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Title: In-cloud sulfate addition to single particles resolved with sulfur isotope analysis during HCCT-2010

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Keywords: HCCT
Aerosol cooling
Isotope analysis

Issue Date: 2014

Publisher: European Geosciences Union

Citation: Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 14(8), pp.4219-4235.

Abstract: In-cloud production of sulfate modifies aerosol size distribution, with important implications for the magnitude of indirect and direct aerosol cooling and the impact of SO₂ emissions on the environment. We investigate which sulfate sources dominate the in-cloud addition of sulfate to different particle classes as an air parcel passes through an orographic cloud. Sulfate aerosol, SO₂ and H₂SO₄ were collected upwind, in-cloud and downwind of an orographic cloud for three cloud measurement events during the Hill Cap Cloud Thuringia campaign in autumn 2010 (HCCT-2010). Combined SEM and Nano SIMS analysis of single particles allowed the $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ of particulate sulfate to be resolved for particle size and type. The most important in-cloud SO₂ oxidation pathway at HCCT-2010 was aqueous oxidation catalysed by transition metal ions (TMI catalysis), which was shown with single particle isotope analyses to occur primarily in cloud droplets nucleated on coarse mineral dust. In contrast, direct uptake of H₂SO₄ (g) and ultrafine particulate were the most important sources modifying fine mineral dust, increasing its hygroscopicity and facilitating activation. Sulfate addition to "mixed" particles (secondary organic and inorganic aerosol) and coated soot was dominated by in-cloud aqueous SO₂ oxidation by H₂O₂ and direct uptake of H₂SO₄ (g) and ultrafine particle sulfate, depending on particle size mode and time of day. These results provide new insight into in-cloud sulfate production mechanisms, and show the importance of single particle measurements and models to accurately assess the environmental effects of cloud processing.

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