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Dynamic chemical evolution of incipient soot: An FT-ICR MS-based investigation

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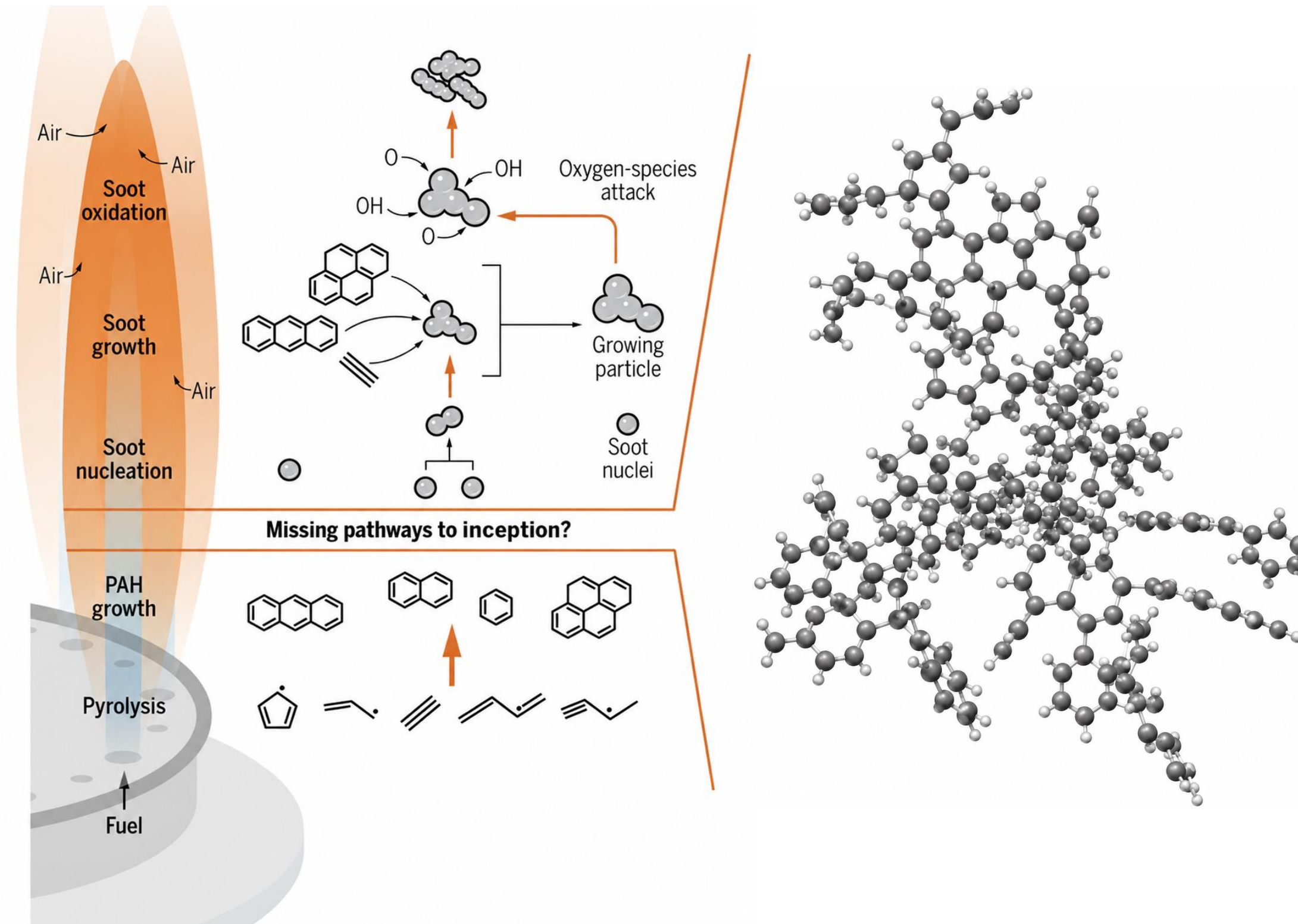
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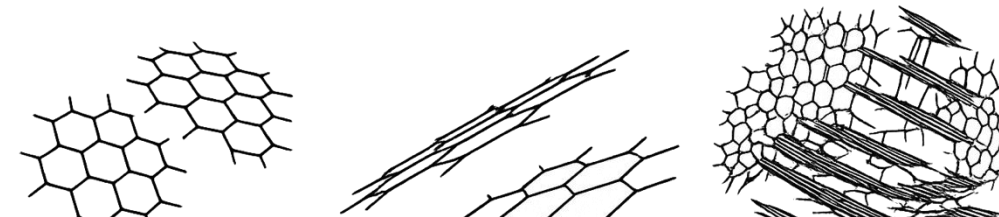
Inception: the key missing puzzle in flame chemistry





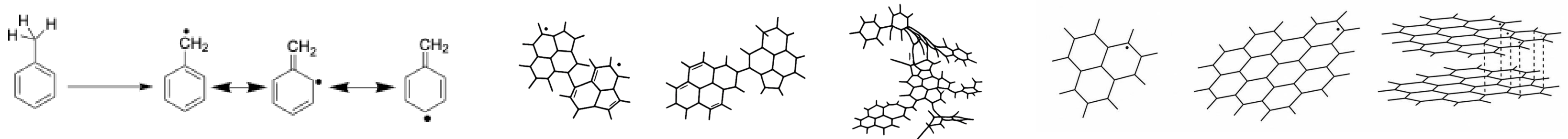
Multiple pathways have been proposed, but each has its own limitations

- Clustering by dispersion interactions



Analyze the chemical composition of early formed soot particles in ethylene/oxygen premixed flame by accurately tracking different types of species to get deeper insights into the underlying clustering mechanism

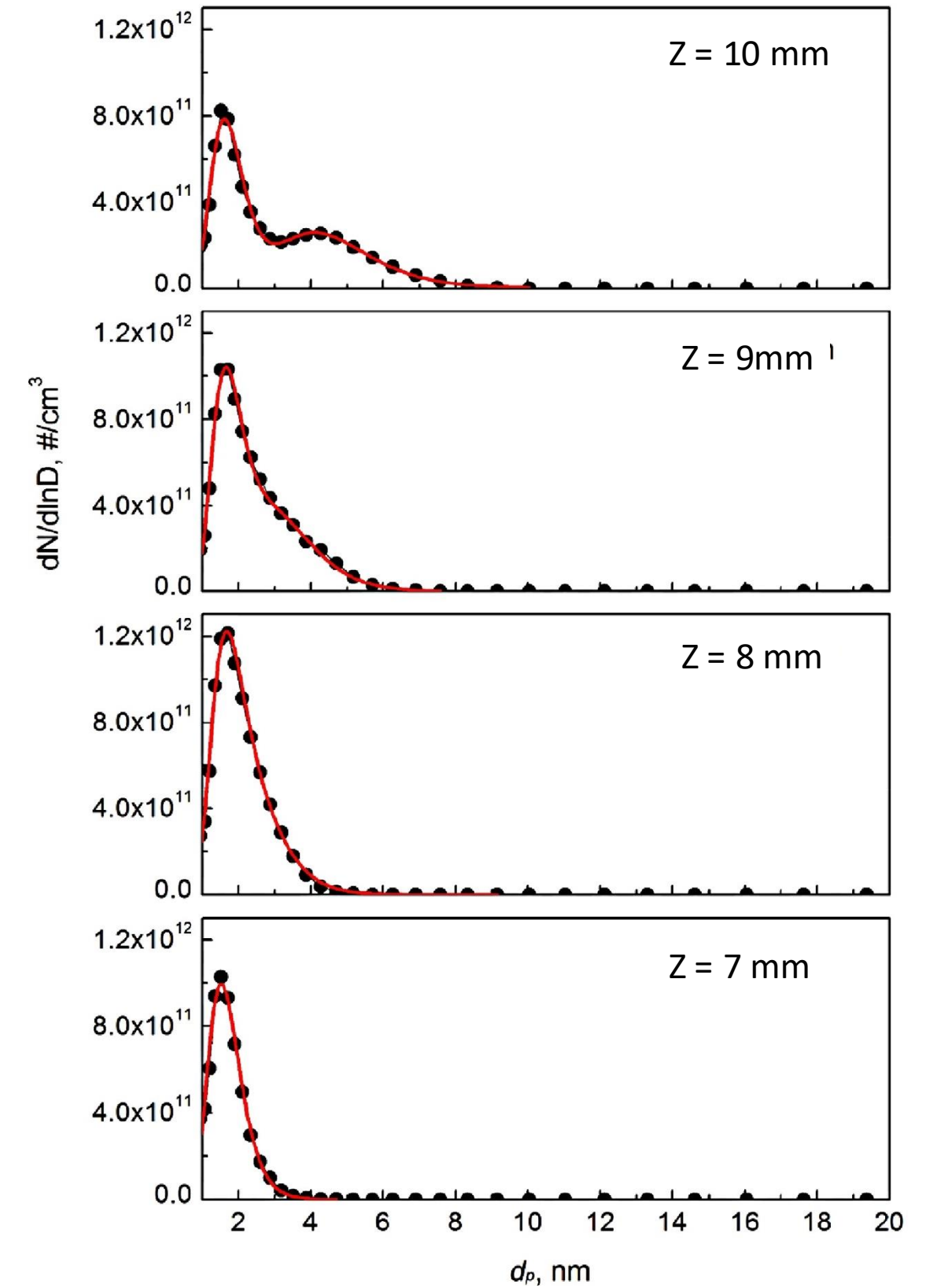
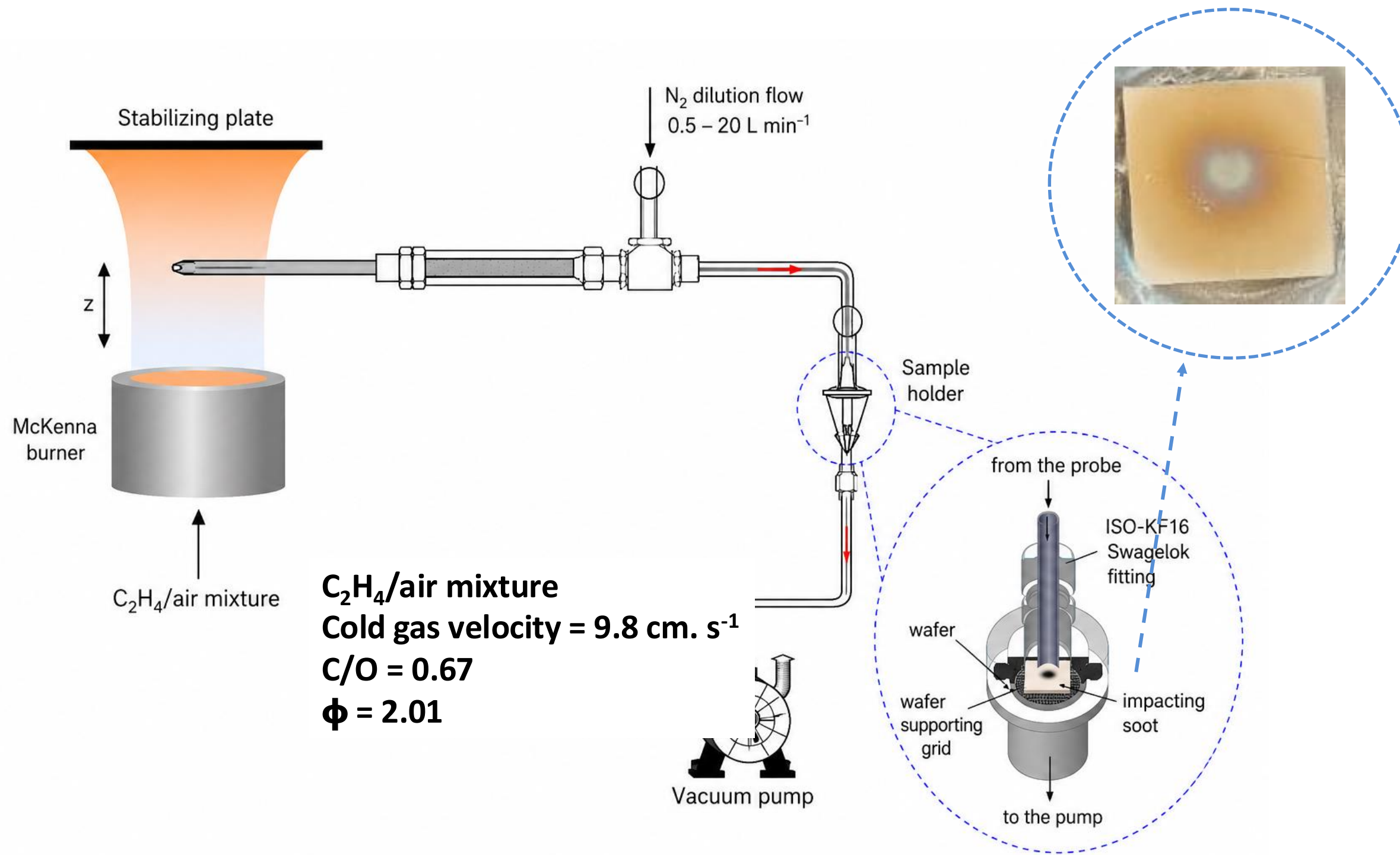
- Clustering by reaction with π radicals (RSRs)



- Tracking π radicals remains challenging; empirically odd mass peaks have been considered as π radicals, but this may not be true
 - Example $C_{26}H_{15}$, $^{13}C_{25}H_{14}$, and $C_{25}H_{11}O$ all have same nominal mass = 327 u

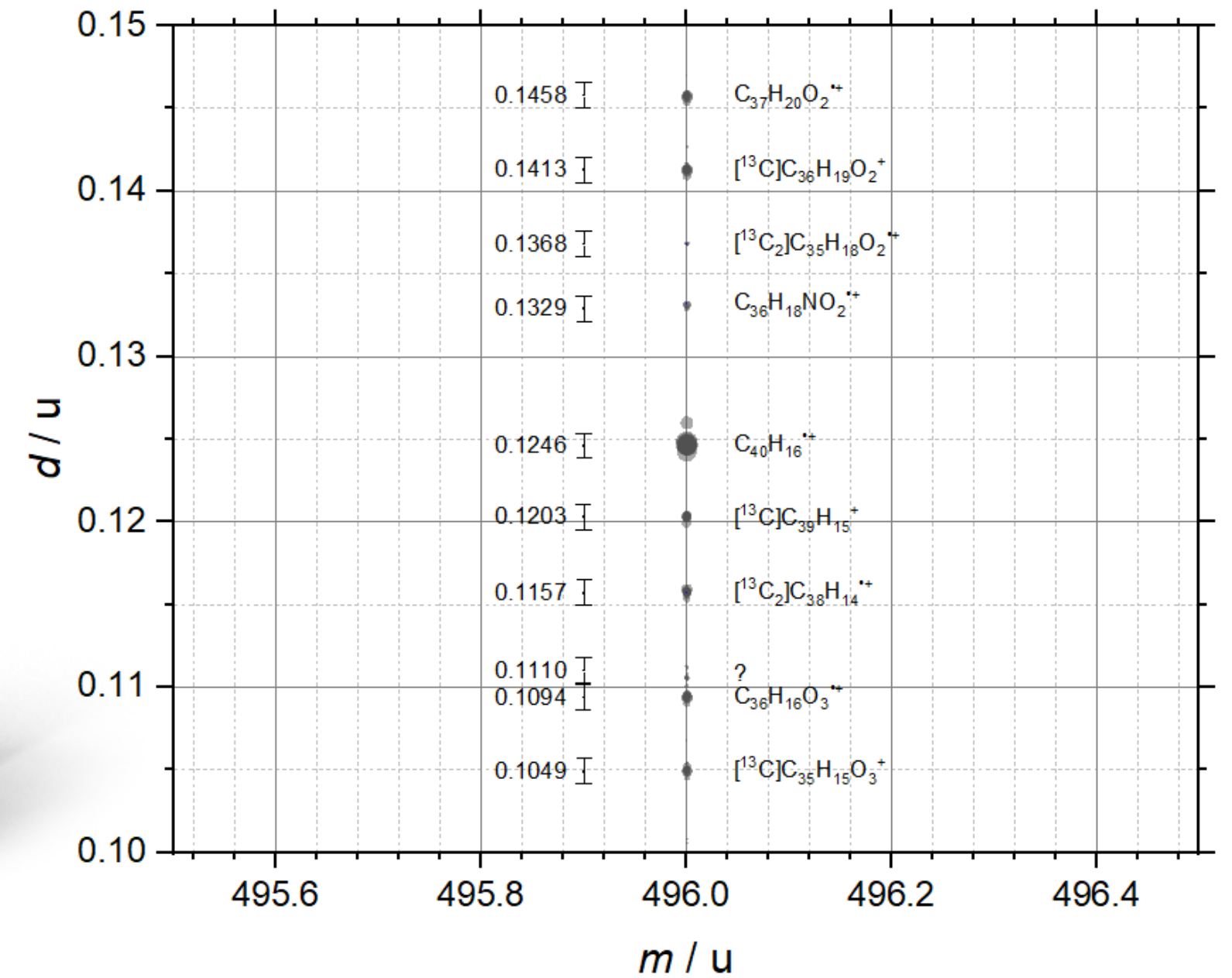
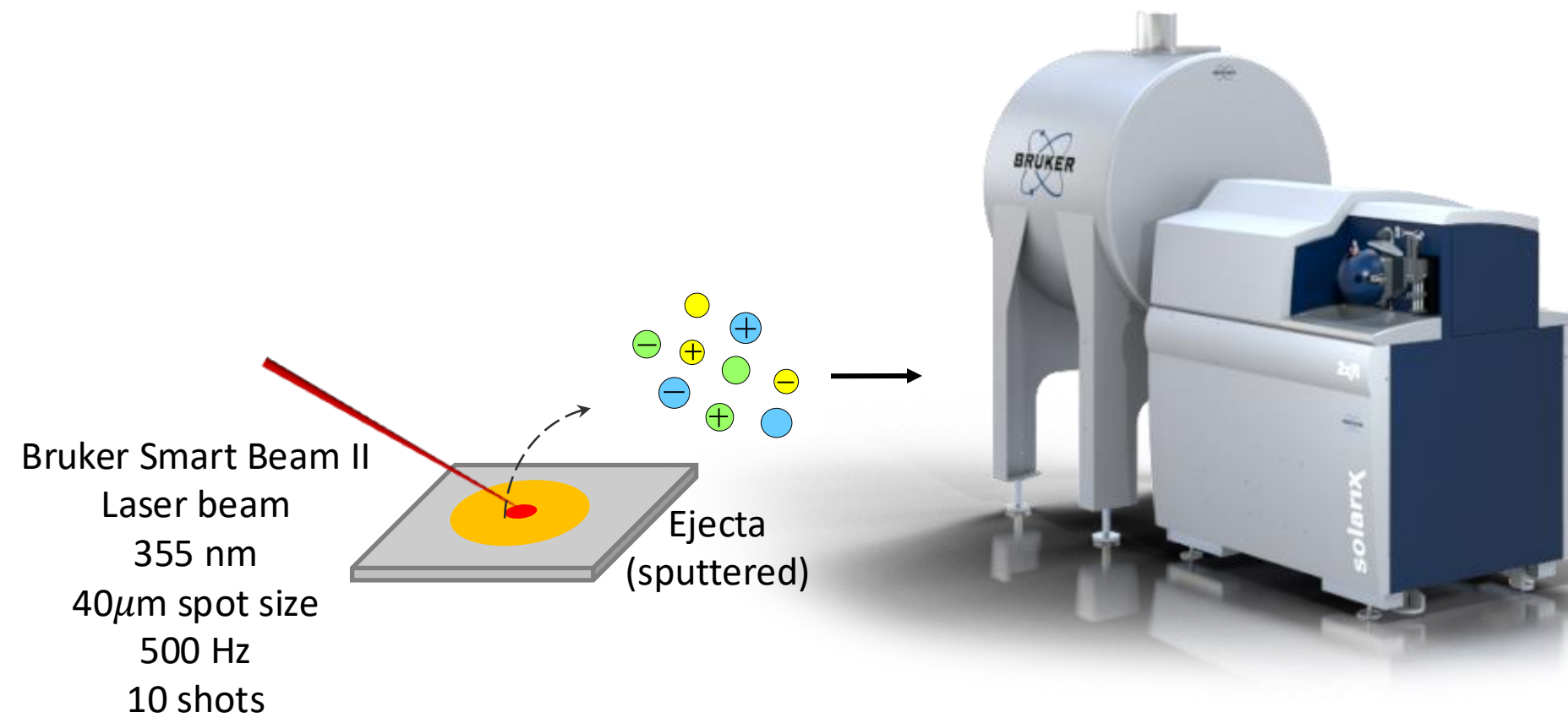


Sample collection





Chemical analysis

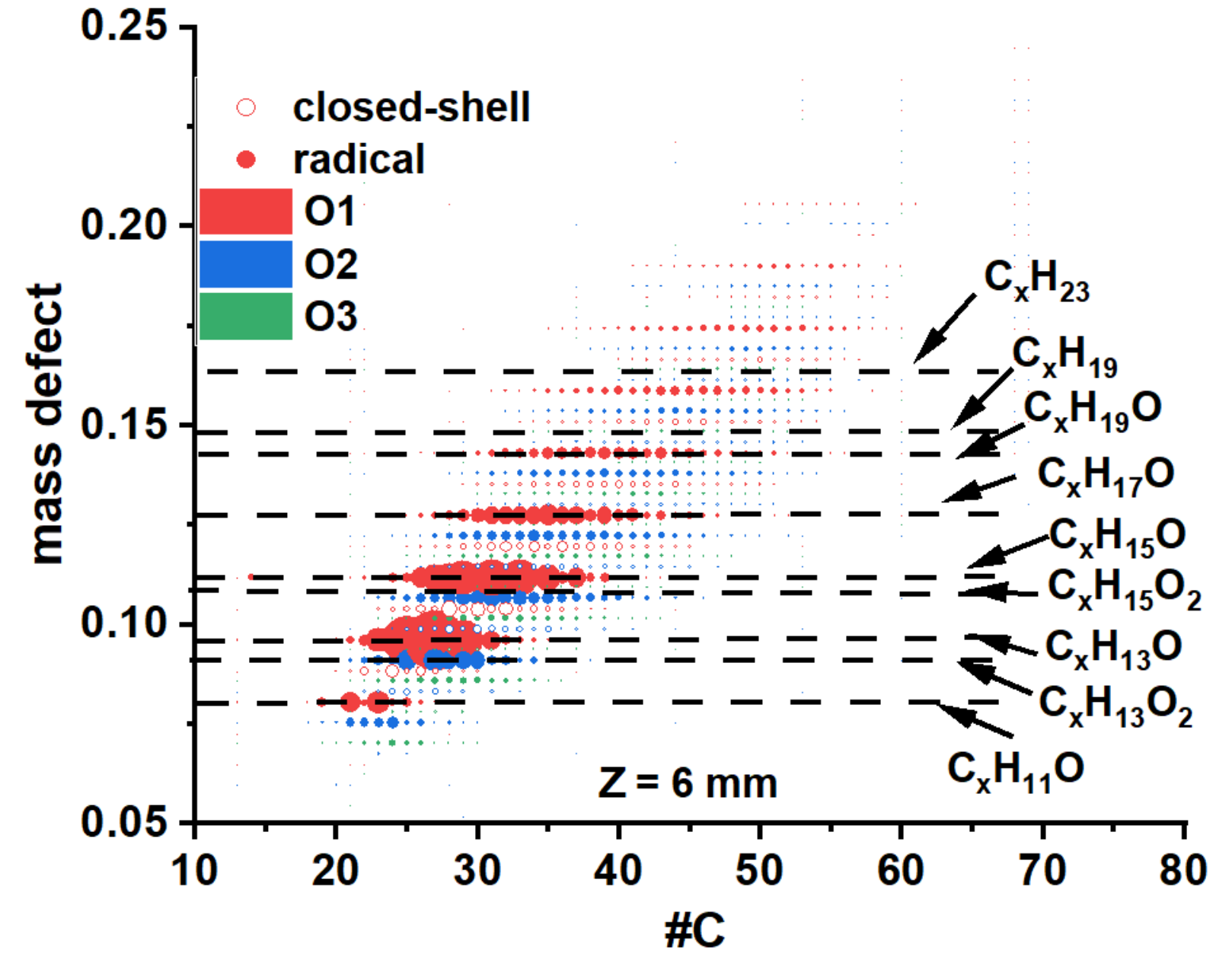
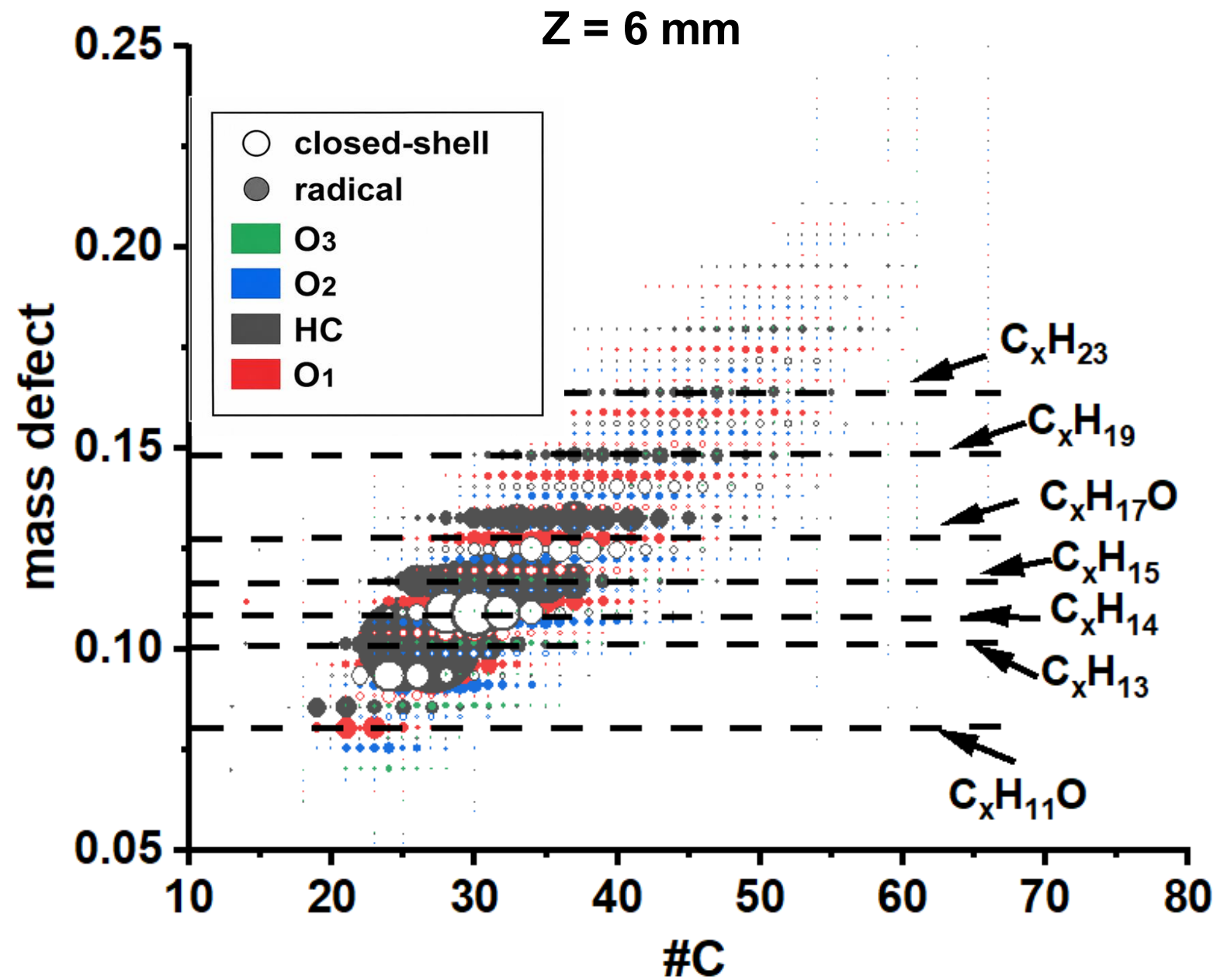


Mass resolution = 5×10^5 at $m/z = 496$

Mass accuracy better than 0.5 ppm



Chemical evolution of particles (Z=6mm)

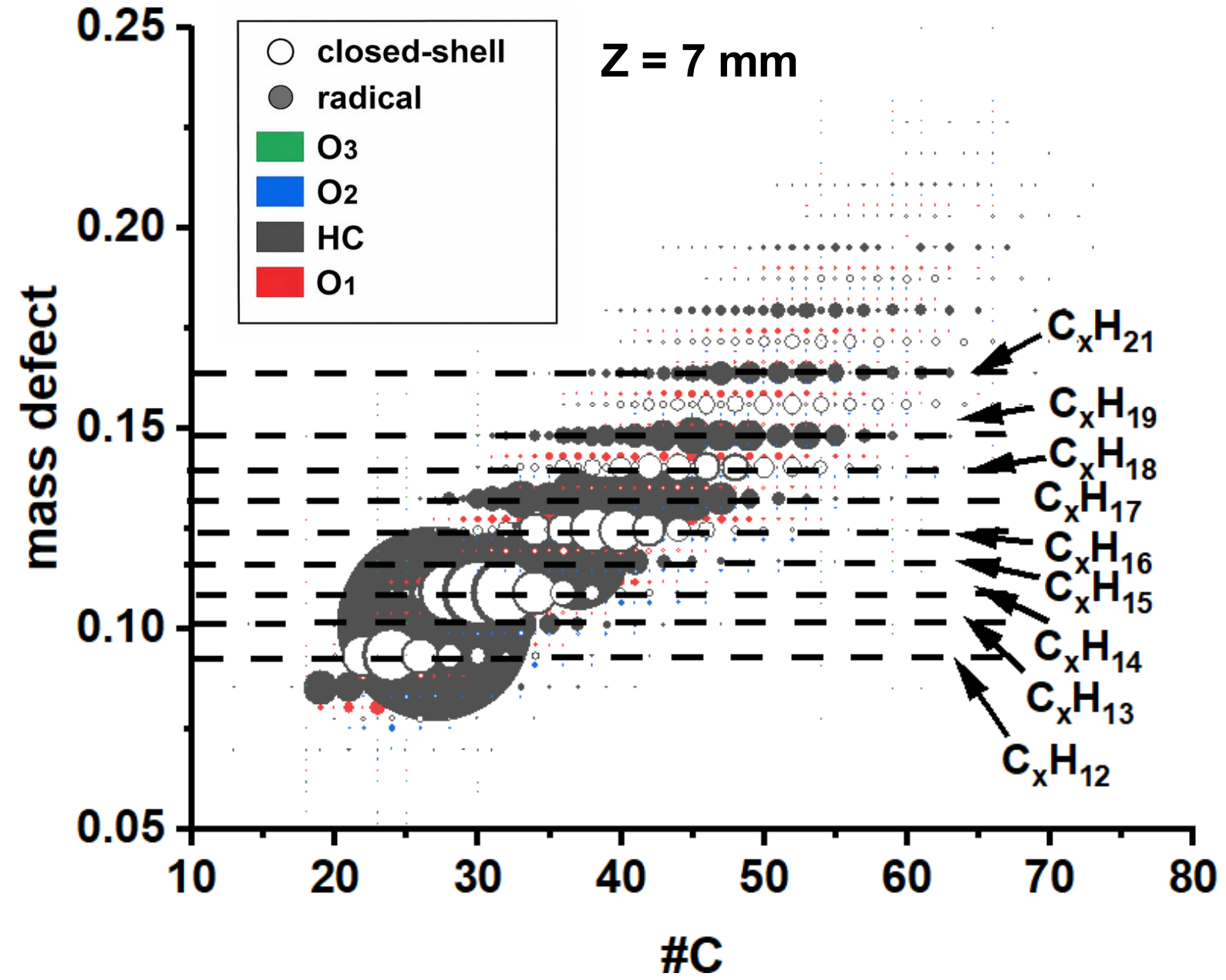
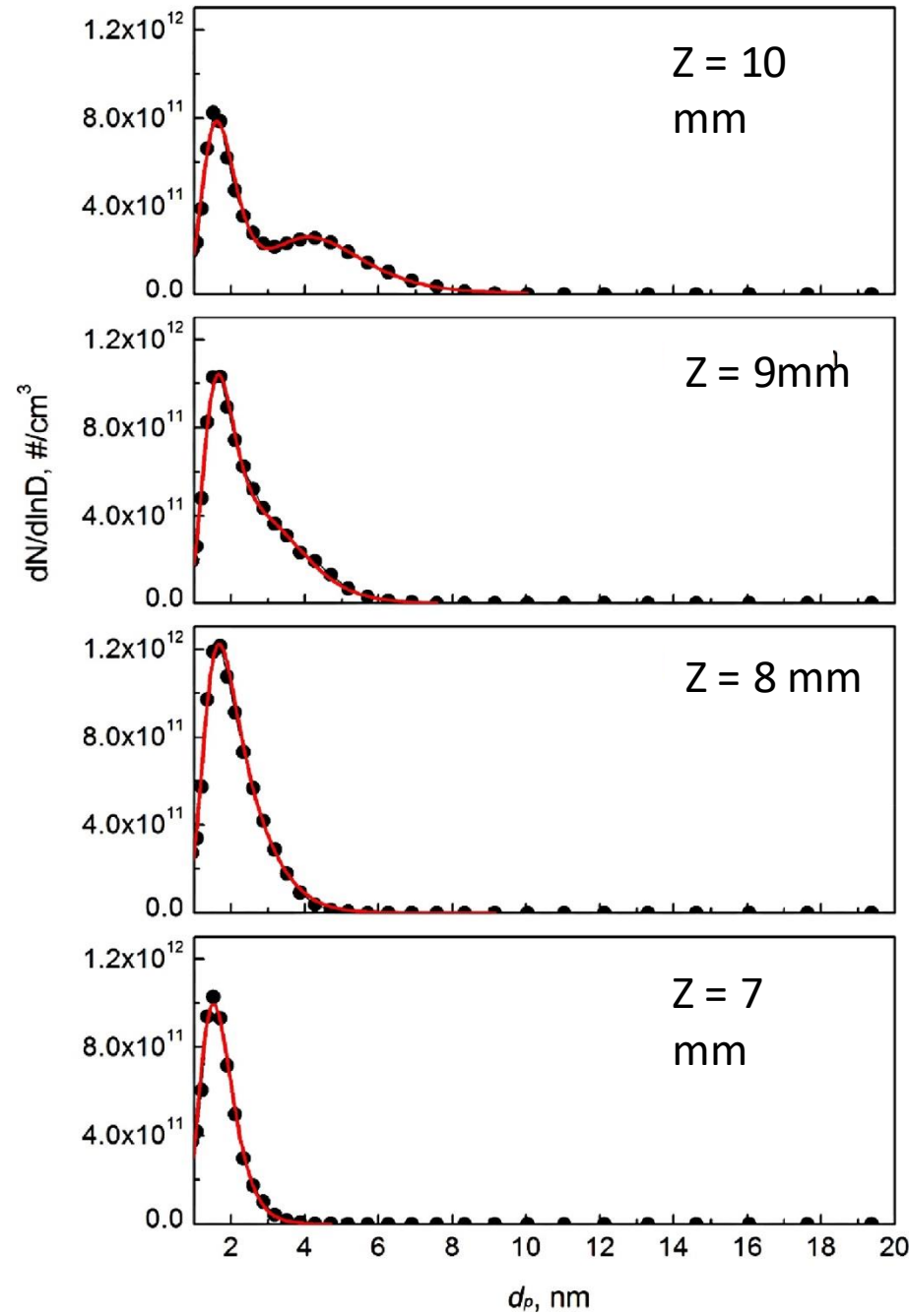


Mass defect = Exact mass – nominal mass

E.g. Mass defect of CH₃=exact mass (15.02347) – nominal mass (15)=0.02347

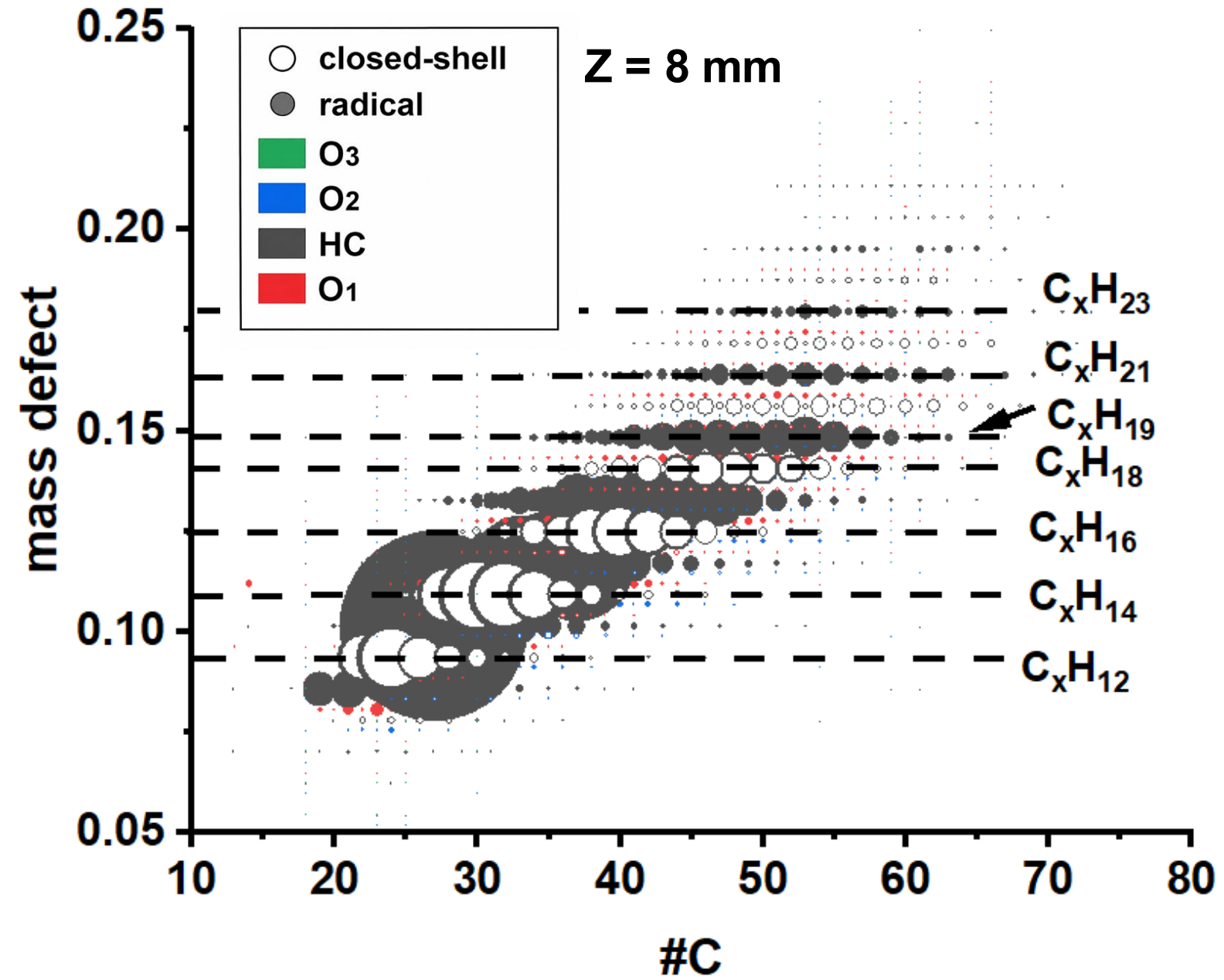
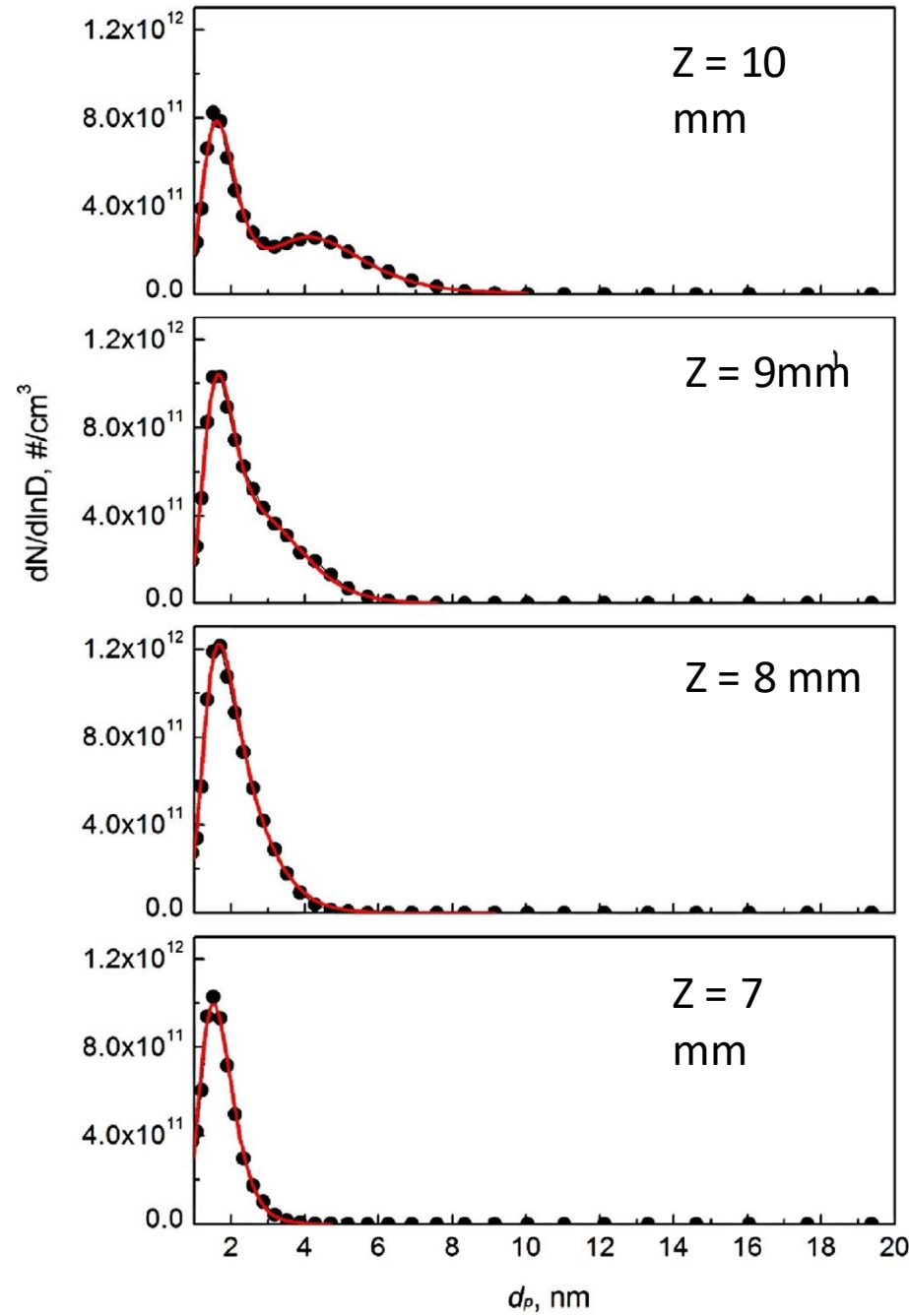


Chemical and morphological evolution of particles (Z = 7 mm)



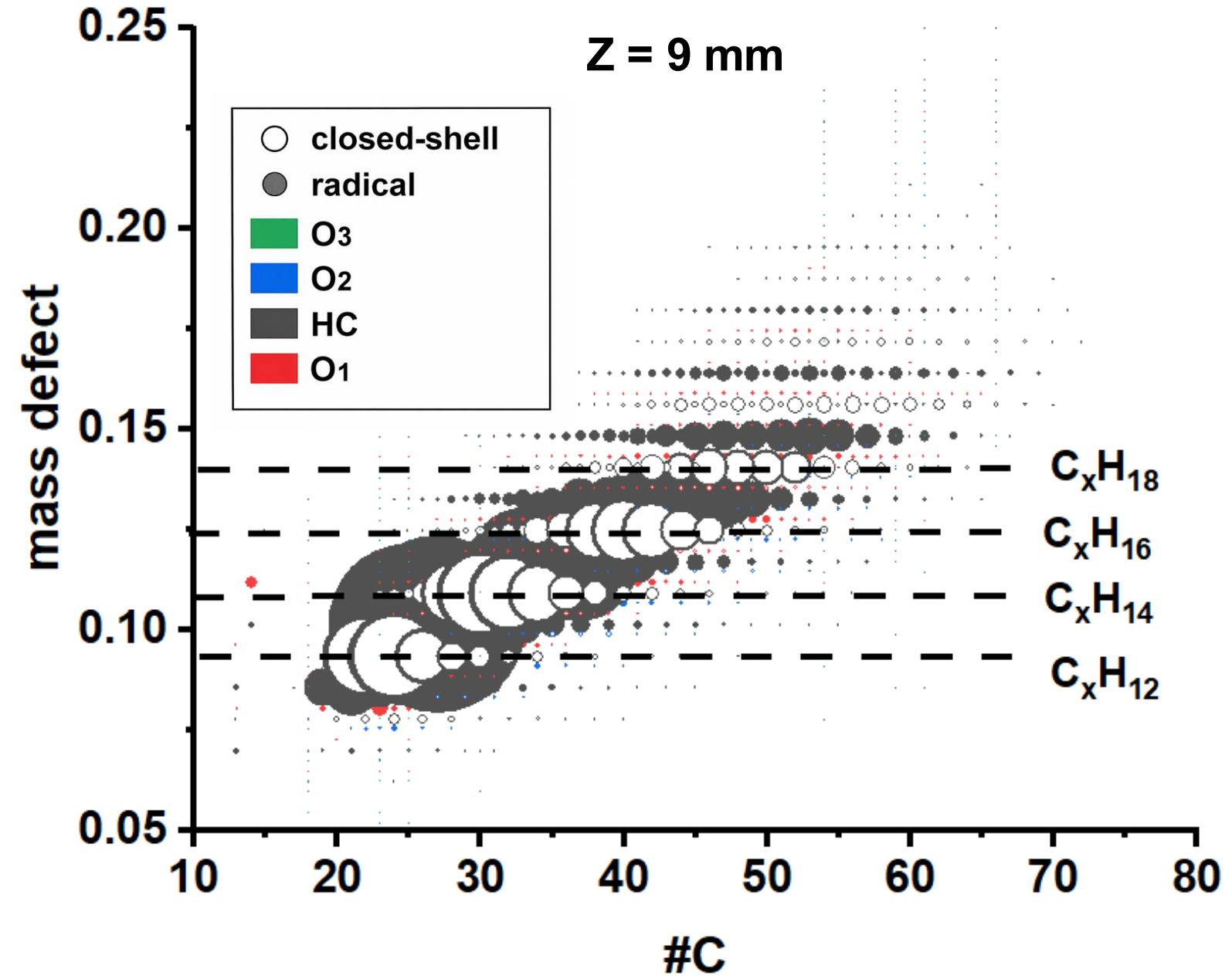
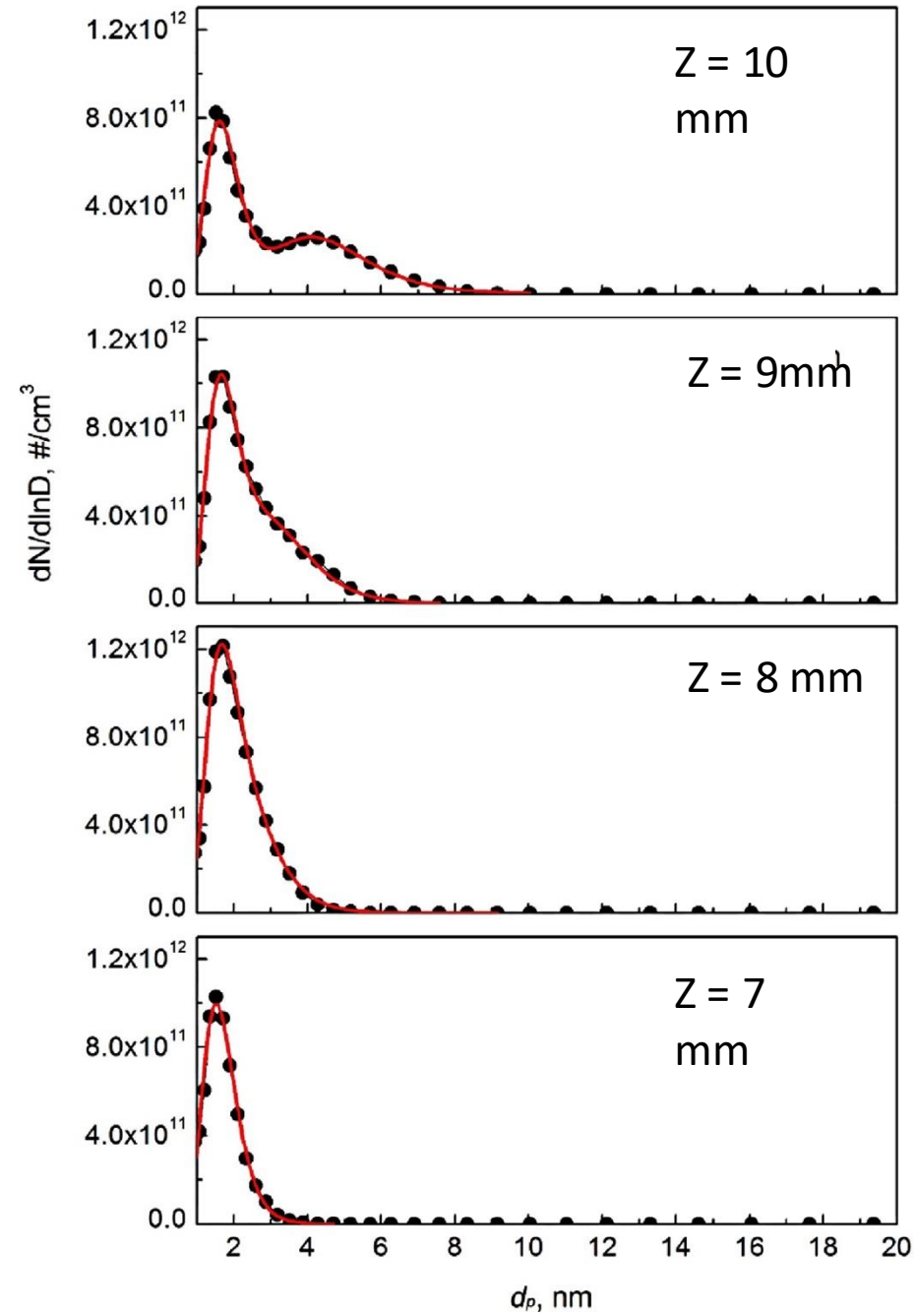


Chemical and morphological evolution of particles (Z = 8 mm)



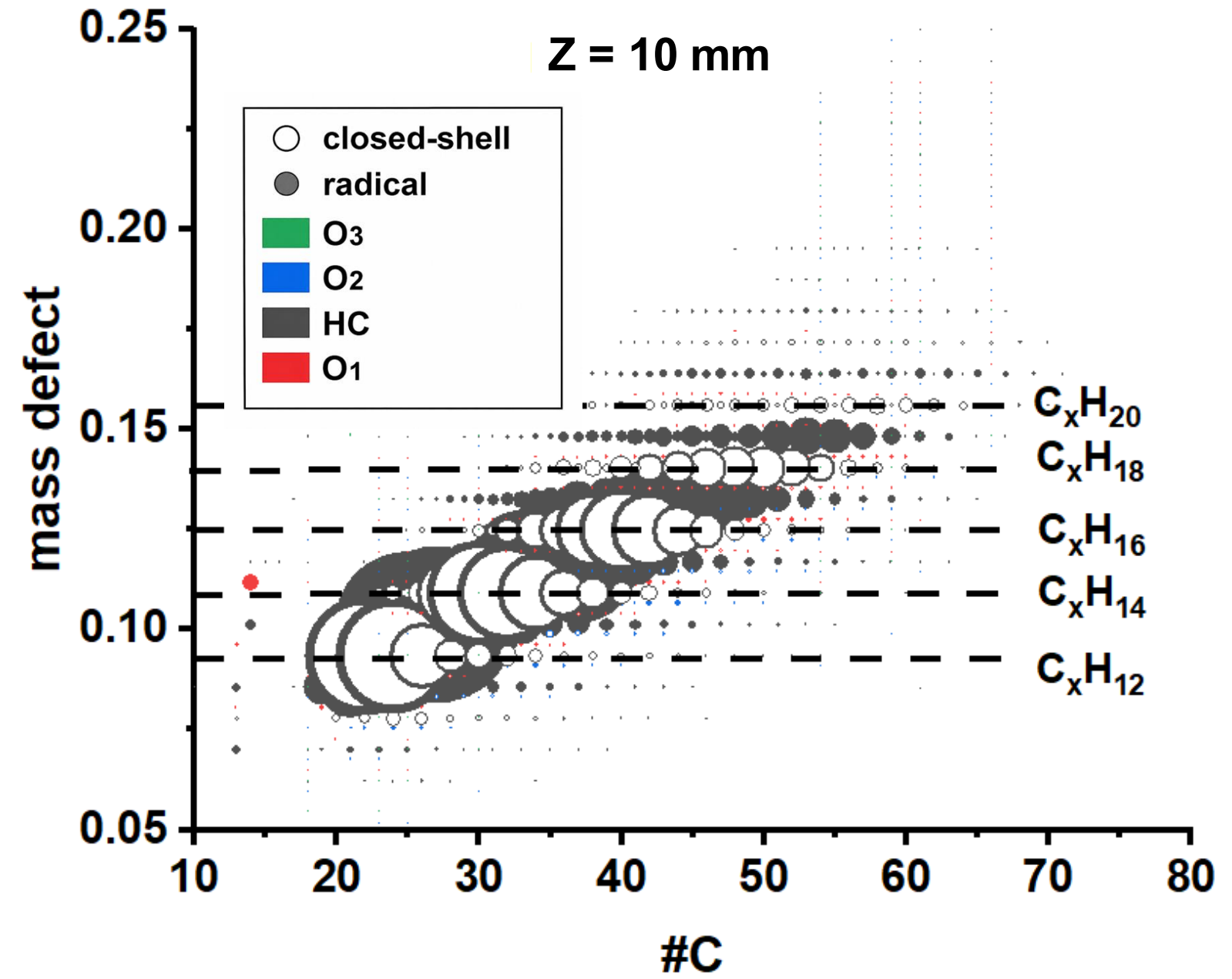
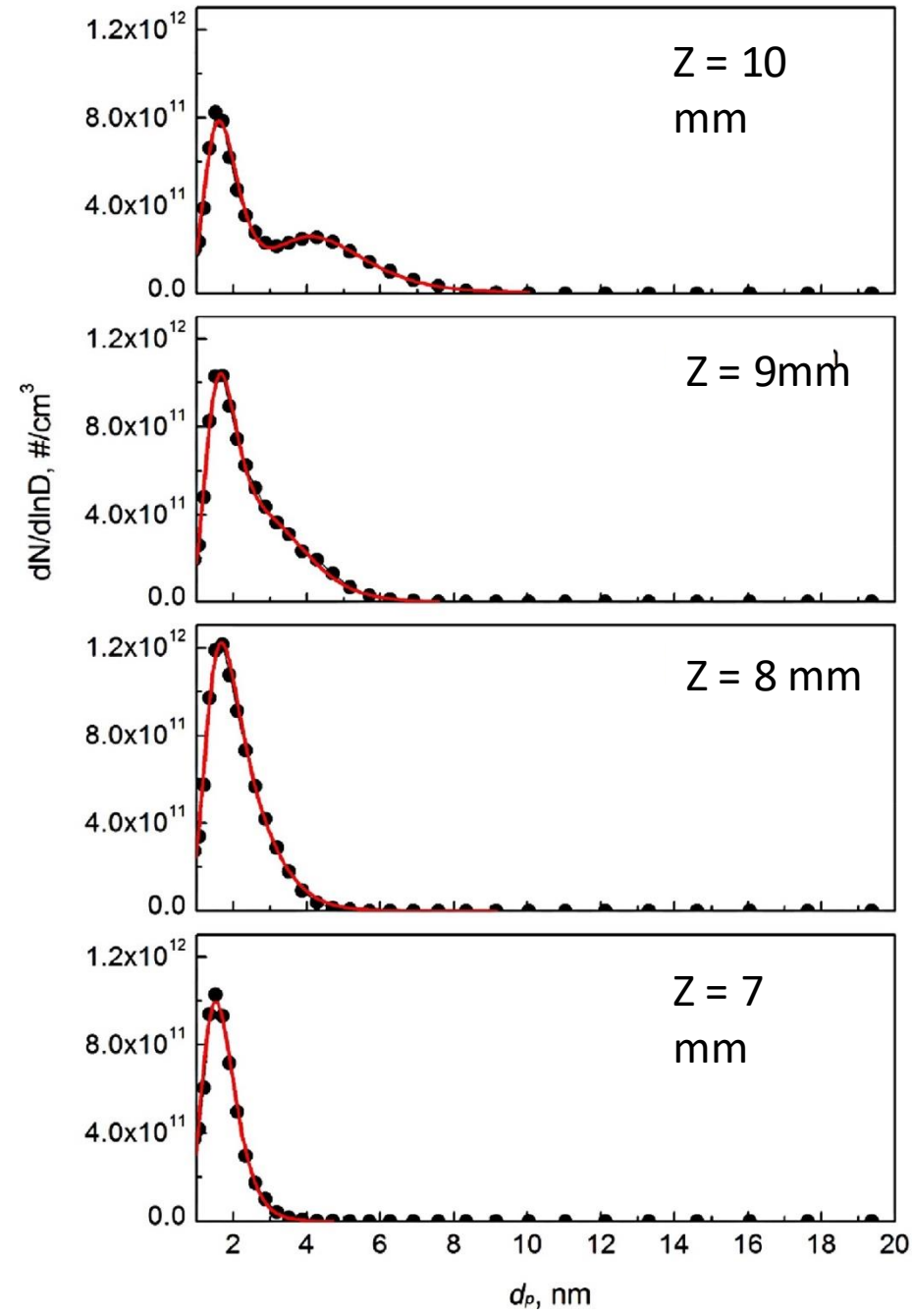


Chemical and morphological evolution of particles (Z = 9 mm)



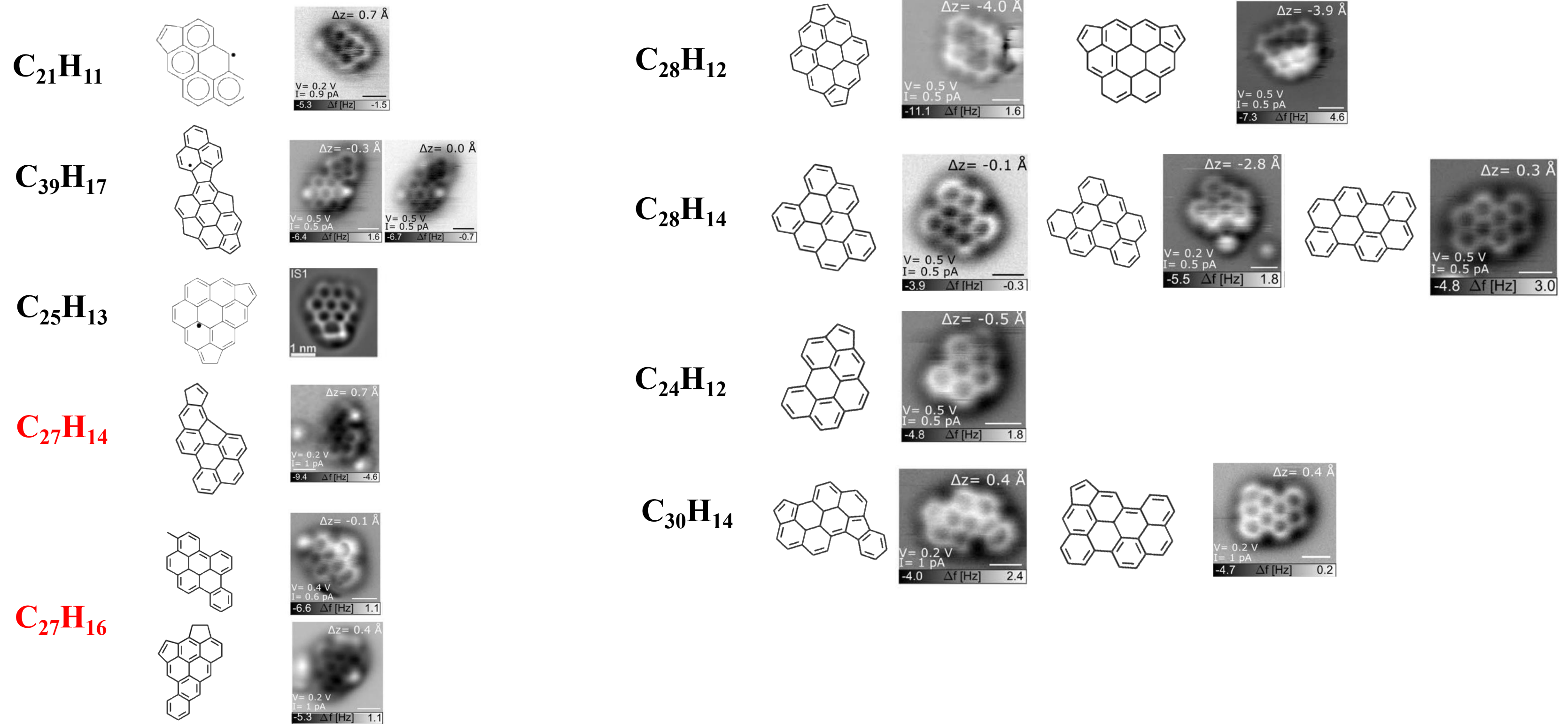


Chemical and morphological evolution of particles (Z = 10 mm)





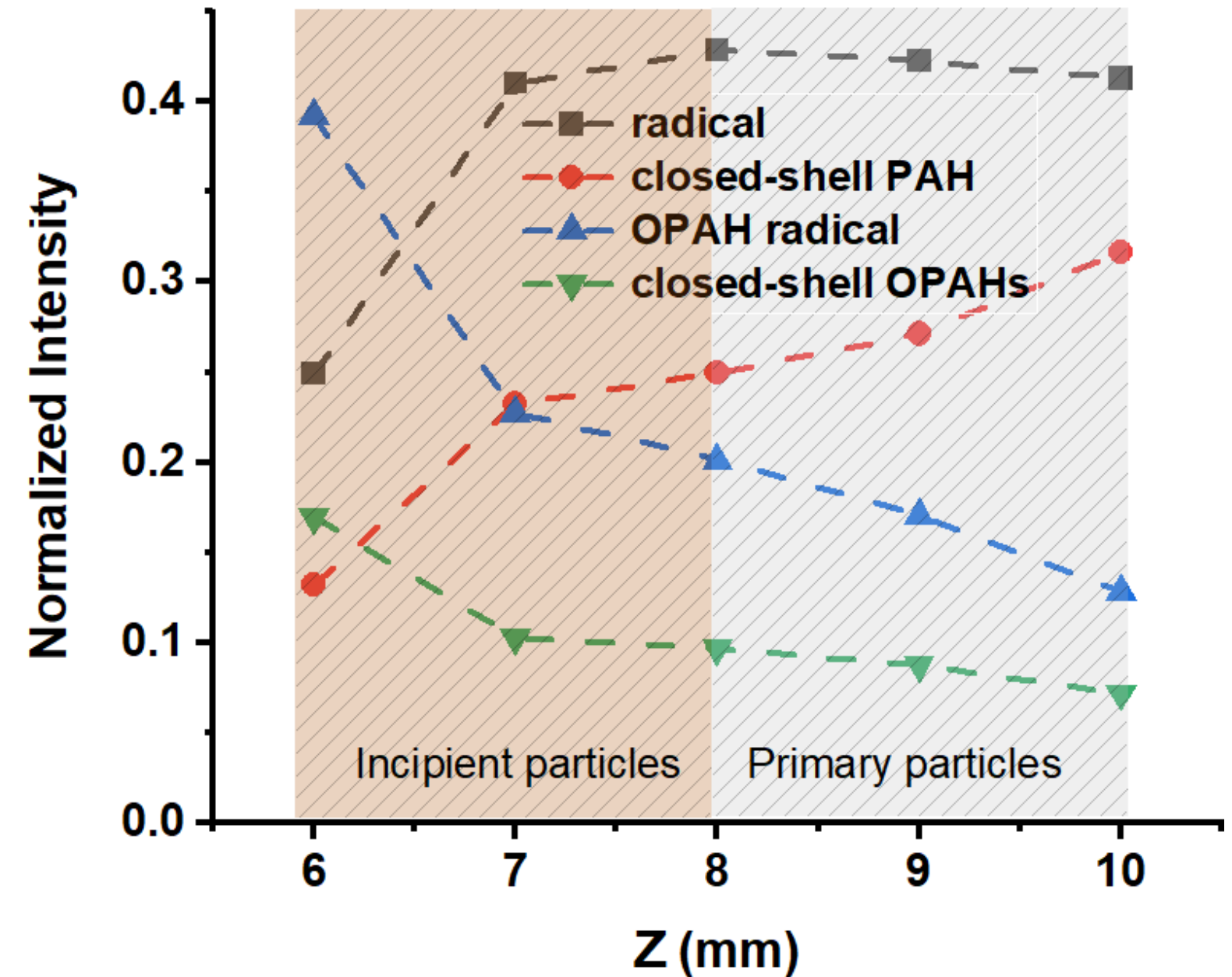
Correlation with HR-AFM images





Implications for clustering mechanism

- Oxygenated species (OPAH radicals and closed-shell OPAHs) are maximum at 6 mm and decrease significantly with height
- Concurrently, hydrocarbon radicals are increasing
 - *Oxygenated species form hydrocarbon radicals by decomposition?*
- Hydrocarbon radicals, likely π radicals, increase in incipient particles while closed-shell PAHs increase in primary particles
 - *Are π radicals forming incipient particles by covalent bonding and orbital overlap?*
 - *Do closed-shell PAHs participate in soot growth via dispersive interactions?*





Key messages

- Oxygen may have counterintuitive effects on soot formation
- If you want to mitigate soot formation and emissions at source, choose a fuel and combustion conditions that do not favor aromatic π radicals formation



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Thanks

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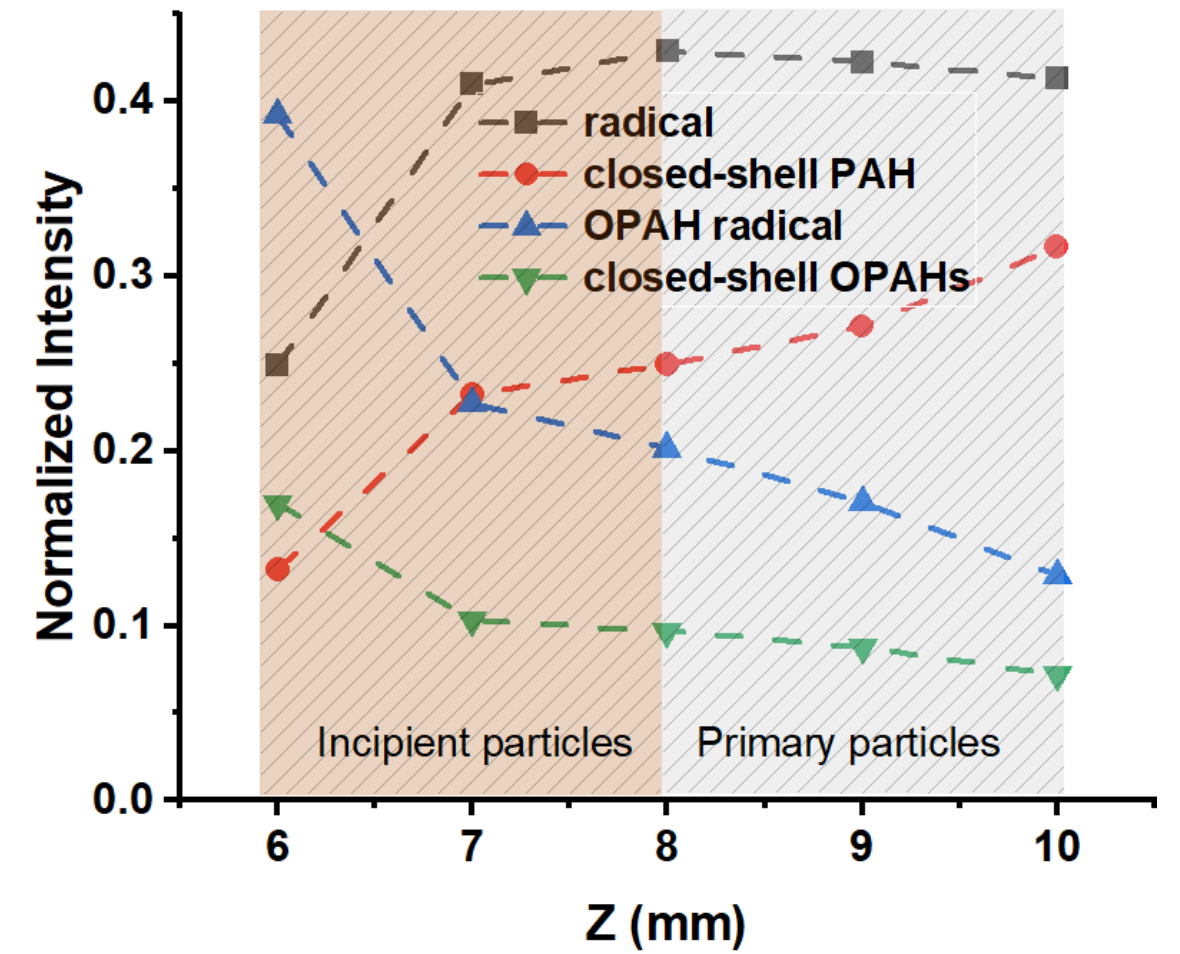
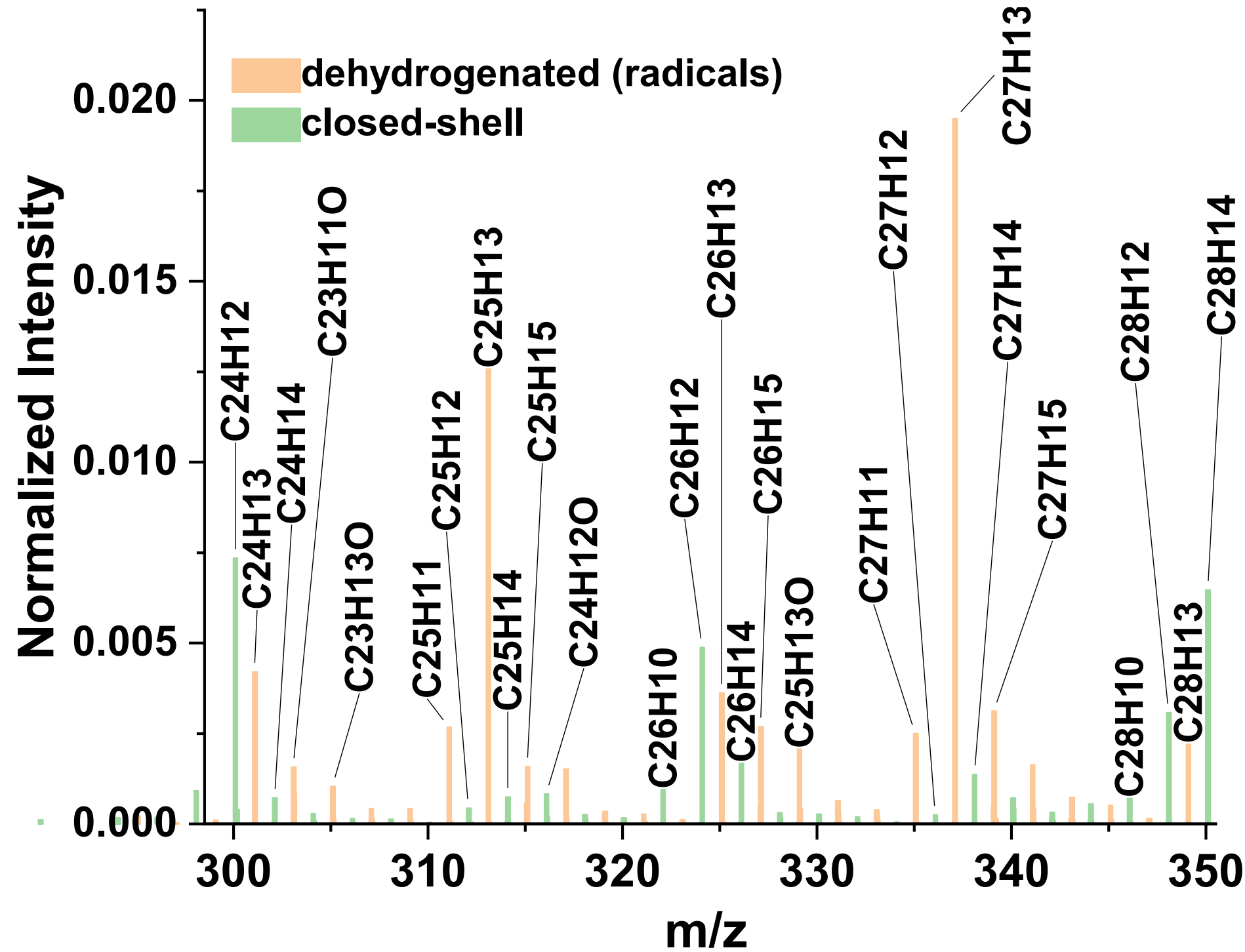
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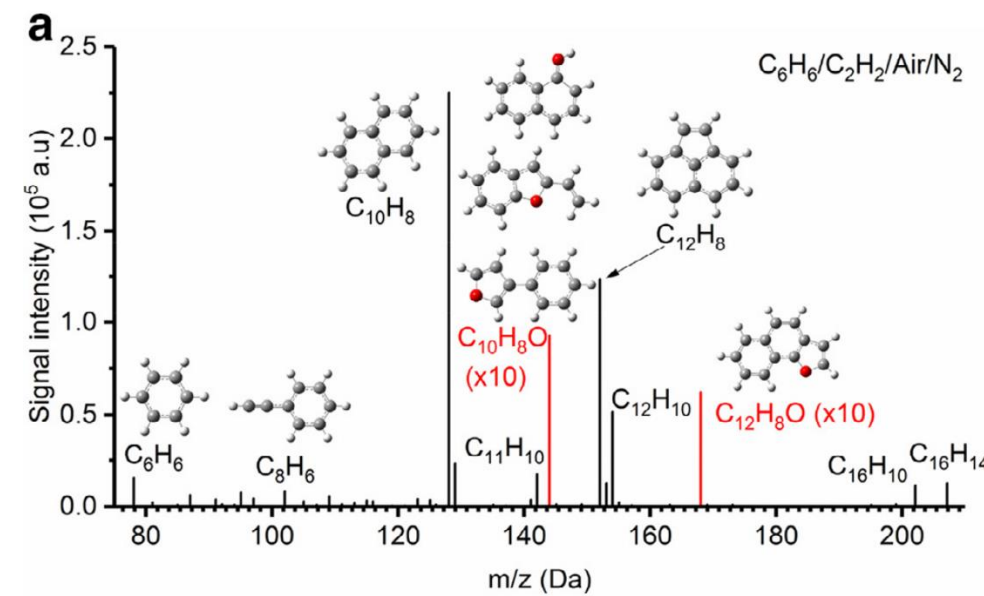
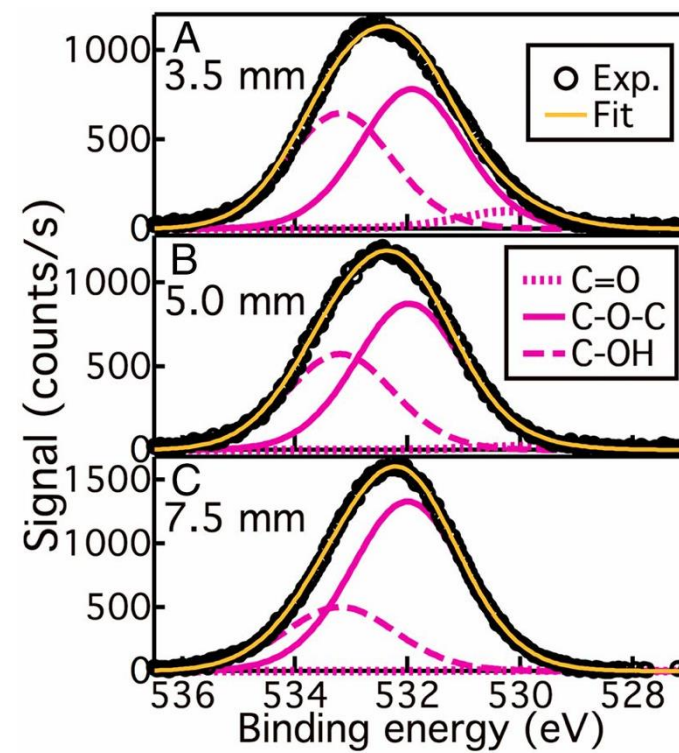
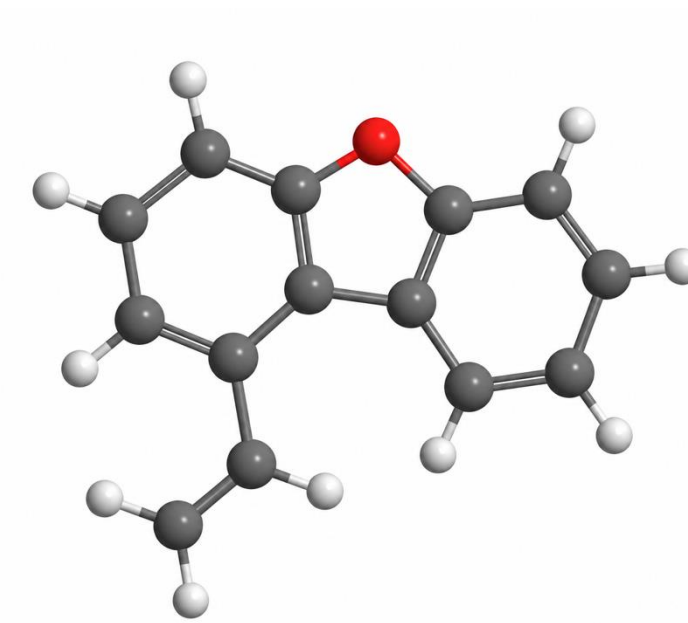
Types of species detected





Role of oxygen in inception is not clear

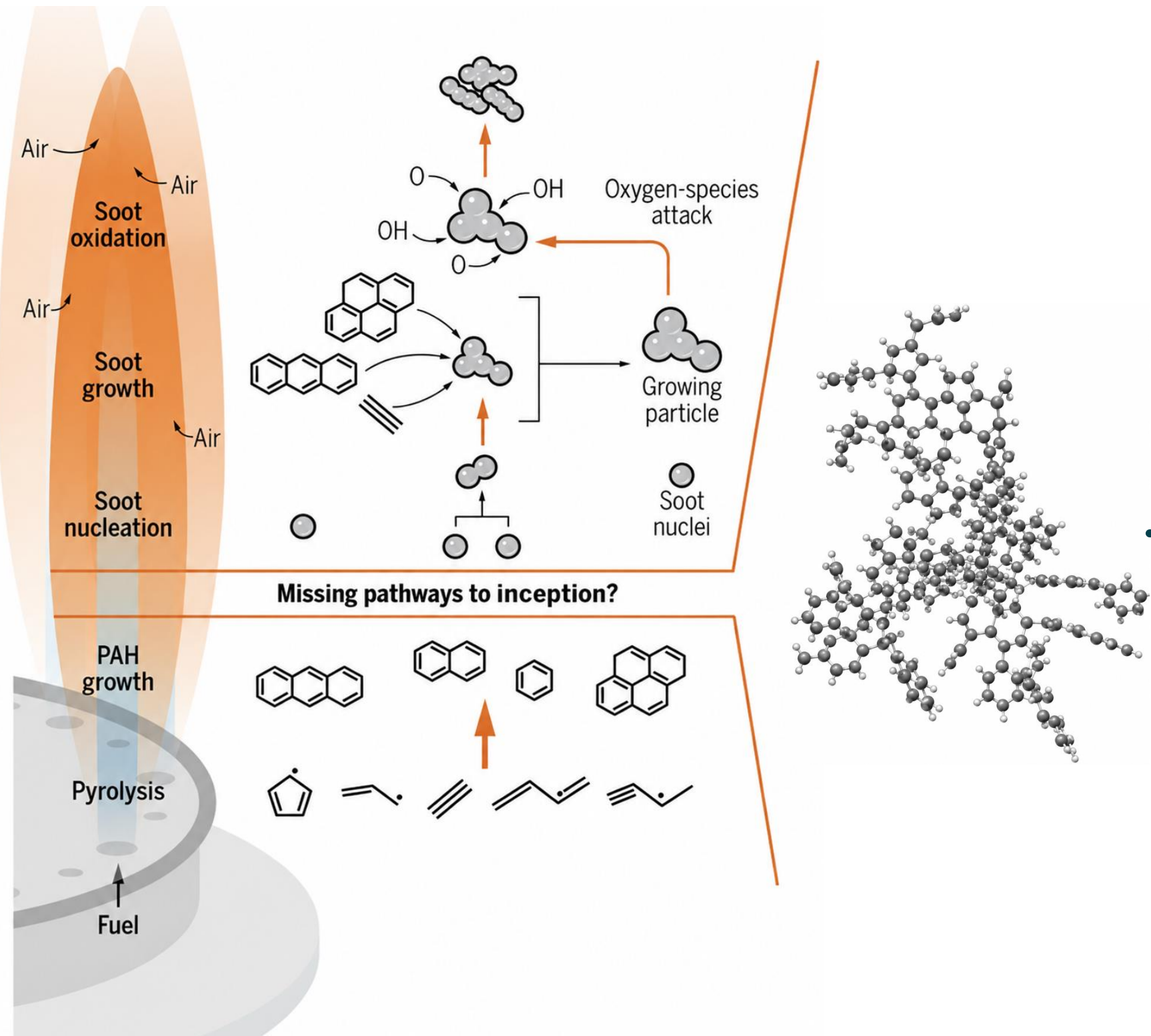
- Oxygenated PAHs (OPAHs) have been detected in the gas phase and also in soot
- OPAHs can include hydroxyl, carbonyl, or cyclic ether types



- However, it is not clear how oxygen participates in the clustering process



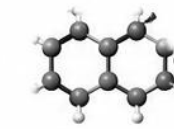
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Molecular size and topology may govern soot inception

1 SIZE EFFECT

Larger aromatic systems provide greater surface area for intermolecular interactions and higher probability of cluster formation.



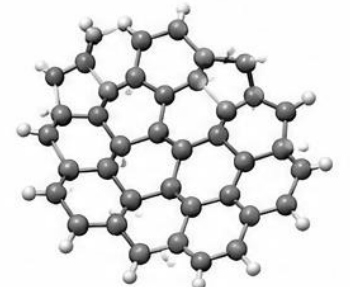
Naphthalene (2 rings)



Pyrene (4 rings)



Coronene (7 rings)



Circumcoronene (12 rings)

Lower interaction probability

Higher interaction probability

2 TOPOGRAPHY EFFECT

Molecular shape and edge structure control how molecules can approach and interact, affecting cluster stability.

Planar PAH



Extended surface but limited approach orientations

Curved PAH (bowl-shaped)



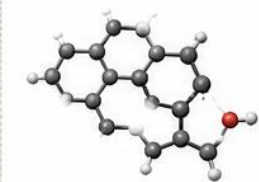
3D curvature enables multiple contact configurations

Pentagon-containing PAH



Non-hexagonal rings introduce strain and unique interaction sites

Irregular edge / radical site



Reactive sites promote stronger association and possible covalent linking



Different topographies lead to different interaction modes (vdW, dipole, hydrogen bonding, radical-radical association, etc.) and cluster stabilization potentials.

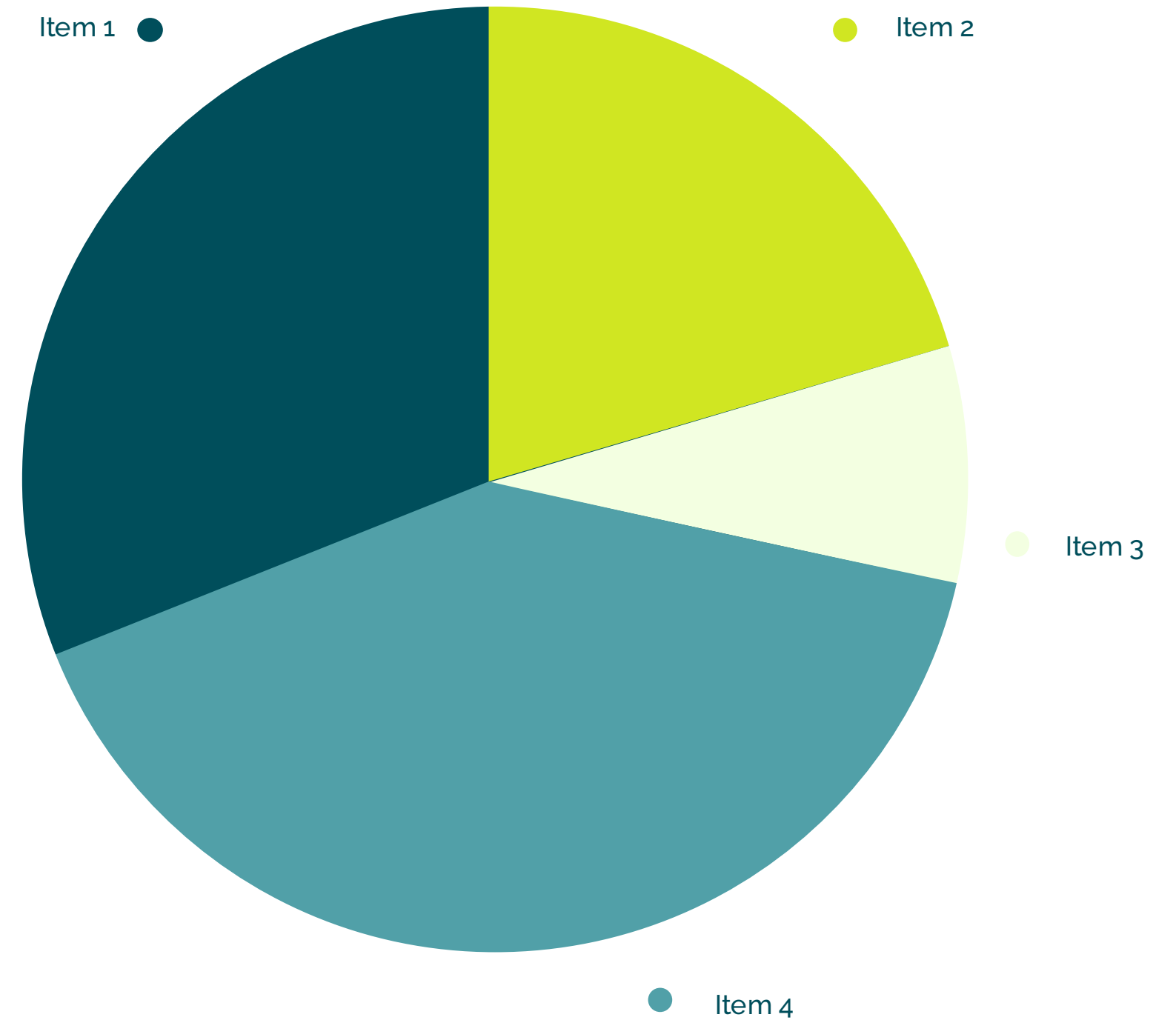
Lower association/stabilization potential

Higher association/stabilization potential



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