

# Measurement of Ice Nuclei Number-Concentrations (SFB-641)

FRIDGE - FINCH

Holger Klein

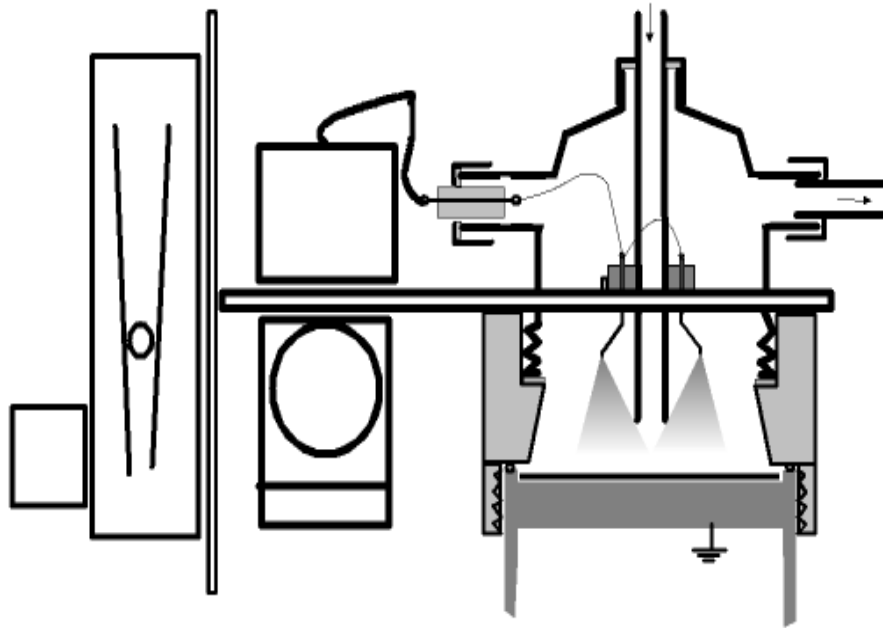
Heinz Bingemer, Ulrich Bundke, Bernd  
Reimann, Björn Nillius

## OVERVIEW:

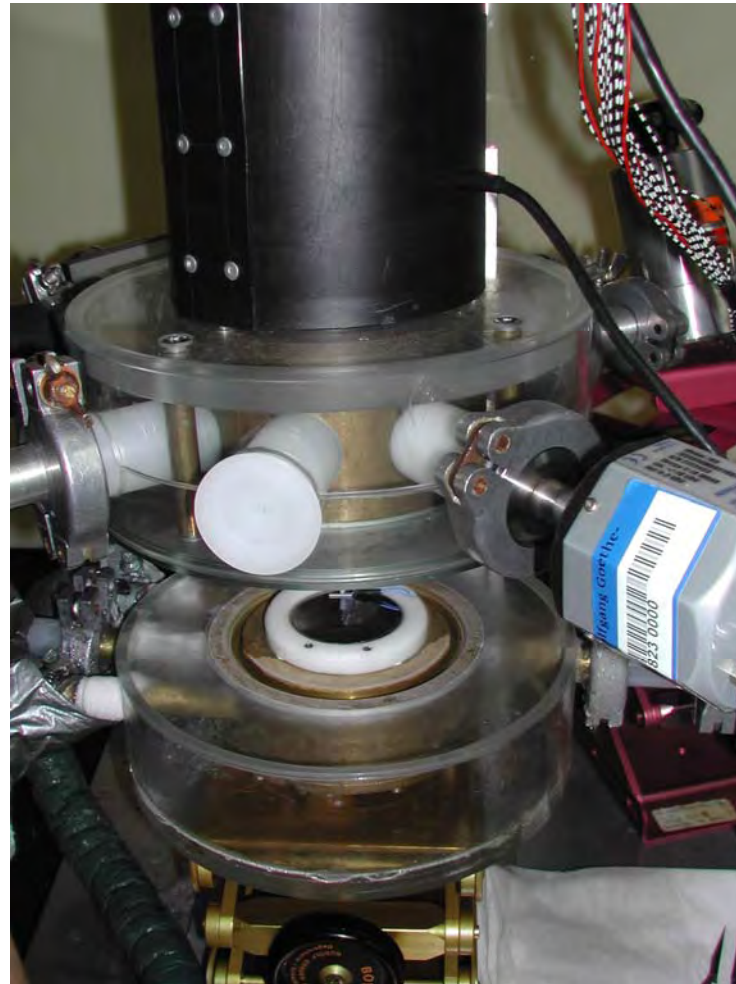
- **The New Aerosol Sampling Method for FRIDGE-Analysis**
- **Comparison-Measurements**
- **Ice-Nuclei Timeseries on Mt. Kleiner Feldberg**
- **Sahara Dust Episode / Model Comparisons**
- **First Test of Airborne Sampling**
- **Examples ACI-02 Results FRIDGE / FINCH**
- **Outlooks**
  
- **Report from Tel Aviv**

# FRIDGE

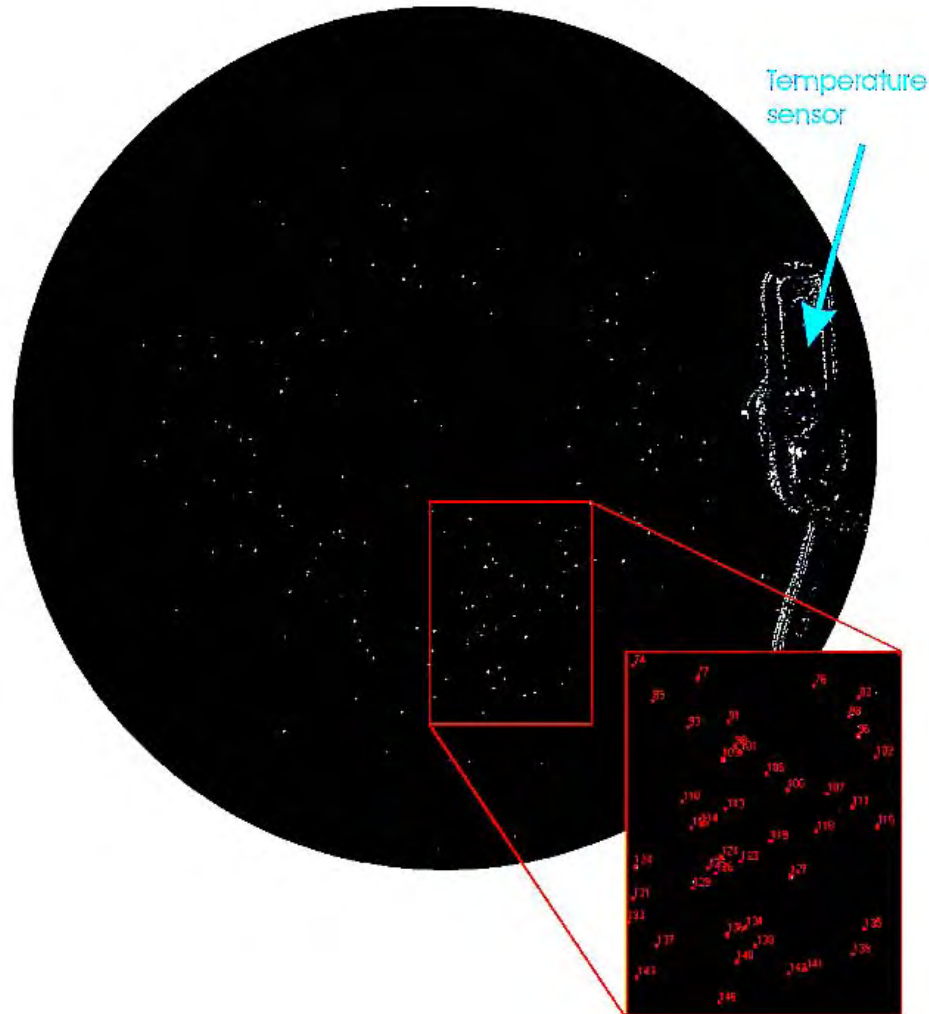
## Sampling with the new designed Electrostatic Aerosol Collector



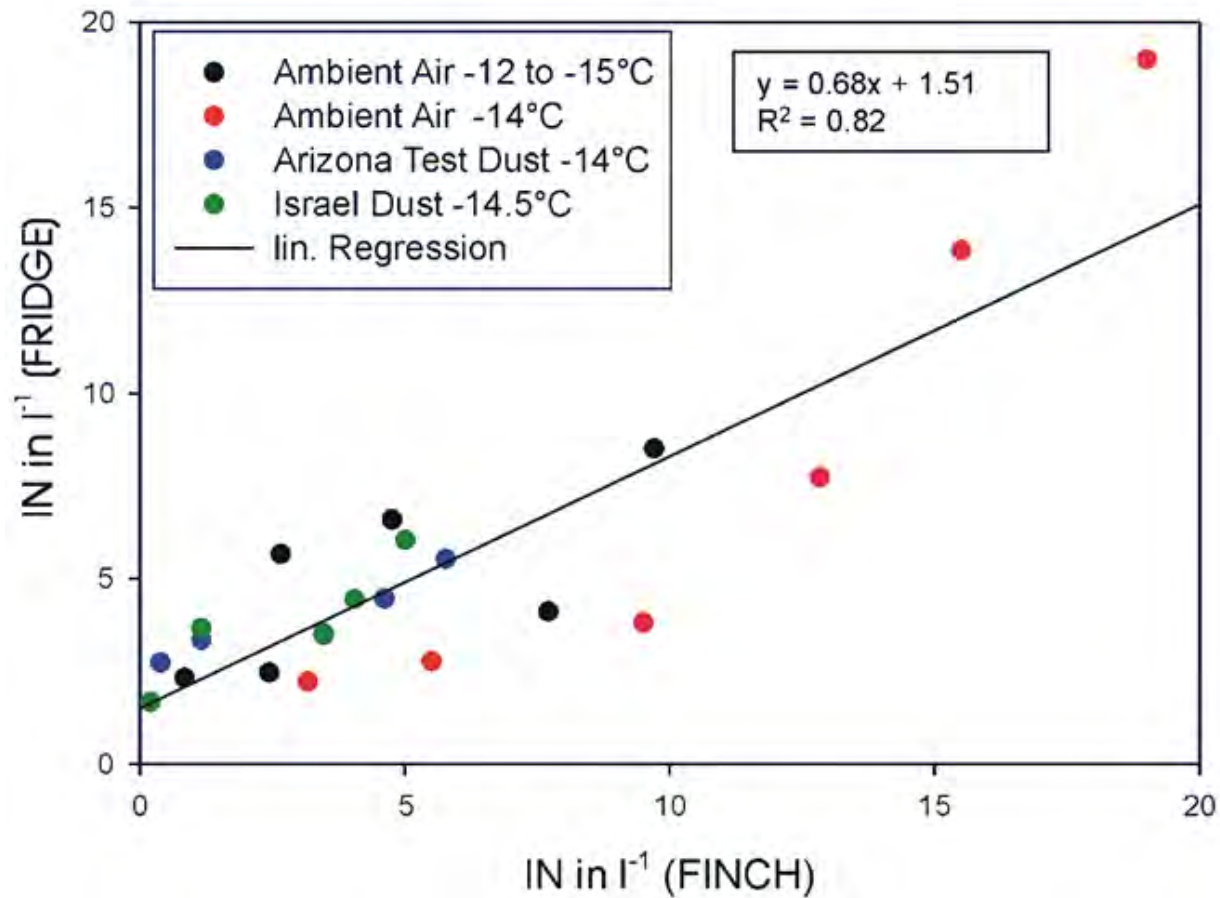
# The FRIDGE-MAIN-Chamber



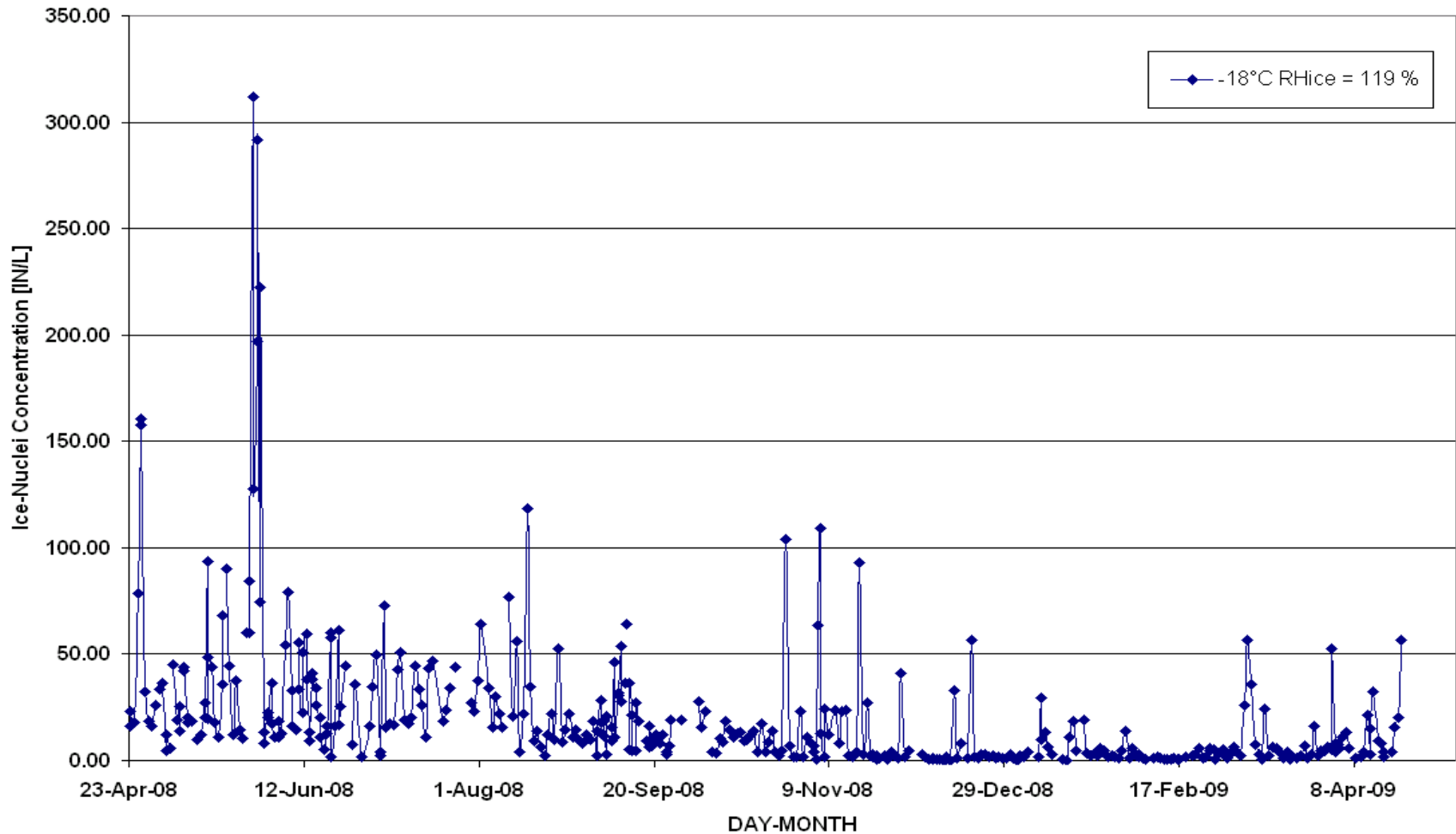
# Activation of Ice-Nuclei inside the FRIDGE-CHAMBER



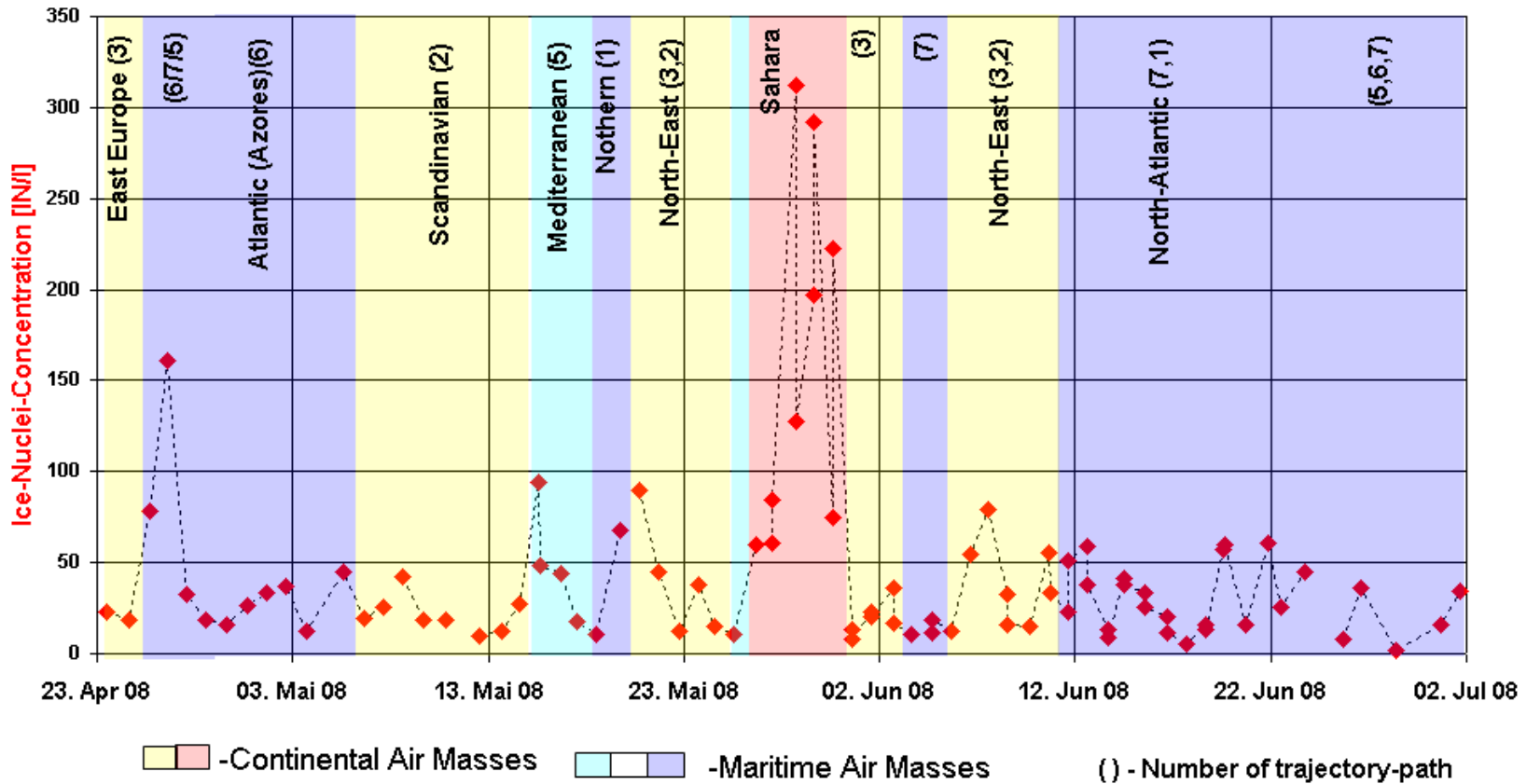
# FRIDGE – FINCH Comparison



# Timeseries of IN-concentrations at Mt. Kleiner Feldberg (50,22°N 8,45°O) (FRIDGE)

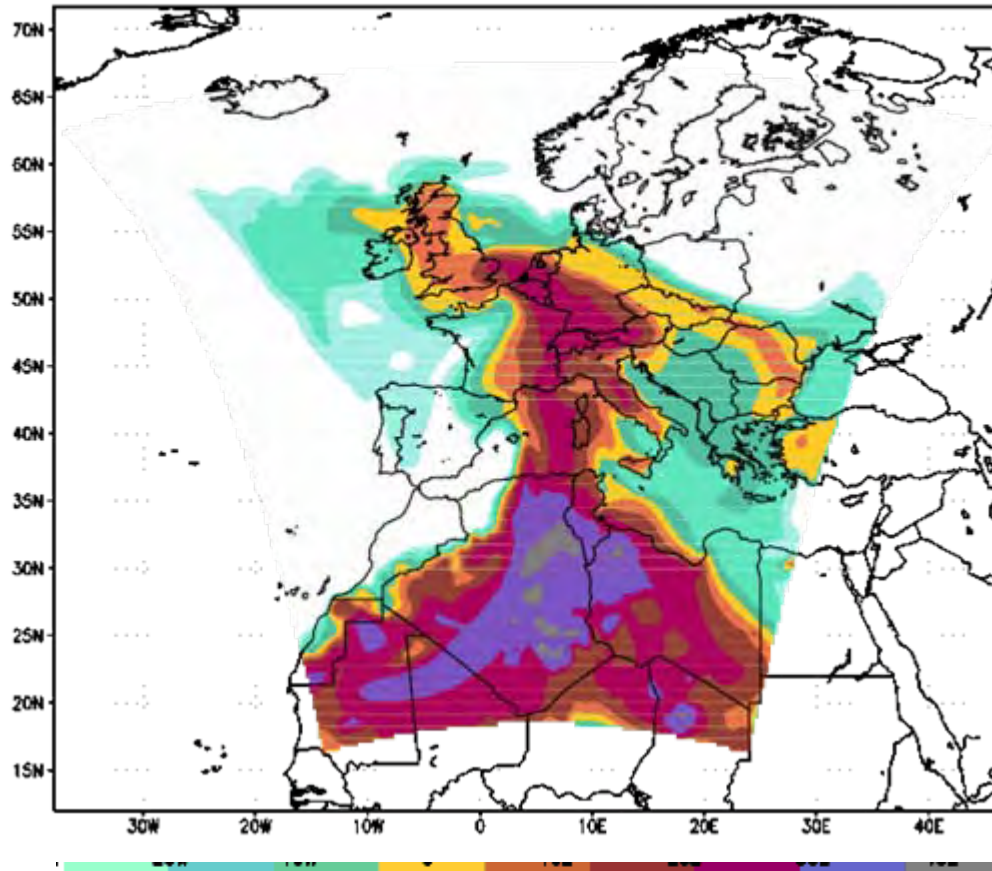


# Timeseries April-July 2008 including Sahara-Dust



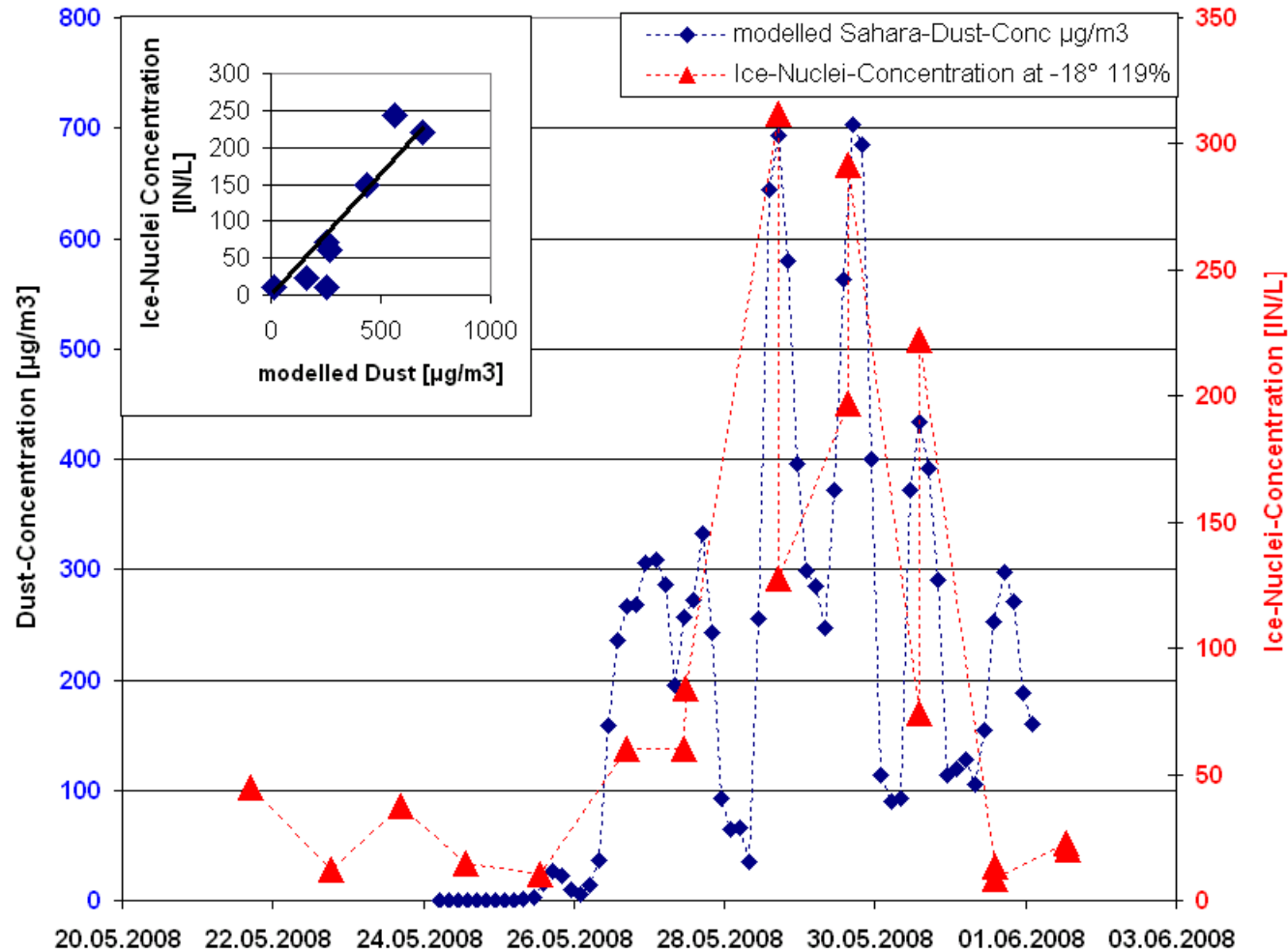


# Modelled Dust Transport from Sahara-Region to Germany (28.5 12:00 UTC)

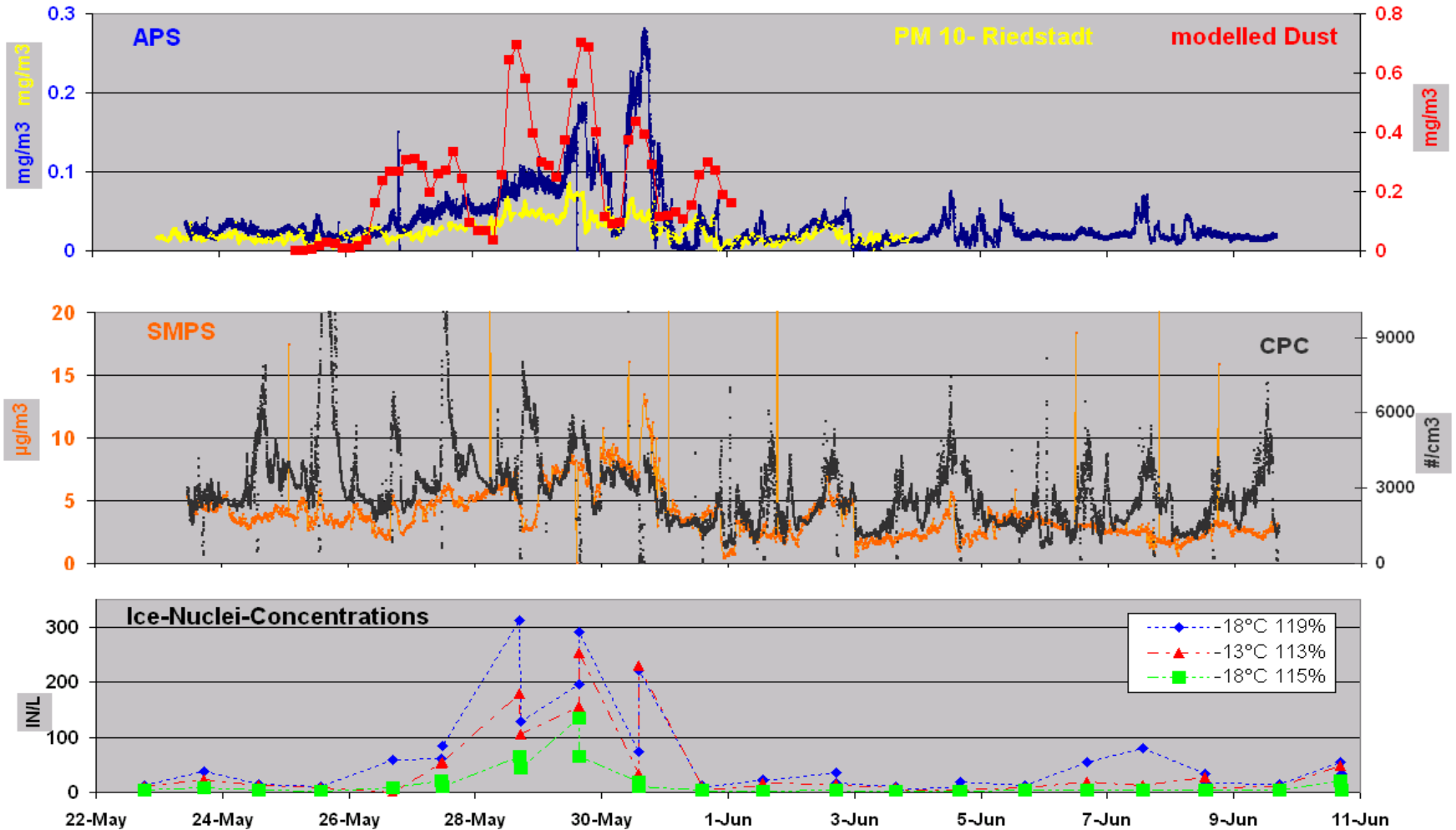


Slobodan Nickovic,  
(WMO 2008)

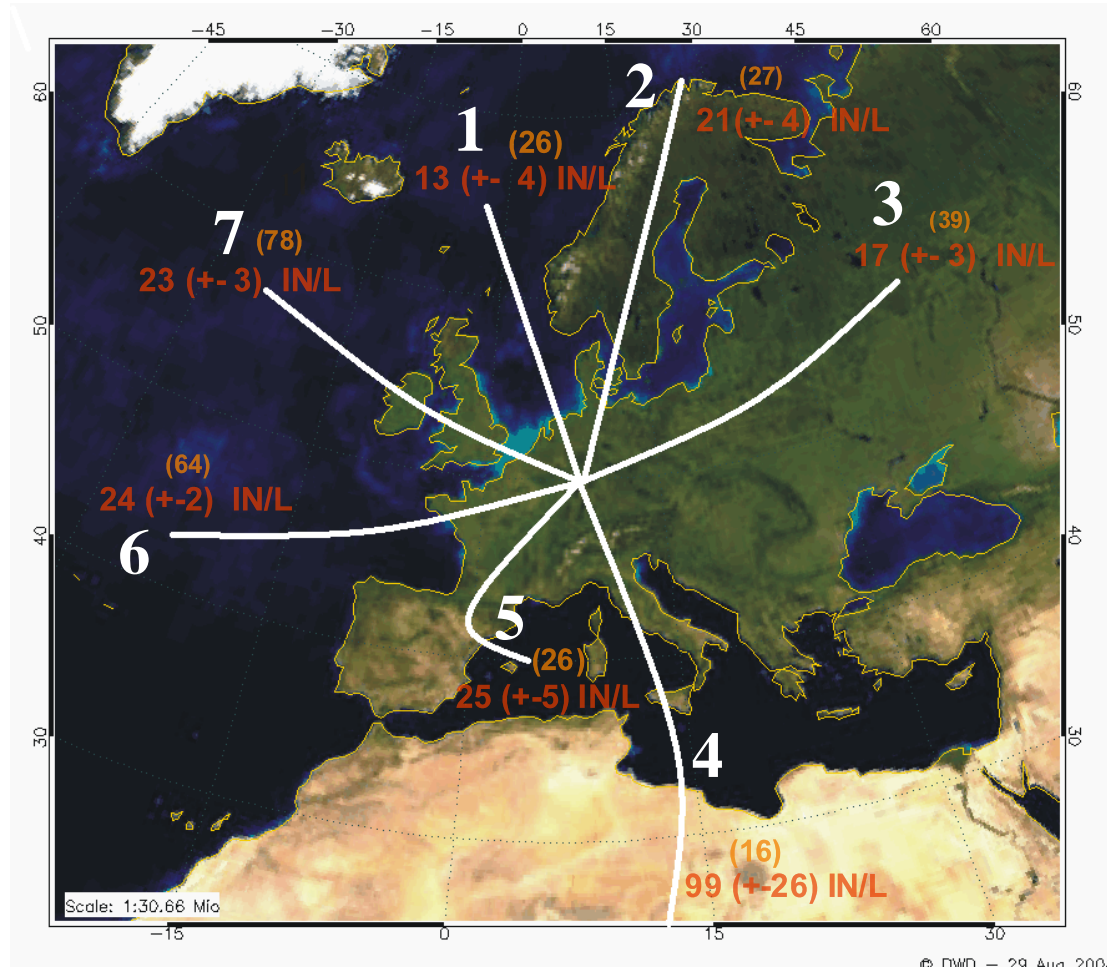
# Comparison between modelled Dust / Ice Nuclei Concentration



# Saharadust event 26 May – 1 June 2008

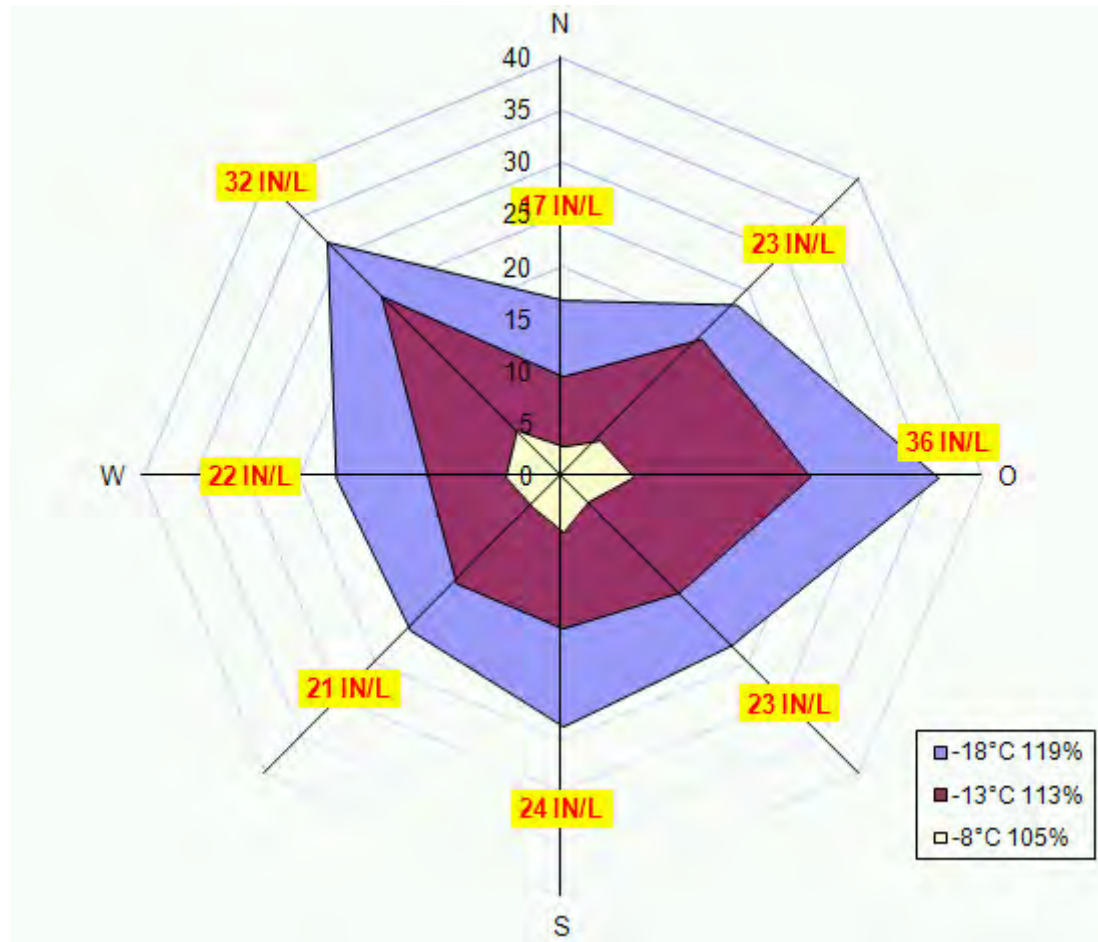


# Averaged Ice-Nuclei Concentrations for various trajectory pathways

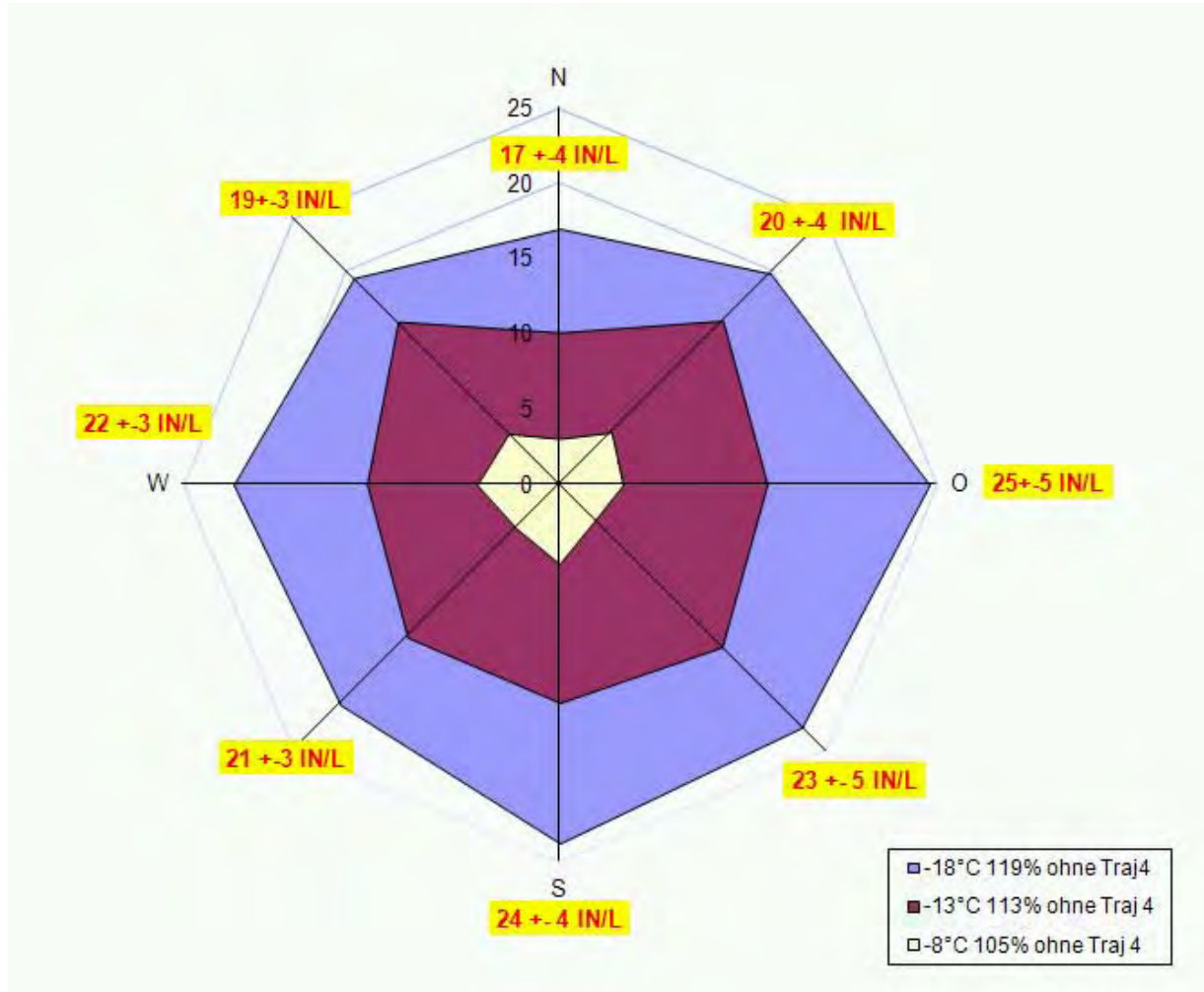


(underlying Map  
from DWD)

# IN-Concentrations with respect to local wind



# IN-Concentrations with respect to local wind (without Dust-Events)





# Dust-Event in November 2008



NASA image courtesy [MODIS Rapid Response](#), NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. Caption by Michon Scott.

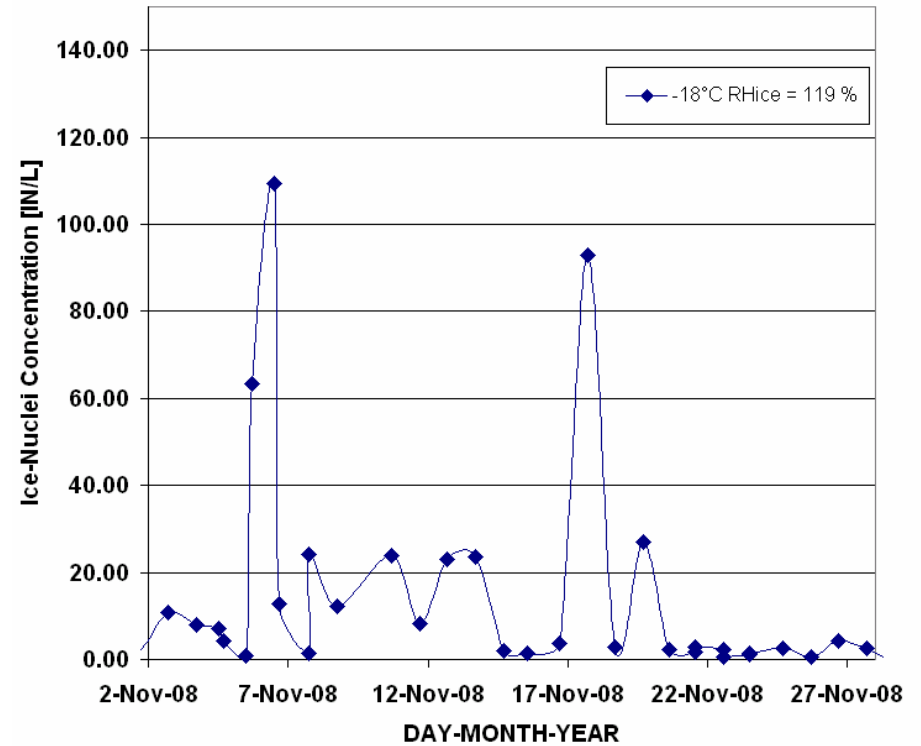
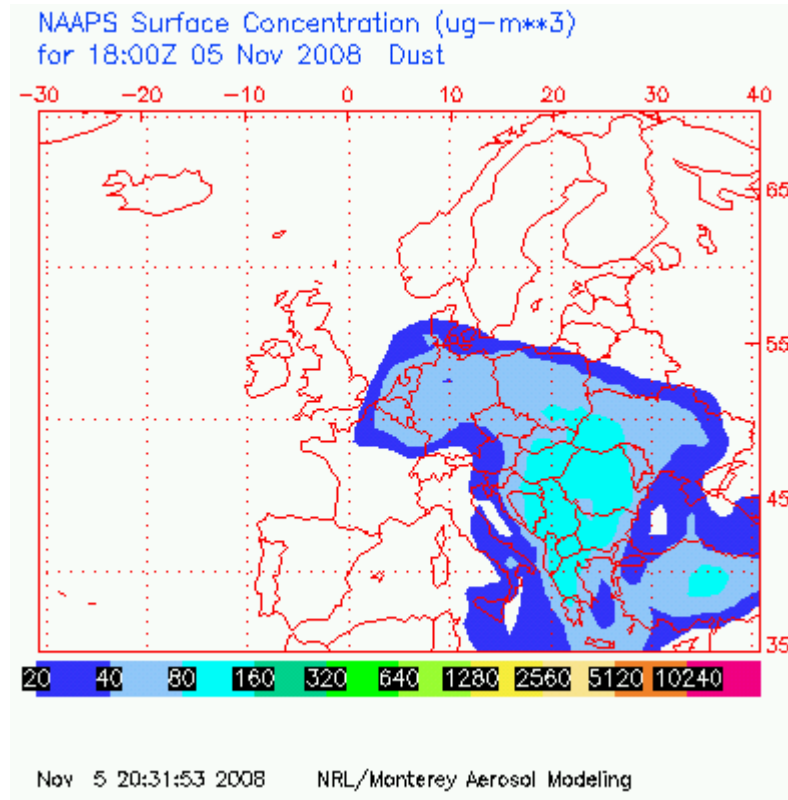
**Instrument:**

Aqua - MODIS

**Date Acquired:**

November 1, 2008

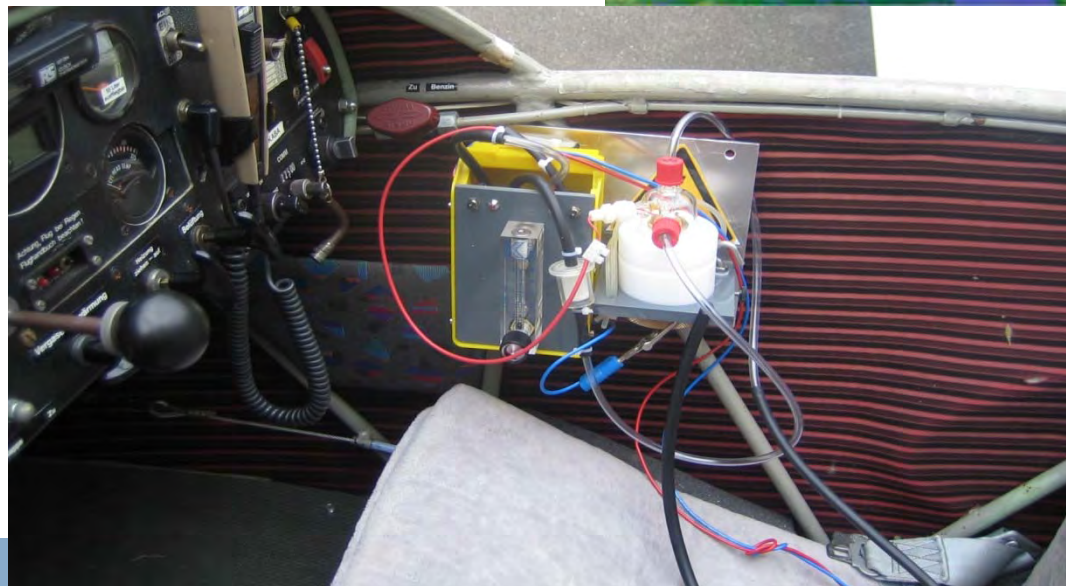
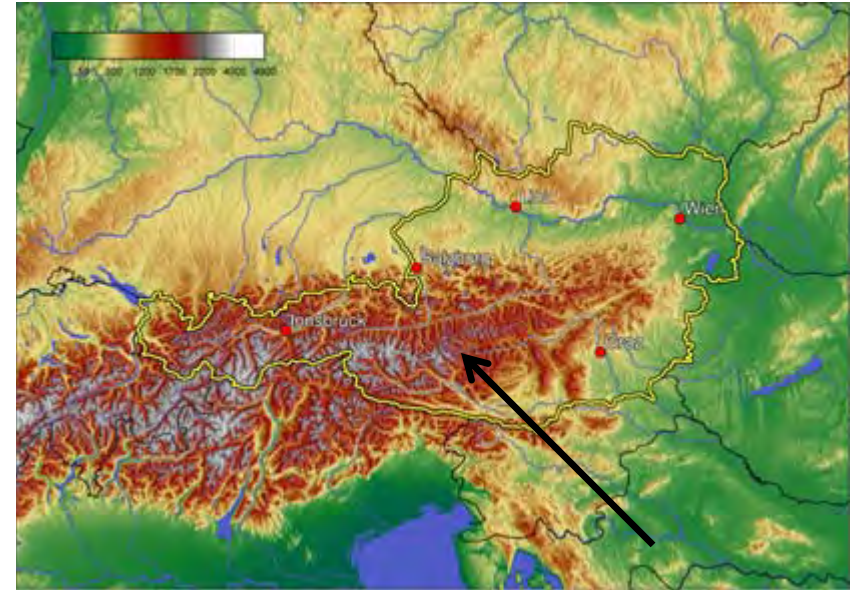
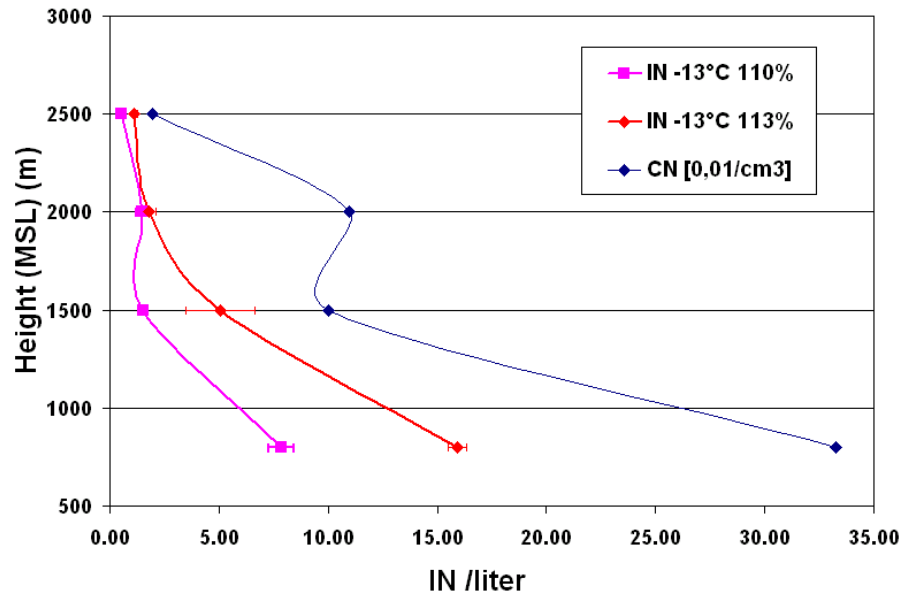
# Dust-Event in November 2008



(2008, from NRL Website)

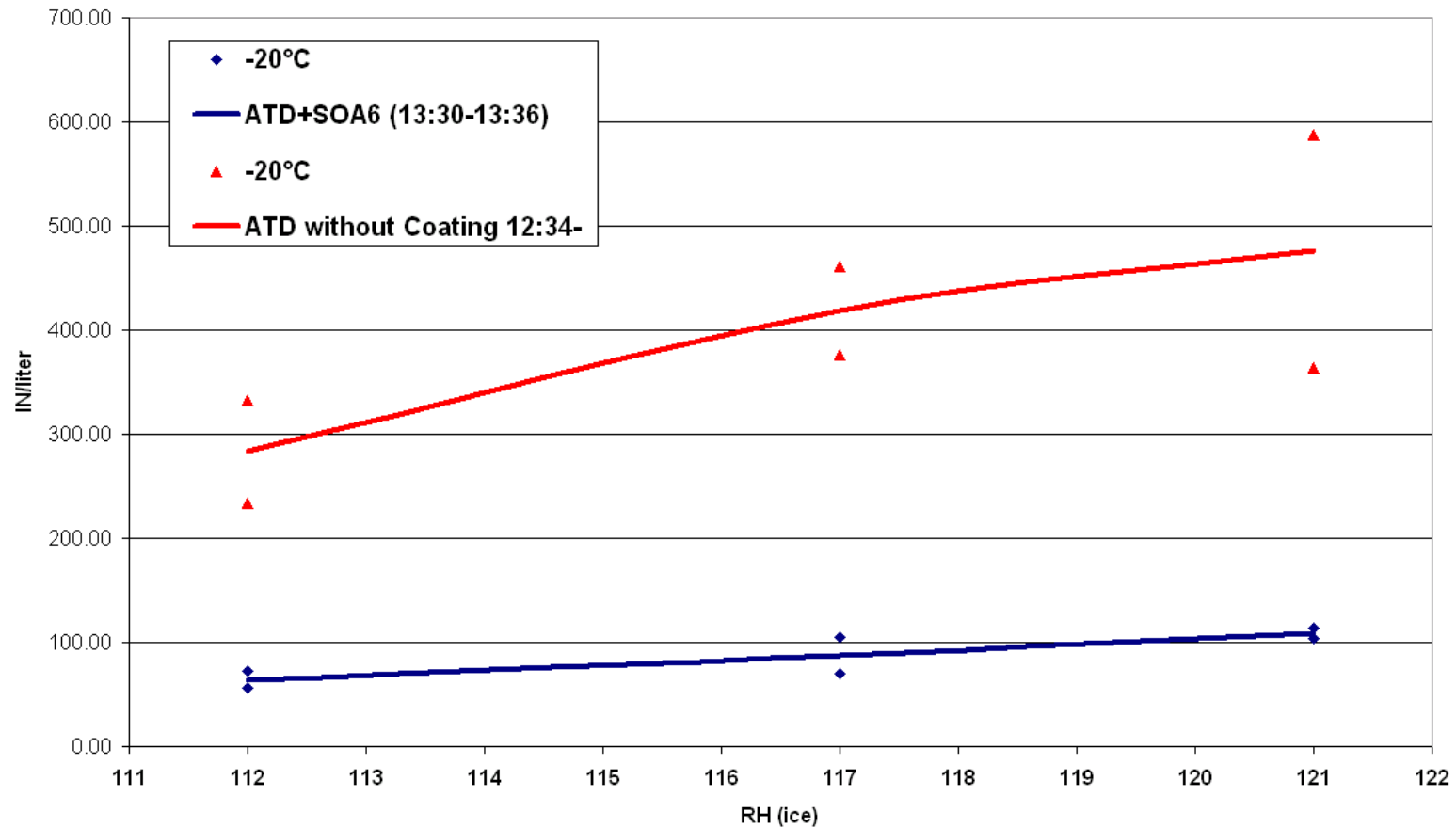


# Sampling from a sailing plane



# MEASUREMENTS WITH FRIDGE AT AIDA ACI-02





The continuous flow mixing chamber FINCH at AIDA/NAUA experiments  
during October 2008

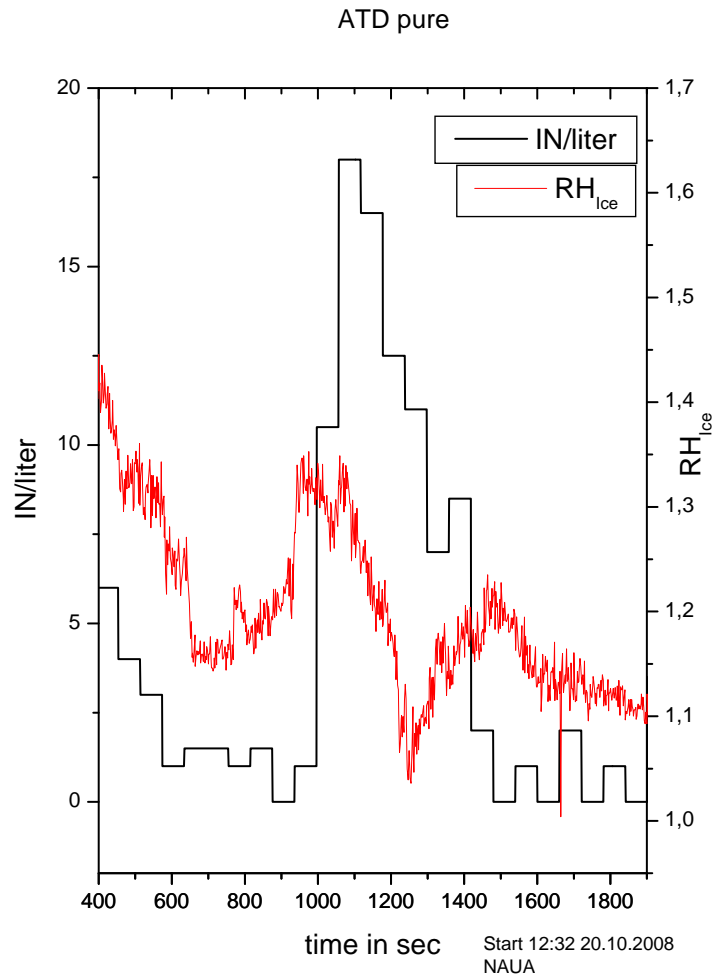
*U. Bundke, B. Nillius, T. Wetter, B. Reimann*

Institute for Atmospheric and Environmental Sciences  
Goethe-University, Frankfurt/M., Germany

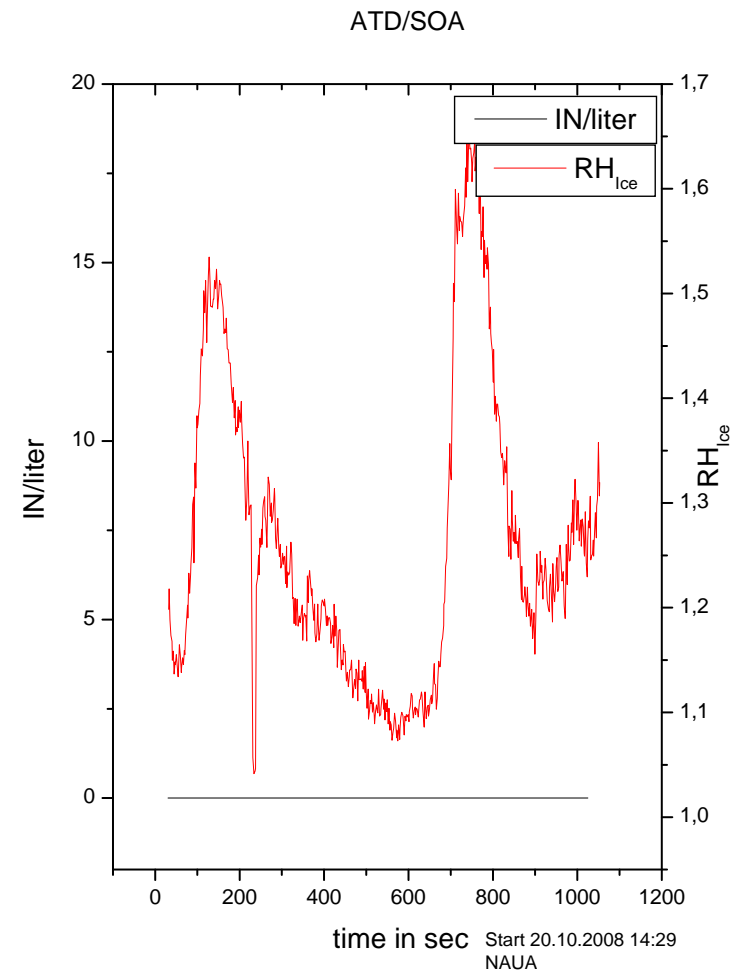
... just two examples ...

# FINCH at NAUA in October 2008:

## Effect of SOA coating on IN activation



-20°C

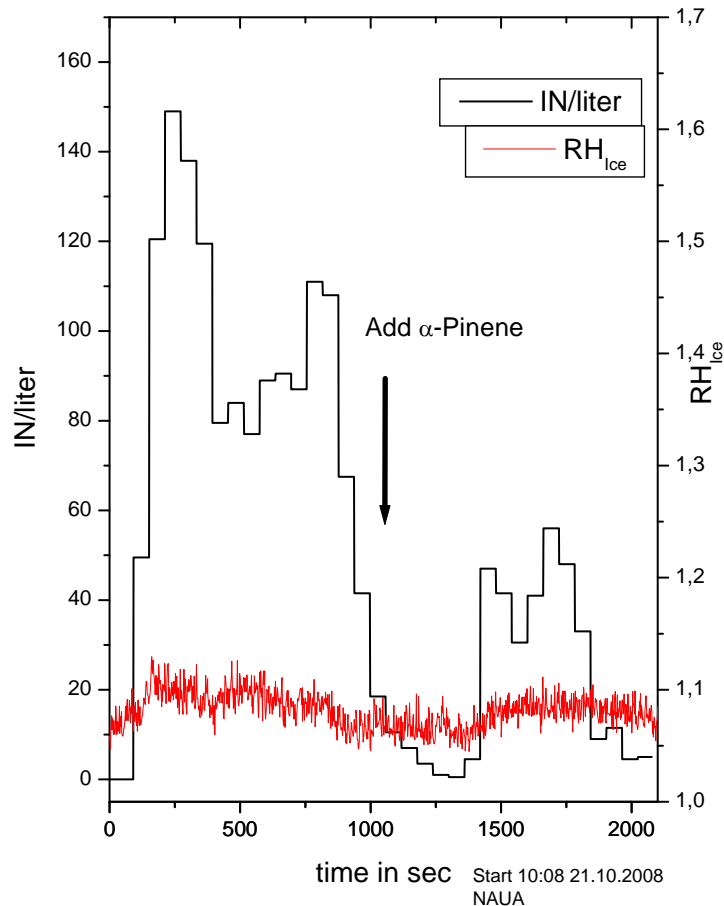


-20°C

# FINCH at NAUA in October 2008:

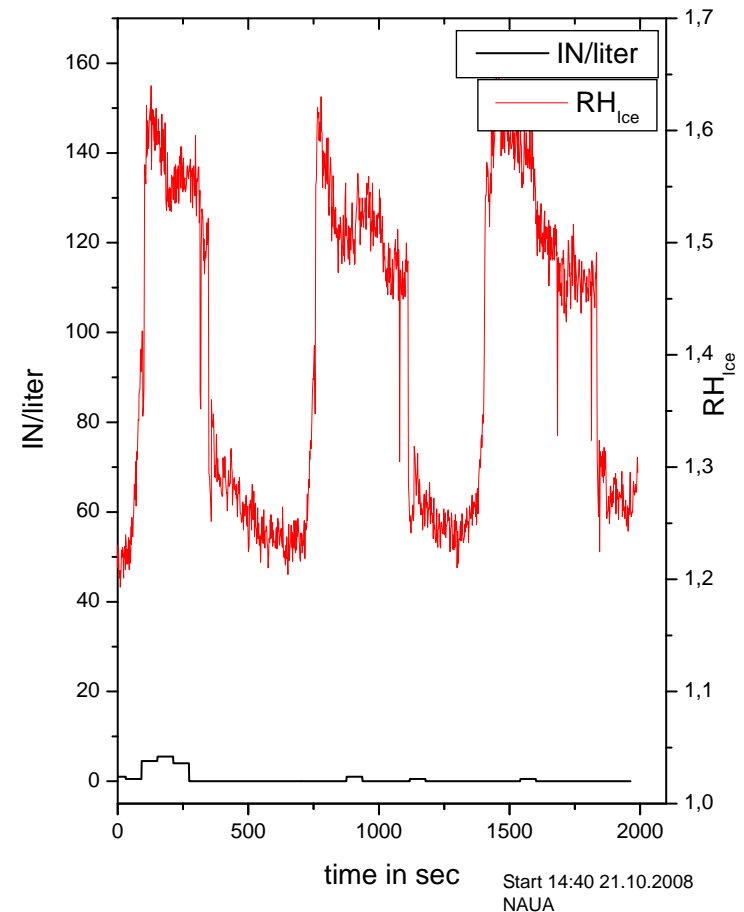
## Effect of SOA coating on IN activation

ATD pure



-20°C

ATD/SOA



-22°C

## OUTLOOKS:

- **Analysis of the timeseries with model results**
- **Development of an automated multi-sample Aerosol Collector**
- **Further Comparison-Measurements**
- **Cooperation with the Electron Scanning Microscope – Darmstadt**
- **Measurements of Dust-Events in Europe at higher levels (Jungfraujoch)**
- **Improved Dust-sampling from an airplane in Israel**

Measurements on Immersion freezing and on Condensation and Deposition freezing on samples of Near East ambient aerosol

Methods:

Aerosol samples were collected at TAU building roof on filters and on silicon discs.

In the Static Vapour Diffusion Chamber FRIDGE-TAU ice is grown on the nuclei and ice crystals are counted

- *for immersion freezing*: drop freezing method (Vali, 1985, Levin et al. 1987):

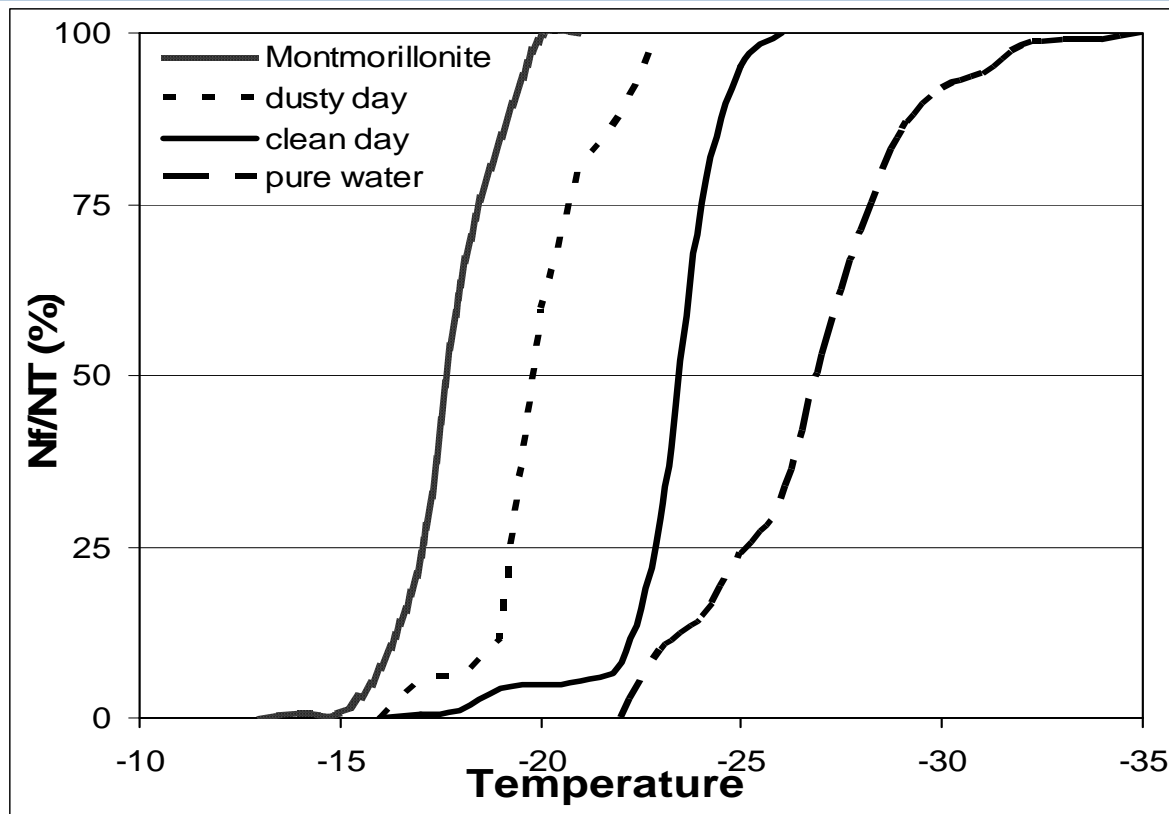
dissolve aerosol on filters in 10 ml DIW, spray ~ 200 droplets of 2 $\mu$ l each on FRIDGE substrate, cooling substrate, record number of drops frozen at T (CCD camera)

- *for deposition freezing*: run FRIDGE at normal mode: cooling plus 1-2 HPa H<sub>2</sub>O vapour, count ice crystal number at T, S



### 3. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

#### 3.1 Immersion freezing

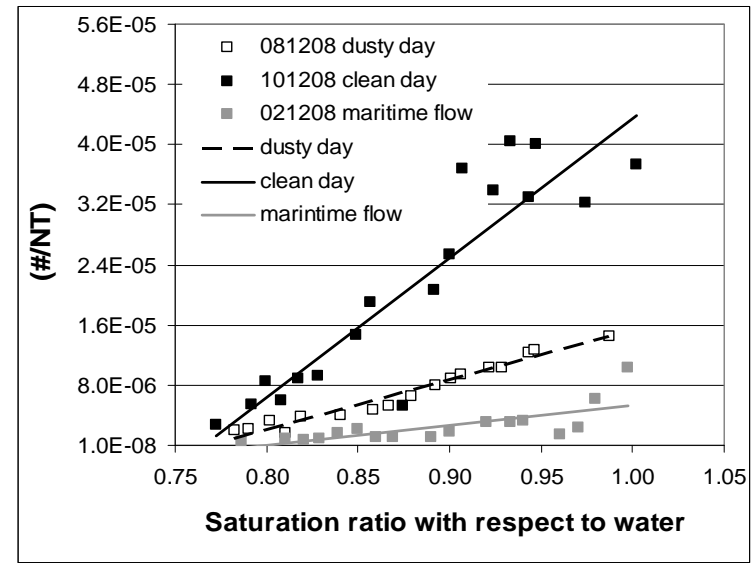
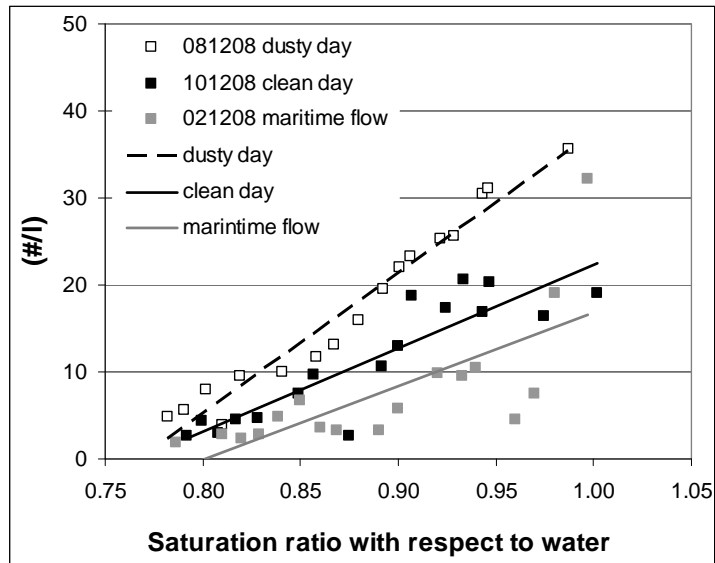


**Figure 2:** Temperature dependence of the relative percent of frozen drops (Nf) to the total drops (NT) containing Montmorillonite particles, clean day and dusty days.

clean: East. Europe /  
Mediterr. Air

dusty: Saudi Arabia /  
Red Sea air

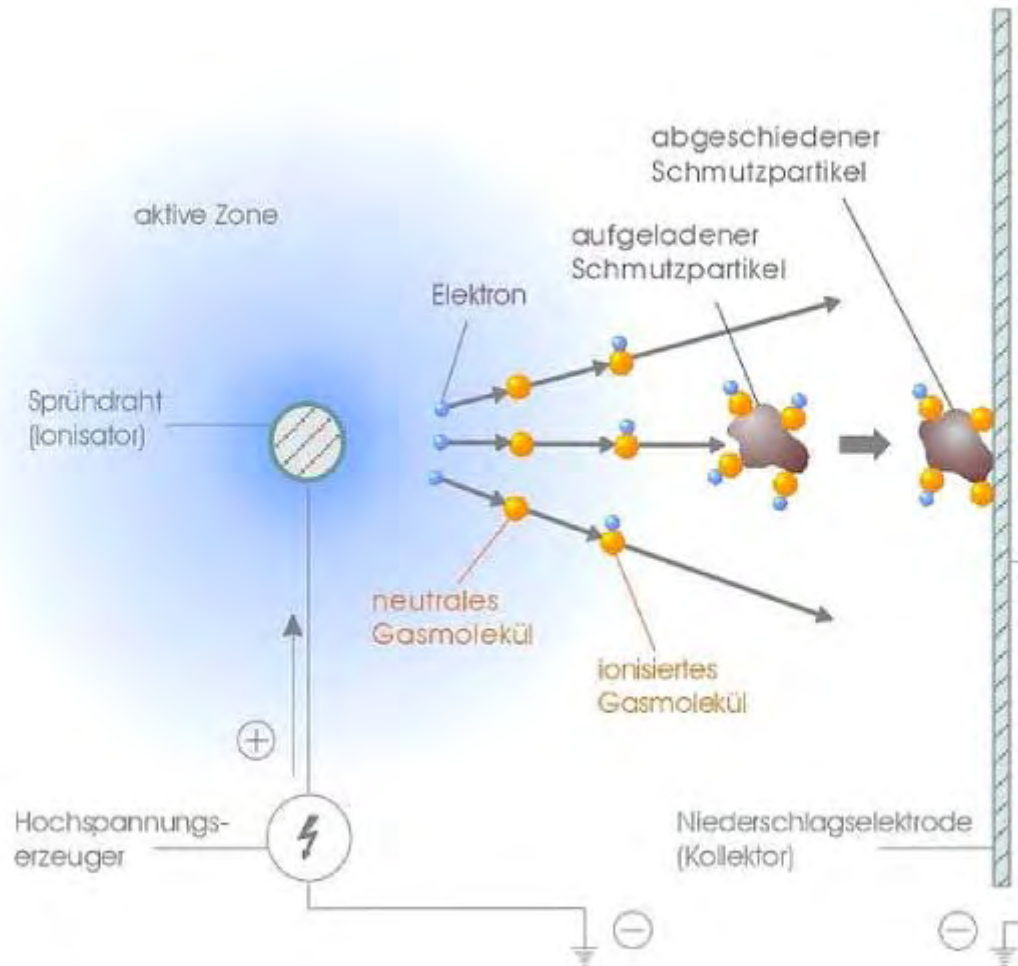
1. Pure Montmorillonite has highest freezing temperature:  $-16.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
2. Dust (34% Illite, 66% Kaolinite, no Montmorillonite):  $-19.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
3. Clean day sample:  $\sim -25^{\circ}\text{C}$
4.  $\rightarrow$  Pure Montmorillonite is nucleating more effective than Illite and Kaolinite



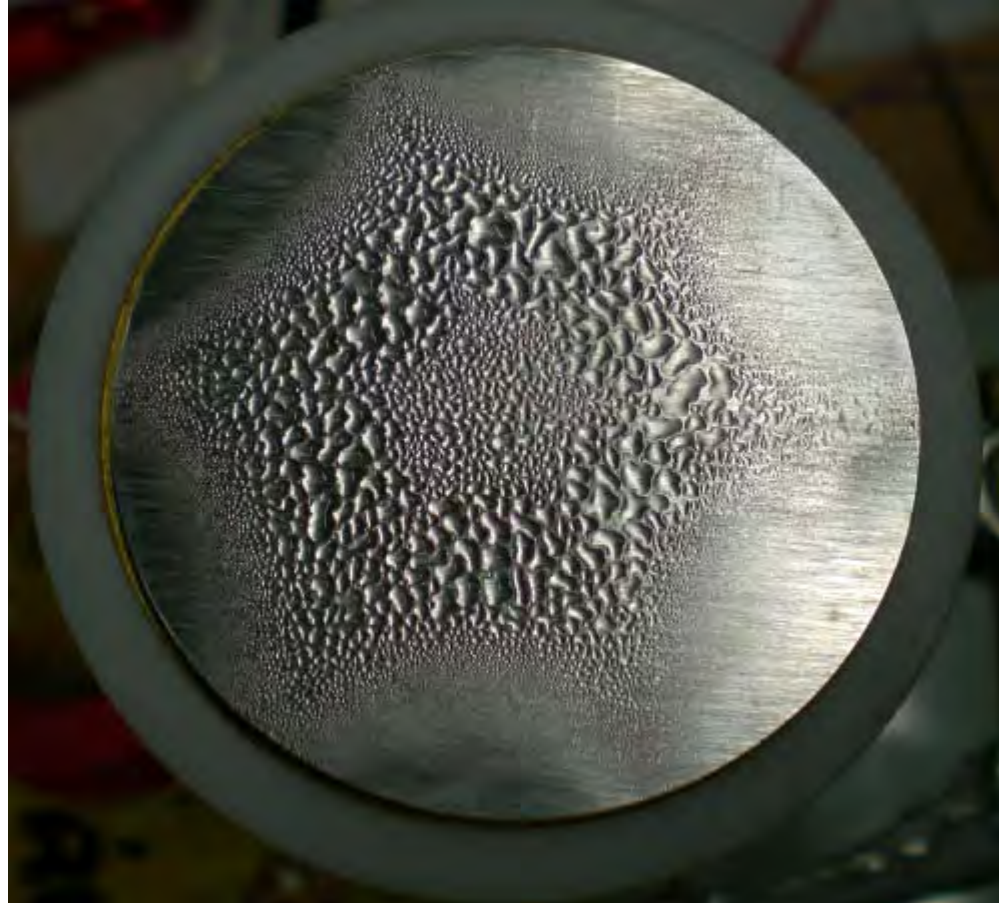
**Figure 3:** The dependence on saturation ratio with respect to water of a) the number of ice crystals (#/L) formed at -25C and b) the relative number (#/total aerosols >0.1  $\mu\text{m}$ ), on dusty, clean and maritime flow

## 4. CONCLUSIONS

- Dusty days have higher absolute concentrations of effective IN as compared to days with little dust or days with flow from the sea.
- The relative concentrations of IN with respect to total aerosol concentrations ( $d > 0.1 \mu\text{m}$ ) is frequently lower on dusty days than on the other days.
- smooth increase of ice crystal conc. as water saturation ratio approached → nucleation below saturation is mainly due to condensation freezing.
- Samples containing Kaolinite and Illite less effective as freezing nuclei than pure Montmorillonite particles.







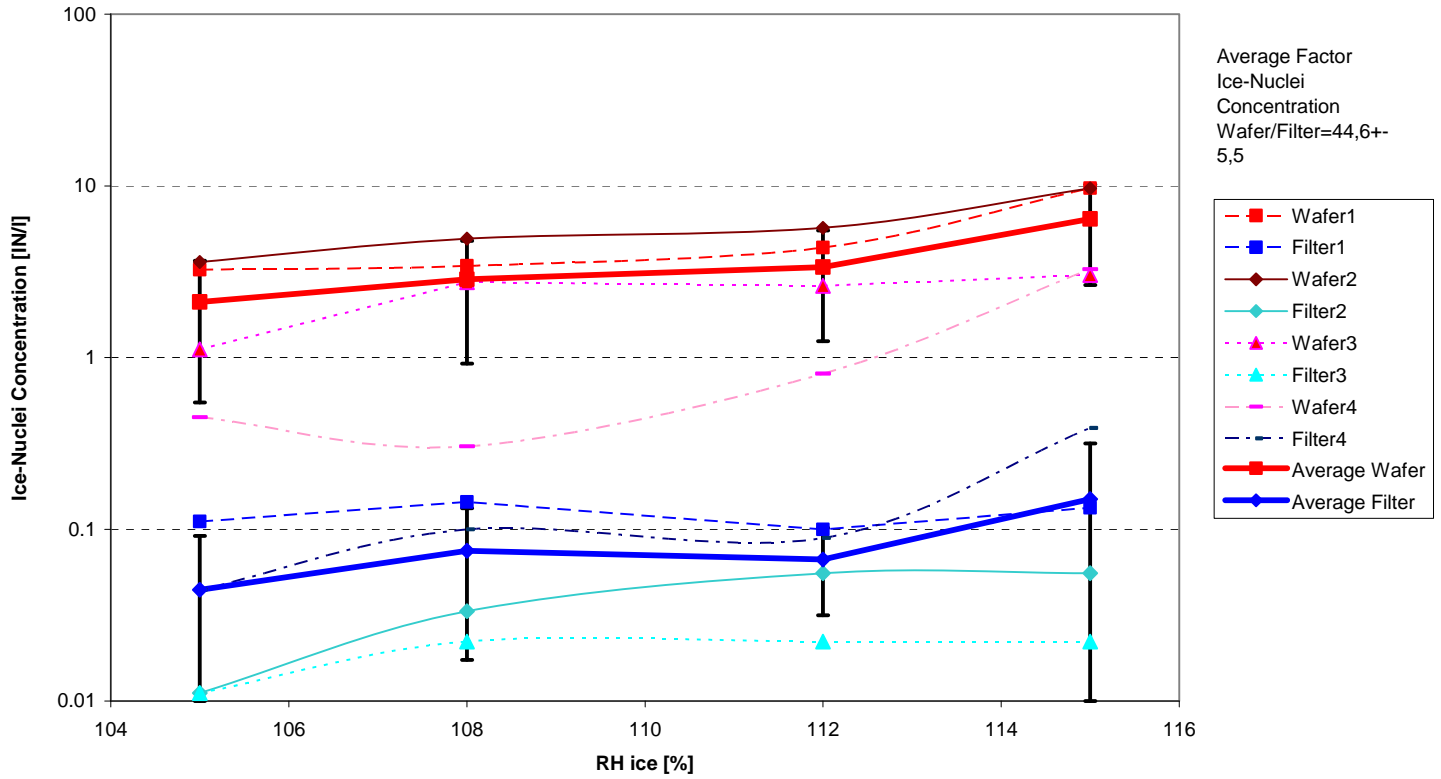
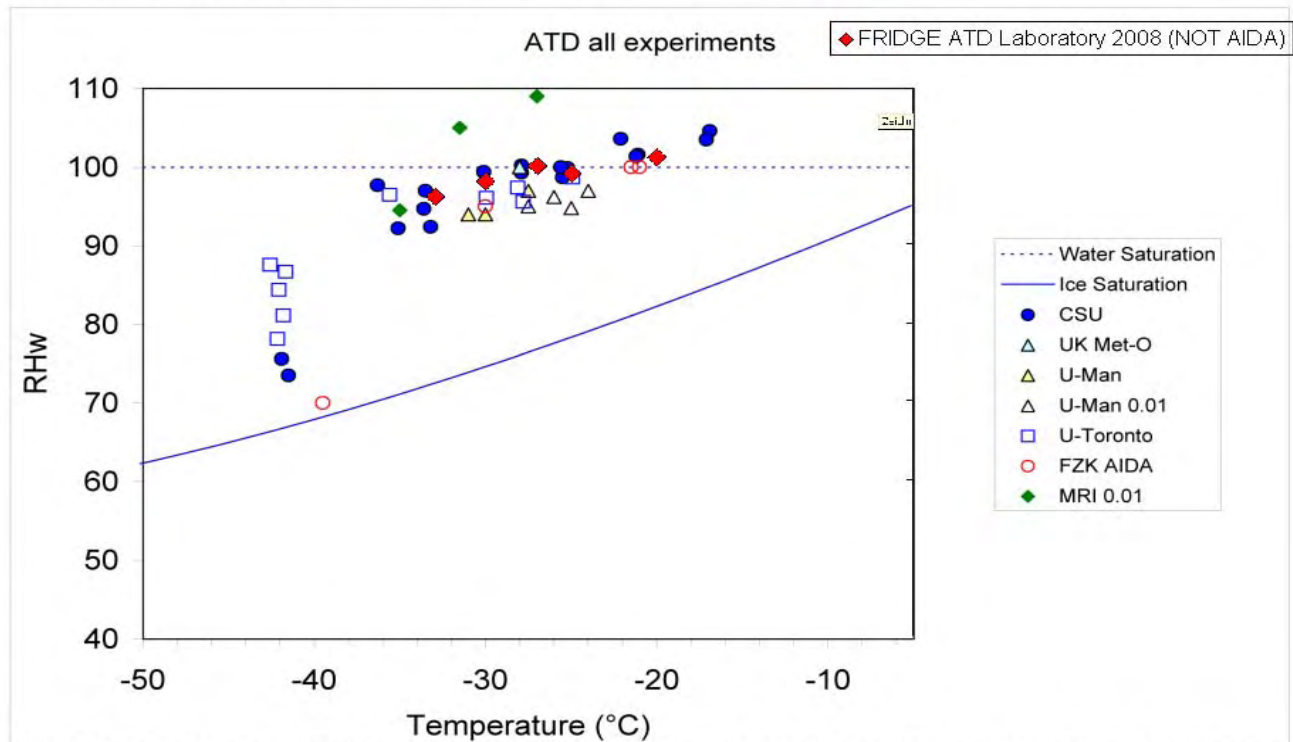


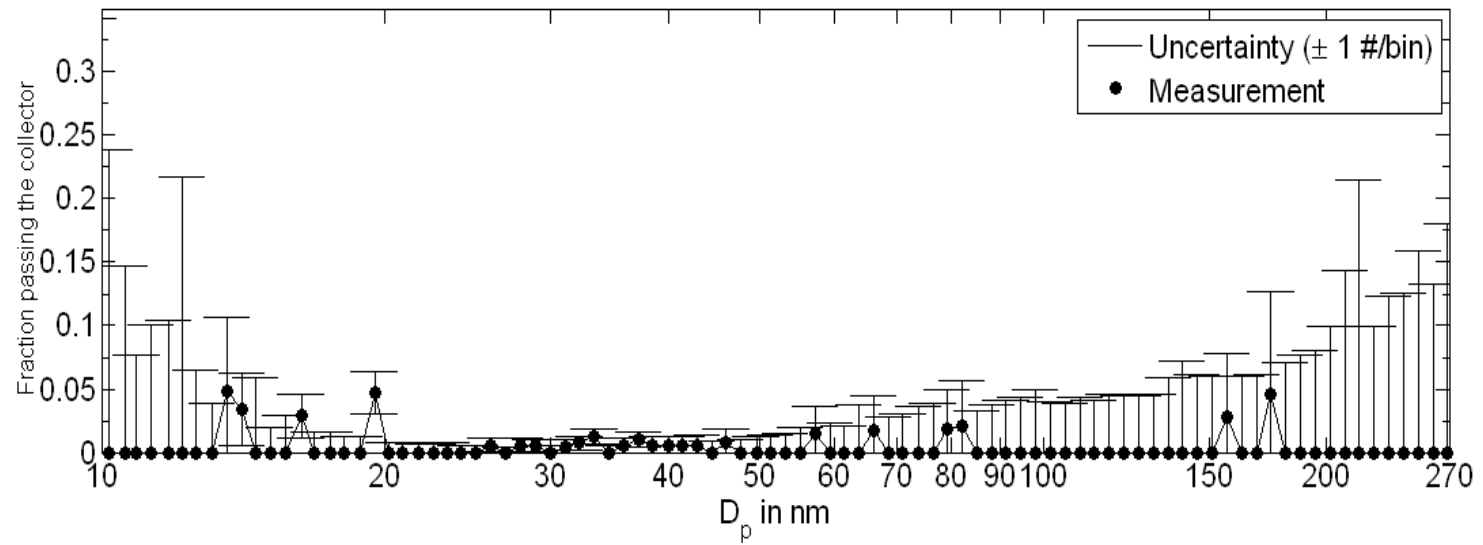
Figure 3: Analysis of Parallel-Sampled Probes Wafer/Filter (30 l) at -14°C. Results of the Filter-Analysis are shown in blue while results of the Wafer-Analysis shown in red. Thick lines represent average values, with standard deviation (black bars). The sampled aerosol is ambient aerosol from Frankfurt.

FIRST COMPARISON OF FRIDGE - LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS (ARIZONA TEST DUST) WITH ICIS 2007 RESULTS  
SHOWN IS THE 0,1 % ACTIVATED FRACTION OF ATD.



FOR FRIDGE ATD was sampled from Aerosol-Generator (102 #/cm<sup>3</sup>) with the EAC (deposition efficiency in this case ~ 74%) Please be aware that the Size Distribution of the Aerosol-Generator ATD was with a max. at 1 µm - shifted to larger particles than AIDA/NAUA experiments . Sample Volume was 8 l at 2l/min





# Tel Aviv Sample Activated with FRIDGE TAU(blue) and later with FRIDGE (red) at $-13^{\circ}\text{C}$ 113%

