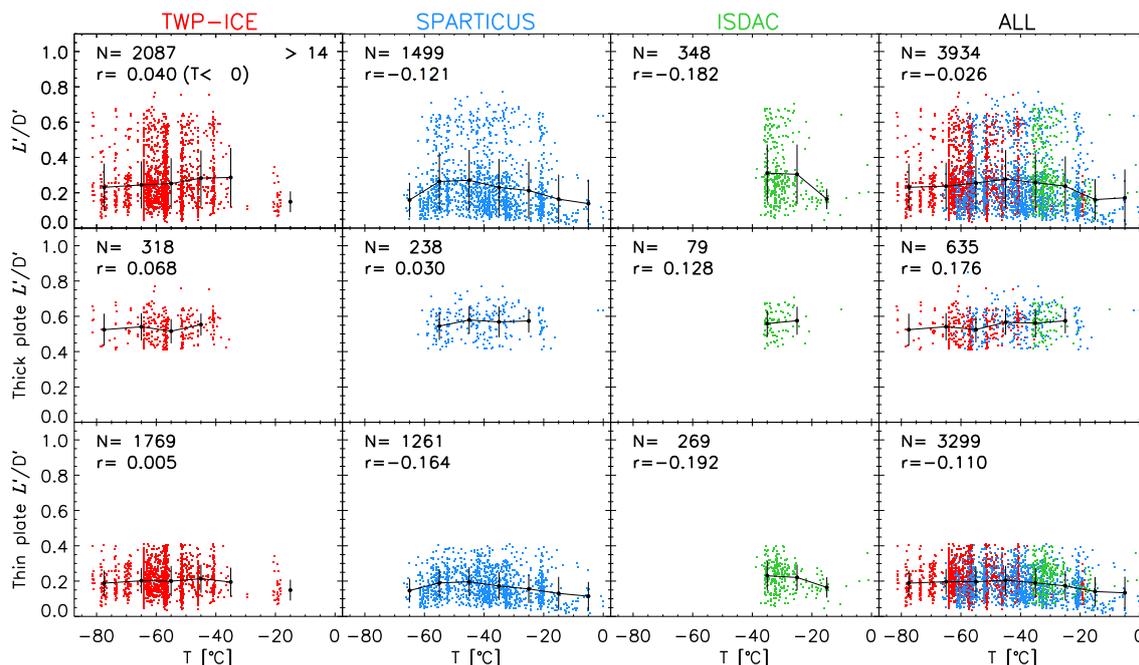


Figure 13. The projected aspect ratio (L'/D') of all plates (top row), thick plates (middle row), and thin plates (bottom row) as a function of temperature. The correlation coefficient (r) for $-85 < T < 0$ °C is embedded in each panel.

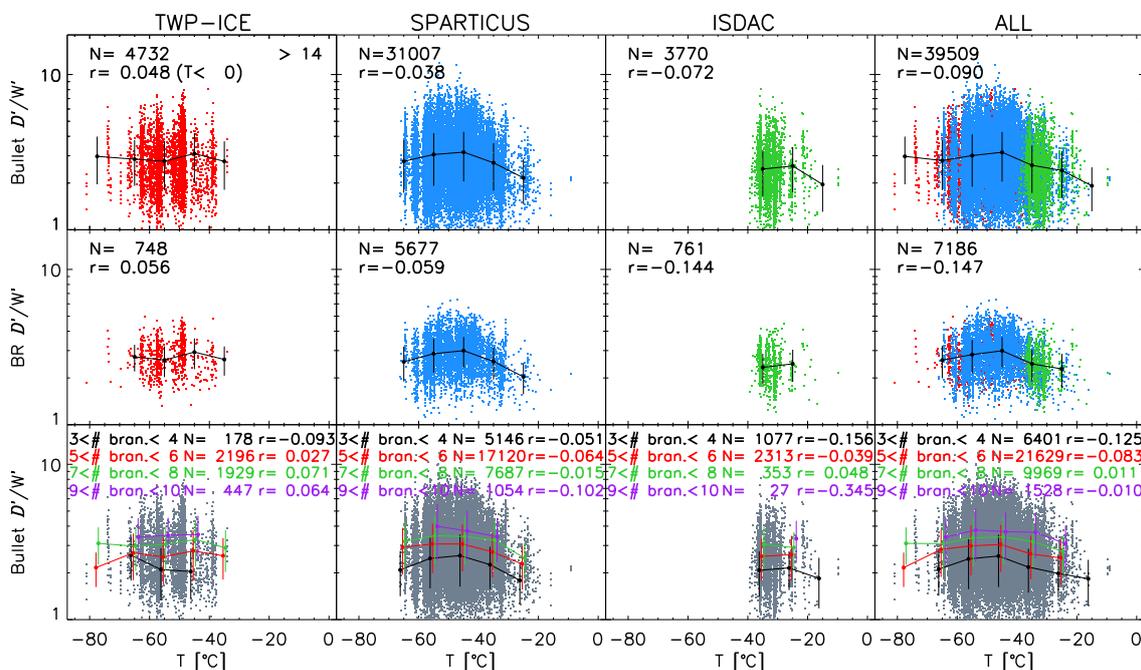


Figure 14. The projected aspect ratio (D'/W') of bullets (top row) and bullet rosettes (middle row) as a function of temperature, whereas the bottom row shows the dependence of D'/W' of individual bullets on the number of branches in a bullet rosette. The data in the bottom row are gridded by temperature and offset for clarity.

In summary, most dimensions and ARs of ice crystals obtained during SPARTICUS are larger than those measured during TWP-ICE and ISDAC at $-67 < T < -35$ °C

and $-40 < T < -15$ °C, respectively, except for the ARs of plates. The number of branches in bullet rosettes is largest for TWP-ICE and smallest for ISDAC. The fraction of plates

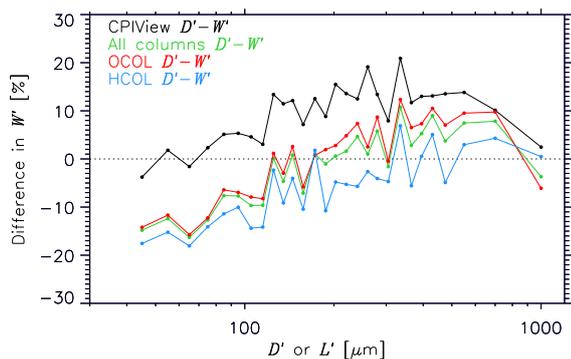


Figure 15. Calculated differences between W 's of HCOLs derived from $L'-W'$ relationships for HCOLs and four different W 's derived from $D'-W'$ relationships (i.e., CPIView, all columns, OCOLs, and HCOLs) for the same D' corresponding to the L' of HCOLs. Differences are calculated as $100 \times (W' \text{ of } y - W' \text{ of HCOL } (L'-W' \text{ relationship})) / (W' \text{ of HCOL } (L'-W' \text{ relationship}))$, where four different y relationships are indicated in the figure legend.

shows a strong dependence on the type of cirrus, and is much higher in anvil clouds compared to non-anvil clouds for TWP-ICE and SPARTICUS, which agrees with previous studies (e.g., Connolly et al., 2005; Um and McFarquhar, 2009; Lawson et al., 2010). In general, crystal dimensions are found to increase with temperature (e.g., Fig. 16). This is consistent with bulk ice sizes increasing with temperature as observed in situ (e.g., Lawson et al., 2010) and from satellite measurements (e.g., Yuan and Li, 2010; van Diedenhoven et al., 2014b). Furthermore, the general weak dependence of crystal aspect ratio on temperature shown in Fig. 16 is consistent with the remote sensing results of van Diedenhoven et al. (2014b).

4.5 Comparison with previous studies

Ice crystals are measured for their orientations with respect to the imaging plane of the CPI, with the orientations thus depending on the flow of air inside the sample tube. Because the CPI images are silhouettes, the measured dimensions and determined ARs of ice crystals are also those of silhouettes. This is true for all ice crystal images obtained by imaging probes (e.g., CPI and optical array probes). Although differences in the measured particle size from the actual maximum dimension of a spherical particle would be minimal, the differences for prolate and oblate particles, such as columns and plates, can be larger. In this study, horizontally oriented columns (HCOL) and oriented columns (OCOL) were distinguished as shown in Fig. 2b. When a column is oriented horizontally with respect to the imaging plane (the lower three images in Fig. 2b), differences from the actual maximum dimensions are much smaller than those for columns with other orientations (the upper three images in Fig. 2b). Thus, the measured dimensions and ARs of HCOLs from the current data sets were used for comparisons against those from previ-

ous studies. However, the effect of orientations on the dimensions and ARs of crystals in previous studies based mostly on replicas of ice crystals, and the corresponding uncertainties in replica data, were not well quantified.

Figure 17a shows the L and W of HCOLs (gray squares) and $L-W$ relationships of columns determined in previous studies as summarized in Table 1. The ice crystals in previous studies were sampled over many different temperature ranges. For example, Auer and Veal (1970, AV70) determined the $L-W$ relationship (solid purple) of columns sampled in cold ($T < -20^\circ\text{C}$) and warm ($-10 < T < -8^\circ\text{C}$) regimes separately. Mitchell and Arnott (1994, MA94) re-analyzed columns in the warm region sampled by AV70 and found a slightly different $L-W$ relationship of columns with $L > 200\ \mu\text{m}$. Heymsfield (1972, HF72) derived a $L-W$ relationship of columns based on airborne measurements obtained at $-20 < T < -18^\circ\text{C}$. Interestingly, the $L-W$ relationship of columns with $L > 200\ \mu\text{m}$ by H72 is the same as that of AV70. Hobbs et al. (1974, H74) determined $L-W$ relationships of sheaths and long solid columns (red solid line) and of solid and hollow columns (red dash line). Davis (1974, D74) combined several studies to determine $L-W$ relationships of solid columns (yellow lines) and hollow columns (sky blue lines). They were further categorized by the selection of AR of 2.0. For given L , W of solid columns (dash yellow) is larger than that of hollow columns (solid blue) with $\text{AR} < 2.0$, whereas they are almost identical for $\text{AR} > 2.0$. Baker and Lawson (2006) determined the $L-W$ relationships of pristine columns observed in wave clouds ($-60 < T < -17^\circ\text{C}$). They showed that most ARs (L/W) of columns were between 1.0 and 4.0, with a mean of ~ 2.0 . All $L-W$ relationships from previous studies fall within the range derived from the measurements of crystals in the current study and, in part, they could be reproduced using the current HCOL data when restricting them to the appropriate temperature and aspect ratio ranges of the relevant previous studies (figure not shown). This study represents the first time such relationships were confirmed using data obtained from the same probe and analyzed in a self-consistent manner.

In Fig. 17b, $L-W$ relationships of columns are quantified in four different temperature ranges using HCOL data. The $L-W$ relationship was not derived for $-20 < T < 0^\circ\text{C}$ because only 42 HCOLs were sampled over these T . As previously shown, there is strong dependence of the $L-W$ relationships on T . For a given L , W (AR) increases (decreases) with temperature. The $L-W$ relationship at $-85 < T < 0^\circ\text{C}$ is closer to that at $-40 < T < -20^\circ\text{C}$ compared with those at colder temperatures ($-85 < T < -40^\circ\text{C}$), although the number of sampled HCOLs at $-85 < T < -40^\circ\text{C}$ (1721) is larger than that at $-40 < T < -20^\circ\text{C}$ (1163). This is because the variation of W for a given L due to T change is much larger at warmer temperatures. For example, for $300 < L < 350\ \mu\text{m}$, the mean W is 80.6 ± 17.0 and 119.7 ± 29.6 for $-85 < T < -52$ and $-36 < T < -20^\circ\text{C}$, respectively.

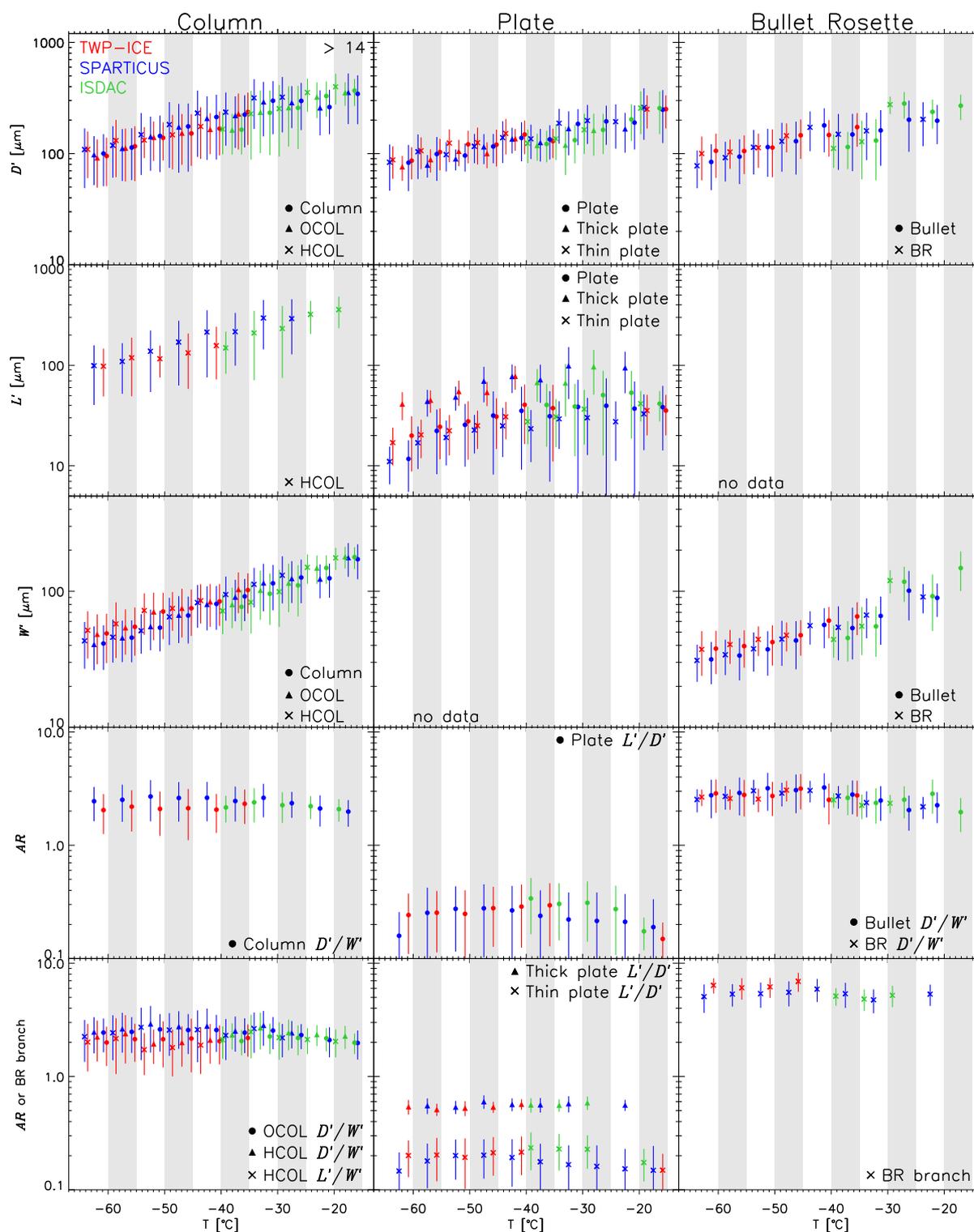


Figure 16. Mean and standard deviation of D' (top row), L' (second row), W' (third row), and aspect ratio (AR) of ice crystals for $-67 < T < -15^{\circ}\text{C}$ when more than 14 crystals are available within each 5°C interval (7°C for -67 to -60°C). Plot on right of bottom row shows mean and standard deviation of number of bullets in bullet rosette.

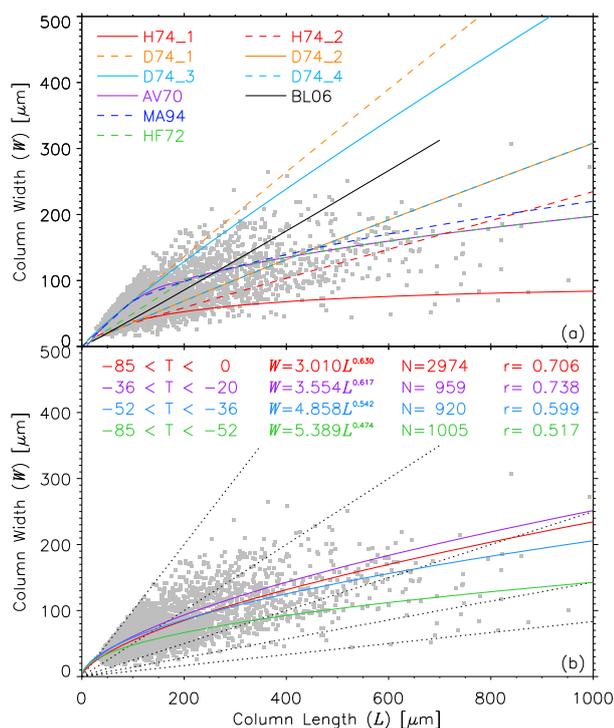


Figure 17. Comparisons between derived L - W relationships of horizontal orientation columns (HCOL) and those of previous studies: AV70 (Auer and Veal, 1970), HF72 (Heymsfield, 1972), H74 (Hobbs et al., 1974), D74 (Davis, 1974), MA94 (Mitchell and Arnott, 1994), and BL06 (Baker and Lawson, 2006). Information on L - W relationships from previous studies is summarized in Table 1. L and W of horizontally oriented columns (HCOL) from this study are shown with gray squares in each panel. (a) L - W relationships from previous studies and HCOL data. (b) Derived L - W relationships of columns using HCOL data as a function of temperature. Dotted lines representing $L/W = 1, 2, 4, 7,$ and 12 are shown in (b).

5 Summary and conclusions

High-resolution images of ice crystals were recorded by the Cloud Particle Imager (CPI) during the 2006 Tropical Warm Pool International Cloud Experiment (TWP-ICE) in the tropics, the 2008 Indirect and Semi-Direct Aerosol Campaign (ISDAC) in the Arctic, and the 2010 Small PARTICles In Cirrus (SPARTICUS) campaign at mid-latitudes. The ice crystals were acquired at $-81.5 < T < -18.3$, $-66.9 < T < 0.0$, and $-39.4 < T < -1.0$ °C during TWP-ICE, SPARTICUS, and ISDAC, respectively. New software, the Ice Crystal Ruler (IC-Ruler), was developed to measure the projected dimensions of pristine single ice crystals from CPI images. The projected maximum dimension (D'), width (W'), and length (L') of columns, plates, and bullets, and the number of branches of each bullet rosette, were measured. The dimensions of 11 383 (1977; 6728; 2678) columns and 3936 (2088; 1500; 348) plates imaged by the CPI version 2.0 dur-

ing three field campaigns (TWP-ICE; SPARTICUS; ISDAC) were measured using the IC-Ruler. In addition, 7189 (751; 5677; 761) bullet rosettes and 39 527 (4750; 31 007; 3770) component bullets were analyzed to determine their dimensions. The L - W relationship or aspect ratio (AR) of each crystal habit was quantified as a function of temperature, geophysical location (tropics, mid-latitudes, and Arctic), and type of cirrus (e.g., anvil and non-anvil). The principal findings of this study are summarized as follows.

1. The maximum occurrence frequency of bullet rosettes occurred at $T \sim -45$ °C. Plates showed exactly the opposite pattern, with a minimum occurrence frequency at $T \sim -45$ °C. Column crystals were ubiquitous for all temperature ranges even in the plate formation regime of $-40 < T < -20$ °C.
2. The dimensions of ice crystals showed a strong dependence on temperature. All measured dimensions of columns, plates, and bullets increased with temperature, except for the W' of columns, which decreased between -10 and 0 °C during SPARTICUS and ISDAC. The columns measured at such temperatures were grown in mixed-phase clouds where needles, sheaths, and long columns can grow.
3. Columnar crystals (i.e., columns and bullets) have larger dimensions (i.e., W') of the minor axis (i.e., a axis) for a given dimension (i.e., D' or L') of the major axis (i.e., c axis), and thus smaller AR, as temperature increases. This trend was not noted for plate crystals.
4. The AR of columnar crystals increased with the dimension of the major and minor axes, albeit at a reduced rate for larger crystal dimensions. The AR of columns showed a weak temperature dependence, with broad maxima at $-55 < T < -45$ °C. The AR of columns showed a sharp peak at $T \sim -5$ °C, where long columns were sampled during SPARTICUS and ISDAC, whereas the minimum AR of plates was found at $T \sim -15$ °C. The ARs of bullets and bullet rosettes slightly decreased with temperature.
5. Different definitions of dimensions of ice crystals invoked different L - W relationships of ice crystals, which caused a difference of up to 14 % in W and hence AR of columns for given L . In particular, directly derived AR of columns from in situ data caused a difference of up to 21 % compared with the manually determined AR.
6. The AR of bullets increased with the number of branches in the bullet rosettes. The mean and standard deviation of the numbers of bullets (i.e., branches) were 5.50 ± 1.35 for all three campaigns and 6.32 ± 1.34 , 5.46 ± 1.34 , and 4.95 ± 1.01 for TWP-ICE, SPARTICUS, and ISDAC, respectively.

7. At $-67 < T < -35$ °C, most dimensions of ice crystals measured during SPARTICUS were larger than those of TWP-ICE and the differences in dimensions increased with temperature. The ARs of columnar crystals during SPARTICUS were larger than those from TWP-ICE, whereas ARs (~ 0.25) of plates were comparable. At $-40 < T < -15$ °C, larger dimensions and ARs of columnar crystals and smaller ARs of plates were seen for SPARTICUS compared to ISDAC.
8. The relative habit fractions of pristine crystals (i.e., columns, plates, and bullet rosettes) depend strongly on whether the clouds were anvils or not, with fractions of plates larger in anvils. For example, the relative fractions of columns (plates; bullet rosettes) were 33.1 % (60.2; 6.7 %) and 39.3 % (38.6; 22.1 %) during TWP-ICE and SPARTICUS, respectively, in anvils, whereas they were 58.2 % (6.5; 35.3 %) and 50.2 % (5.2; 44.6 %) in non-anvil clouds.
9. The L – W relationships of columns determined in previous studies were within the range of current data and, in part, could be reproduced using the current data with varying aspect ratio and temperature ranges. The L – W relationships of columns were determined using horizontally oriented columns at four different temperature ranges (i.e., $-85 < T < -0$, $-40 < T < -20$, $-60 < T < -40$, and $-85 < T < -60$ °C) and exhibited strong temperature dependence.

In summary, the dimensions of ice crystals increased with temperature, and the L – W relationships of crystals with a given L depended heavily on temperature. For a given T , there was wide variability in the aspect ratios of crystals. The relative frequency of occurrence of plates was much larger in anvil clouds compared to that of columnar crystals (i.e., columns and bullet rosettes), whereas the relative occurrence frequency of columnar crystals was much larger in non-anvil clouds. The L – W relationships of columns determined in previous studies were within ranges of current data and, in part, could be reproduced using current data that were obtained by the same probe and analyzed in a consistent manner. Thus, the correct use of L – W relationships of crystals, at least, for a desired temperature range is highly required.

In this study, a single particle database has been established and will be enlarged using in situ observations acquired under other meteorological conditions. Furthermore, the influence of particle orientations on the actual particle properties (e.g., dimensions and ARs) that is unavoidable in airborne optical array and imaging probes will be quantified in a subsequent study. Although the influence of humidity on the growth of ice crystals was not included in this study because of the unavailability of good-quality humidity measurements, future studies should examine such effects with other data sets. These large databases are essential and important to represent the wide spread of microphysical and ra-

diative properties of ice crystals for retrieval algorithms and numerical modeling studies.

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