# Sea Spray Aerosol Production Controlled by Wind and Sea Surface Temperature Cheng-Cheng Liu<sup>1</sup>, Shang Liu<sup>1</sup>, Karl D. Froyd<sup>2,3</sup>, Daniel M. Murphy<sup>2</sup>, T. Paul Bui<sup>4</sup>, Troy Thornberry<sup>2,3</sup>, Ru-Shan Gao<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Earth and Space Sciences, University of Science and Technology of China; <sup>2</sup>Chemical Sciences Division, NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory, Boulder, CO 80305, USA <sup>3</sup>Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, USA; <sup>4</sup>Atmospheric Science Branch, NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA 94035, USA

- climate.
- (SST), in SSA production remains controversial<sup>2</sup>.





size range accounts for a small fraction of aerosol number but 84% of aerosol volume.



speed is cut to >2m/s in (a). A 3<sup>rd</sup> order polynomial function was used for fitting<sup>5</sup>.

## 2019 AGU poster number : A11R-2877