



Carbonaceous mixed phase aerosols: the coating of soot with Levoglucosan

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Combustion of biomass generates carbonaceous aerosols which contain black carbon and organic components. Levoglucosan has been detected in such aerosols and is utilized as a tracer for biomass burning. Levoglucosan is a glucose derivative, thus contributes to the water soluble mass of biomass burning aerosols. We investigated the coating of soot by levoglucosan and its impact on size, shape and hygroscopic properties of the particles at LACIS during the LExNO (2005) campaign. Soot particles were generated by a sparc generator, size selected by a DMA, and coated with levoglucosan vapor. The amount of condensed levoglucosan, thus the water soluble mass was monitored using aerosol mass spectrometry (MS-mode of Aerodyne Research AMS). In some cases the soot was compacted before the coating process by pretreating with propanol. The vacuum aerodynamic diameter d_{vae} for the compacted soot increased with increasing levoglucosan mass, whereas d_{vae} in the case of non-compacted soot remained approximately constant, independent of the condensed amount of Levoglucosan. This effect of compaction and coating on the aerodynamic diameter of soot was confirmed by two independent measurements of d_{vae} by a Low Pressure Impactor and the particle ToF-mode of the AMS. Obviously, Levoglucosan fills mainly the voids of the non-compacted soot. In both cases the growth factors and critical supersaturations (inversely) of the particles scale with the amount Levoglucosan.