Characterization of a self-sustained, water-based condensation particle counter for aircraft cruising pressure level operation

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Abstract. Aerosol particle number concentration measurements are a crucial part of aerosol research. Vertical profile measurements and high-altitude/low-pressure performance of the respective instruments become more important for remote sensing validation and as a key tool for the observation of climate variables. This study tests the new, commercially available, water condensation particle counter (MAGIC 210-LP) for the deployment at aircraft cruising pressure levels, that the European research infrastructure IAGOS (In-service Aircraft for a Global Observing System; www.iagos.org) is aiming for by operating measurement instrumentation on board passenger aircraft. We conducted a series of laboratory experiments for conditions, which simulate passenger aircraft flight altitude operation pressure. We demonstrate that this type of water condensation particle counter shows excellent agreement with a butanol-based instrument used in parallel, and a Faraday cup aerosol electrometer serving as the reference instrument. Experiments were performed with test aerosols ammonium sulphate and fresh combustion soot at pressure levels ranging from 700 hPa down to 200 hPa. For soluble particles like ammonium sulphate, the 50% detection efficiency cut-off diameter (D_{50}) was around 5 nm and did not differ significantly for all performed experiments. For non-soluble fresh soot particles, the D_{50} cut-off diameter did not differ significantly for particle sizes around 10 nm, whereas the D_{90} cut-off diameter increased from 19 nm at 700 hPa to 37 nm at 200 hPa. The overall counting efficiency for particles larger than 40 nm reaches 100% for working pressures of 200 hPa and higher.

1 Introduction

Condensation Particle Counters (CPC) experienced a rise in use in recent years, driven by the increasing awareness of the adverse effects that particles can have on air quality, and public health, and all their interrelations (Von Schneidemesser et al., 2015). Specifically, the monitoring of atmospheric aerosol on ground (McMurry, 2000) as well as on airborne platforms (Petzold et al., 2013), the measurement of exhaust aerosol from various sources (Giechaskiel et al., 2009; Petzold et al., 2011; Bischof et al., 2019), indoor aerosol (Salimifard et al., 2020), and airborne viruses in the still ongoing pandemic (Somsen et al., 2020) are current key applications of condensation particles counters.

A condensation particle counter (CPC) measures the aerosol particle number concentration by activating nanometre-sized particles in a supersaturated environment and further growing them to optically detectable droplets in the small micrometre size range. Single particles are subsequently detected and counted utilizing a photodetector measuring the intensity of the scattered radiation of a laser beam. John Aitken is known for his early experiments in which he started counting particles which had grown in an expansion chamber due to the supersaturation of water vapour (Aitken, 1888).

In general terms, the measurement principle of a CPC can be broken down into three steps: saturation by which a saturated vapour of a working fluid is formed inside the CPC, supersaturation and subsequent condensation by which vapour condenses

on the particle, and detection, by which the enlarged particles scatter light when passing through a laser beam which is then counted with a photodiode, see, e.g. Bischof (2022); Hinds (1999); Cheng (2011)

40 Today, mainly three working fluids are in use, n-butyl alcohol (or n-butanol), water and isopropyl alcohol (2-propanol or isopropanol or for low pressure applications perfluoro-tributylamine can be used. For all working fluids, detection efficiency experiments have been conducted over a certain operation pressure range, (e.g.Brock et al., 2000; Bundke et al., 2015; Gallar et al., 2006; Hermann et al., 2007; Williamson et al., 2018) which demonstrated the applicability of each working fluid for low-pressure operation CPCs. It should be noted that the use of both butanol and isopropanol is limited by the fact that (1)

45 both are flammable liquids and (2) can take up water at high humidity and only reach best performance at low pressure levels, whereas water has the advantage to avoid health and safety concerns of butanol. Disadvantageously, water has a three times higher mass diffusion coefficient which increases the consumption of the working fluid during operation (Hering et al., 2005; Mei et al., 2021).

Global aerosol observation is targeted by the European research infrastructure IAGOS (Petzold et al., 2015) which aims to

50 cover all essential climate variables of the atmosphere, including aerosol particles (Bojinski et al., 2014) by regular and global-scale measurements conducted on board of a fleet of passenger aircraft equipped with automated scientific instrumentation. The IAGOS aerosol instrument using butanol-based CPC is described in detail by Bundke et al. (2015) and provided the first results during the observation of the Raikoke volcanic ash plume by IAGOS (Osborne et al., 2022). However, because of its flammability the use of butanol on passenger aircraft requires special permission which we were unable to attain. Instead,

55 the application of water-based CPCs is highly advisable, mainly under consideration of flight security aspects.

This study is part of the development of a new air quality instrument for IAGOS, in response to these flight safety aspects. The package consists a modified Portable Optical Particle Spectrometer (POPS, Gao et al. (2016) originally developed by NOAA) which measures the particle size distribution in the diameter range from 125 nm to 4 µm; four Cavity Attenuated Phase Shift (CAPS, Kebabian et al. (2005); Kebabian et al. (2007) Aerodyne Research Inc., Billerica, MA, USA) instruments to

60 measure the particle extinction coefficients at different wavelengths as well as the NO_2 concentration; and finally the water-based MAGIC 210-LP CPC to measure the total particle number concentration which is characterised in this work.

The new water-based condensation particle counter (MAGIC 210-LP; Moderated Aerosol Growth with Internal water Cycling – Low Pressure) for low-pressure applications down to 300 hPa characterised in this study was recently introduced into the market by Aerosol Dynamics Inc. and is based on the standard MAGIC CPC, which contains a pre-humidifier, where the

65 aerosol sampling flow is guided to a continuous wet wick with different temperature zones. The humidified sample flow starts with the cold conditioner region, then the warm initiator and a cold moderator zone before finally passing the optics head (Hering et al., 2019). The MAGIC 210-LP CPC was subjected to counting efficiency experiments for a pressure range down to 200 hPa and different types of test aerosol particles representing salt particles and non-dissolvable particles. The conducted experiments were part of the qualification of the individual components of the new IAGOS air quality instrument.

70 **2 Methods**

A schematic of the experimental set-up is shown in Figure 1. To provide a steady and constant particle production in size distribution and number concentration, a constant output atomizer (Model 3076, TSI Inc., Shoreview, MN, USA) was used, which nebulizes a constant stream of an ammonium sulphate (AS) solution (Liu and Pui, 1975); (TSI Inc. Model 3076 Manual). After the aerosol flow passes through a diffusion dryer tube, the relative humidity reaches levels below 5%. The sample flow

75 follows a charging process by passing through a radioactive Am-241 source and the classification in a monodisperse aerosol takes place by a Vienna-type Differential Mobility Analyzer (DMA, Model M-DMA 55-U, Grimm Aerosol Technik GmbH & Co.

KG, Ainring, Germany). This aerosol enters the low-pressure zone by passing through a critical orifice. The aerosol is diluted within the mixing chamber with aerosol-filtered air. The pressure is controlled by a LabVIEW program through multiple mass flow controllers with a PID approach. At 200 hPa, the measured standard deviation was less than 0.1 hPa with an integration time of 100 s. Furthermore, the relative humidity is actively controlled by adding a stable humidified air flow into the system through the mixing chamber, which is limited to approximately 30% relative humidity. Temperature, inline pressure, and relative humidity are measured in the mixing chamber. Water vapour can be added to test particle activation growth effects for different relative humidity levels. After passing the mixing chamber, the aerosol flow is provided to the measuring instruments using individual isokinetic, iso-axial samplers located in the centre of the sample line. The diffusion losses are assumed to similar for all instruments. The flexible conductive sampling tubing length from the line to the instruments is set to 25 cm for instruments sampling at a flow of 0.6 l/min and adjusted proportionally to instruments with a different sampling flow. Here, a Sky-CPC 5.411 (Grimm) was used as a well-characterized butanol condensation particle counter (Bundke et al. 2015). An aerosol electrometer was used as a traceable reference instrument for particle counting measurements (FCE, Model 5.705, Grimm). The instrument of interest was the newly developed Moderated Aerosol Growth with Internal Water Cycling CPC (MAGIC 210-LP, Aerosol Dynamics Inc, Berkeley CA, USA). For the fresh flame soot measurements, the nebulizer as well as the dehydration tube were replaced by a Miniature Inverted Flame Soot Generator (Argonaut Scientific Corp., Edmonton, AB, Canada). A description with greater detail is provided in prior studies (Bundke et al., 2015; Bischof, 2022).

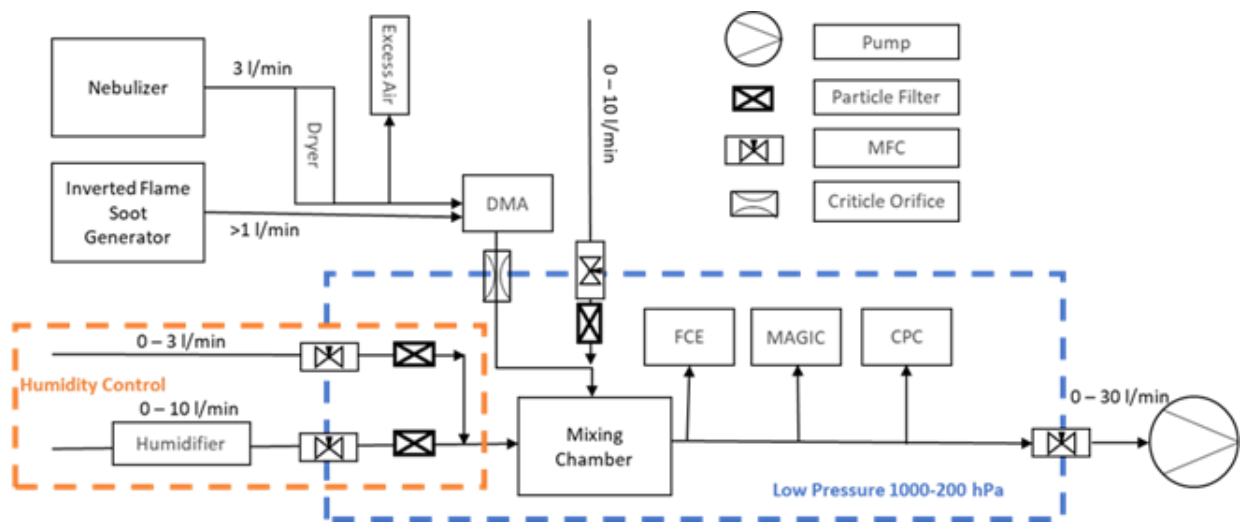



Figure 1. Flow schematic of the laboratory set up for the low-pressure characterization with two aerosol sources. The inline pressure is controlled via mass flow controllers (MFC); the aerosol size classification is ensured with a differential mobility analyser (DMA) and the faraday cup electrometer (FCE) functions as a reference instrument for particle counting).

The DMA was operated stepwise for 30 seconds for each voltage level corresponding to different particle sizes starting at an upper limit of 140 nm and going down to 2.5 nm. To avoid transition effects and to achieve an equally sized aerosol inside all measuring instruments, the first 15 seconds for each particle size setting of the DMA were excluded from the dataset. Earlier experiments have shown that this time is sufficient to flush the system.

The inverted flame soot generator was operated with an oxidation-air-to-propane ratio of 7.5 L/min air to 0.0625 L/min propane. This ensures stable aerosol production with low organic carbon soot (Bischof et al., 2019; Kazemimanesh et al., 2018).

2.1 Data analysis procedure

A major issue for the measurement of nanometre-sized particles arises from the use of a DMA as a size selector which is based on particle mobility and therefore the presence of multiply charged particles needs to be accounted for when analysing electrometer counting statistics. The particles are selected according to their charge-to-size ratio by the DMA because they have identical electrical mobility as singly charged particles but are larger in size. These multiple charges lead to a notable difference in the counting rate between a condensation particle counter and an aerosol electrometer. To address multiply charged particles biasing the concentration discrepancy, the correction scheme and routine was first introduced by Bundke (Bundke et al., 2015; Bischof, 2022). Further explanation is given in the SI.

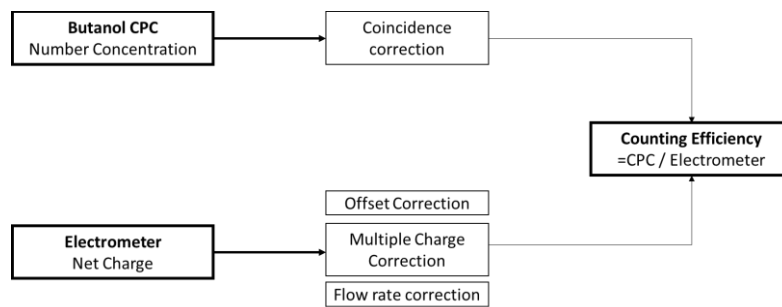



Figure 2. Flowchart of the data inversion procedure for particle concentration determination.

An exponential fit function introduced by Wiedensohler et al. (1997). Here, the revised formulation by (Banse et al., 2001) was used to give a more quantitative description of the particle counting efficiency curves compared to the electrometer.

Equation (1)
$$\eta = A - B * (1 + \exp\left(\frac{(D_p - D_1)}{D_2}\right))^{-1},$$

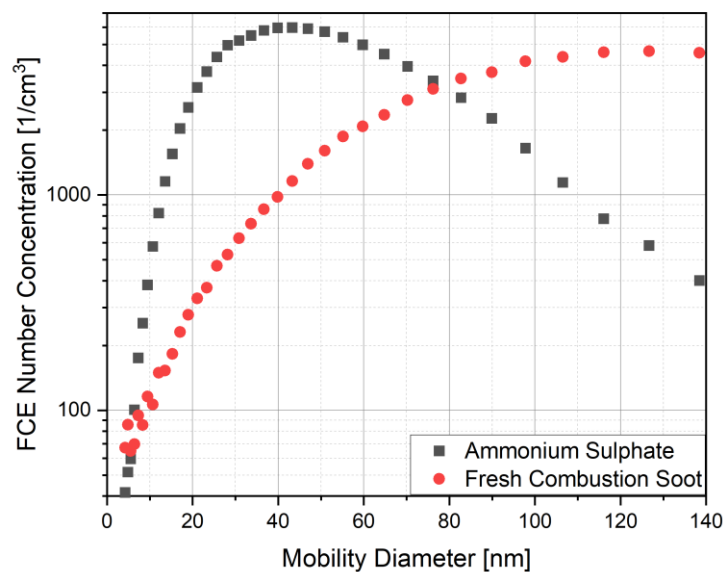
where η is the counting efficiency, D_p is the particle size, and A, B, D_1, and D_2 are fitting parameters of this four-parameter exponential function.

3. Results and discussion

The MAGIC -LP (Low Pressure) CPC is controlled by two variables which are critical for low-pressure measurements. The first variable is the laser power which is adjusted to compensate for variations in droplet size as a function of the operating pressure. The second variable is the detection threshold voltage which is adjusted to compensate for variations in background scattered light (i.e., measured light with zero particle counts) as the laser power varies. When the internal pressure sensor is measuring a decreasing pressure, it increases the laser power to adjust the detector offset, until only the detector threshold is the only criterion for signal detection. In the experiments, the MAGIC 210-LP CPC was operated with the temperature settings recommended for low pressures by the manufacturer in the operational manual. During normal (ambient, 1000hPa) operation, the conditioner is maintained at 18 K below and the initiator at 17 K above the heat sink temperature, which is typically a few degrees above ambient. The moderator temperature is normally set as a function of input dew point to minimize water usage. The user has the option of changing this temperature or setting fixed temperatures. The manual for the MAGIC 210-LP states, that the conditioner temperature should be kept at 2°C and the moderator at 4°C for low-pressure operations. The initiator is fixed at 45°C to remain below the boiling point when operating at pressures as low as 150 hPa. These working points, however, cannot not be reached if the heatsink exceeds temperatures of 33°C. During measurement a heatwave occurred, and it became clear, that the thermoelectrical devices get to their limits. It was then

observed, that in case the temperatures of the conditioner and the moderator are about 3 K above their recommended
values, the counting efficiency decreases by about 20% from 100% to 80% overall counting efficiency at pressure levels 250
140 hPa and below. This limitation, however, is solvable by maintaining the ΔT between all temperature zones of the sections of
the growth tube equally.

Manufacturers settings were not optimised for operating pressure down to 200 hPa. For 250 hPa, we found, that the required
laser power was so high that the electronics were incapable of zeroing the baseline voltage. By adjusting the values for the
laser power, detector threshold and offset, we were able to expand the use of the MAGIC LP-210. Those values were then
145 satisfying for the complete pressure range without manually changing these parameters. Further explanation on this is given
in the SI.

To give an overview of the two particle types we used for the evaluation studies, the aerosol size distribution for the test
aerosol is shown in Figure 5.

150 **Figure 3. Particle size distributions were measured by Electrometer and sized by DMA for ammonium sulphate and fresh combustion
soot. For this work, the particle mobility sizes were measured to 138 nm, so the size resolution at lower sizes is suitable for the cut-off
characterisation. The full particle size distributions are available at (Weber et al., 2022).**

In order to achieve a high resolution for smaller particle sizes, we terminated at 138 nm mobility particle sizes, which
155 corresponded to 3300 V. This value was satisfying to picture the ammonium sulphate size distribution, but this size restriction
covered only parts of the fresh combustion soot size distribution.

The overall counting efficiency, the cut-off diameter and the linearity of the two condensation particle counters compared
to the electrometer used as a reference instrument at different pressure levels was essential to look at for the instrument
validation for IAGOS operation conditions. The measured particle concentrations were compared to the electrometer
160 concentrations corrected for multiple-charged particles s. First, we demonstrate the overall efficiency of the instrument by
using ammonium sulphate as a particle type. Ammonium sulphate is a common particulate matter compound in the
atmosphere. Fresh combustion soot as a second aerosol type is of interest, because it may serve as a proxy for anthropogenic
aerosol, and in particular, the MAGIC should be able to measure non-volatile particle matter emissions from aircraft engines
while operating on IAGOS. In Figure 6, the particle size-dependent counting efficiency of the G-CPC and the MAGIC 210-LP
165 with respect to the multiple-charge-corrected FCE reference measurements are shown. To show a clear picture of the cut-

off diameter, we do not show explicit data above 50 nm, since the instrument reaches a stable plateau of the counting efficiency. In Figure 7, the scatter plot demonstrates the overall linearity between the instruments.

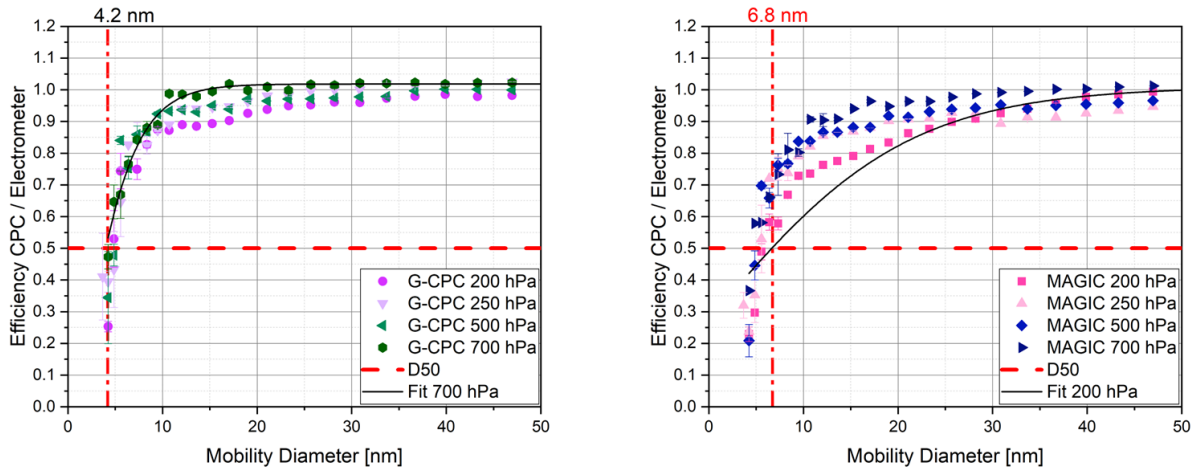



Figure 4. Compilation of the efficiency ratio curves of the Sky-CPC 5.411 (G-CPC) (left) and the MAGIC 210-LP CPC (right) to the FCE reference - at different operation pressures as a function of the particle size using ammonium sulphate particles. The variance of the measurement is indicated by vertical bars.

Using ammonium sulphate as a particle material, the instruments respond with an excellent agreement with the FCE reference instrument, with a slope of 1.0 ±0.05 regardless of the inline pressure. The MAGIC 210-LP and the Sky-CPC scatter around the 1:1 line, showing counting linearity for the full spectrum of particle concentrations.

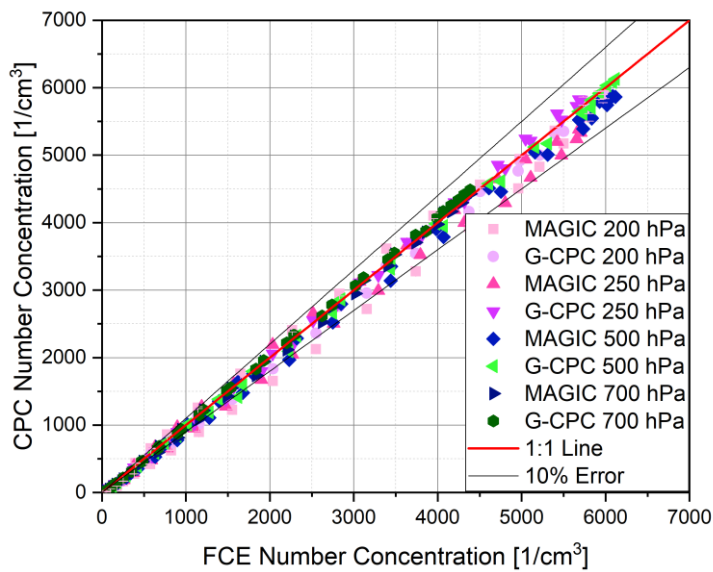



Figure 5. Comparison of the counting linearity between both CPC types and the Electrometer at different pressure levels for nebulized ammonium sulphate.

When looking deeper into the detail at small particle sizes, both CPCs show a D_{50} cut-off diameter of around 5 nm at all pressure levels (see Table 1). The reported D_{50} value is in accordance with previous measurements performed with the standard MAGIC instrument, using ammonium sulphate as aerosol material (Hering et al., 2005). The G-CPC shows no major change in counting efficiency behaviour when it is operated at reduced pressures. The MAGIC 210-LP counts at least 90% of

the particles when compared to the electrometer for pressure levels higher than 250 hPa and particle sizes larger than 30 nm. As the operation pressure reaches 200 hPa, the counting efficiency suffers from a small drop to about 80%, but only for particles smaller than 15 nm. The laser power and detector threshold parameters were chosen to cover all pressures down to 200 hPa.

As a second particle type, we used combustion soot produced utilizing the Miniature Inverted Flame Soot Generator (Bischof et al., 2019). We used the second type to show the behaviour of an aerosol, that does not dissolve in a liquid. The experimental set-up was therefore adjusted by replacing the nebulizer and its subsequent diffusion dryer with the inverted flame soot generator.

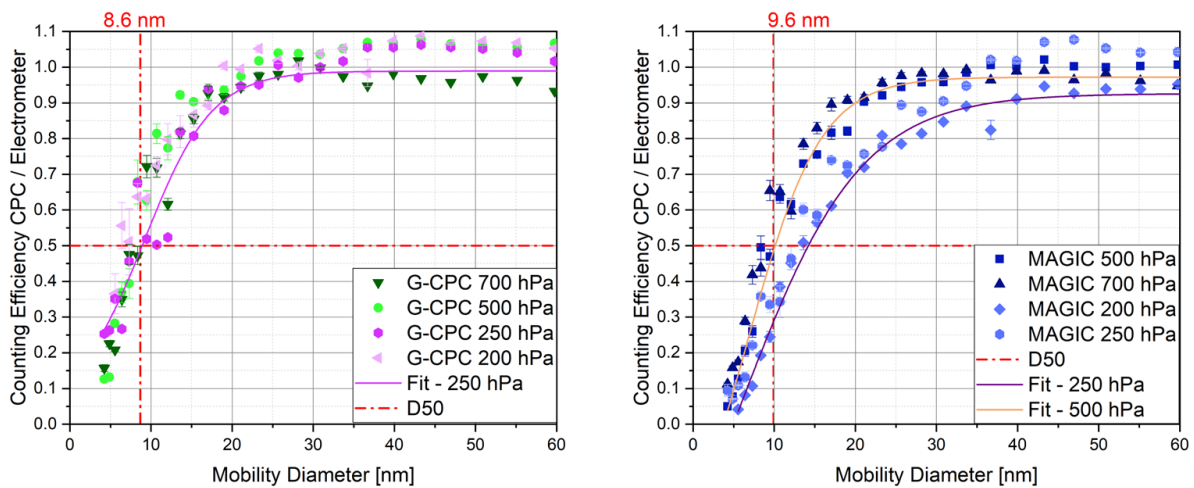



Figure 6. Comparison of the efficiency ratio curves of the Sky-CPC 5.411 (G-CPC) (left) and the MAGIC 210-LP CPC (right) to the electrometer reference at different operating pressures as a function of the particle size using fresh combustion soot. The variance of the measurement is indicated by vertical bars.

Figure 8 and Figure 9 show the comparison between the Grimm CPC, MAGIC 210-LP and Electrometer for the freshly generated combustion aerosol at different levels of operating pressure. The G-CPC and the MAGIC 210-LP show nearly identical behaviour for counting efficiencies at pressures higher than 250 hPa. For lower pressure, the G-CPC continues to measure with the same efficiency. As with a gradual shift with decreasing pressure to 200 hPa, the D_{50} cut-off of the MAGIC 210-LP increases to around 15 nm and its D_{90} to about 40 nm.

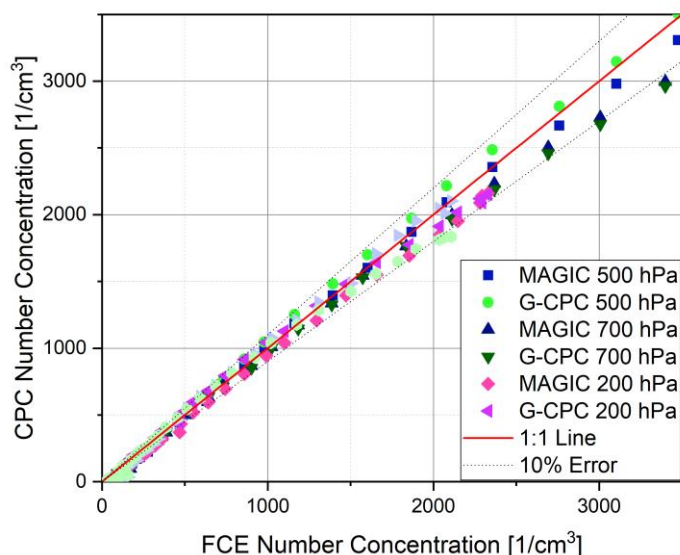



Figure 7. Comparison of the counting linearity between CPC and Electrometer at different pressure levels for fresh combustion soot.

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As an insoluble hydrophobic substance, fresh combustion soot is not activated for droplet formation inside a CPC as efficiently as hydrophilic substances (Petzold et al., 2005). Therefore, soot particles need to be larger in diameter for nucleus activation than hydrophilic particles, which explains the increase of the D_{50} compared to our ammonium sulphate experiments. For airborne measurements, it is unlikely to encounter fresh combustion soot, whereas measurement

210 campaigns and IAGOS flights targeting fresh combustion soot in common flight corridor routes. Furthermore, fresh combustion soot is a good proxy for non-hydrophilic substances.

Tables 1 and 2 give an overview of the counting linearity of the CPC type instruments with respect to the FCE reference instrument, for both aerosol types. The Pearson correlation coefficient r^2 never drops below 0.99 for each measurement. With respect to the instrument linearity for soot particles, the MAGIC 210-LP as well as the Sky-CPC underdetermine particle

215 number concentration by up to 15% compared to the FCE with increasing total number concentrations at 700 hPa. However, this effect was not observed for the other pressure ranges. The average counting efficiency for the 700 hPa trials is still within the overall uncertainty (10%) (Petzold et al., 2011) for all counting efficiency measurements; see parameter A in Table 1 and 2 for details.

Looking at the D_{50} value in Tables 1 and 2, both Instruments show a cut-off diameter close to 5 nm for ammonium sulphate.

220 This agrees with the reported detection limit for both instruments from the manufacturer and publications (Hering et al., 2014; Bischof, 2022).

When looking deeper into the cut-off efficiency measurements, the overall trend for the MAGIC 210-LP becomes obvious. With decreasing pressure, the difference between D_{50} and D_{90} is increasing, resulting in a less steep decrease in the counting efficiency towards smaller particle sizes. This feature then causes a higher uncertainty for measurements of the total number

225 concentration of an aerosol with a strong Aitken mode, particularly for low-pressure surroundings. Whereas the D_{50} value does not change significantly, the D_{90} increases significantly. The overall large difference between D_{50} and D_{90} indicates a shallow decrease in counting efficiency over a wide particle size range. Switching the particle type to soot, the lower size detection limits increase, because of its less efficient activation.

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Table 1. Coefficients of the Exponential Fit of the Counting Efficiency Curves for the Sky-CPC 5.411 (G-CPC) and the MAGIC 210-LP CPC and for different line pressure values and ammonium sulphate.

Instrument	Line Pressure	A	B	D_1 [nm]	D_2 [nm]	Equation calculated D_{50} [nm]	Exp. D_{50} [nm]	Equation calculated D_{90} [nm]
G-CPC	200	0.96	2	2.8	1.8	4.9	4.8±0.7	9.1
MAGIC 210-LP	200	1.03	1.7	0.1	8.1	6.8	5.5±0.8	20.9
G-CPC	250	1.0	2	1.7	2.6	4.6	5.5±0.8	9.4
MAGIC 210-LP	250	0.97	2	1.6	3.4	5.5	5.5±0.8	12.9
G-CPC	500	0.98	2	3.0	1.4	4.6	5.5±0.8	7.5
MAGIC 210-LP	500	0.95	2	2.5	2.2	5.2	5.5±0.8	10.6
G-CPC	700	1.0	2	1.5	2.5	4.2	4.3±0.7	8.9
MAGIC 210-LP	700	1.0	2	0.1	4.1	4.6	4.3±0.7	12.3

Table 2. Coefficients of the Exponential Fit of the Counting Efficiency Curves for the Sky-CPC 5.411 (G-CPC) and the MAGIC 210-LP CPC for different line pressure values and fresh combustion soot.

Instrument	Line Pressure	A	B	D_1 [nm]	D_2 [nm]	Equation calculated D_{50} [nm]	Exp. D_{50} [nm]	Equation calculated D_{90} [nm]
G-CPC	700	0.92	1.2	5.9	3.2	8.0	7±1.0	19.0
MAGIC 210-LP	700	0.93	1.4	5.9	3.6	8.7	9±1.3	19.7
G-CPC	500	1.02	2	3.6	3.8	7.6	8±1.0	14.2
MAGIC 210-LP	500	0.97	2	3.6	5.2	9.6	9±1.3	21.0
G-CPC	250	0.99	0.94	9.2	4.2	8.6	7±1.0	19.1
MAGIC 210-LP	250	1.03	2	3.3	8.9	11.9	11±1.4	27.6
G-CPC	200	1.01	1.03	6.6	4.2	6.7	5.5±0.8	15.9
MAGIC 210-LP	200	0.93	2	3.8	7.6	13.4	13±1.5	35.7

Analysing the behaviour of the fitting parameter A, which represents the plateau of the fit function and can, and the derived parameter D_{50} of the fitting function in Tables 1 and 2, no clear trend is visible for the two aerosol types and instruments. The values of D_{50}, deduced from the fitting curves are close to 5 nm for both condensation particle counters and all pressure levels in case of ammonium sulphate (Table 1) and fit to the experimental data. For fresh combustion soot

(Table 2), D_{50} values for the G-CPC instrument are slightly larger at a value of 8 nm, while for the MAGIC 210-LP the increase in D_{50} compared to ammonium sulphate is more pronounced. Overall, the agreement between values derived directly from the experiment and values deduced from the fitting procedure is within the error margin of the individual

245 mobility size.

At lower pressures, the particle counting efficiency drops for small particle sizes in the Aitken mode range and below. Because of particle line losses during sampling, this performance, however, does not impact the quality of the measurements when using a sampling line of more than 1 meter length, as will be the case in applications aboard passenger aircraft equipped with IAGOS instruments. Here 50% (85%) of 5 nm (13 nm) particles will penetrate to the

250 instrument (at 150 hPa, and 2.4 L/min total flow) (Bundke et al., 2015). In such a set-up, particles smaller than 13 nm in diameter will be removed by diffusion during the sampling process. Yet, the overall uncertainties must be determined by modelling the instrument responses of MAGIC 210-LP and G-CPC for different aerosol size distributions, mainly with and without a nucleation mode, for IAGOS – characteristic sample line lengths.

4. Conclusions and recommendations

255 The MAGIC CPC was recently introduced as a new water-based CPC with excellent overall performance compared to a standard Butanol CPC (Hering et al., 2014; Hering et al., 2019). In this work, we characterised a modified "LP" (Low Pressure; Version: MAGIC- LP 210) model of that water-based CPC design for flight altitude pressure levels as low as 200 hPa. We recommend testing each unit for low-pressure applications and adjusting the manufacturer settings when operating at pressures lower than 500 hPa if necessary. When operating above this pressure level, the factory settings were satisfactory.

260 We were able to have a look at 5 units to verify this was not an artefact of a single unit. Critical for a high counting efficiency are the laser power, detector offset and detector threshold. It is noted that since this study, the manufacturer has acted on the insights from this work and modified the firmware and design of the MAGIC 210-LP we tested to improve the performance at high altitudes. Automatic adjustments in the laser and detector settings with operating pressure were incorporated in the newest model MAGIC 250-LP.

265 The MAGIC 210-LP operates at all pressure levels tested and reports reliable particle concentrations with overall detection efficiencies close to 100% for particles larger 40 nm. For the continuous operation on IAGOS aircraft packages, its water recycling mechanism makes the instrument attractive as well for long-term operation in harsh conditions with no or only very limited opportunities for instrument access and maintenance. To evaluate the instrument performance, and in particular, the counting efficiency, as a function of the aerosol type and pressure, an aerosol electrometer and a butanol

270 condensation particle counter were used as established reference instruments. For ammonium sulphate particles, the MAGIC 210-LP CPC shows excellent stability of the D_{50} cut-off diameter and overall linearity with an r^2 of 0.99. Verified by experimental data and an exponential fitting function, the overall counting efficiency reaches 100% for pressure levels higher than 200 hPa and particles larger than 30 nm, regardless of the particle type. However, at 200 hPa the counting efficiency for particles smaller than 30 nm drops notably to 90% compared to the electrometer or the butanol CPC. When the MAGIC

275 210-LP is exposed to a hydrophobic and insoluble particle type like fresh combustion soot, the water condensation particle counter shows similar behaviour for almost all particle sizes down to 30 nm for ambient pressure levels down to 250 hPa the linearity is within 95%. This pressure range covers the operational conditions present during IAGOS aircraft flights. For pressures down to 200 hPa, the efficiency of the MAGIC 210-LP reaches 100% linearity towards the reference instrument for a large particle range. For particles smaller than 30 nm the counting efficiency is lower than 90 %, decreasing to 70% (60%)

280 for 20 nm (15nm) particles. Because of the reduction of the counting efficiency for particles smaller than 30 nm for

operational pressure levels below 250 hPa, the uncertainty of the reported number concentration is enhanced, particularly when sampling an aerosol with a strong nucleation mode, and the lower counting efficiency of the MAGIC 210-LP for smaller particle sizes results in a higher uncertainty of the total particle count.

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Contributions of co-authors. PW performed all instrument calibrations, the instrumental set-up, and the data analysis. UB
290 and BF designed the LabVIEW environment of the experimental set-up. MB helped during instrument preparations. SS, GL, and SH provided technical details of the instrumentation. PW, OB, UB and AP contributed to the manuscript and the interpretation of the results.

Conflict of interest. GL and SH are owners of, and SS is an employee of Aerosol Dynamics Inc, which developed and sell the
295 MAGIC 210-LP. The other authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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