

Soot particle Ice Nucleation Ability: Dependence on the Volatile Content

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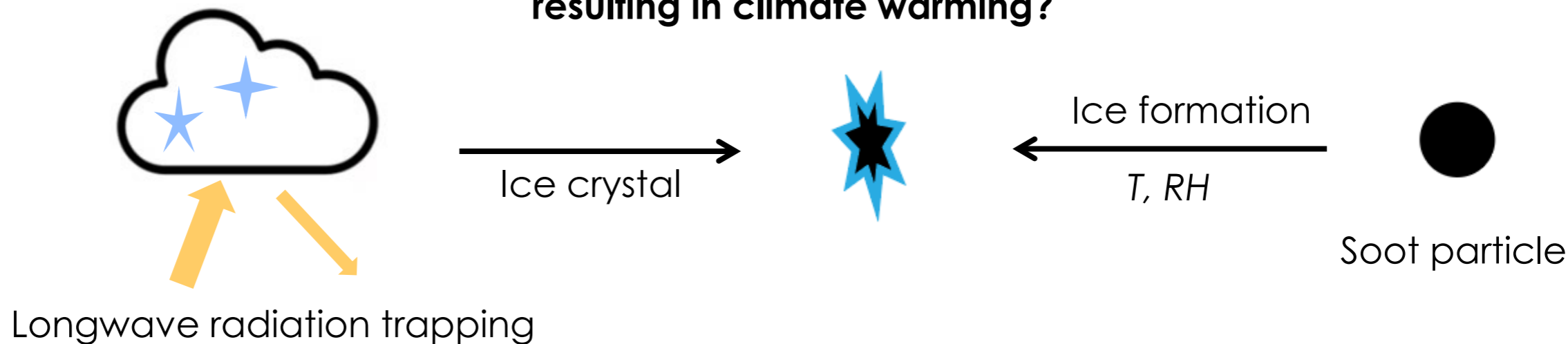
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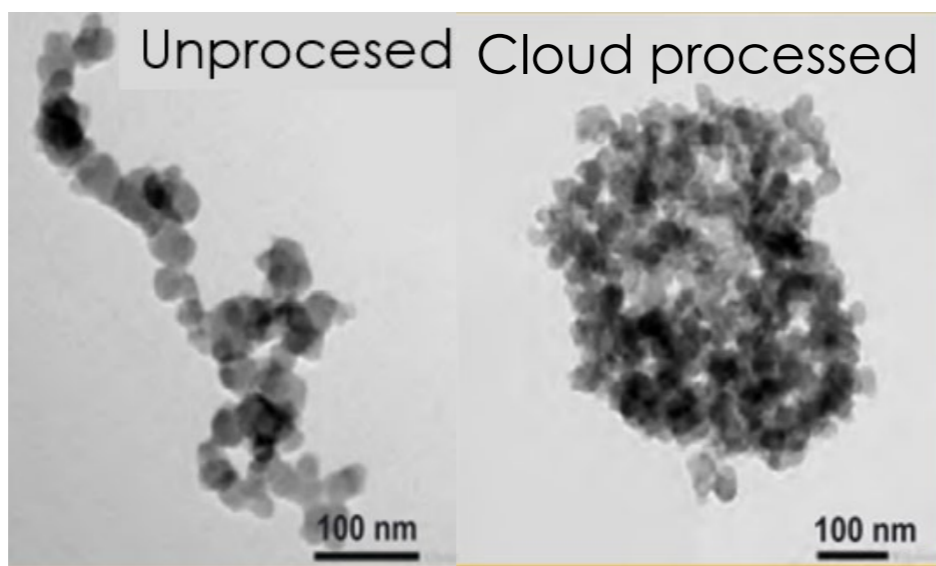
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Soot Particles Exert Radiative Effects via Cloud Interactions

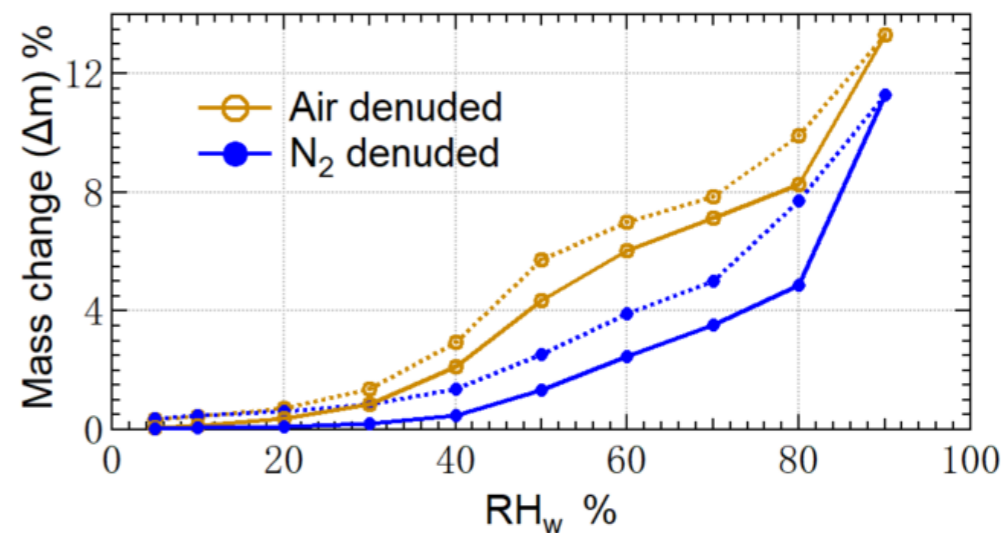
Do soot particles forming ice crystals contribute to cirrus cloud formation ? ($T < -38\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) resulting in climate warming?



The ice nucleation ability of soot particles depends on their **morphology** and **surface properties**

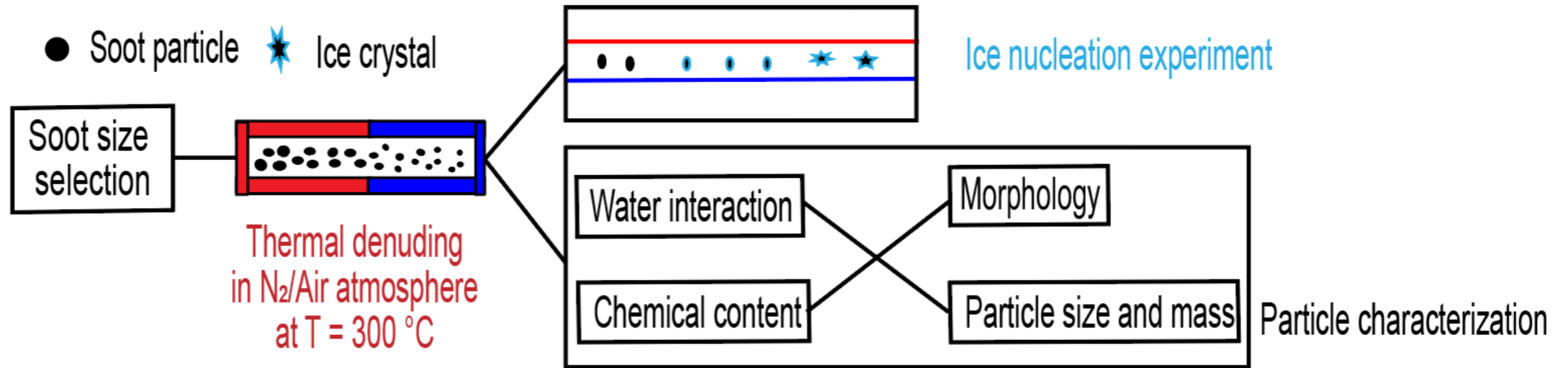


Soot aggregates Transmission Electron Microscopy images

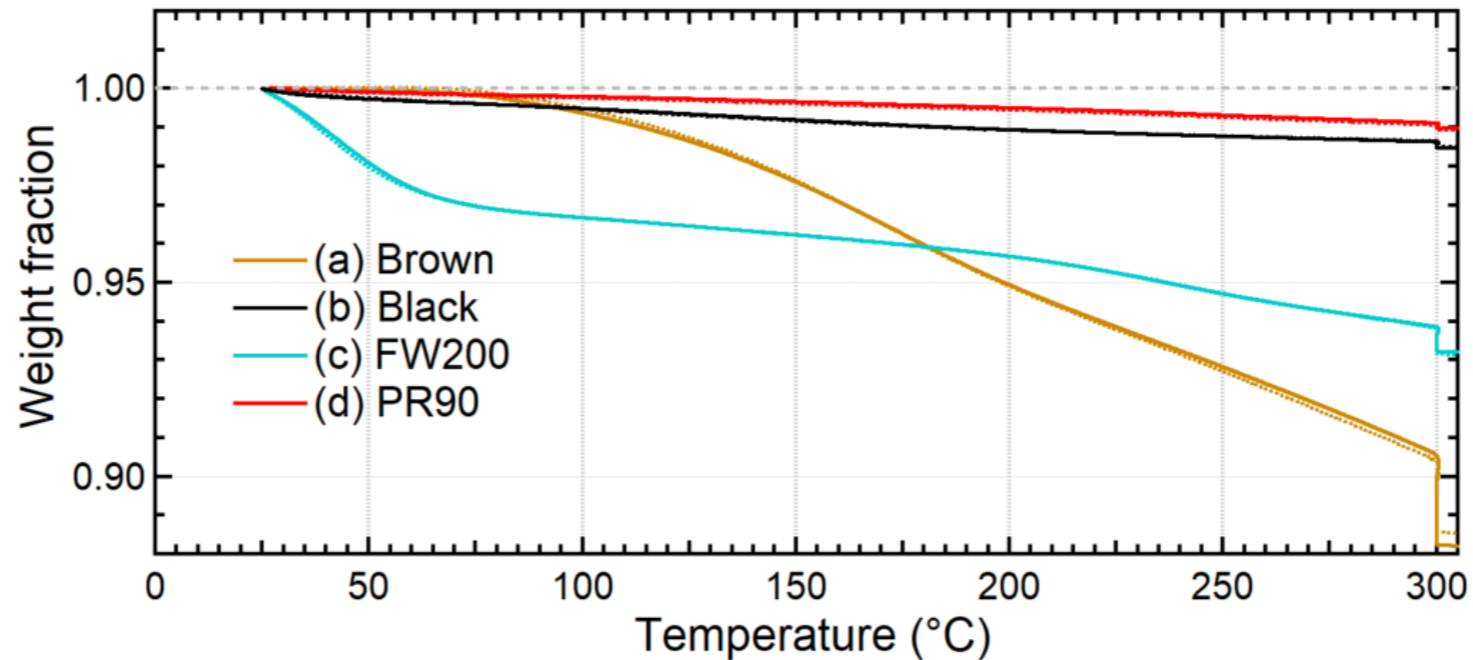


Propane flame soot (miniCAST Black) water interaction activities at $T = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

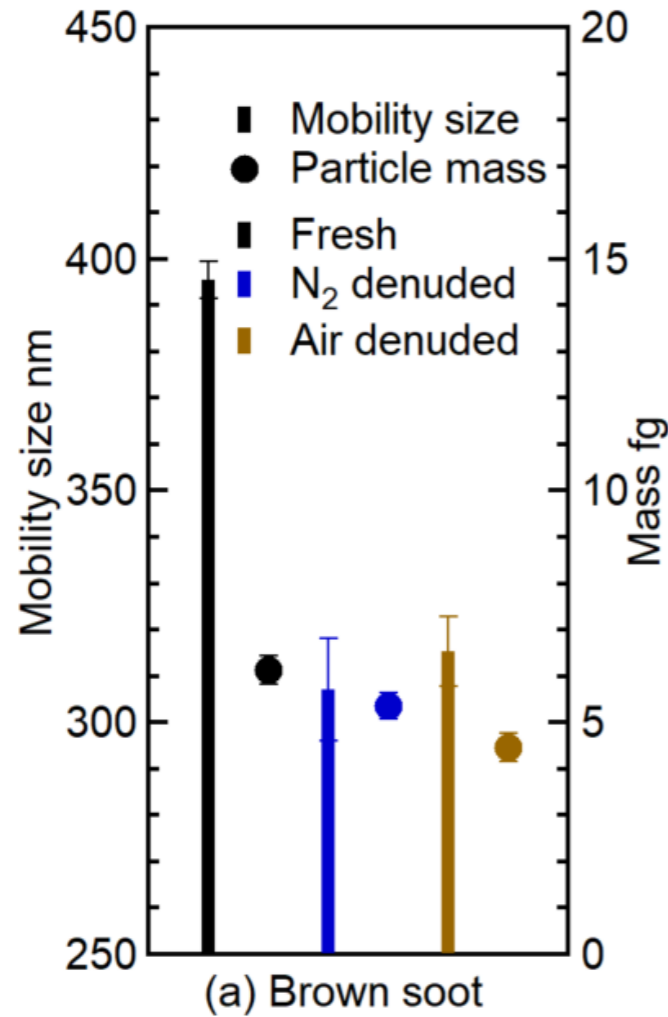
Experimental Design and Soot Samples Investigated



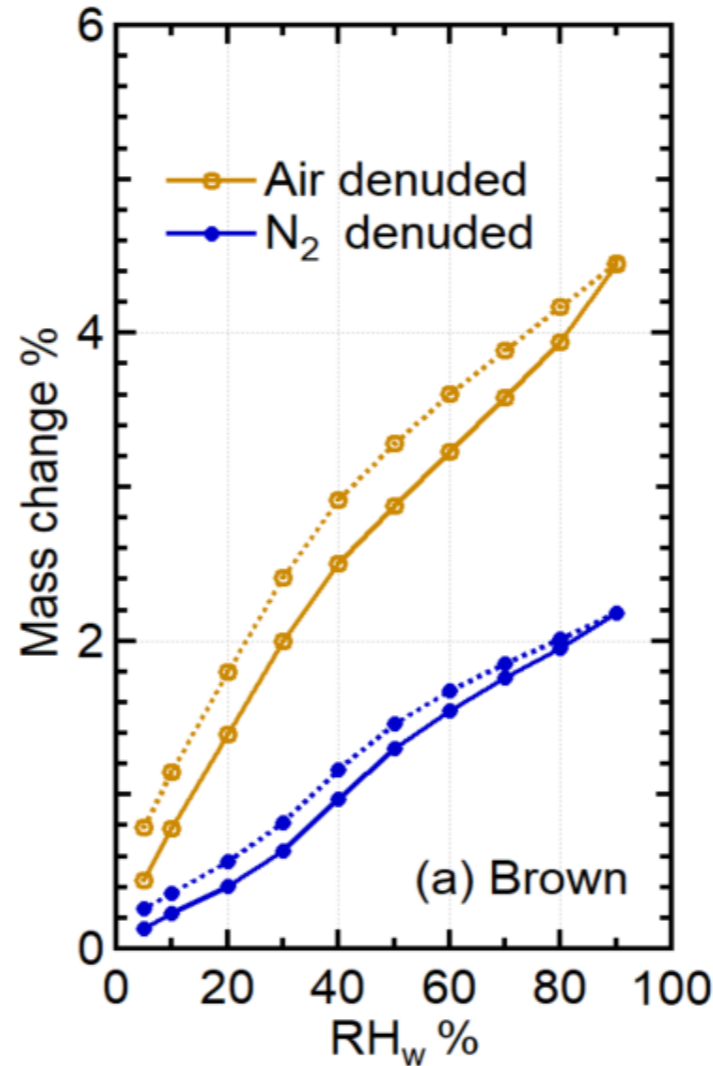
Volatile mass in soot samples as a function of T °C (Under N₂ atmosphere)



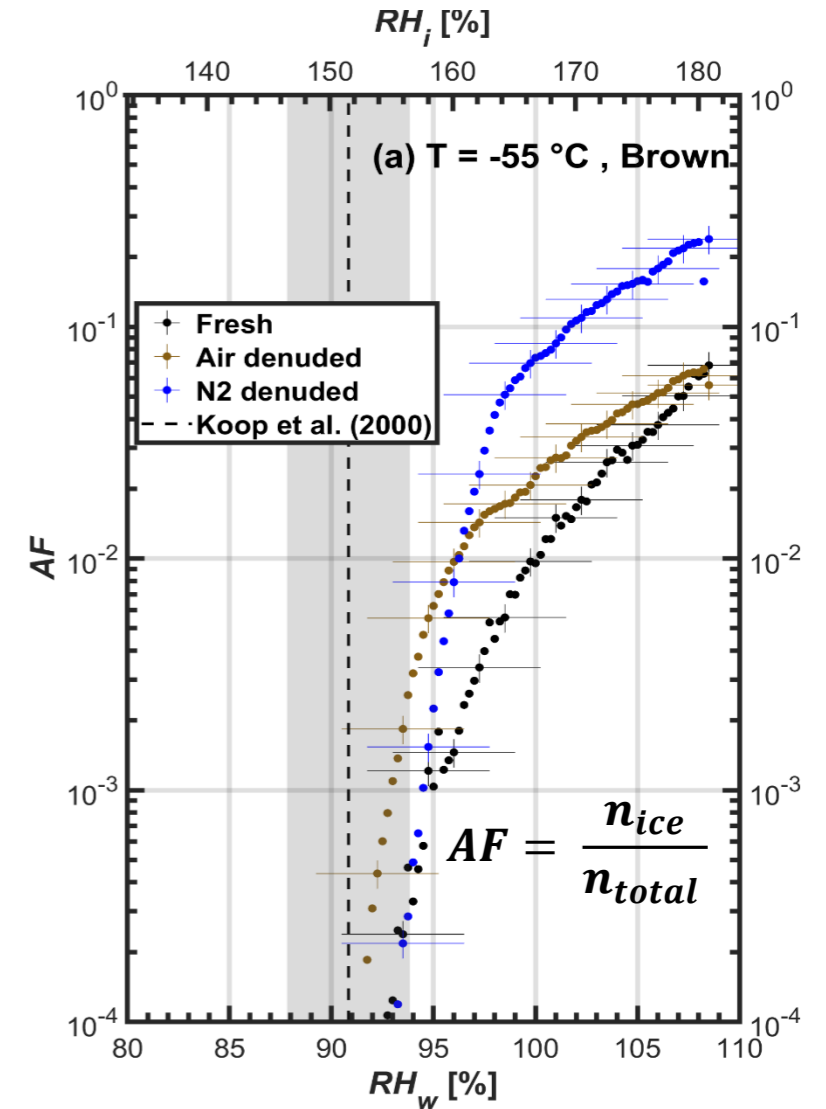
Brown soot (propane fuel-rich) Particles: Property Characterization and Ice Nucleation Abilities



The size and mass of soot particles



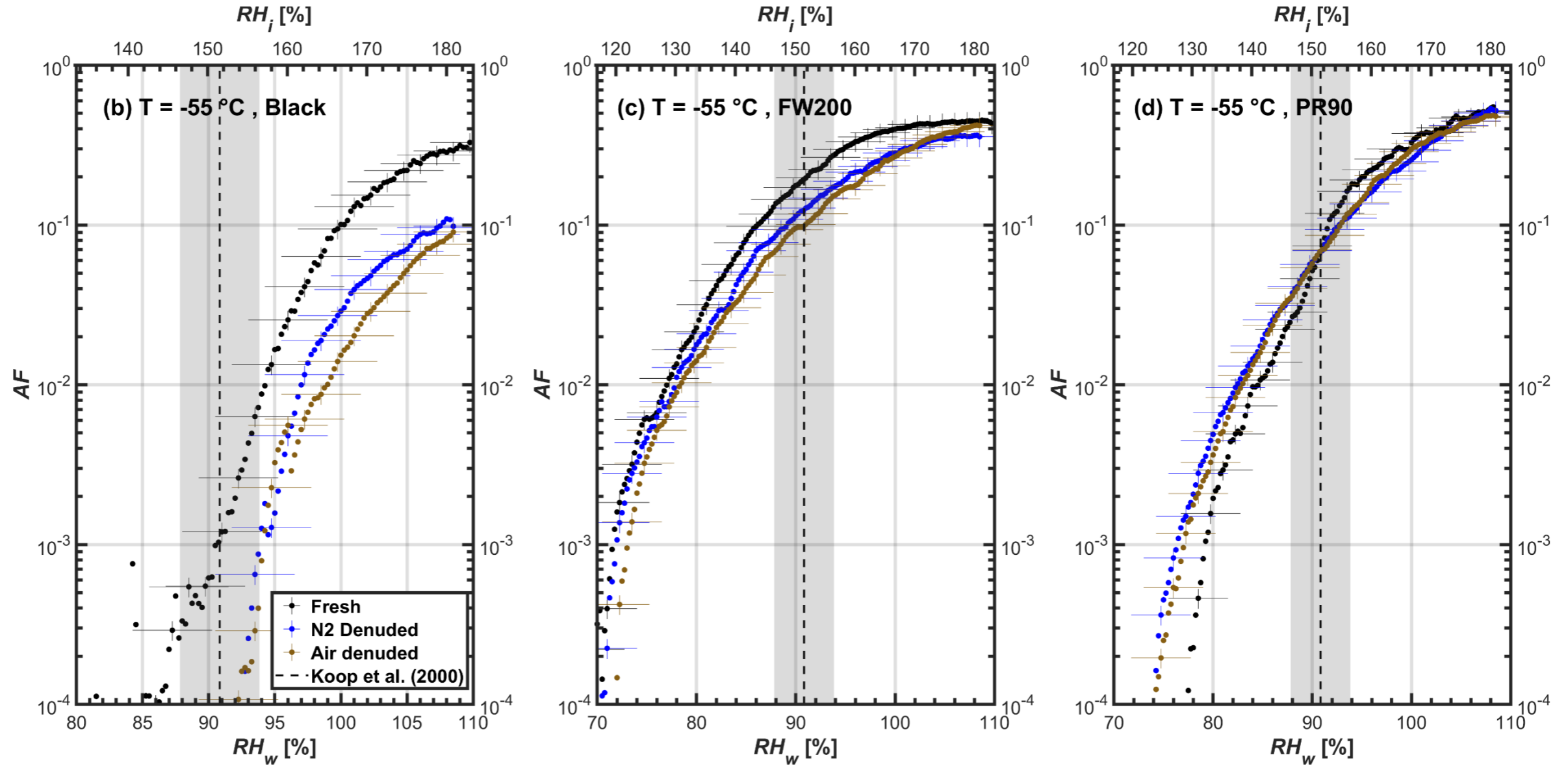
Soot-water interaction abilities at T = 25 °C



Soot particle activated fraction (AF) as a function of relative humidity (RH)

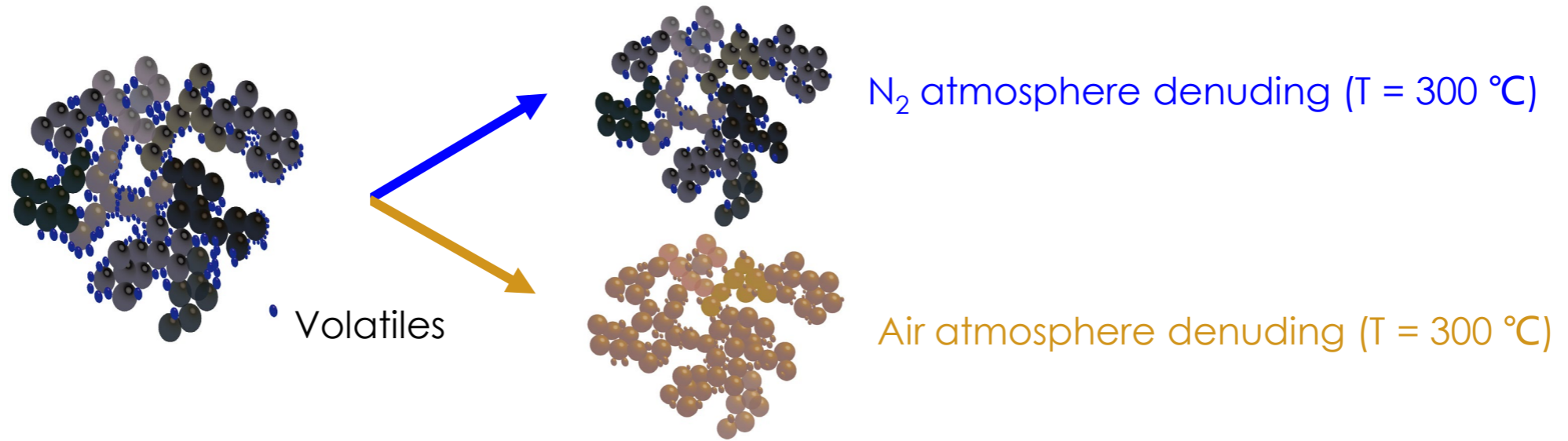
- Thermal denuding induced aggregate compaction and wettability enhancement promotes Brown soot (organic rich) homogeneous freezing more easily

Black Soot (propane fuel lean) and Black Carbon Particles: Ice Nucleation Abilities



- Thermal denuding depresses Black soot (organic lean) homogeneous freezing
- Thermal denuding slightly regulates black carbon soot ice nucleation activities

Conclusions



- Thermal denuding modifies soot particle surface wettability
- Results in soot aggregate morphology change
- Impacting soot particles ice nucleation activity