

ATM515 Aerosol Physics, Fall 2025

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Homework # 3 (due date Oct. 8)

- (15 points) Consider a 0.01 μm -diameter sulfuric acid-water droplet at 60% relative humidity. (a) What is the H_2SO_4 mass fraction in the solution? (b) What is the size of the droplet if all the water were removed? (c) What is the size of this droplet at 90% RH? (d) What is the increase in the equilibrium H_2SO_4 vapor pressure over the curved droplet surface over that for the corresponding flat surface?
- (15 points) Calculate the number of molecules in the critical clusters, size of critical clusters, and nucleation rates for water under the following temperatures (T) and supersaturation ratios (S):
 - (1) T=215 K, S=2, 5, 8
 - (2) T=250 K, S=2, 5, 8
 - (3) T=285 K, S=2, 5, 8

Comment on the results with regard to the efforts of T and S on nucleation rates. Attach the hardcopy of the excel sheet to show your work.

The dependence of water vapor saturation pressure on temperature can be expressed as:

$p_w = 6.1121 \cdot e^{(18.678 - t/234.5) \cdot t / (257.14 + t)}$ where t is temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and p_w is in hpa. The values of water surface tension can be assumed to be 84, 79, 74 erg/cm^2 at T=215, 250, 285 K, respectively. The volume of one water molecule is $3 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3$.

- (20 points) Based on the nucleation rate lookup tables for H_2SO_4 – H_2O binary homogenous nucleation (BHN), H_2SO_4 – H_2O – NH_3 ternary homogeneous nucleation (THN), H_2SO_4 – H_2O -ion binary ion-mediated nucleation (BIMN), and H_2SO_4 – H_2O – NH_3 -ion ternary ion-mediated nucleation (TIMN) available at <https://gmd.copernicus.org/articles/13/2663/2020/>,
 - (1) calculate and plot the dependence of BHN and BIMN rates as a function of H_2SO_4 gas-phase concentration (suggested range: $5\text{E}5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ to $5\text{E}8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$) under three typical conditions: (I) stratosphere (T=210 K, RH=0.6%, particle surface area = $1 \mu\text{m}^2/\text{cm}^3$), (II) upper troposphere (T=230 K, RH=50%, particle surface area = $10 \mu\text{m}^2/\text{cm}^3$), and (III) near surface (T=280 K, RH=80%, particle surface area = $50 \mu\text{m}^2/\text{cm}^3$). For BIMN, assume ionization rate of 10 ion-pairs $\text{cm}^{-3}\text{s}^{-1}$. Comment on the results regarding key parameters controlling BHN and BIMN rates in the atmosphere.
 - (2) calculate and plot the dependence of THN and TIMN rates as a function of NH_3 gas-phase concentration (suggested range: $1\text{E}8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ to $1\text{E}12 \text{ cm}^{-3}$) under two typical conditions in the boundary atmosphere: (I) T=295 K, RH=80%, $[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4]=3\text{E}7 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, and particle surface area = $50 \mu\text{m}^2/\text{cm}^3$; (II) T=275 K, RH=80%, $[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4]=3\text{E}7 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, and particle surface area = $50 \mu\text{m}^2/\text{cm}^3$. For TIMN, assume ionization rate of 10 ion-pairs $\text{cm}^{-3}\text{s}^{-1}$. Comment on the results regarding the effect of T and $[\text{NH}_3]$ on THN and TIMN rates in the atmosphere.