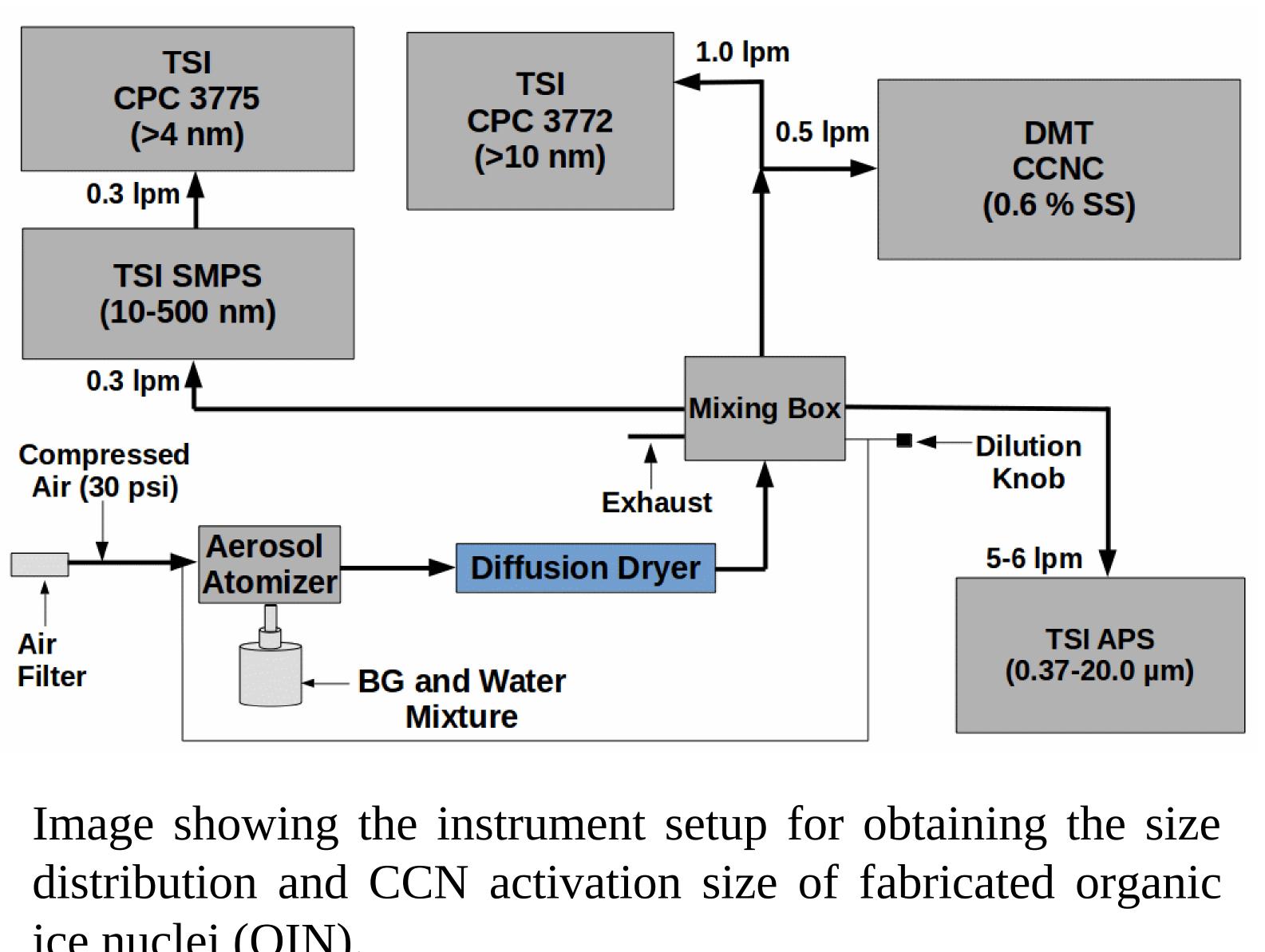
# Size Distribution and Cloud Condensation Nuclei Activation Ratio of Fabricated Organic Ice Nuclei

David Delene<sup>1</sup> (delene@aero.und.edu), Alexa Otto<sup>1</sup>, Johannes Kassmannhuber<sup>2</sup>, Mascha Rauscher<sup>2</sup>, and Werner Lubitz <sup>1</sup>University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota; <sup>2</sup>Bird-C, Vienna, Austria

## Overview

Ice Nuclei (IN) created by modifying bacterial, killing the bacterial, and removing the insides so that only the outside shell remains (bacterial ghosts) are termed fabricated organic ice nuclei (OIN). The OIN are atomized and measurements of their size distribution and cloud condensation nuclei (CCN) activation ratios are made to determine their effectiveness as immersion ice nuclei. The size distribution is measured using a TSI Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer Spectrometer (SMPS) and a TSI Aerodynamic Particle Sizer. The activation ratio is measured using a DMT Cloud Condensation Nuclei Counter (CCNC) operated at 0.6 % supersaturation and a TSI Condensation Particle Counter (CPC). The OIN have a bimodal number concentration size spectrum with one peak at approximately 700 nm, which correspond to unbroken bacterial, and a second peak that is 100 times larger between 10 and 100 nm, which likely corresponds to bacterial that have broken apart. While the CCN to CPC (> 10 nm) activation ratio is 0.44, the summation of all aerosols larger than 40 nm approximately equals the CCN concentration at a 0.6 % supersaturation, which is similar to ammonia sulfate aerosol and indicates that the OIN are immersion ice nucleation. Additional laboratory experiments are being conducted to investigate better methods of creating aerosol OIN that can be used for laboratory measurements. During the summer of 2018 experiments are planned to determine the effectiveness of OIN as an immersion and contact ice nuclei.



ice nuclei (OIN).

