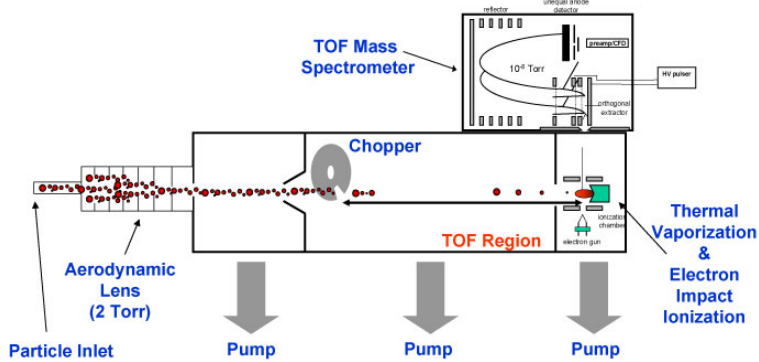
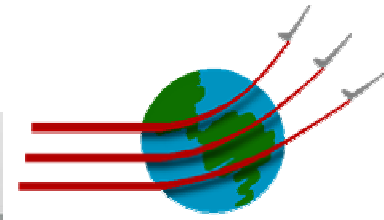




Instrument Development



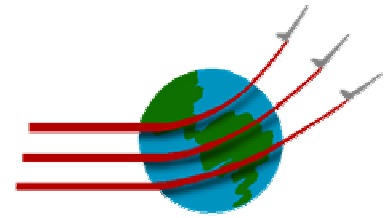
Laboratory Experiments

Field Studies





POSTERS

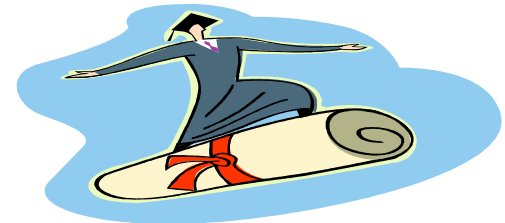


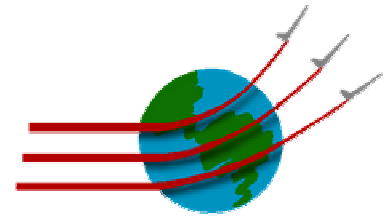
Aerosol Particle Density Determination Using Light Scattering in Conjunction with Mass Spectrometry

E. Cross et al.

Carbonaceous Aerosol Processing in the Mexico City Metropolitan Area

J. Slowik et al.





Factors Affecting CCN Activity of Soot Aerosols

E. S. Cross¹, E. F. Gagne¹, J. G. Slowik¹, P. Davidovits¹, T. B. Onasch²,
J. T. Jayne², D. R. Worsnop².

¹Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02467

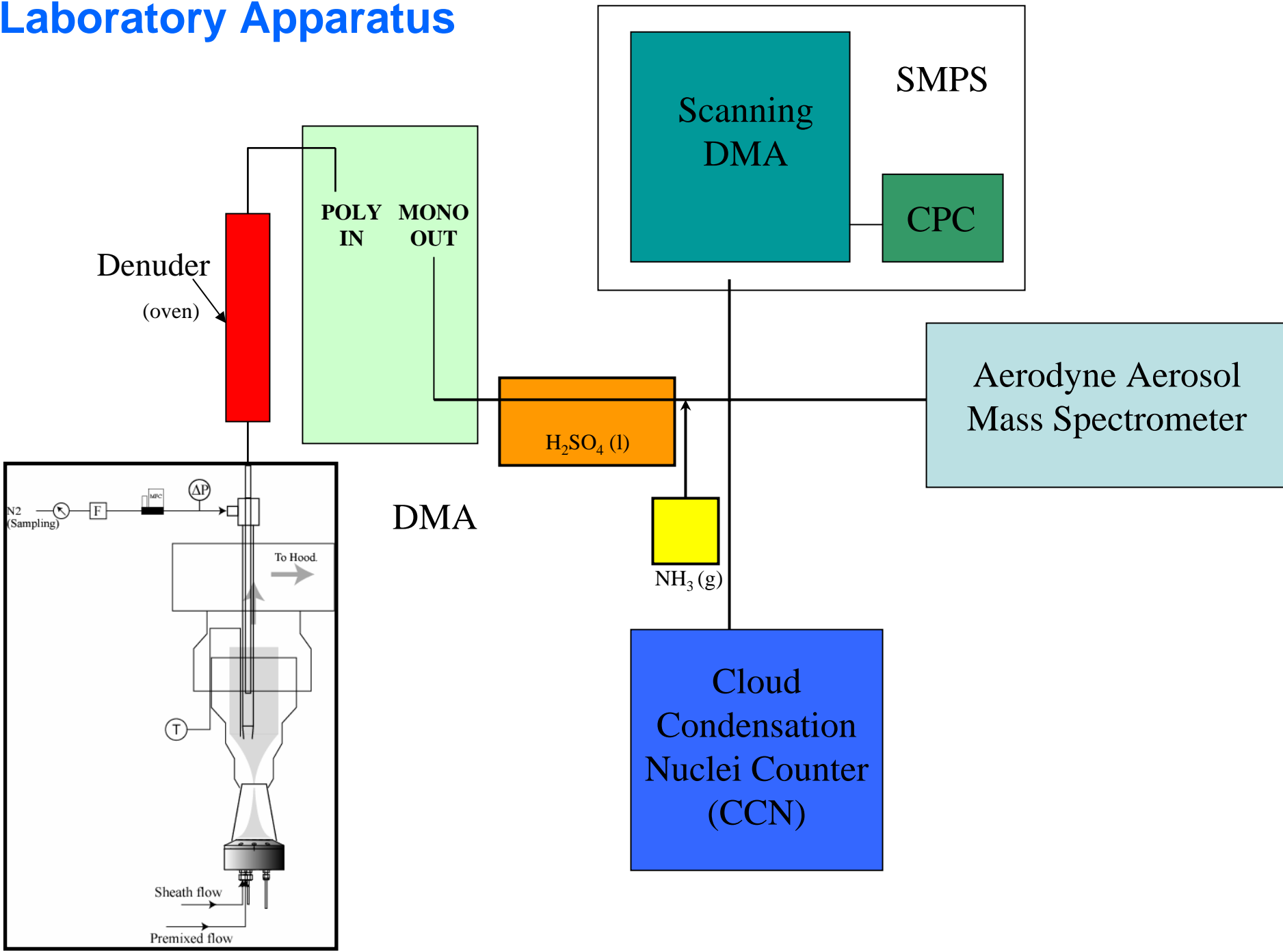
²Aerodyne Research Inc. Billerica, MA 01810

DOE ASP Meeting

Boulder, CO

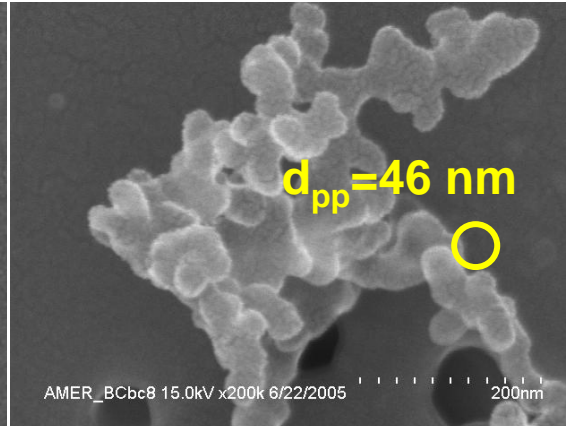
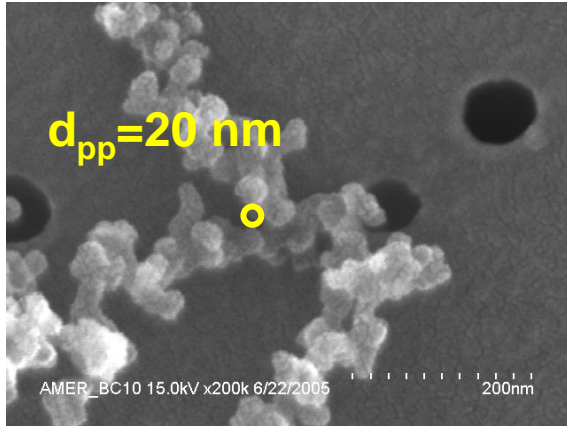
October 25 – 27, 2006

Laboratory Apparatus



AMS-Based Characterization of Soot Particles

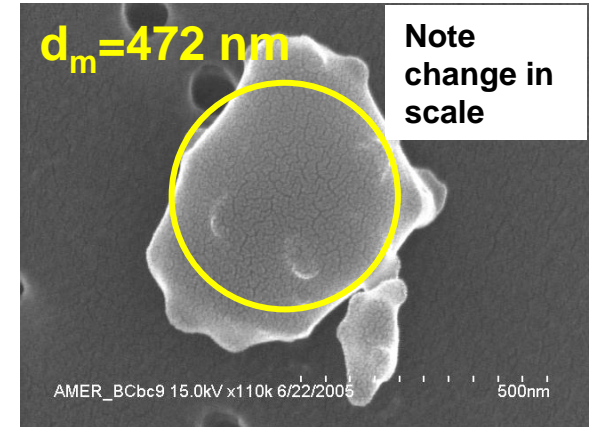
Soot composed of aggregated BC spherules



$\phi = 2.3$ (fractal)
AMS $d_{pp} = 20$ nm

$\phi = 3.5$ (fractal)
AMS $d_{pp} = 46$ nm

Soot composed of BC spherules coated by PAHs



$\phi = 5.0$, d_{pp} not predicted

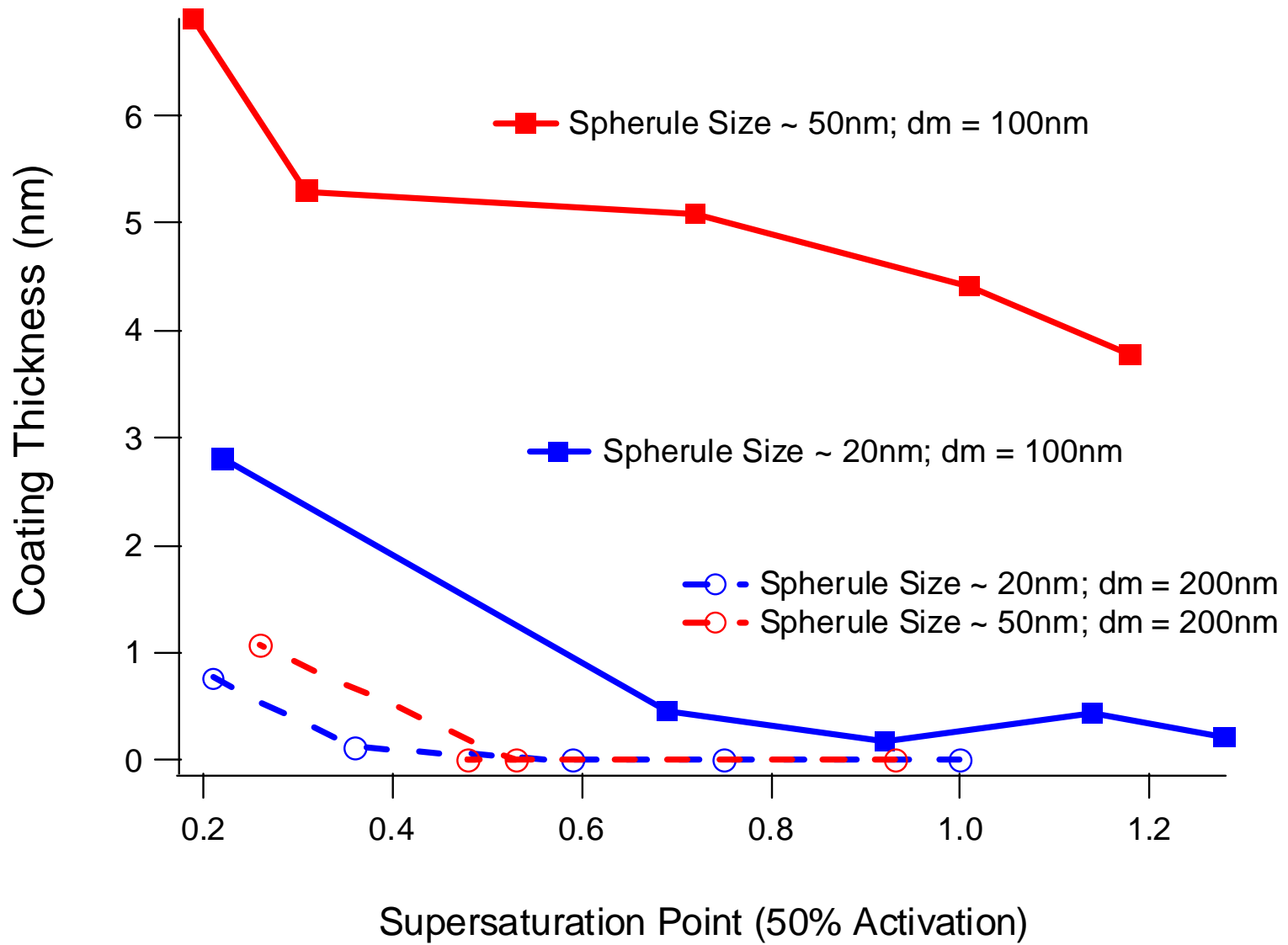
Fractal Agglomerate

Near-Spherical Soot



$$\phi = \frac{\text{Actual Fuel/O}_2}{\text{Fuel/O}_2 \text{ for Complete Combustion}}$$

- **Effect on Soot CCN Activity of:**
- Thickness of salt coating e.g. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$
- Thickness of organic coating of varying hydrophilic properties e.g. glutaric acid
- Effect of soot morphology; mobility diameter (major axis) , spherule size.
- **Current results:**
- CCN activity increases with mobility diameter (**expected**)
- CCN activity decreases with increasing spherule diameter (**unexpected**)
- **Future Work:**
- **Deactivation of Sulfate Cores with Hydrophobic Organic Coating.**
- **CCN Activity of Inorganic-organic Internally Mixed Aerosols**



Current results:

- CCN activity increases with mobility diameter
- CCN activity decreases with increasing spherule diameter

