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CCNs are abundant in the atmosphere and include microscopic dust, pollen, products from combustion, smoke, and salt.



SO₂ from

Soot

Smoke

Windblown

Volcances Dust Clouds & Precipitation Deserts & Volcances ~ CCNs are abundant in the Salt from Oceans Sea Spray & Fossil Fuels 8 atmosphere and include *microscopic* Bursting Bubbles **Biomass Burning** dust, pollen, products from combustion, smoke, and salt.

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As the drop grows, it becomes distorted by frictional air resistance and breaks apart into smaller drops that are still larger than average and begin a chain reaction of collision and coalescence. The second way cloud droplets grow is the Bergeron process, which occurs in cold clouds; i.e., those with all/part of their depth at heights below 0 °C. ~ The second way cloud droplets grow is the Bergeron process, which occurs in cold clouds; i.e., those with all/part of their depth at heights below 0 ℃.



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This is because of the tight crystalline structure of ice crystals, making it harder for water molecules to escape the structure of the crystal.



TABLE 5–2 Relative Humidity with Respect to Ice when Relative Humidity with Respect to Water is 100 percent

Relative humidity with respect to:

Temperature (°C)	Water	Ice
0	100%	100%
-5	100%	105%
-10	100%	110%
-15	100%	115%
-20	100%	121%

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