

















Virtual Institute Aerosol Cloud Interaction

Measurement of Ice Nuclei with the FRIDGE Chamber (SFB-641-A2)

FRIDGE - FRankfurt Ice-Nuclei Deposition FreezinG Experiment

Holger Klein, Ulrich Bundke, Thomas Wetter and Heinz Bingemer

Institute for Atmosphere and Environment, J.W.Goethe-University, Frankfurt/M, Germany



Overview:

- 1. Working Principle of FRIDGE
- 2. Filter-Measurements, Results of ICIS 07
- 3. Electrostatic-Sampling
- 4. Laboratory-Results, Field-Measurements
- 5. Conclusions

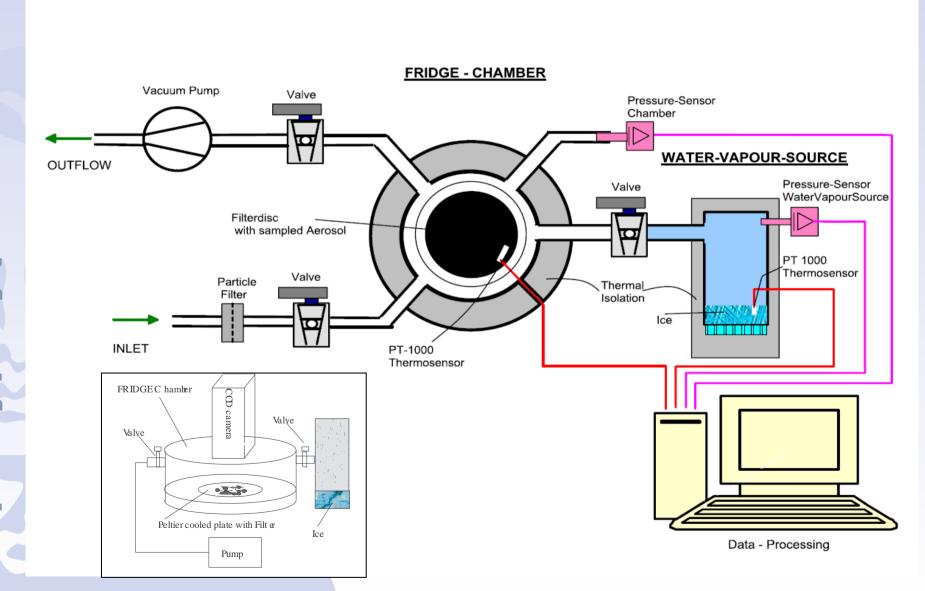


1. Working Principle of the FRIDGE- Chamber

www.uni-frankfurt.de

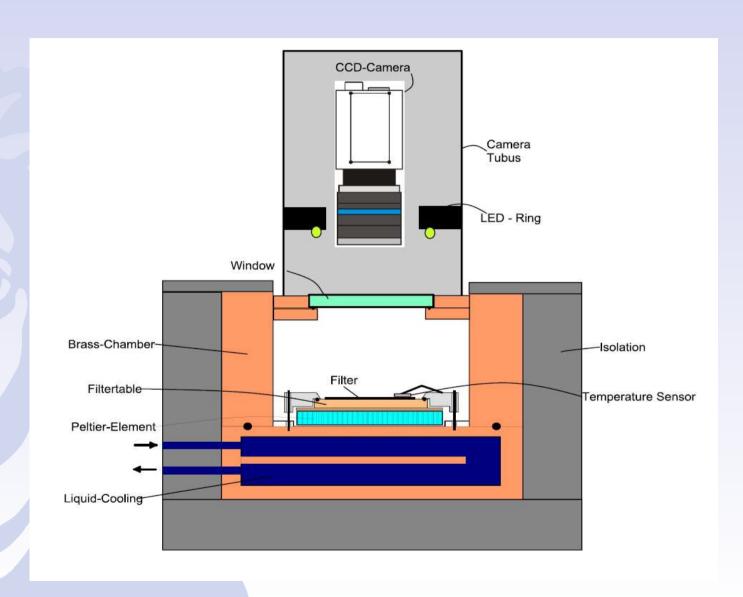
FRIDGE – SCHEME





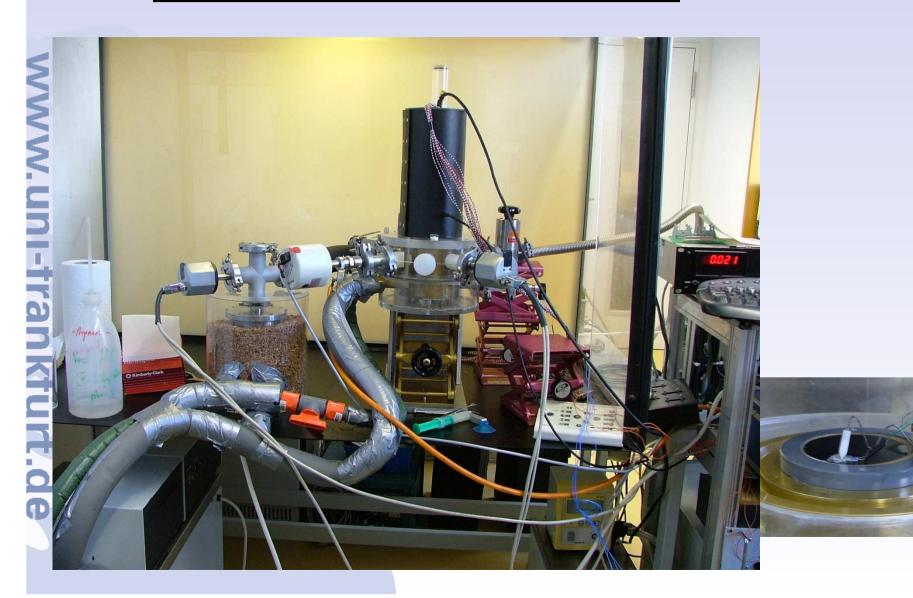


CROSS-SECTION OF FRIDGE CHAMBER



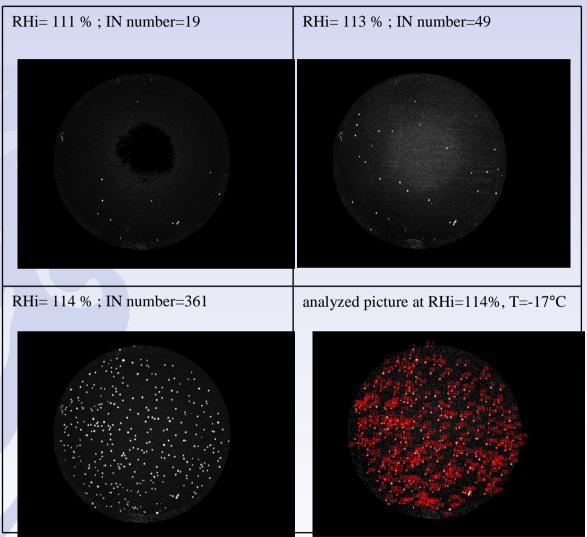


ASSEMBLY OF FRIDGE IN A CLEAN-AIR BOX



AUTOMATED COUNTING OF ICE-PARTICLES (LABVIEW)







2. Filtersampling, ICIS-07 Workshop



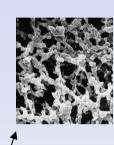
FILTER-SAMPLING

Particle Uptake:

1. Large Particles (>0,3µm):

Sieving at the filter surface

- 2. Smaller Particles: **Diffusion** in the pores.
- 3. Very large particles (>1 μ m): **Impaction**



Microstructure of the filtermaterial



FILTERS USED:

Millipore – MF-Membrane, black smooth

Diameter: 47 mm

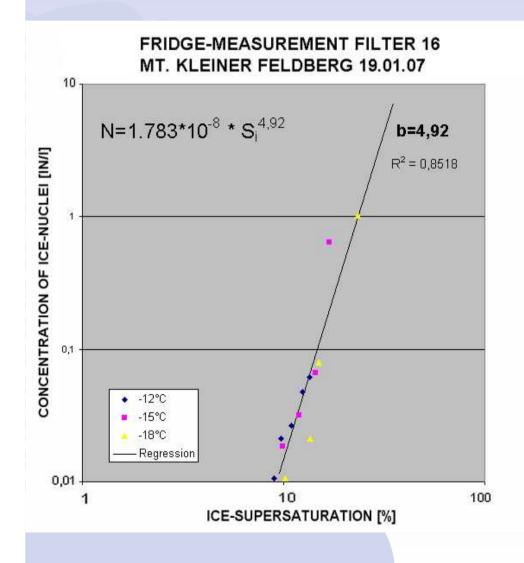
Nitrocellulose

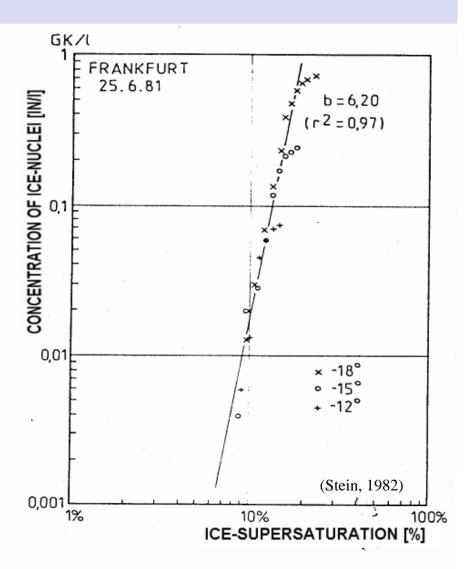
Poresize: 0,45µm

Porosity: 0,79 %



COMPARISON WITH THE EARLY WORKS OF STEIN (1982)

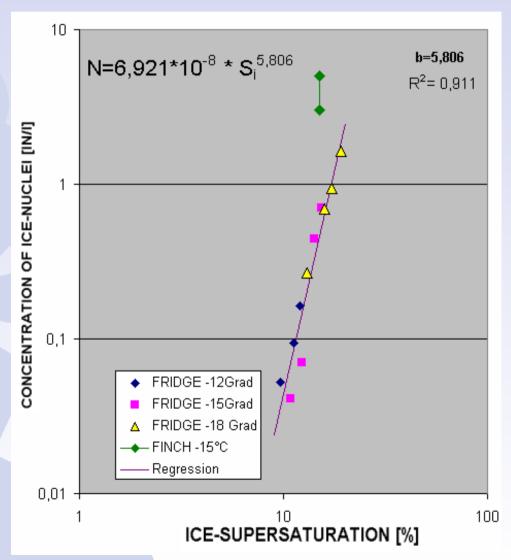




COMPARISON FRIDGE-FINCH



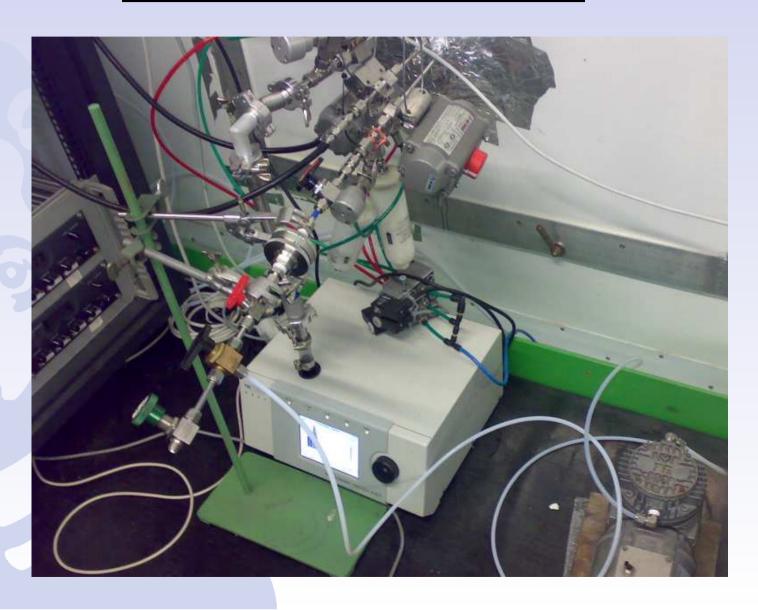
Juli 2007, Taunus Observatorium





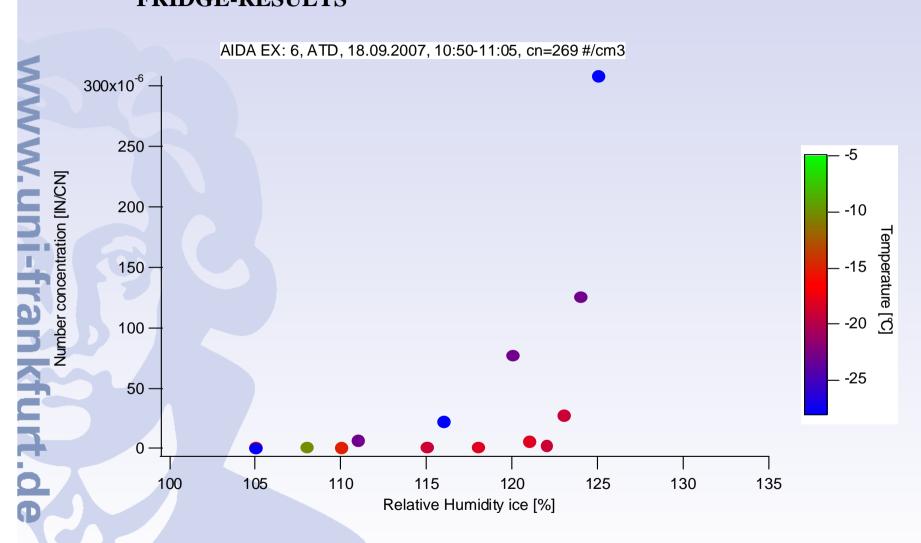


FILTER SAMPLING AT AIDA CHAMBER





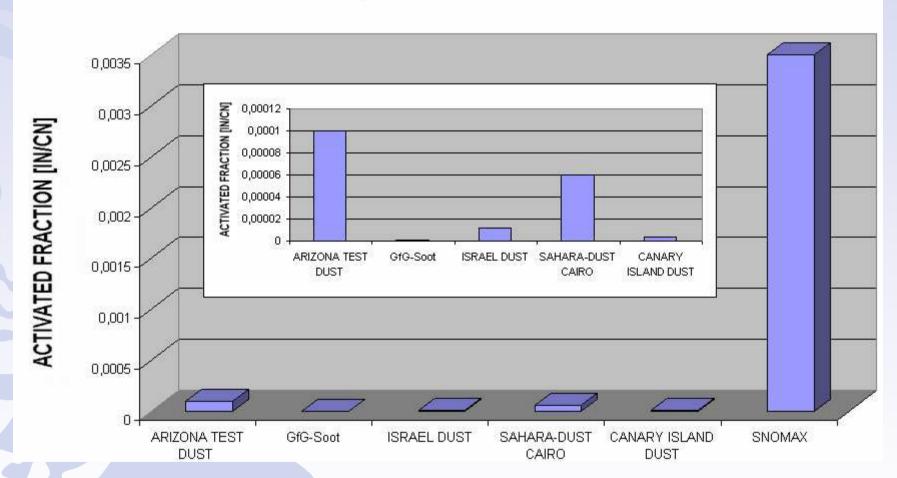
ICIS – AIDA EXPERIMENT 6 ARIZONA TEST DUST FRIDGE-RESULTS



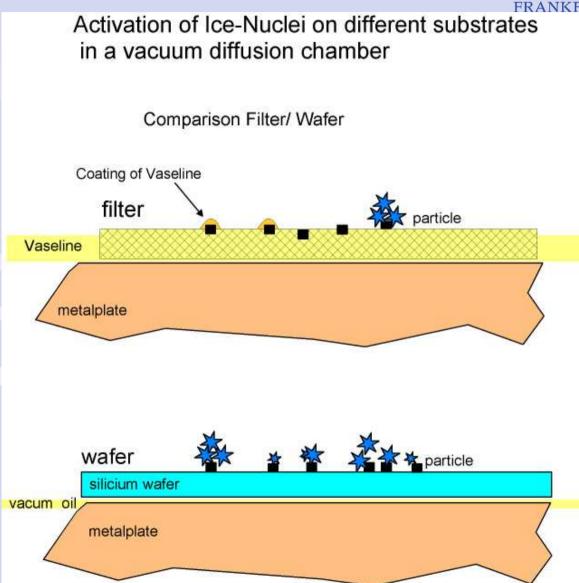
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ICIS 07- RESULTS

FRIDGE- Number-Concentrations (IN/CN) for different aerosols at - 23°C, 125% RH ice





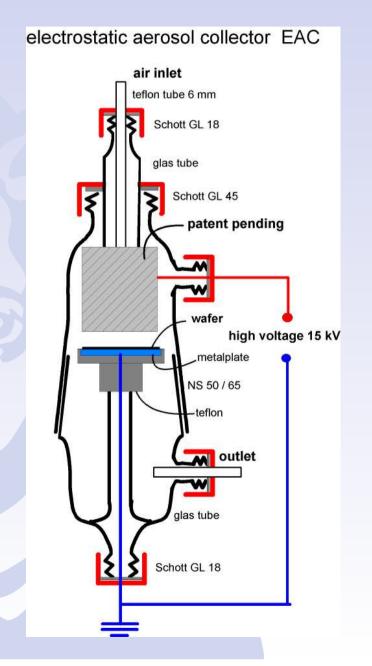




3. Electrostatic Sampling





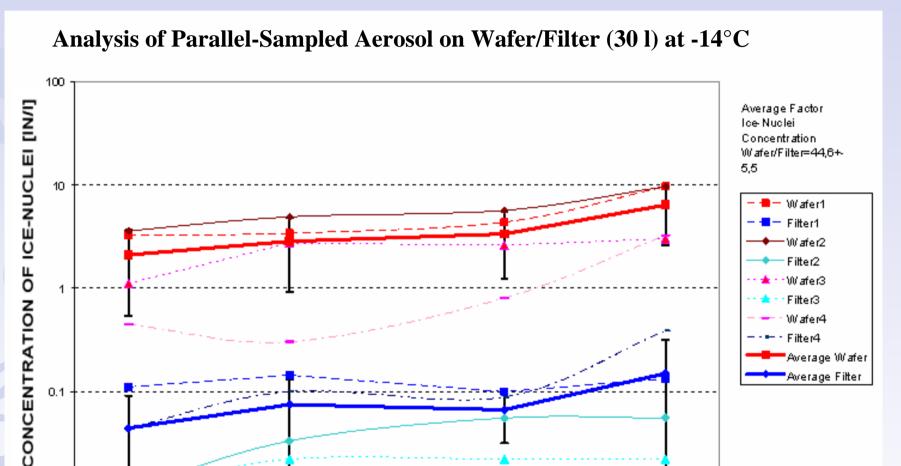




0.01

RELATIVE HUMIDITY (ice) [%]



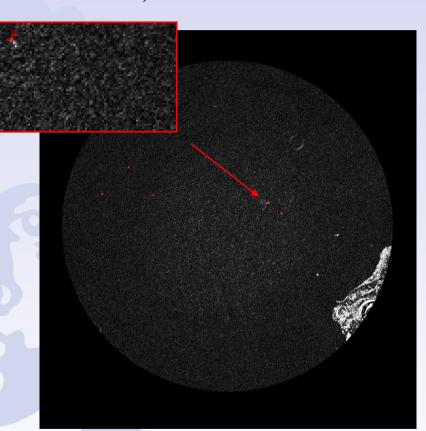




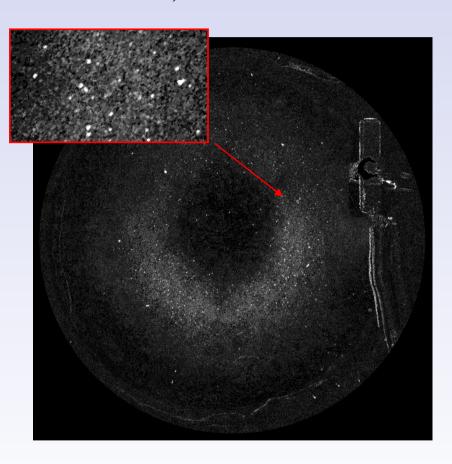
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ANALYSIS OF PARALLEL-SAMPLES -14°C, 115% RHice

A) FILTER



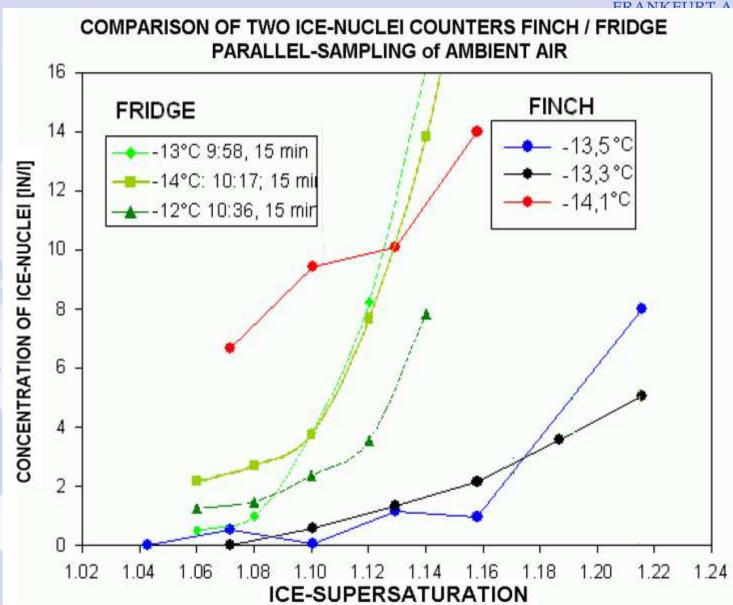
B) WAFER





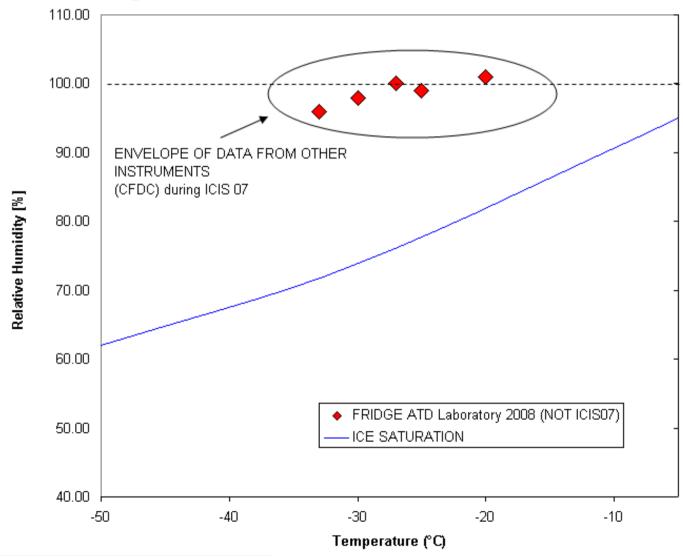
4. Laboratory Results / Field Measurements





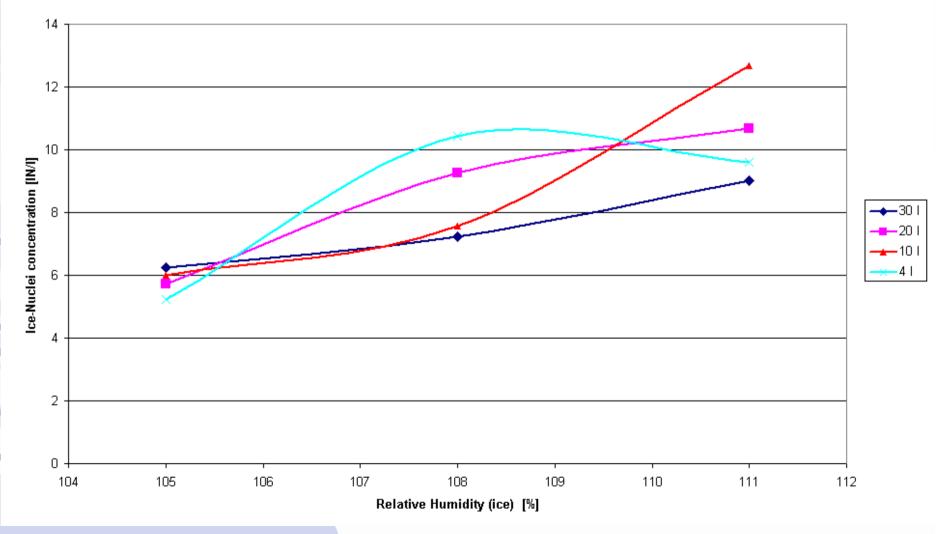


Threshhold of 0,1% Ice-Nuclei activated fraction of Arizona Test Dust - Particles from an aerosolgenerator collected on Silicon-Wafers. refers to a CN-Counter.



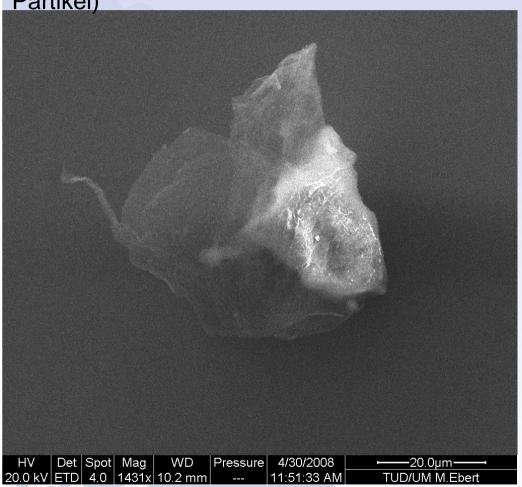


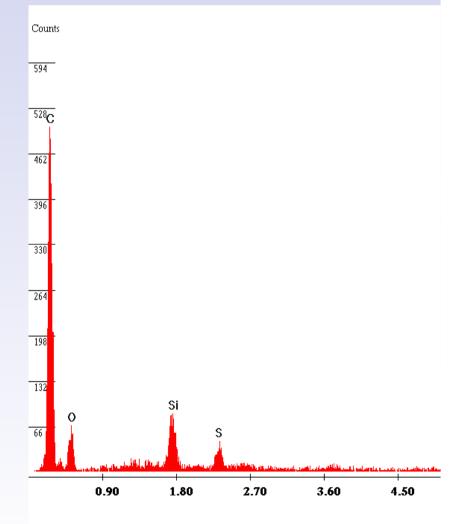
IN-Activity of samples with varying volumes at (T=-12°C), Taunus Observatory 17.04.2008





Carbonaceous (wahrscheinlich biologisches Partikel)



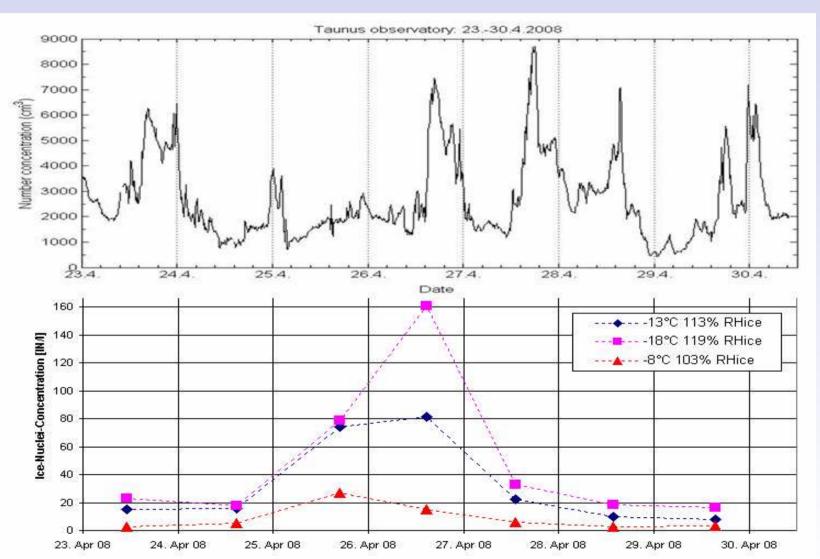


(M. Ebert, Institut für Umweltmineralogie TU-DARMSTADT, pers. Mitteilung 2008)

Measurements of Particle-Concentration (upper) and Ice-Nuclei



Concentrations (lower part) for a sequence of days at the Taunus Observatory





Conclusions:

Filter-Analysis of Samples in the Vacuum-Diffusion Chamber shows very low counts of IN compared to Data of CFDC-Chambers

Possible Reason is the use of Vaseline (Petroleum Jelly)

One solution is to deposit the aerosol via electrostatic- precipitation on silicon wafers for analysis in the FRIDGE chamber – without use of vaseline

First Comparison Measurements show a factor of 45 between Filter/Wafer Analysis

Laboratory Tests with ATD show reasonable values for 0,1 % activated fraction.

The first field measurements of the new method show IN Concentration by far higher than what was reported by Stein (1981)



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H

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