

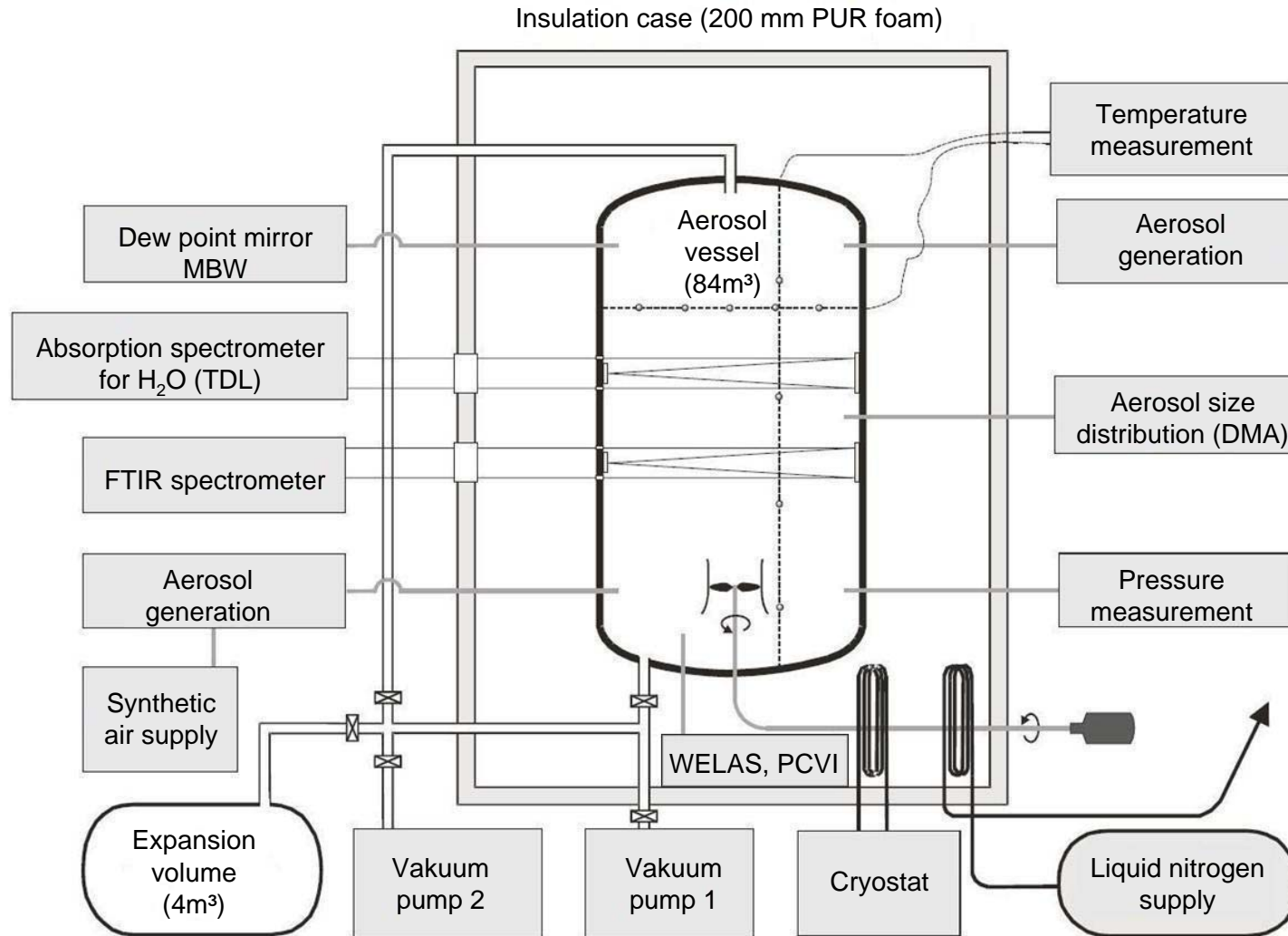
Characterisation of a Pumped Counterflow Virtual Impactor (PCVI)

Caroline Oehm, Monika Niemand, Ottmar Möhler

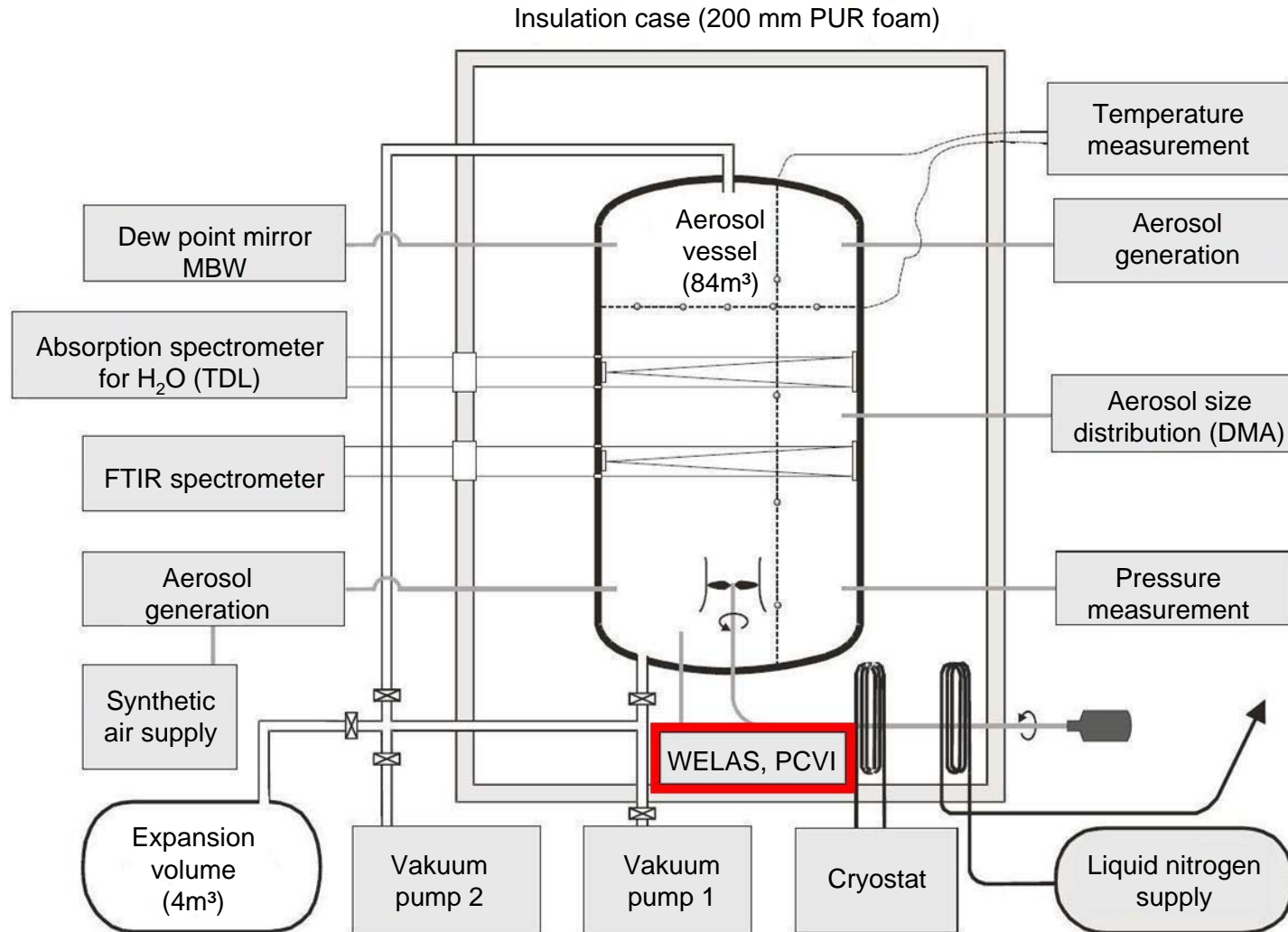
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)
Institute for Meteorology and Climate Research
Atmospheric Aerosol Research Division

VI-ACI Workshop , 27./28. April 2009

Schematic Sketch of the AIDA instrumentation

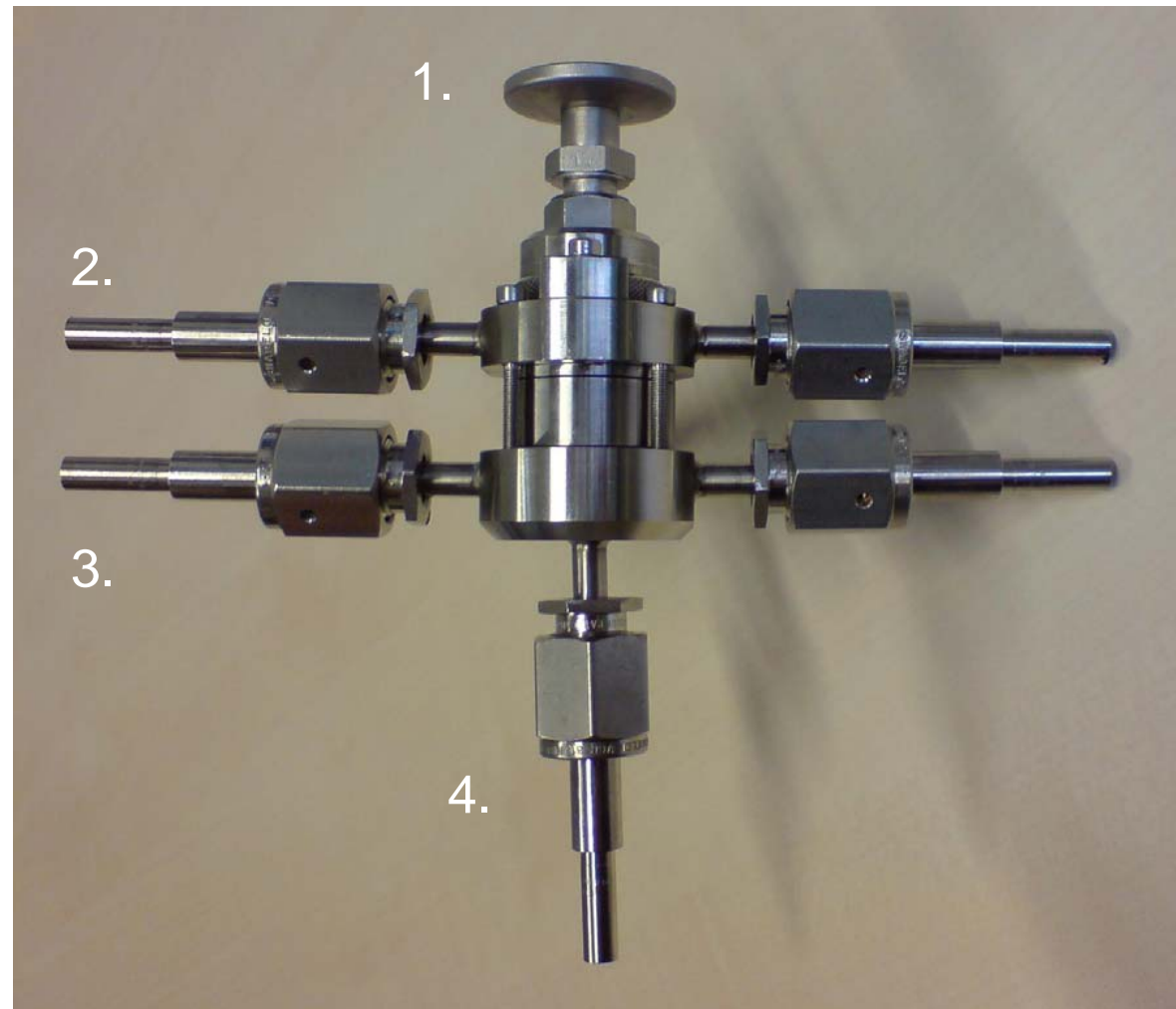


Schematic Sketch of the AIDA instrumentation



Pumped Counterflow Virtual Impactor (PCVI)

1. AIDA flow (input)
2. Pump flow
3. Synthetic air (counterflow)
4. Sample flow (output)



Pumped Counterflow Virtual Impactor (PCVI)

1. AIDA flow (input)
2. Pump flow
3. Synthetic air (counterflow)
4. Sample flow (output)
5. Pressure measurement
6. Input orifice
7. Collection orifice
8. Stagnation plane

- high inertia particle
- low inertia particle

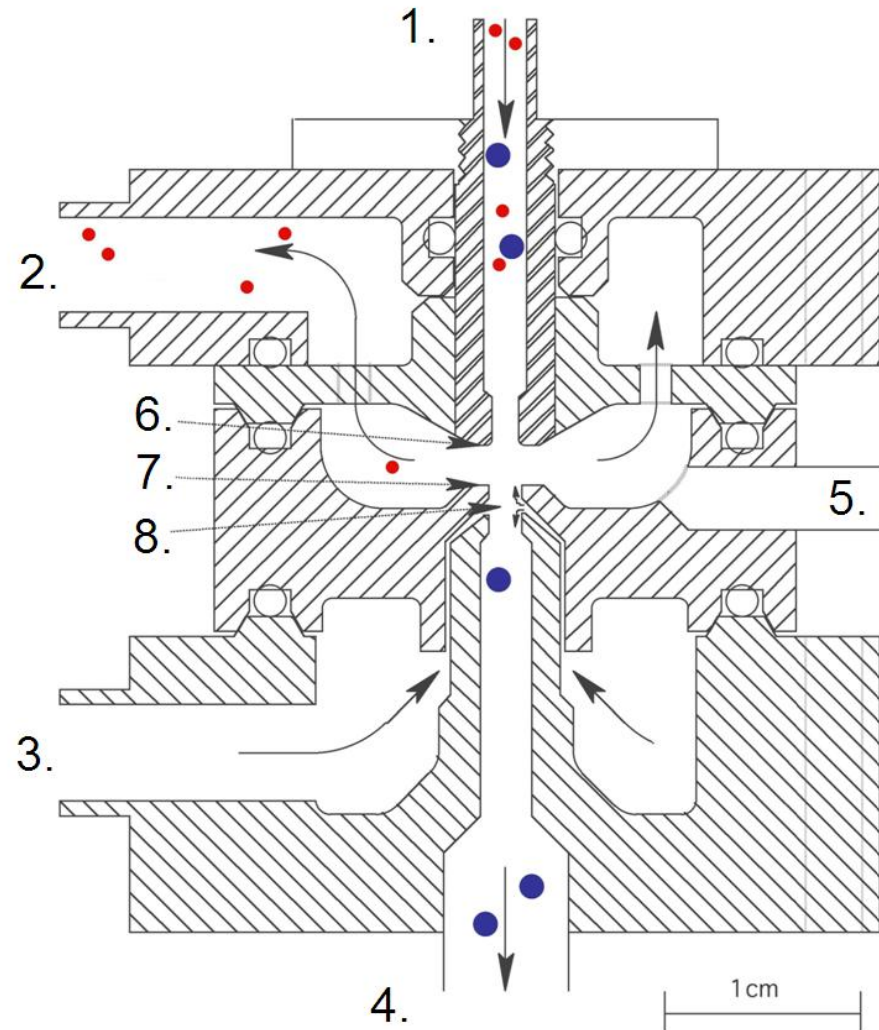
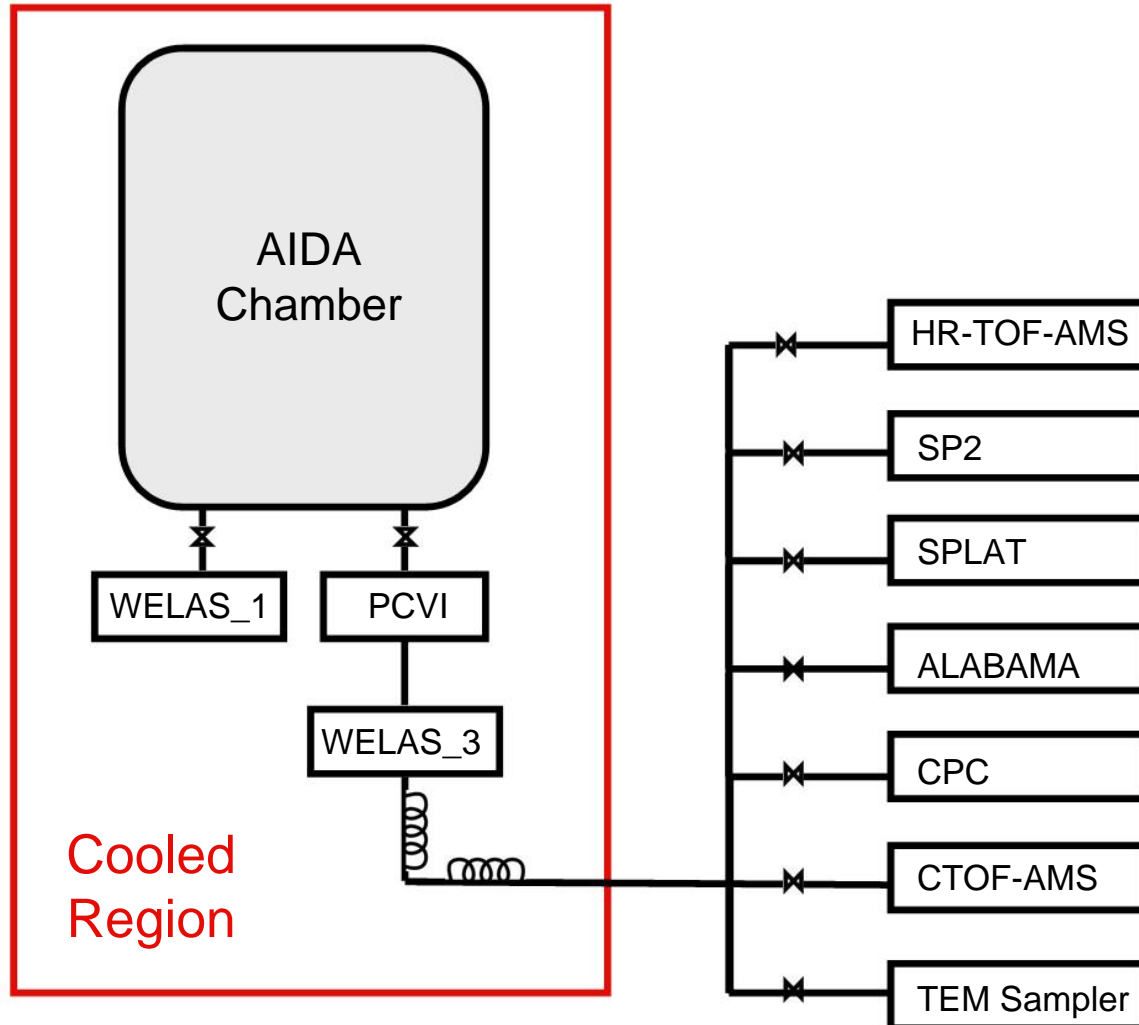


Figure: J. E. Boulter, D. J. Cziczo, A. M. Middlebrook, D. S. Thomson, and D. M. Murphy (2006). Design and Performance of a Pumped Counterflow Virtual Impactor, *Aerosol Science and Technology*, 40:969-976

Improved Experimental Setup during ACI02



Particle size distribution of WELAS_3

Experiment conditions: Nr. 45

Gas temperature: 228K

Adiabatic cooling: 1000hPa to
850hPa

Nucleation start: at 927hPa
(after 100s)

Aerosol: soot with SOA coating,
argon as carrier gas

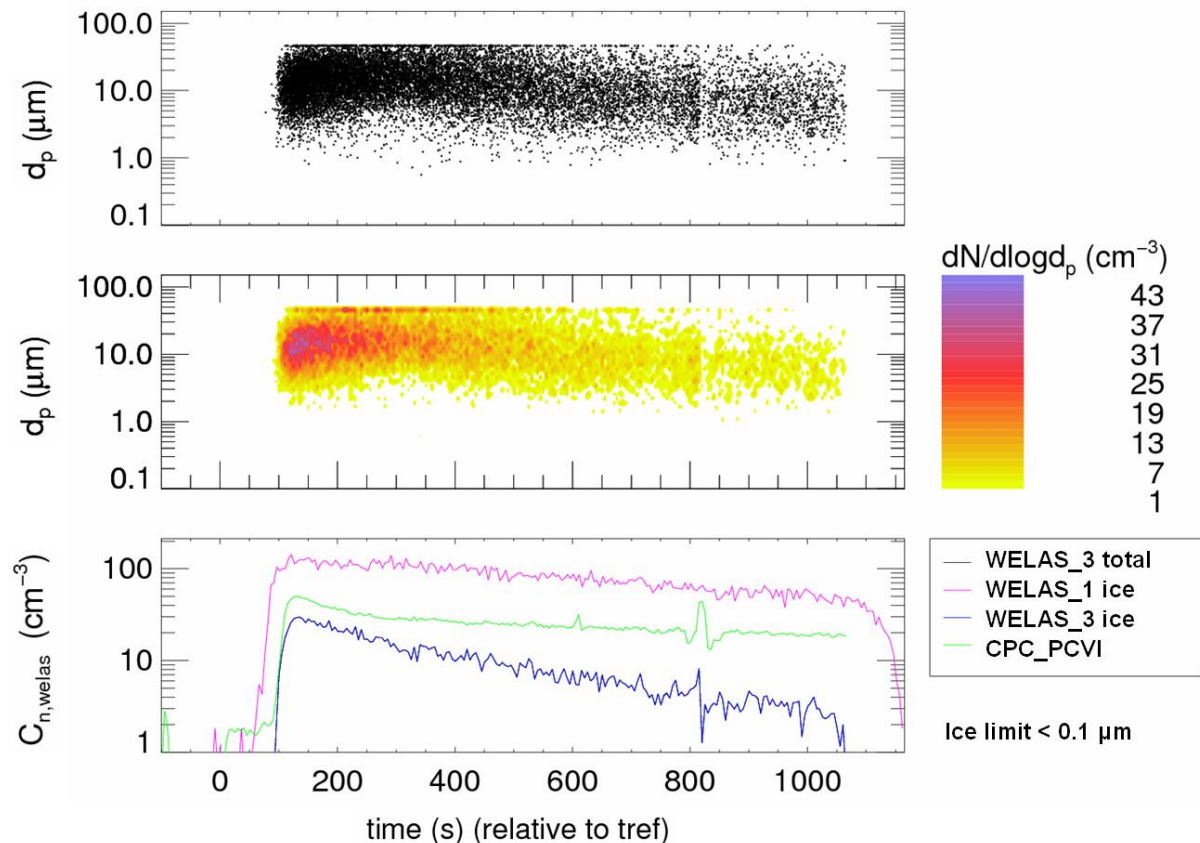
PCVI conditions:

$F_{\text{aida}} = 6 \text{ l/min}$

$F_{\text{sample}} = 3 \text{ l/min}$

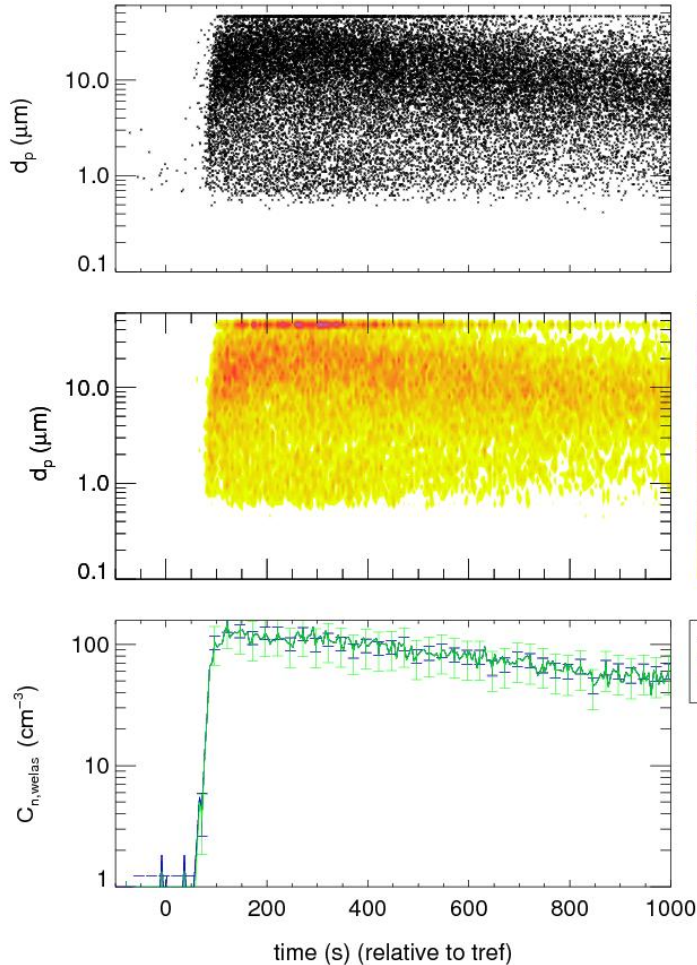
$F_{\text{counterflow}} = 2.5 \text{ l/min}$

WELAS_3

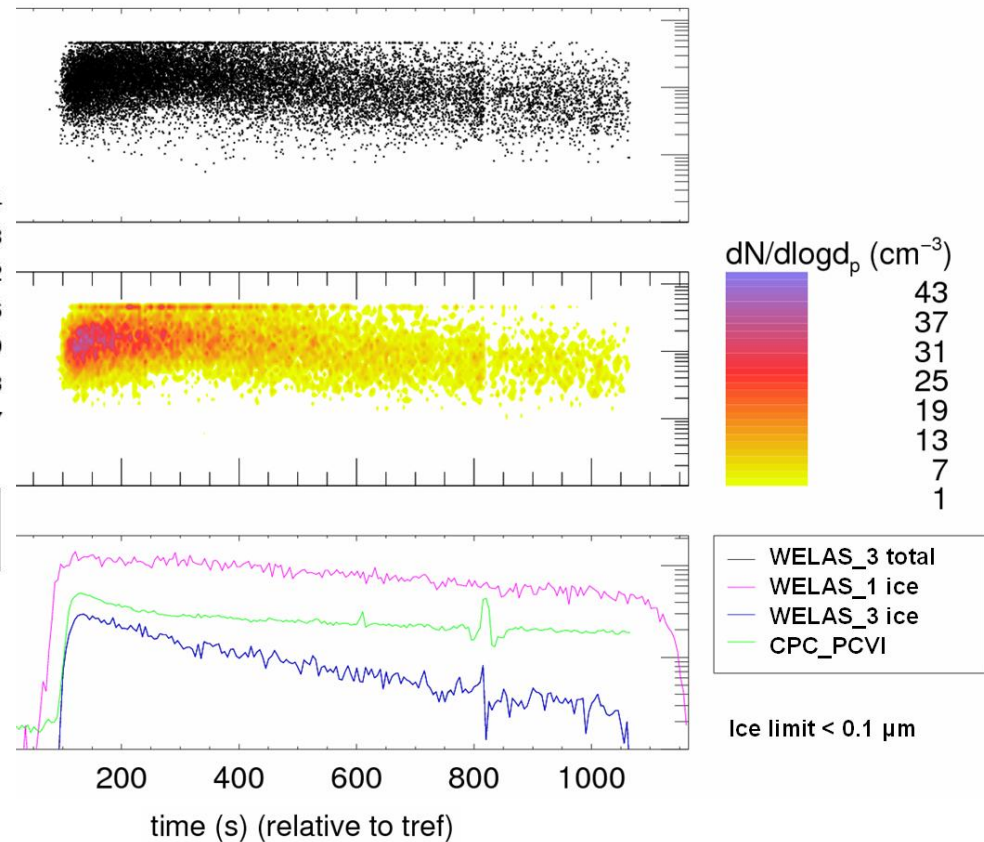


Particle size distribution of WELAS_3 and WELAS_1

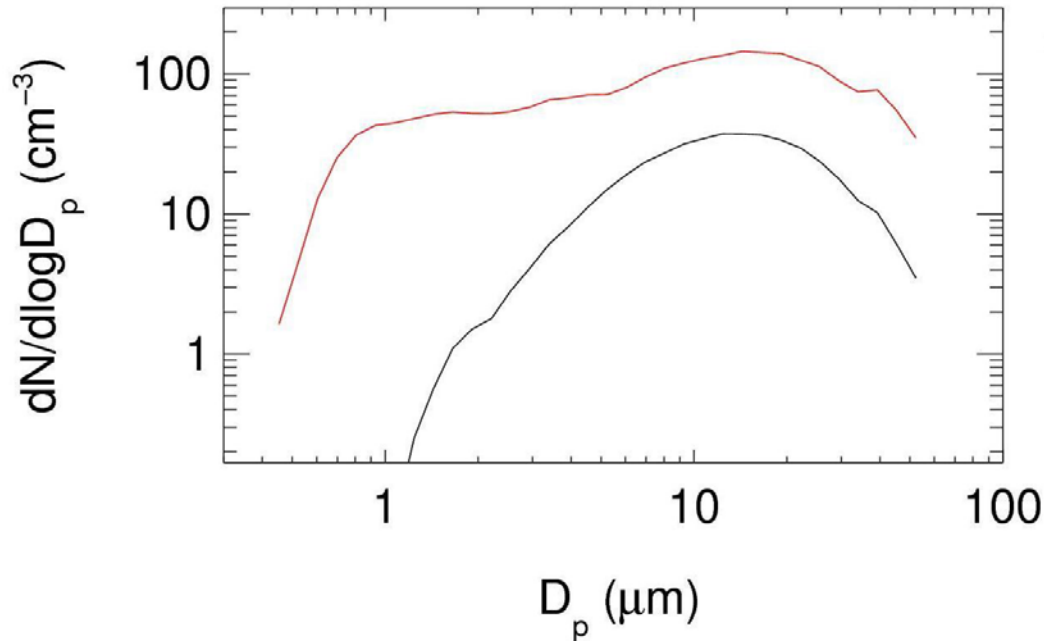
WELAS_1



WELAS_3



Particle size distribution of WELAS_3 and WELAS_1



— WELAS_1
— WELAS_3

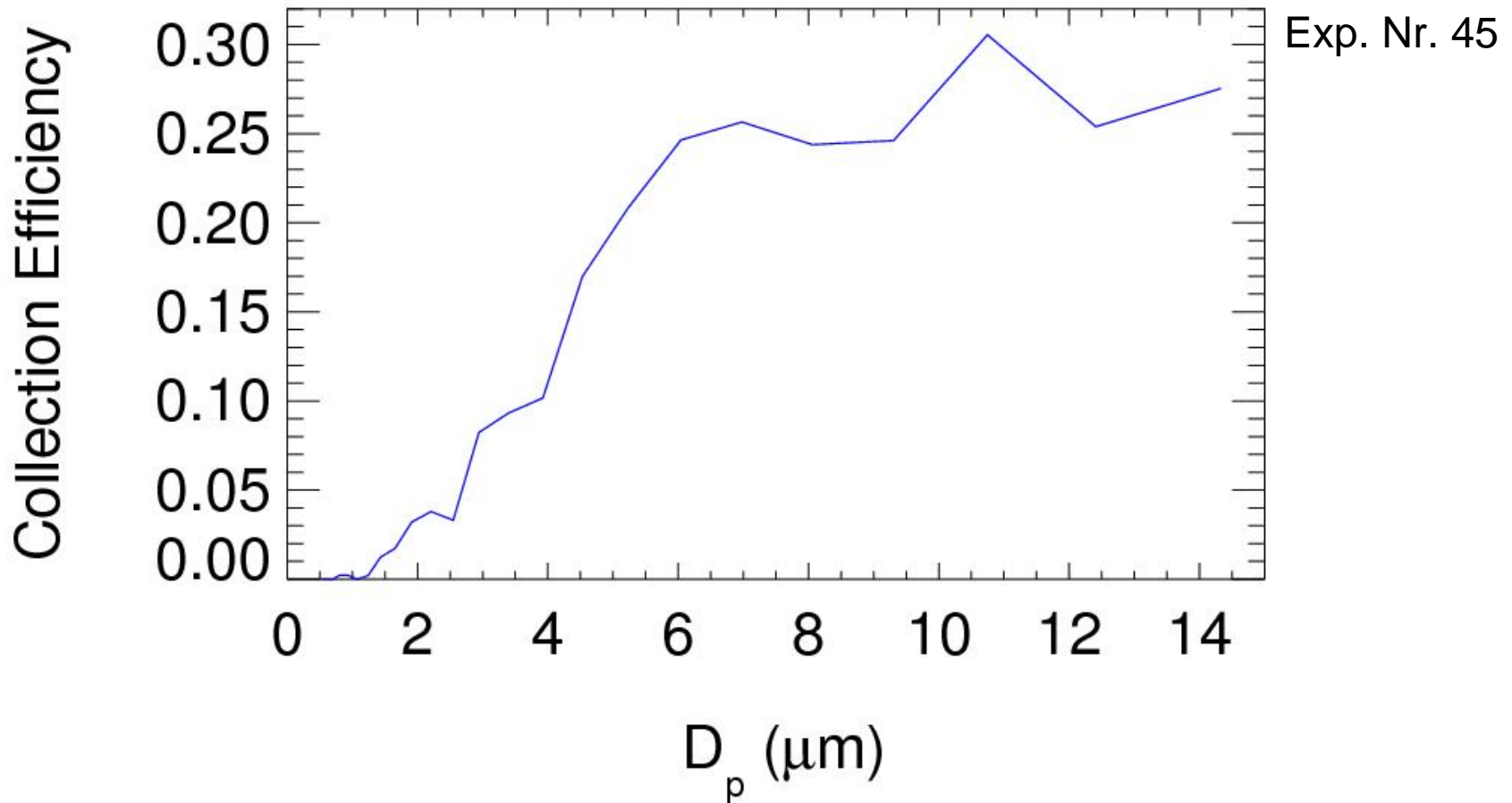
Exp. Nr. 45

Time interval: 80s to 120s

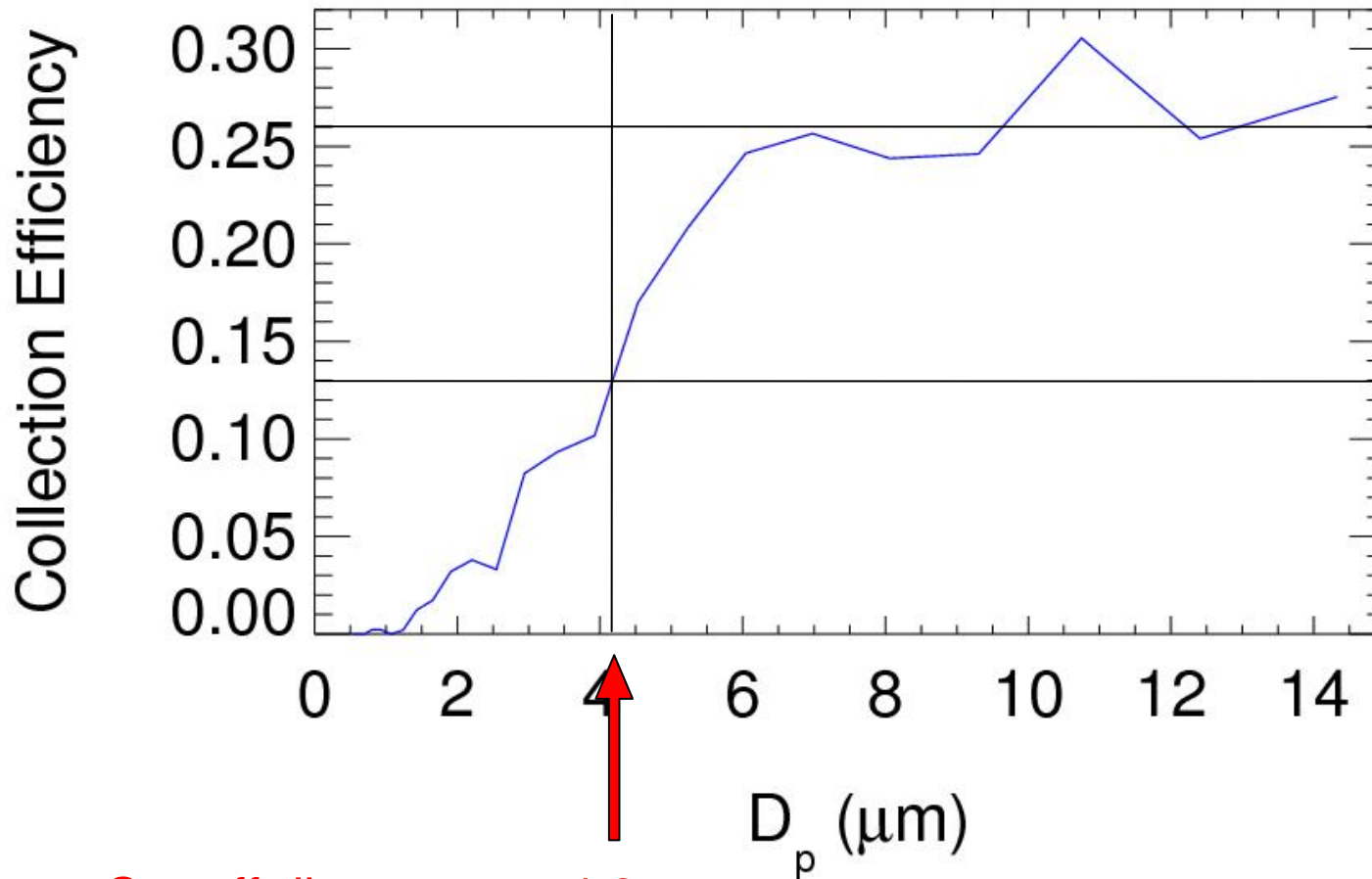
$$\text{Collection Efficiency} = \frac{dN/d\log D_p [\text{WELAS}_3]}{dN/d\log D_p [\text{WELAS}_1]} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{Enh. Factor}}$$

$$\text{Enhancement Factor} = \frac{F_{\text{aida}}}{F_{\text{sample}}}$$

Cut-off curve of the PCVI

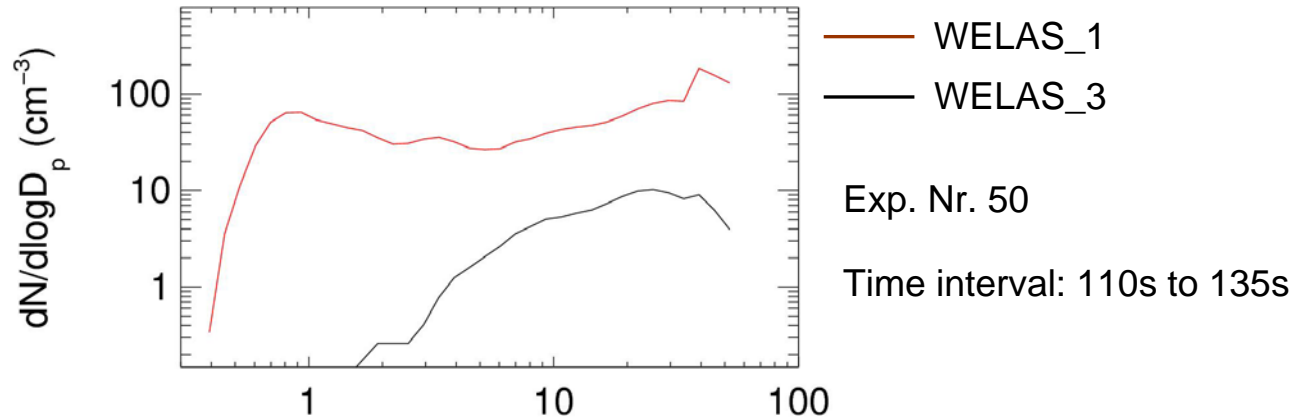


Cut-off curve of the PCVI



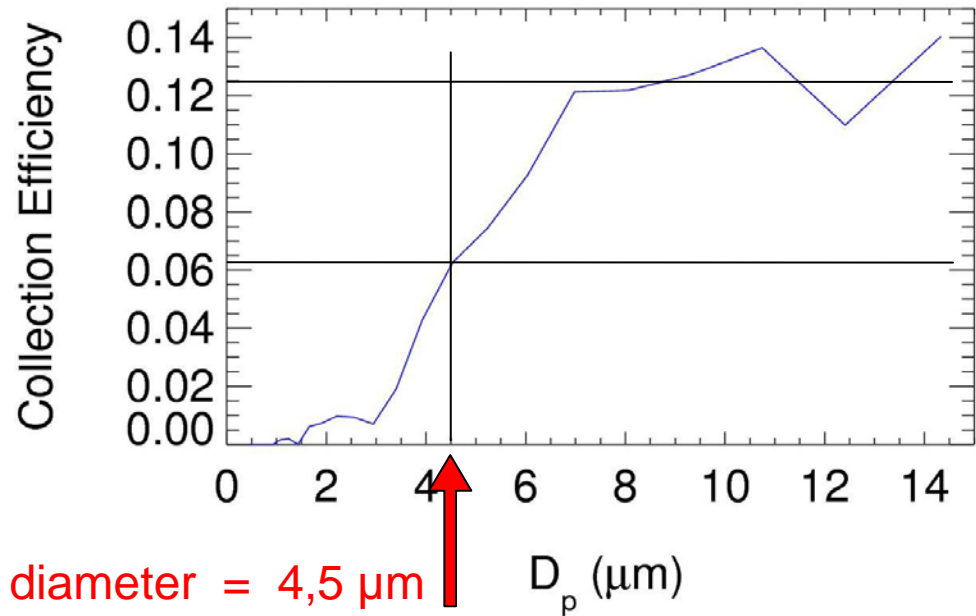
Cut-off diameter = 4,2 μm

Cut-off curve of the PCVI



Experiment conditions: Nr. 50
 Gas temperature: 228K
 Adiabatic cooling: 1000hPa to 800hPa
 Nucleation start: at 935hPa (after 110s)
 Aerosol: soot with SOA coating, nitrogen as carrier gas

PCVI conditions:
 $F_{\text{aida}} = 6$ l/min
 $F_{\text{sample}} = 3$ l/min
 $F_{\text{counterflow}} = 2.5$ l/min



Cut-off diameter = 4,5 μm

Further improvement - Humid counterflow

Murphy and Koop, 2005:

$$\text{Log } p_i = 9.550426 - 5723.265/T_{\text{ice}} + 3.53068 \text{ Log}(T_{\text{ice}}) - 0.00728332 T_{\text{ice}}$$

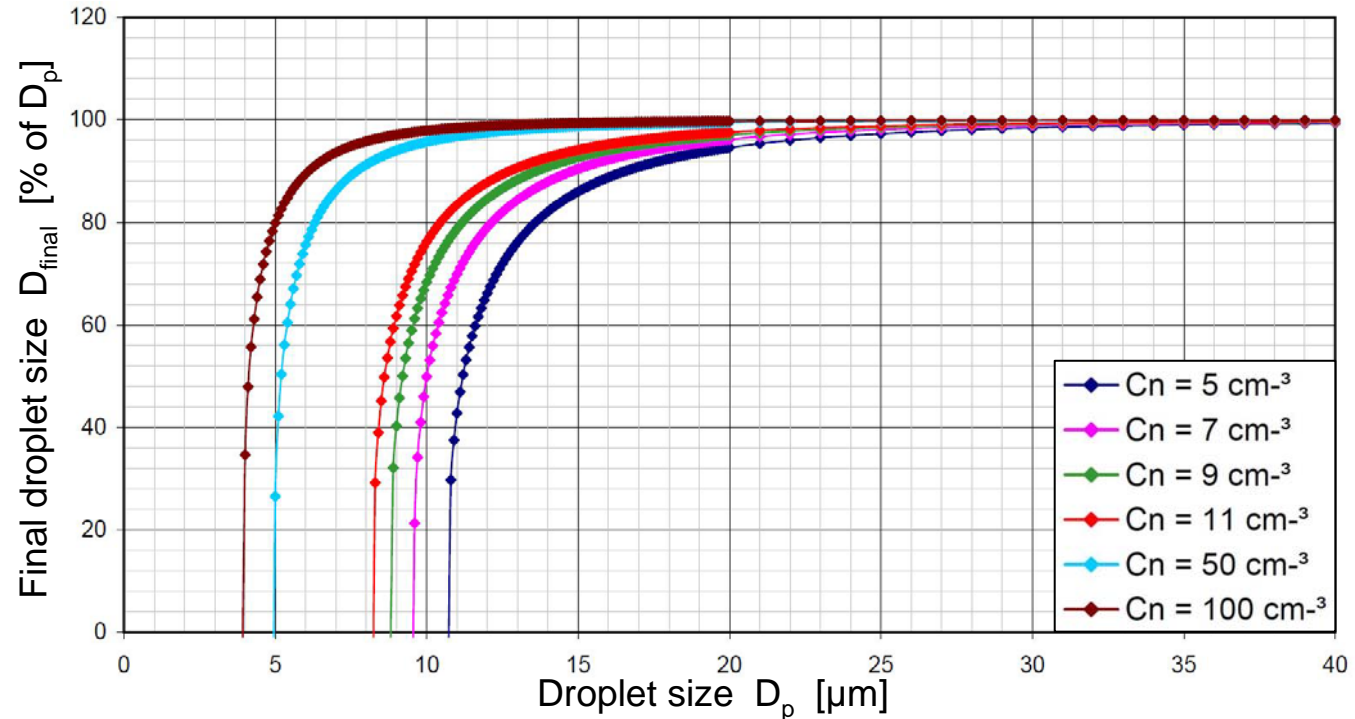
with: p_i = saturated vapour pressure over ice

T_{ice} = frost point temperature

Conditions:

- Maximum of evaporation
- Spherical ice particles
- Monodisperse Aerosol

Evaporation of ice particles in dry counterflows ($T_{\text{ice}} = 237,15\text{K}$)



Further improvement - Humid counterflow

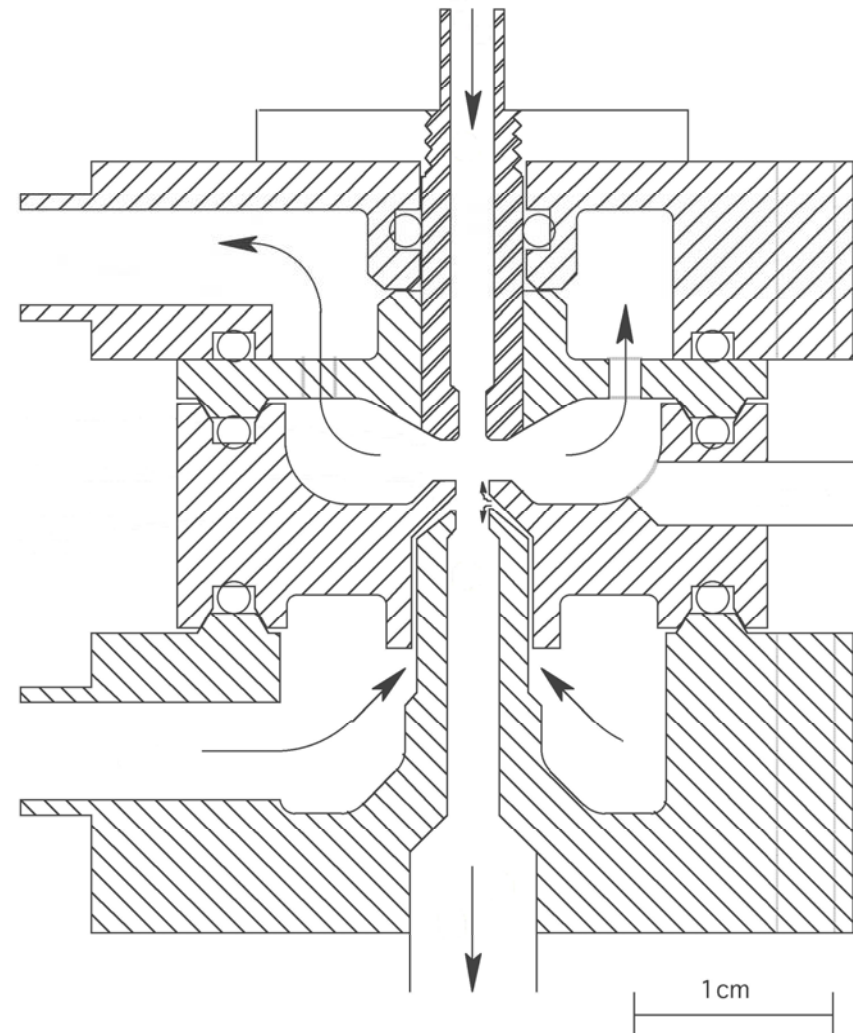


Figure: J. E. Boulter, D. J. Cziczo, A. M. Middlebrook, D. S. Thomson, and D. M. Murphy (2006). Design and Performance of a Pumped Counterflow Virtual Impactor, *Aerosol Science and Technology*, 40:969-976

Further improvement - Humid counterflow

Still in testing!

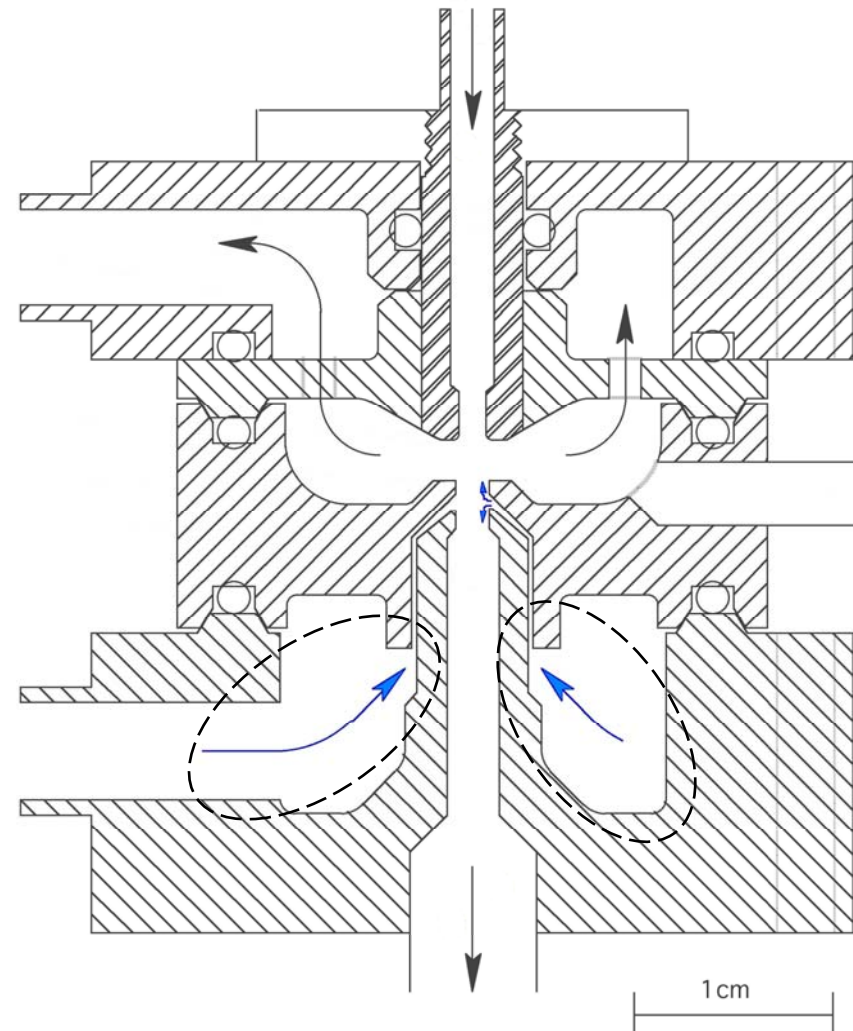


Figure: J. E. Boulter, D. J. Cziczo, A. M. Middlebrook, D. S. Thomson, and D. M. Murphy (2006). Design and Performance of a Pumped Counterflow Virtual Impactor, *Aerosol Science and Technology*, 40:969-976

Thank you!