

Fast Ice Nucleus CHamber FINCH

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FINCH



- Mixing of 3 gas flows
- Total flow 40-80 l/min
- Aerosol flow 1-10 l/min

Activation of IN and CCN at pre selected temperature and super-saturation

- cooled processing chamber of 1,3m
- virtual impactor
- distinguish between ice crystals and super cooled water droplets

Optical detector (new development)





- circular polarized laser beam
- backscattered light is detected and analyzed for the circular polarization under an angle of 115°
- separate detectors measure the two perpendicular linear polarized beams
 - Ca ar
 - calculation of the ratio of P44 and P11 of the scattering matrix



 Different ratio P44/P11 for supercooled droplets and ice crystals





The International Workshop on Comparing Ice Nucleation Measuring Systems (ICIS 2007)

Problems:

- No supersaturation at the beginning (NAUA measurements)
 - Dry air from the NAUA
 - \rightarrow Humidified the sample flow
 - → freezing of the inlet (only short measurement periods possible)
 - Leak at high pressure side of the pump \rightarrow 4.5 instead of 2 l/min sample flow
 - activation at lower supersaturation, lower IN number concentration

FLUENT-calculations





ATD



Start 18.9. 10:00 -10:20 AIDA CN=280 cm⁻³

Start 18.9. 12:55 AIDA CN=200 cm⁻³

GfG soot



CN=35000-40000 cm⁻³

Snowmax



Start 26.9. 15:10 NAUA CN=1100 cm⁻³

Activation fraction N_{IN}/N_{CN}



Conclusion

Measurement of to low supersaturation (ICIS)

- Hint of very fast activation of the IN, <1ms</p>
- Lower activation fraction in comparison with other INcounter

Limited IN number concentration (~300 IN/I)

Low activation fraction of soot



Lab measurements



FRIDGE: FRankfurt Ice-nuclei Deposition freezinG Experiment