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Volatile particles formation during PartEmis: a modelling study

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Abstract. A modelling study of the formation of volatile particles in a combustor exhaust has been carried out in the frame of the PartEmis European project. A kinetic model has been used in order to investigate nucleation efficiency of the H₂O-H₂SO₄ binary mixture in the sampling system. A value for the fraction ε of the fuel sulphur S(IV) converted into S (VI) has been indirectly deduced from comparisons between model results and measurements. In the present study, *E* ranges between roughly 2.5% and 6%, depending on the combustor settings and on the value assumed for the parameter describing sulphuric acid wall losses. Soot particles hygroscopicity has also been investigated as their activation is a key parameter for contrail formation. Growth factors of monodisperse particles exposed to high relative humidity (95%) have been calculated and compared with experimental results. The modelling study confirms that the growth factor increases as the soot particle size decreases.

■ Final Revised Paper (PDF, 217 KB)
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