

# A Core-Shell box model for simulating Viscosity dependent secondary organic Aerosol (CSVA) and its applications



Long Jia (贾龙) and Yongfu Xu (徐永福)

State Key Laboratory of Atmospheric Boundary Layer Physics and Atmospheric Chemistry, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100029, China, Contact: Yongfu Xu ([xyf@mail.iap.ac.cn](mailto:xyf@mail.iap.ac.cn))

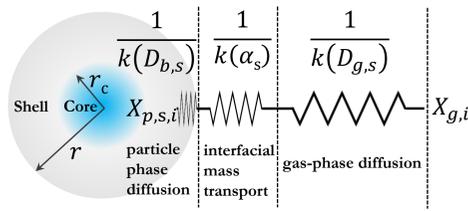
## Motivation

Recent studies show that secondary organic aerosol (SOA) is a highly viscous material, and the SOA particle possesses a core-shell configuration. The understanding and modeling of (SOA) properties and evolution are still limited. Previous attempts of modeling particle-phase diffusion were based on Fick's second law with very complex partial differential equations.

Based on these facts, we assumed that SOA particle has a core-shell structure to represent the role of viscosity in the mass transfer, which is characterized by the monomer-rich shell and oligomer-rich core.

## Schematic Process Representation

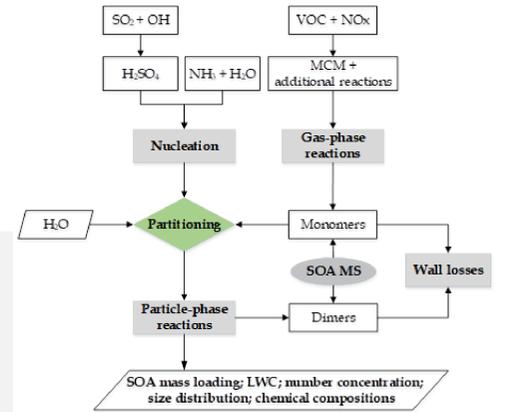
### Mass transfer schematic in the Core-Shell structure



$$\text{Kinetic nucleation: } \frac{dC_p}{dt} = \left\{ \frac{dC_p}{dt} \right\}_{nr} + \left\{ \frac{dC_p}{dt} \right\}_{co} + \left\{ \frac{dC_p}{dt} \right\}_{wl}$$

$$\text{Gas phase: } \frac{dX_{g,i}}{dt} = \left\{ \frac{dX_{g,i}}{dt} \right\}_{gr} + \left\{ \frac{dX_{g,i}}{dt} \right\}_{mt} + \left\{ \frac{dX_{g,i}}{dt} \right\}_{wl}$$

$$\text{Particle phase: } \frac{dX_{p,s,i}}{dt} = \left\{ \frac{dX_{p,s,i}}{dt} \right\}_{pr} + \left\{ \frac{dX_{p,s,i}}{dt} \right\}_{mt} + \left\{ \frac{dX_{p,s,i}}{dt} \right\}_{wl}$$

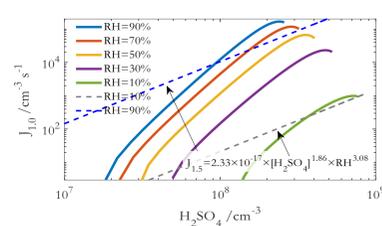


Overall schematic of the CSVA model

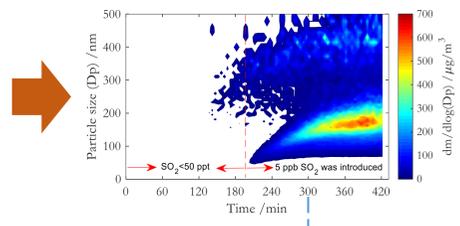
## Model development and applications

### 1. RH-dependent kinetic nucleation by H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> hydrate and NH<sub>3</sub>

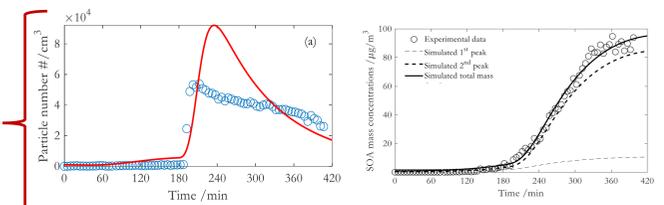
No.	Reactions
(1)	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O → H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O
(2)	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O → H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O
(3)	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O + H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O → (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub>
(4)	(H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> → H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O + H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O
(5)	(H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> + NH <sub>3</sub> → NH <sub>3</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub>
(6)	NH <sub>3</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O → NH <sub>3</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub>
(7)	NH <sub>3</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> → NH <sub>3</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O
(8)	NH <sub>3</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O → NH <sub>3</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>4</sub>



Nucleation rates as a function of sulfuric acid vapor concentrations at different RH

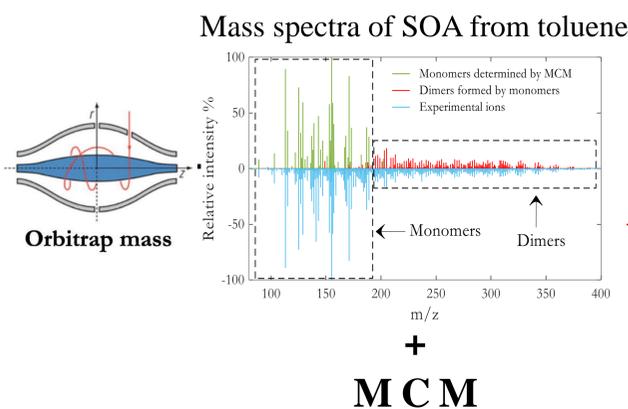


### 4. Influences of SO<sub>2</sub> on SOA formation from toluene



Measured (circles) and modeled (line) particle number and mass concentrations

### 2. Identification of SOA composition and particle-phase reactions

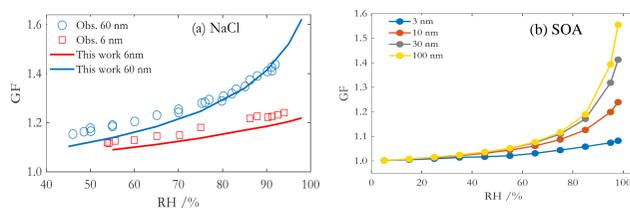


No.	Monomer	+ Monomer	=	Dimer	MW
1	[Structure]	[Structure]	=	[Structure]	214
2	[Structure]	[Structure]	=	[Structure]	227
3	[Structure]	[Structure]	=	[Structure]	232
4	[Structure]	[Structure]	=	[Structure]	244
5	[Structure]	[Structure]	=	[Structure]	260
6	[Structure]	[Structure]	=	[Structure]	260
7	[Structure]	[Structure]	=	[Structure]	270
8	[Structure]	[Structure]	=	[Structure]	270
9	[Structure]	[Structure]	=	[Structure]	272
10	[Structure]	[Structure]	=	[Structure]	302
11	[Structure]	[Structure]	=	[Structure]	302
12	[Structure]	[Structure]	=	[Structure]	309
13	[Structure]	[Structure]	=	[Structure]	328
14	[Structure]	[Structure]	=	[Structure]	341

A total of 65 dimers (with relative intensity being over 5% in 220 dimers) and 440 particle-phase reactions are determined. The CSVA model includes 2855 reactions and 961 species for the toluene oxidation system.

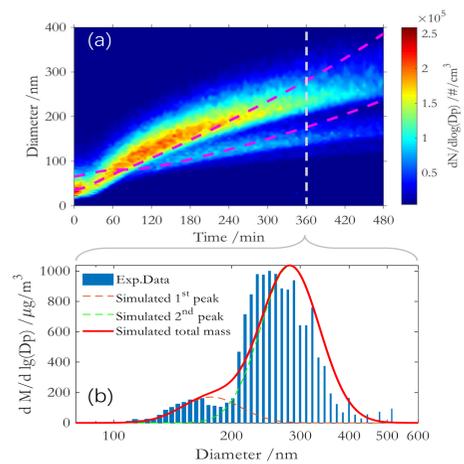
### 3. Size-dependent hygroscopic growth of salts and SOA

Different from the thermodynamic models (e.g., E-AIM or AIOMFAC), the aerosol water is kinetically predicted in the CSVA model, which can be easily coupled to gas-particle partitioning and other chemical processes.



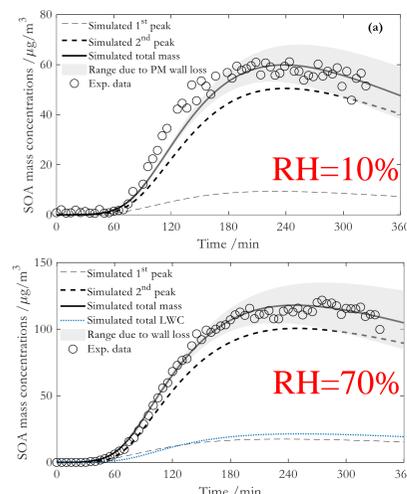
Modelled GF of NaCl and SOA from toluene-NO<sub>2</sub> irradiations for different particle sizes

### 5. Viscosity-dependent size distribution of SOA



Our model is successfully able to reproduce the evolution of SOA particle size distribution from a one-peak mode into a two-peak mode.

### 6. Effect of RH on SOA formation



When RH increases from 10% to 70%, the measured SOA mass increases by 67%, and the corresponding modelled SOA mass increases by 69%. This demonstrates that the simulated SOA results are in excellent agreement with the experimental results.

## Highlights of CSVA

1. An equation is developed to describe the gas-particle mass transport processes
2. All processes are represented by the form of chemical reactions in the model
3. Aerosol components are determined by mass spectra and master chemical mechanism
4. A humid dependent homogeneous nucleation model by H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O is developed
5. Evolution of organic particle size distribution is controlled by viscosity

## Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the National Key R&D Program of China (2017YFC0210005) and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 41875166, 41875163 and 41375129)