



# **Atmospheric Humic-Like Substances (HULIS) Act as Ice Active Entities**

**Zhijun Wu<sup>1</sup>, Jie Chen<sup>1</sup>, Cuiqi Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Xi Zhao<sup>2</sup>, Jingchuan Chen<sup>1</sup>, Bingbing Wang<sup>3</sup>, Maosheng Yao<sup>1</sup>, Heike Wex<sup>4</sup>, Xiaohong Liu<sup>2</sup>, Shao-Meng Li<sup>1</sup>, Min Hu<sup>1</sup>**

**1 College of Environmental Sciences and Engineering, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China**

**2 Department of Atmospheric Sciences, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, USA**

**3 College of Ocean and Earth Sciences, Xiamen University, Xiamen, 361102, China**

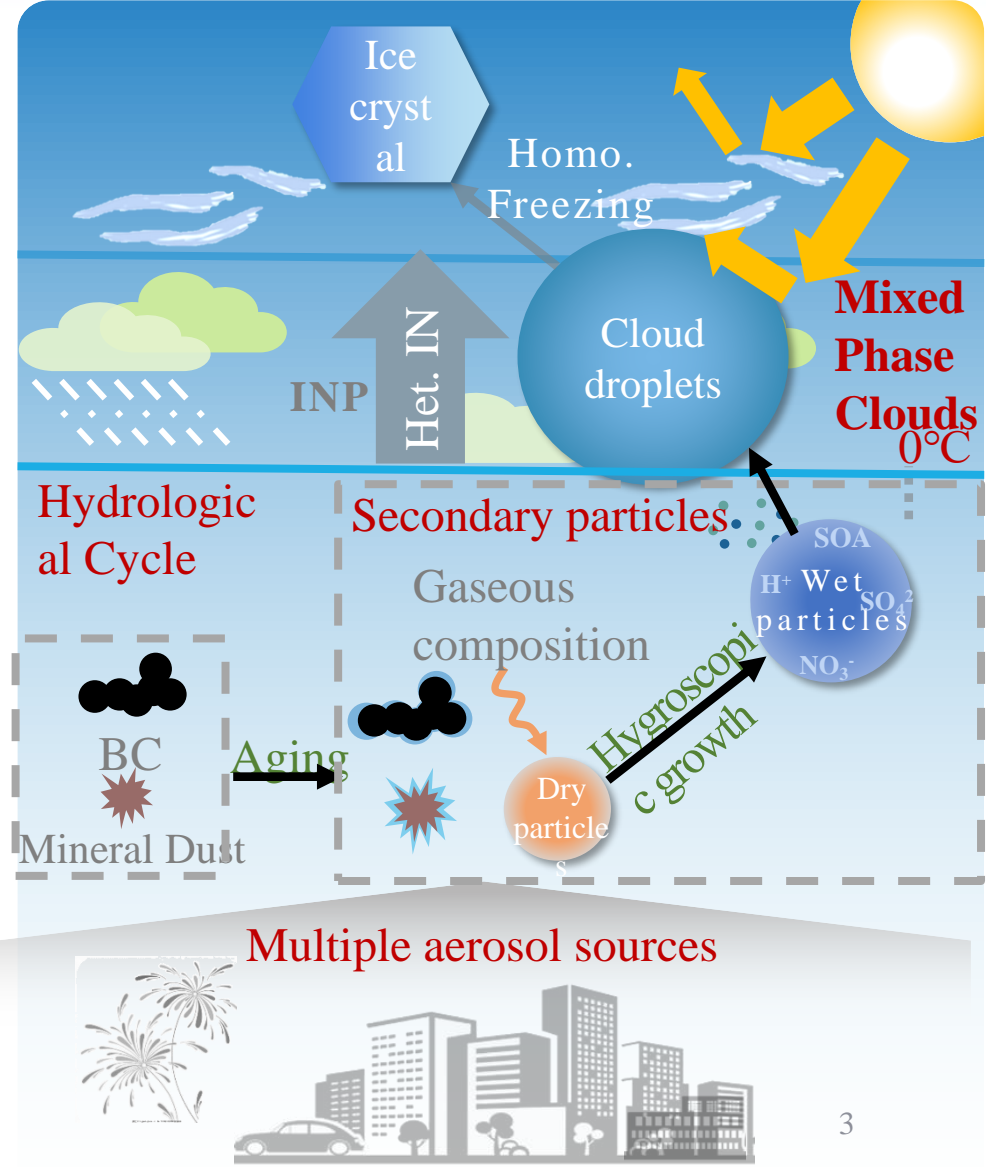
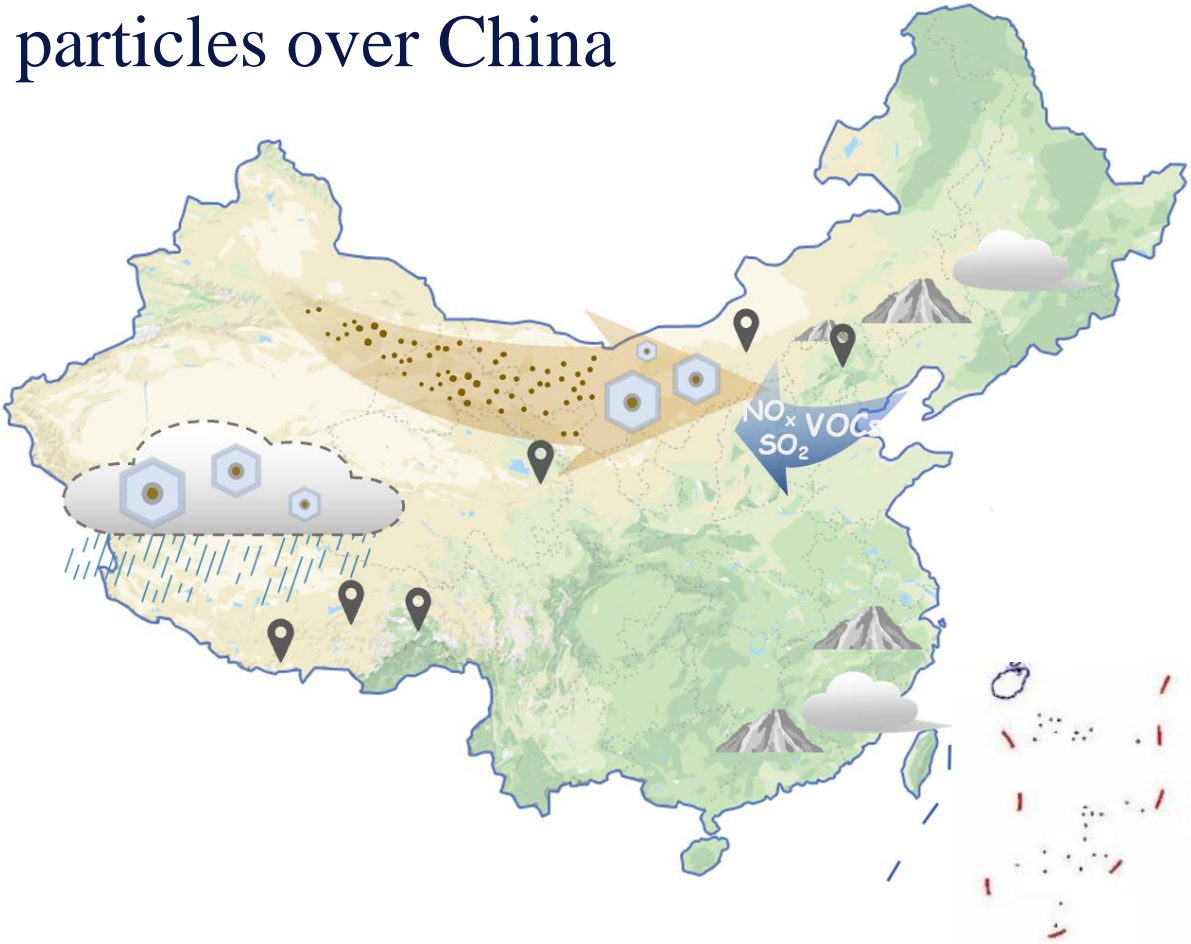
**4 Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research, 04318, Leipzig, Germany.**

# Outline

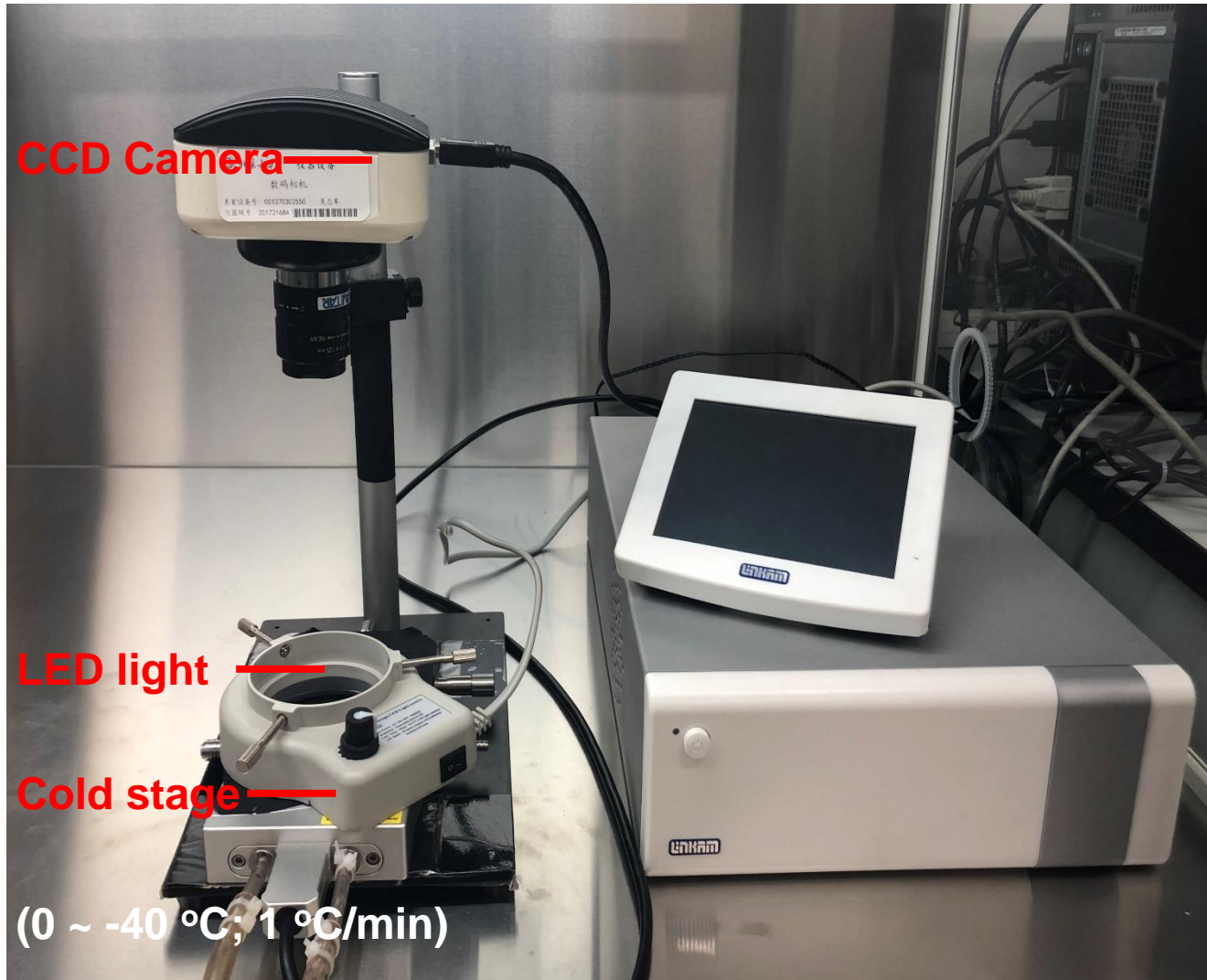
- **INP field observations in our group**
- **HULIS act as ice active entities**

# Natural particles mixed with anthropogenic-pollutants

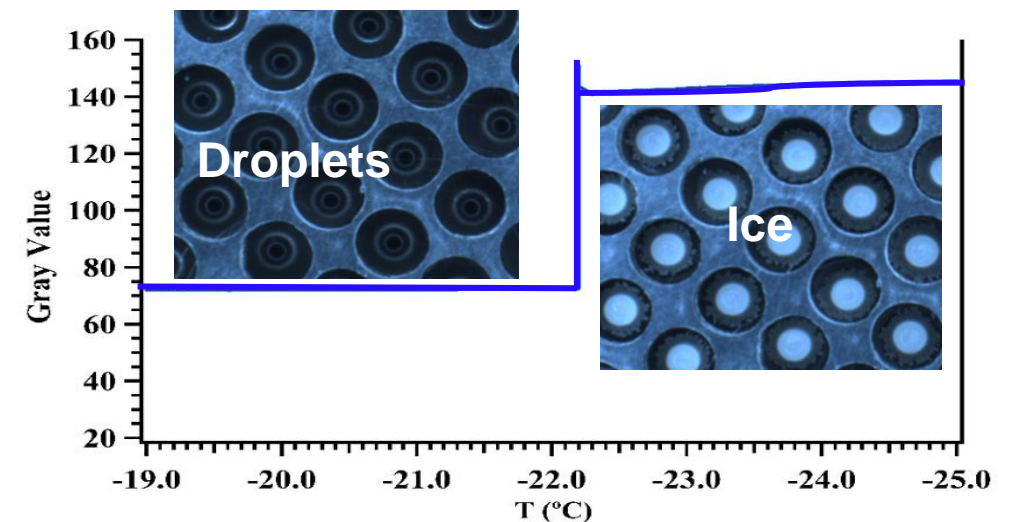
The sources and activities of ice nucleating particles over China



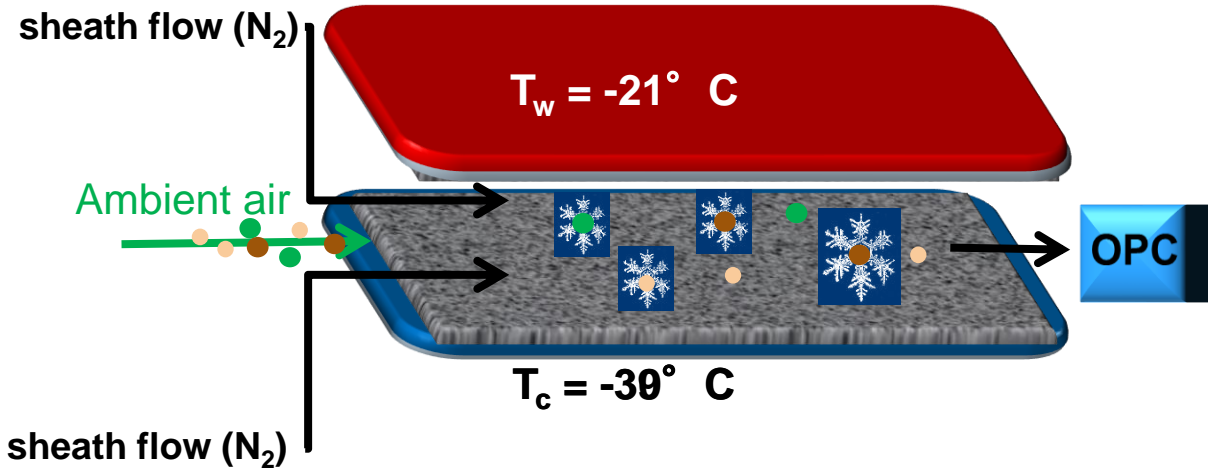
# Ice Nucleation Array



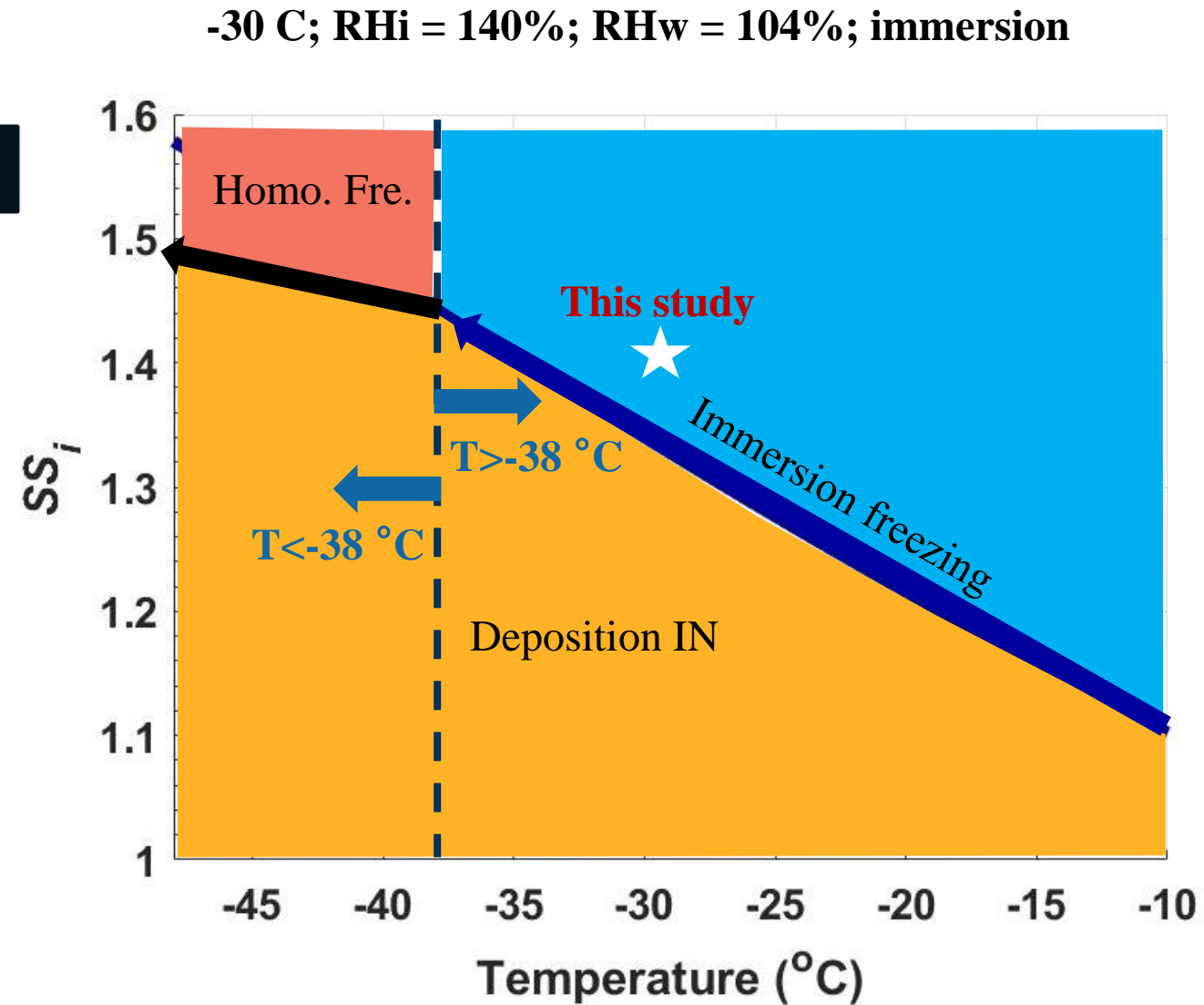
Chen et al., 2018, Atmosphere



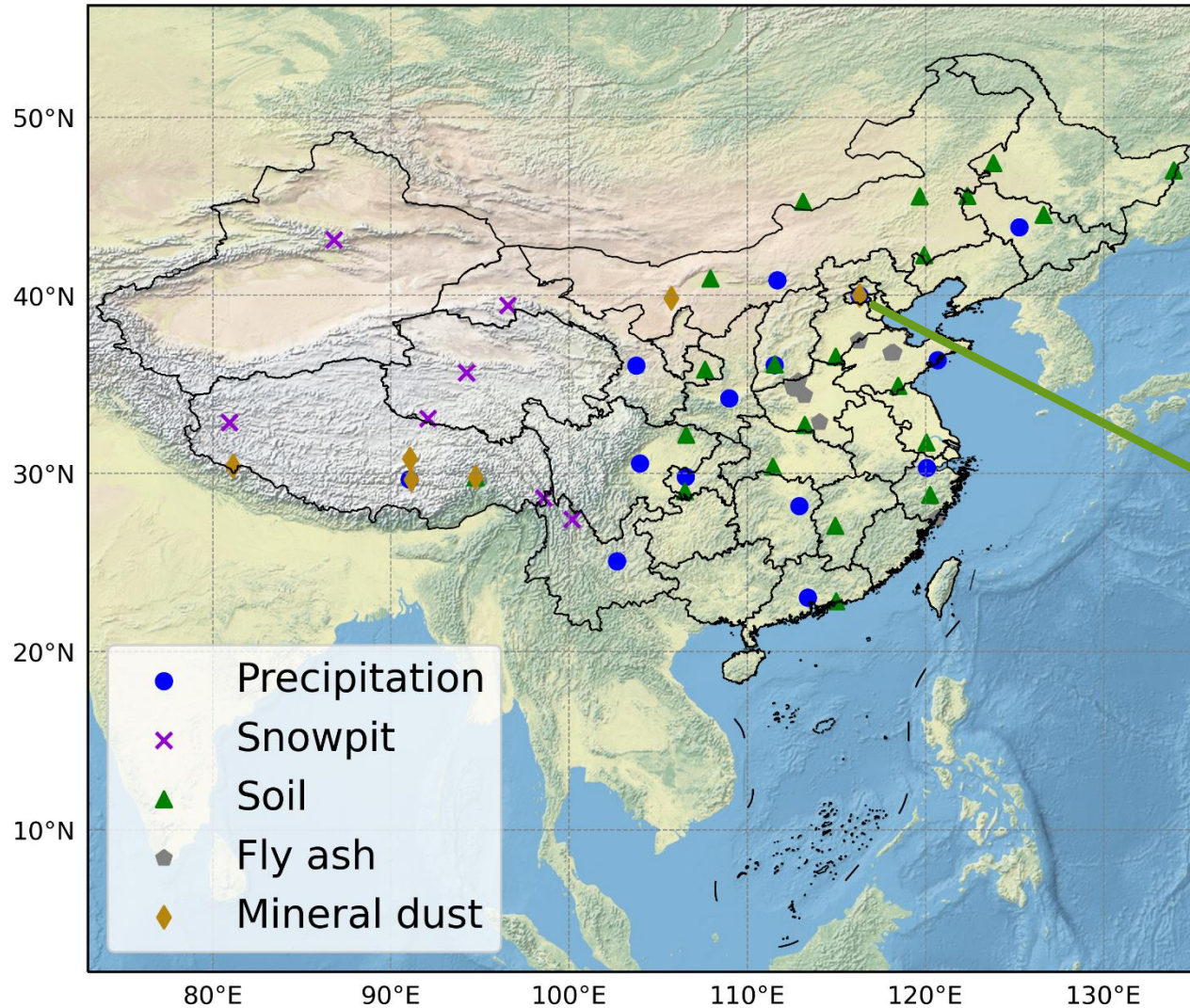
# Horizontal Ice Nucleating Chamber (HINC)



Lacher, et al., 2017, ACP



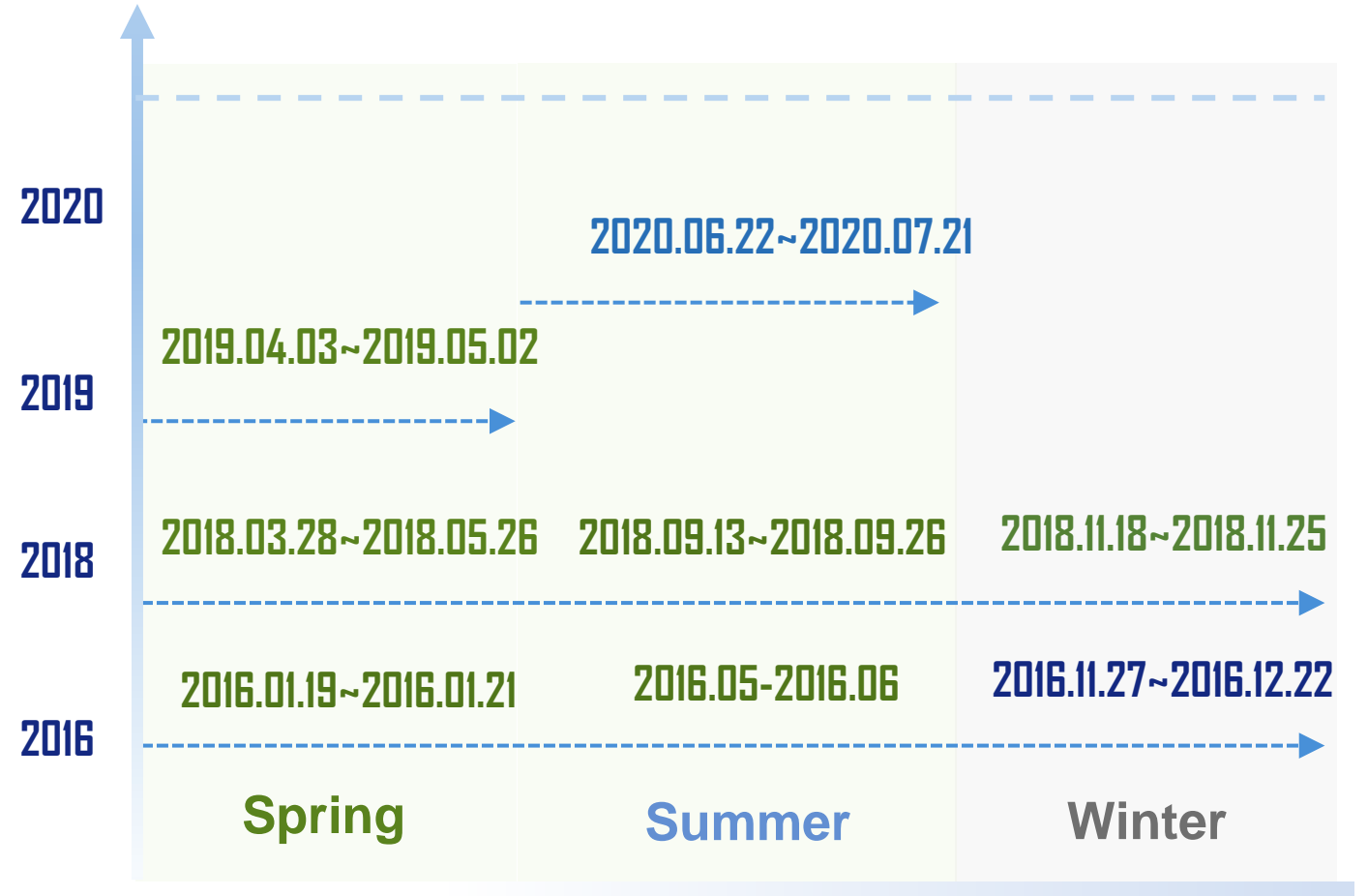
# The locations for sample collection



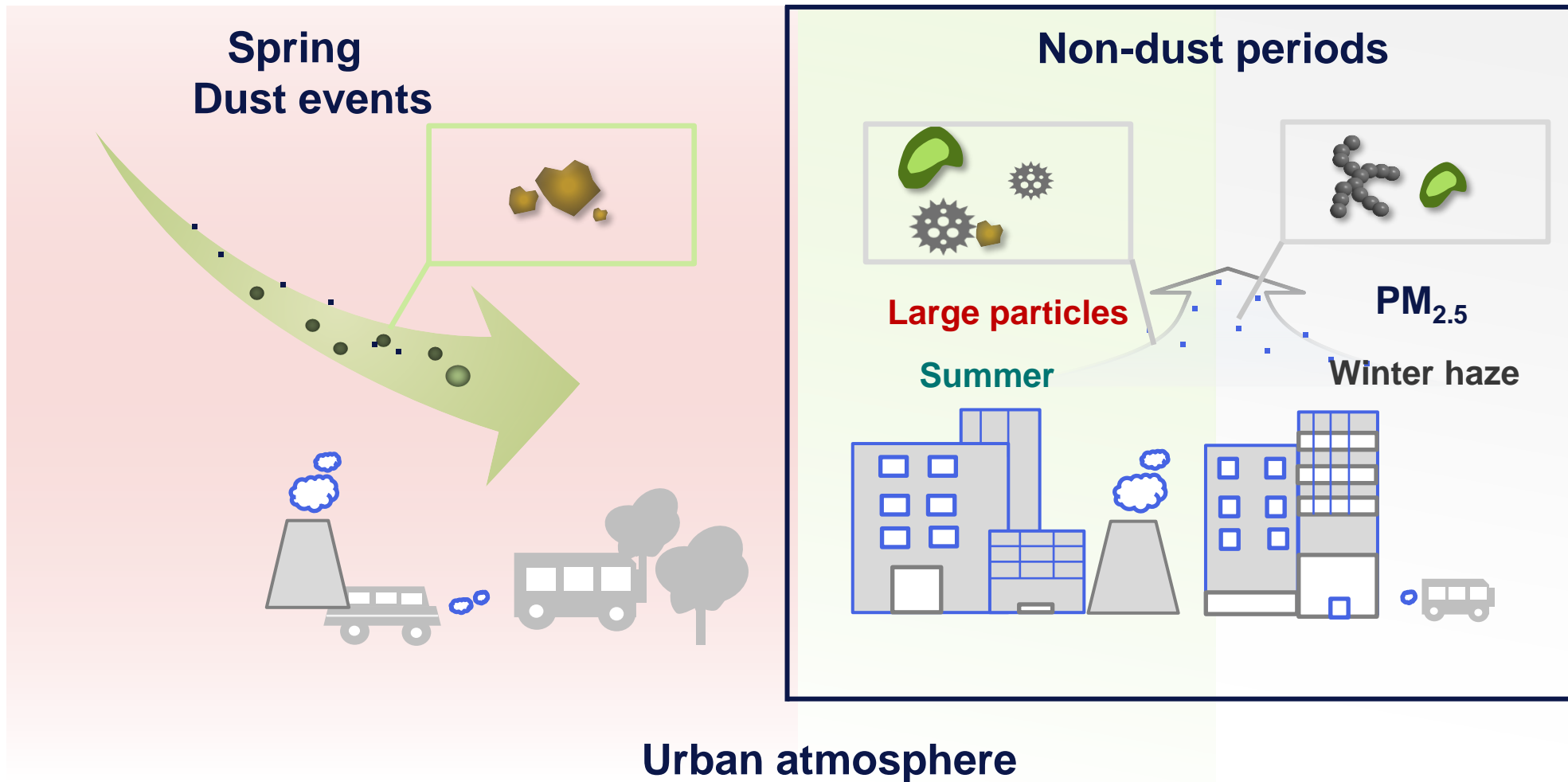
- **Urban aerosols**
- **Dust particles**
- **Agricultural soil**
- **Snowpit samples**
- **Precipitation**



# Samples collection in the urban atmosphere

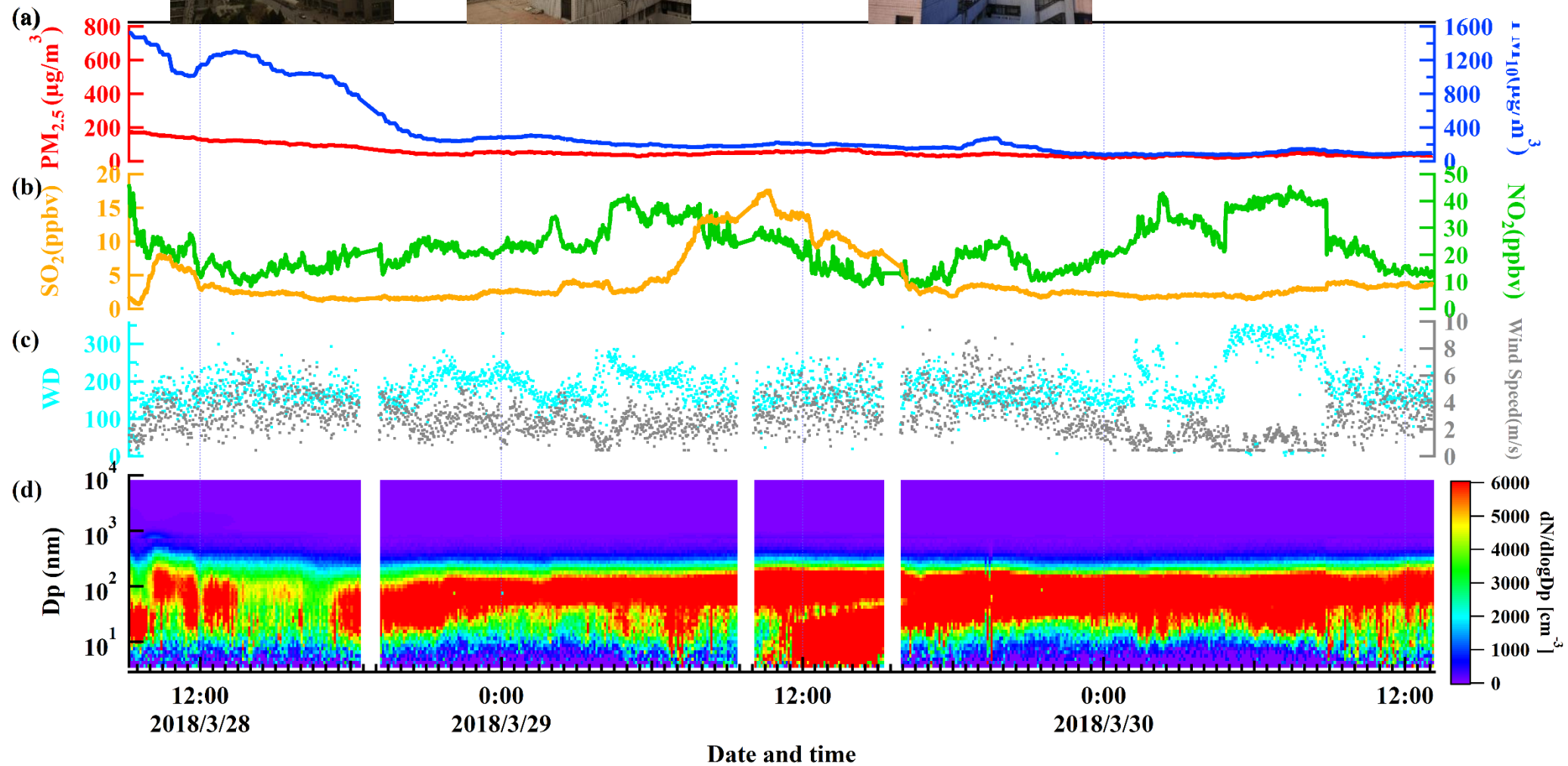


# Foci in different seasons

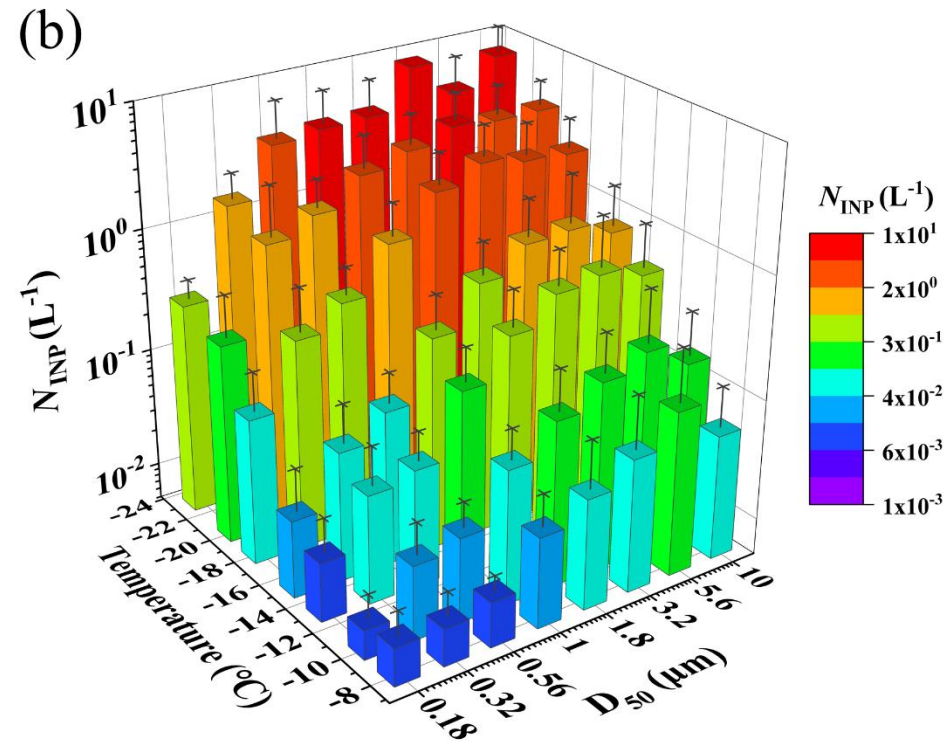
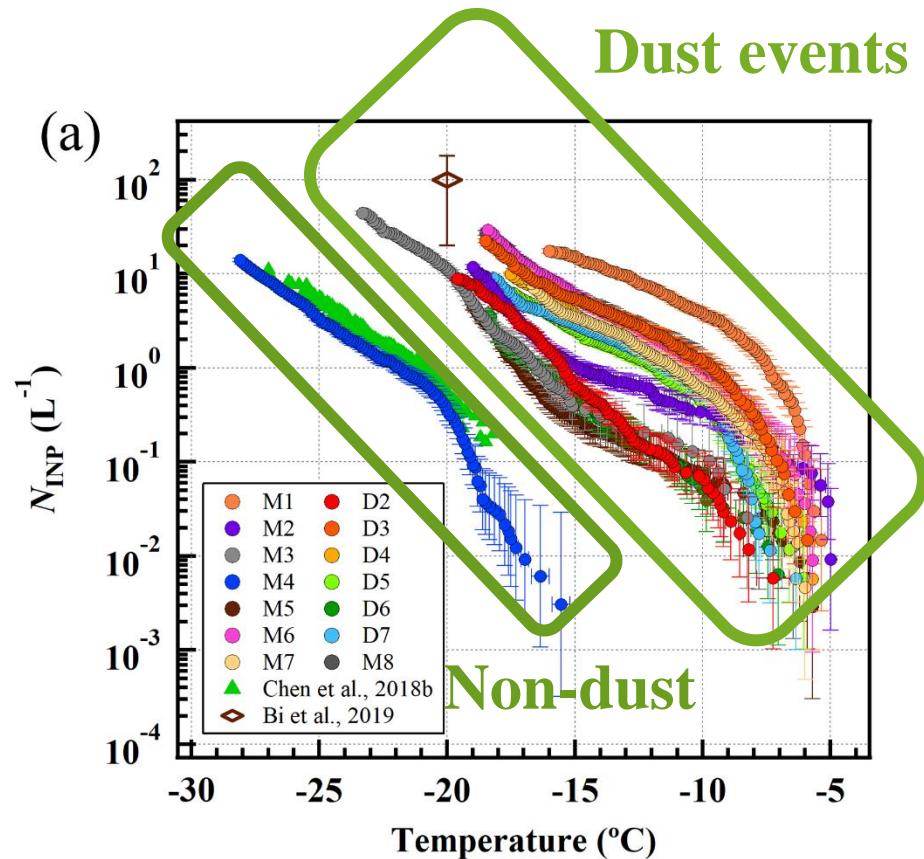




# Dust events in the spring

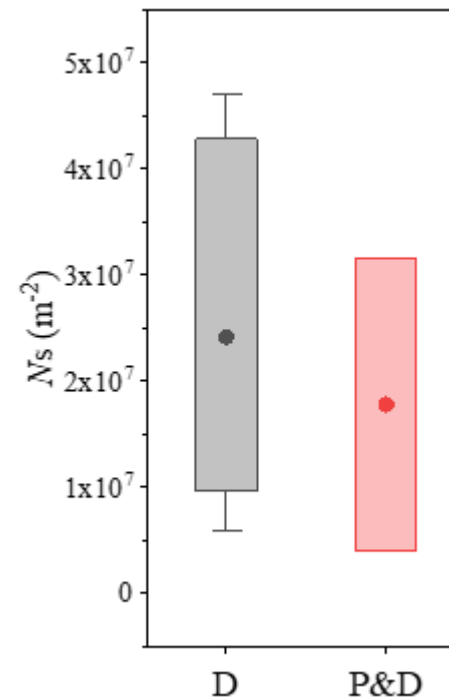
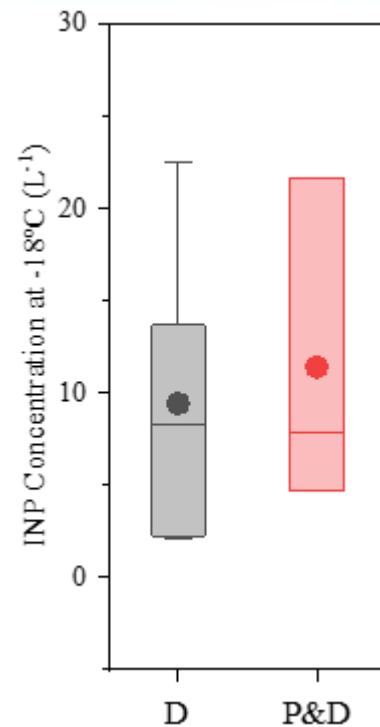
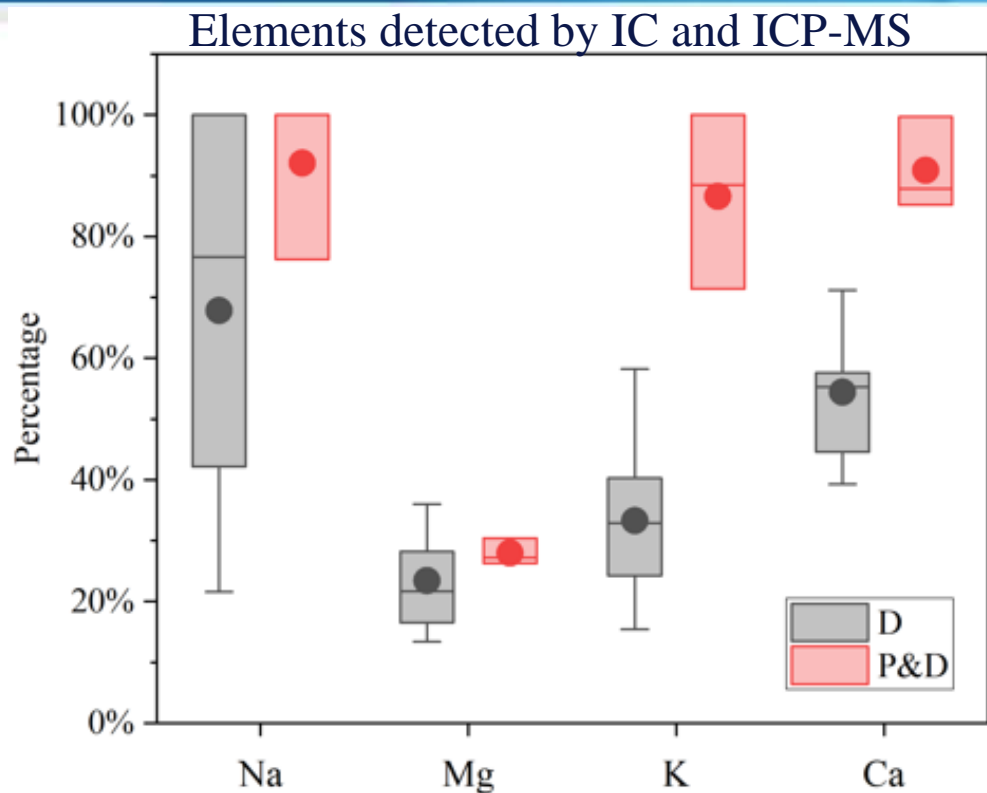


# $N_{\text{INP}}$ during dust and non-dust events



- Mineral dust particles are efficient INPs.
- $N_{\text{INP}}$  ranged from  $10^{-2}$  to  $10^2 \text{ L}^{-1}$  at temperatures between  $-5$  and  $-25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- Temperature- and size-dependence of  $N_{\text{INP}}$  was observed.

# Comparisons between aged and non-aged dust particles

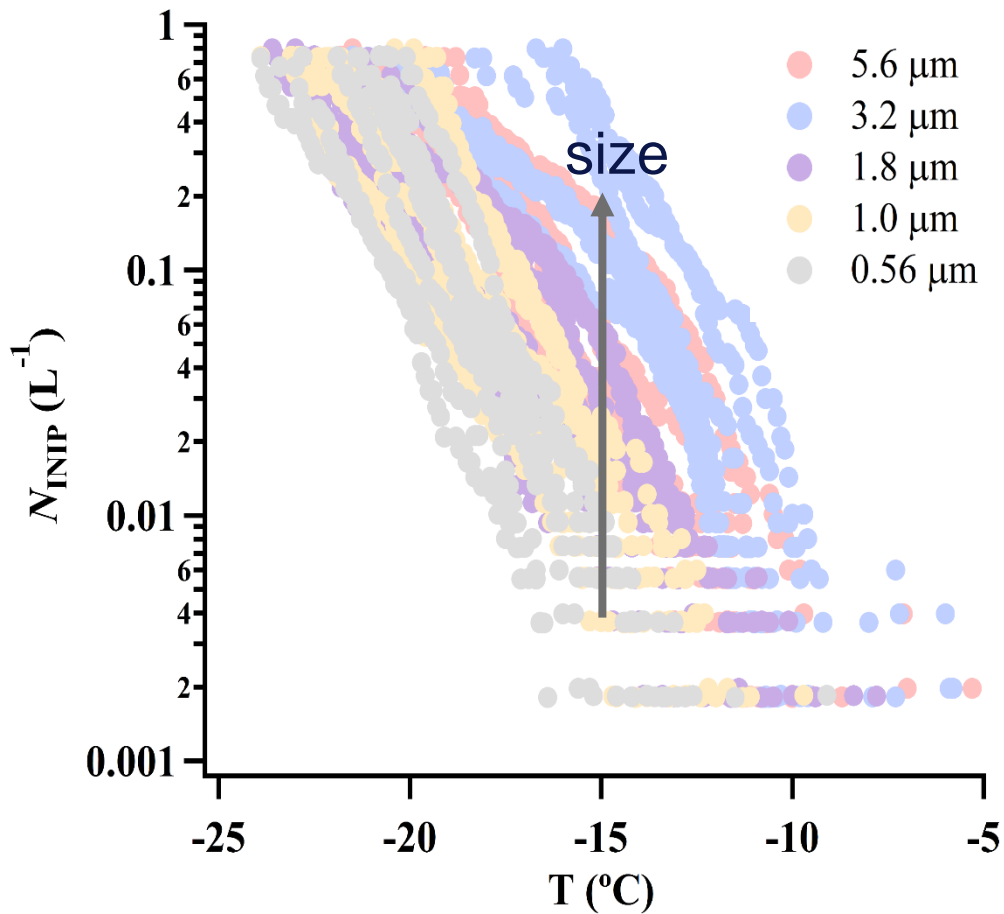


|           | Sample | mean    | median  | std     |
|-----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| $N_s$     | D      | 2.41E+7 | 1.82E+7 | 1.82E+7 |
| $N_s$     | P&D    | 1.78E+7 | 1.78E+7 | 1.78E+7 |
| $N_{INP}$ | D      | 9.42    | 8.32    | 8.32    |
| $N_{INP}$ | P&D    | 11.4    | 7.87    | 7.87    |

**D:** dust particles  
**P & D:** Polluted and dust

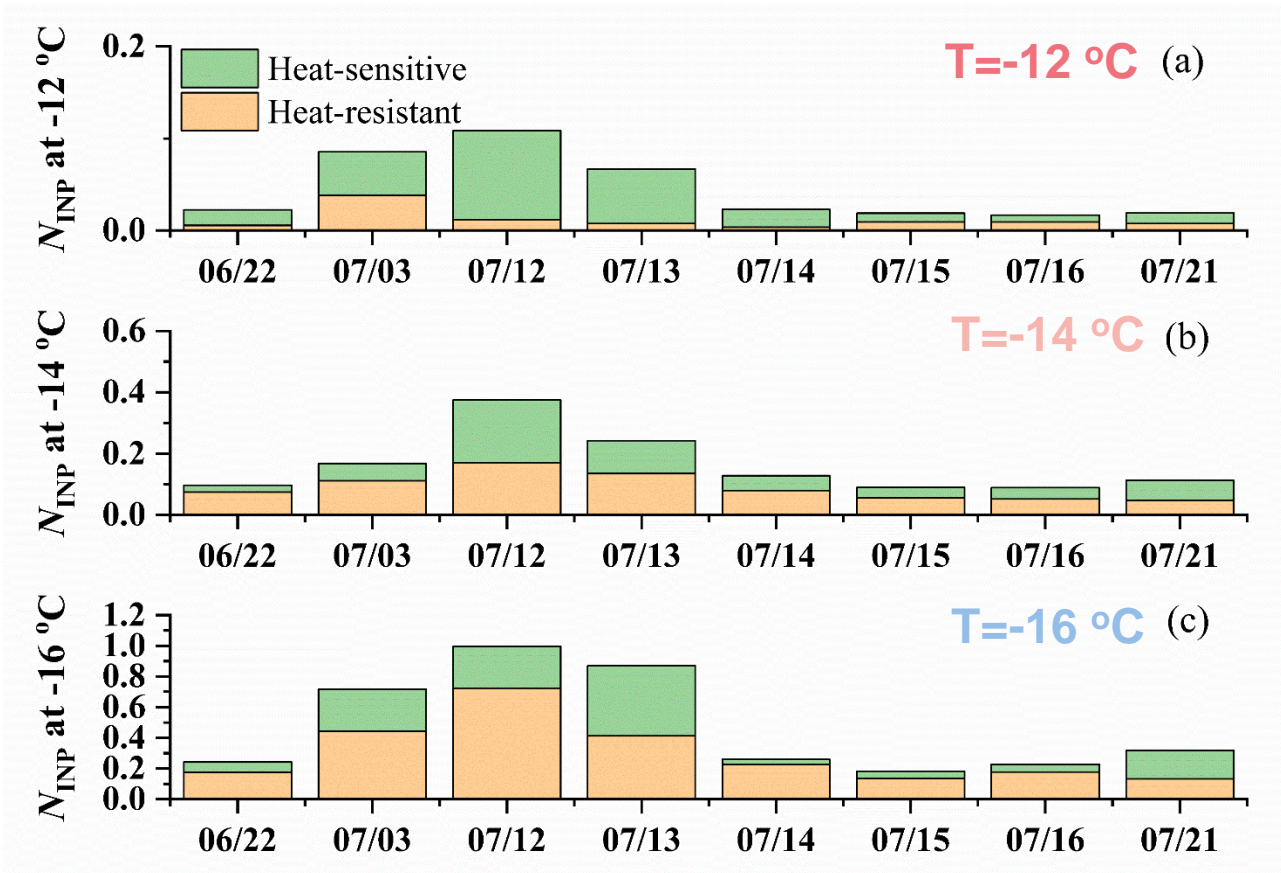
*Chen et al., 2021, ACP*

# INPs during summertime



Large particles ( $>1 \mu\text{m}$ ) contribute 90% of the  $N_{\text{INP}}$

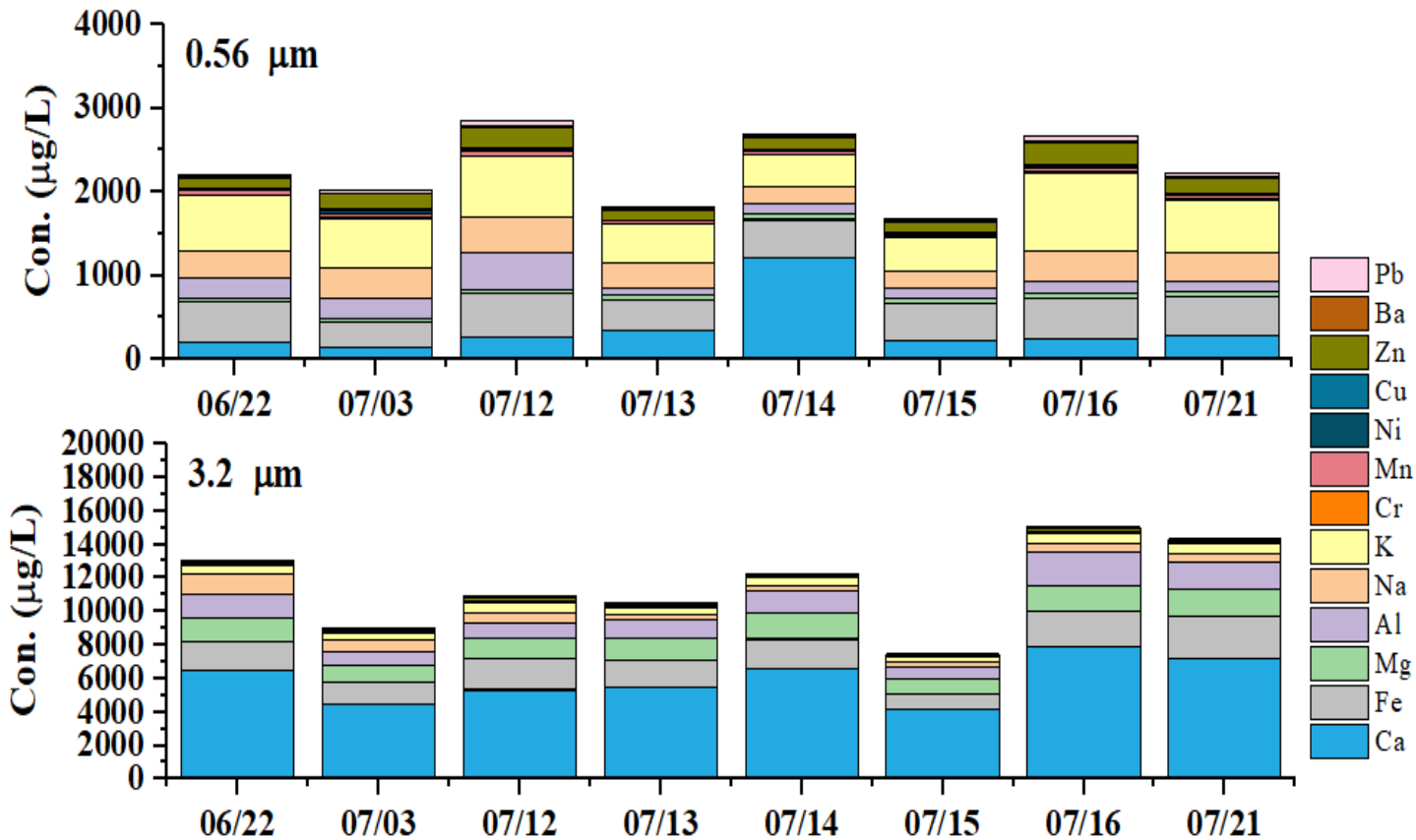
## Heating samples to test biological proteinaceous INPs



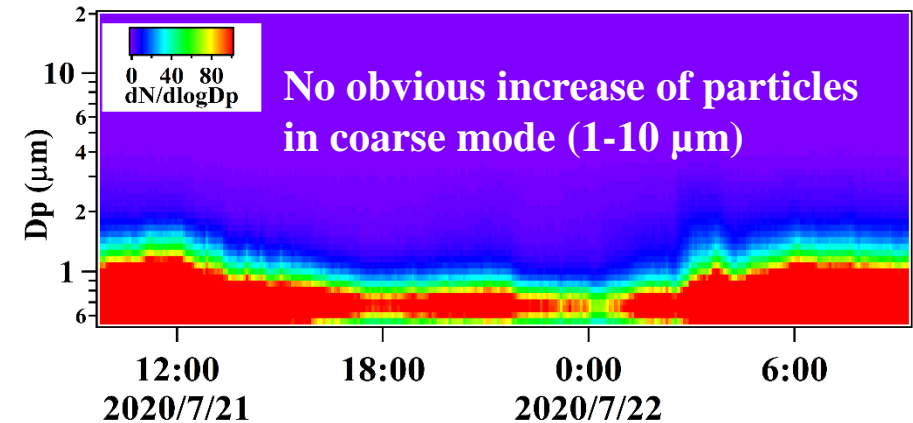
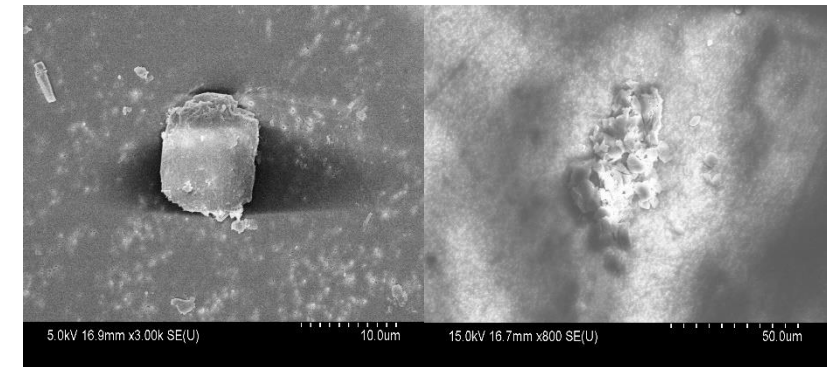
$T > -15^{\circ}\text{C}$ , biological INPs contribute more than 70% of  $N_{\text{INP}}$

# Anthropogenic dust: potential source of INPs

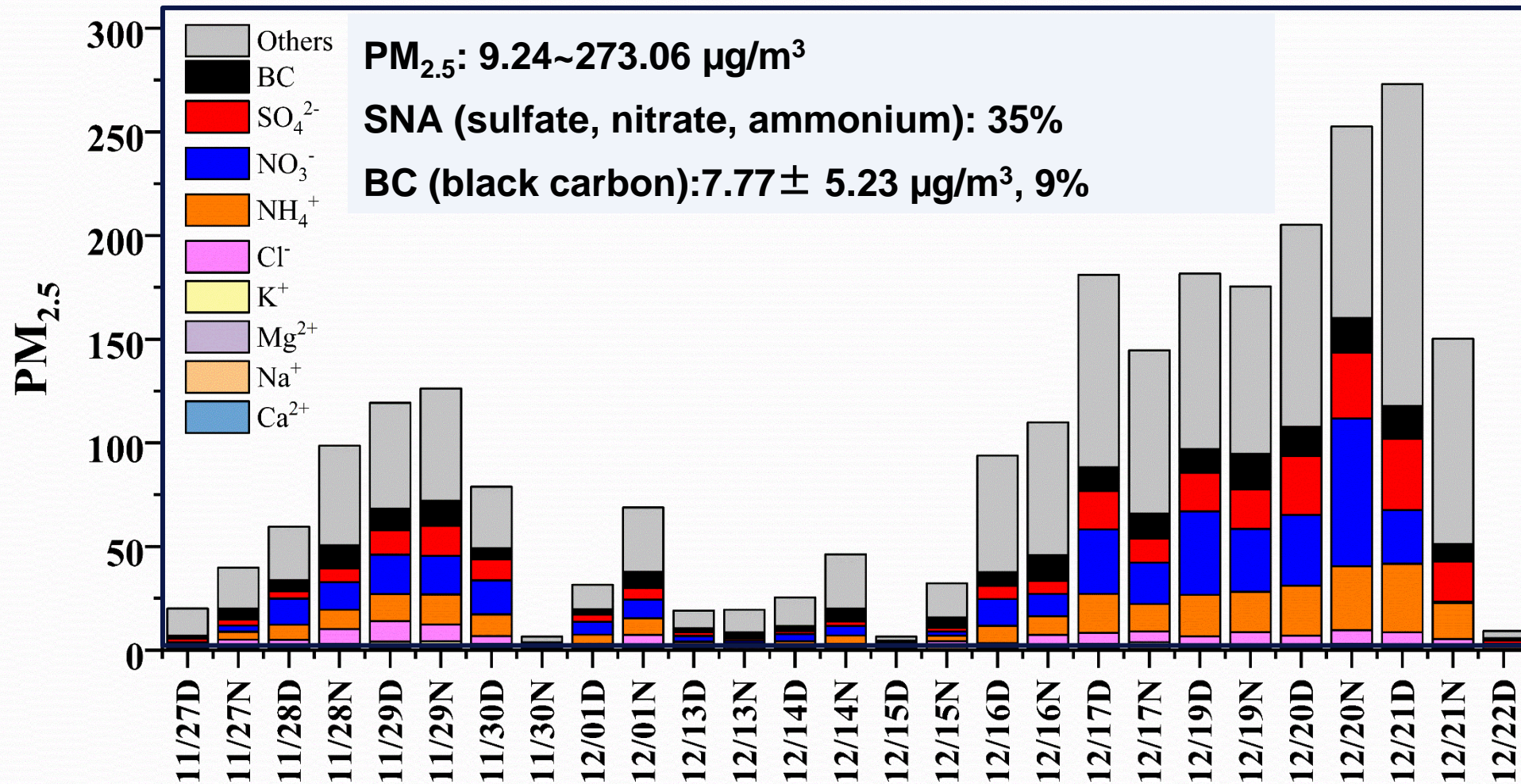
High content of crustal element in large particles (Ca, Al, Fe, Mg)



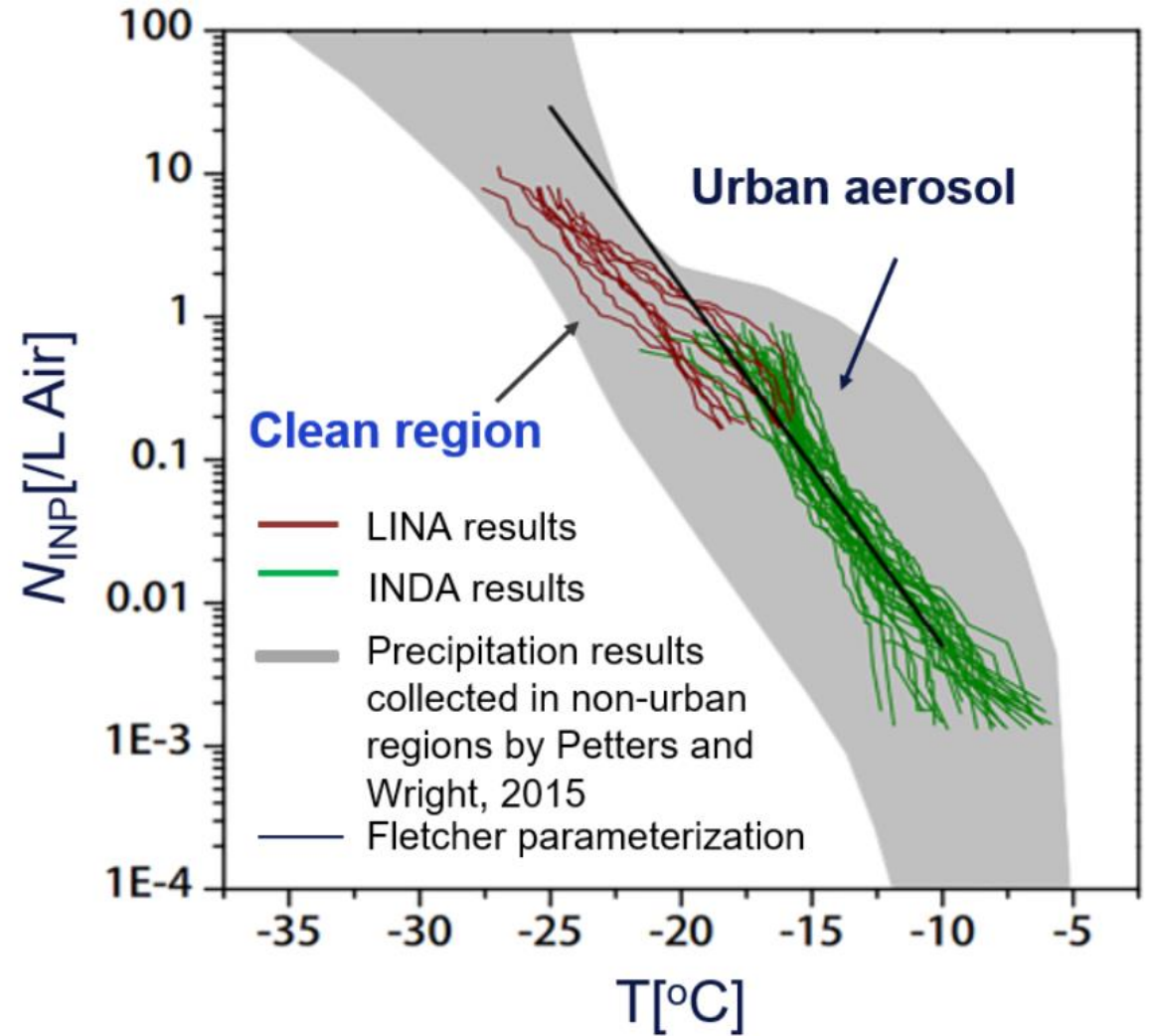
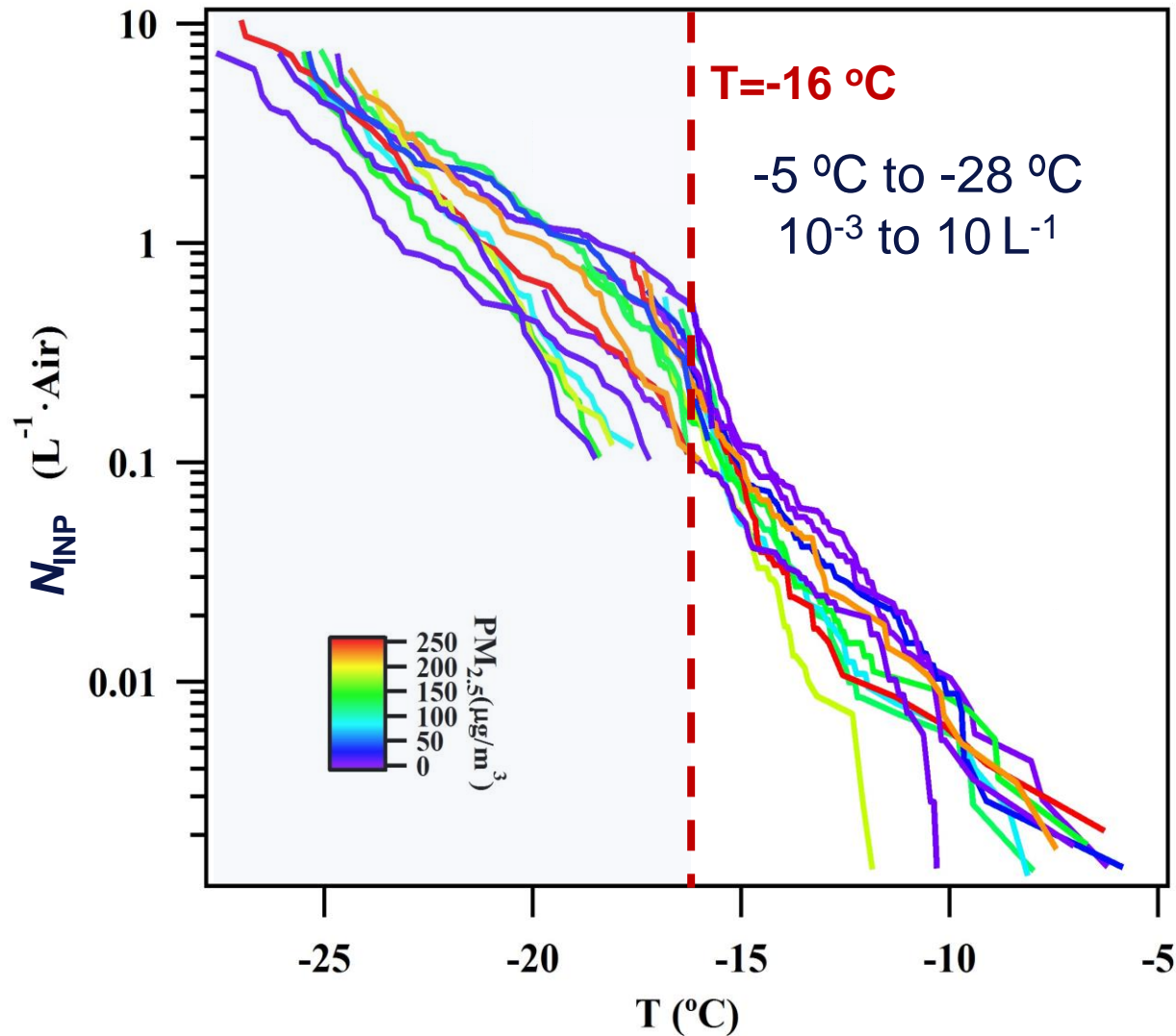
Presence of dust in collected samples



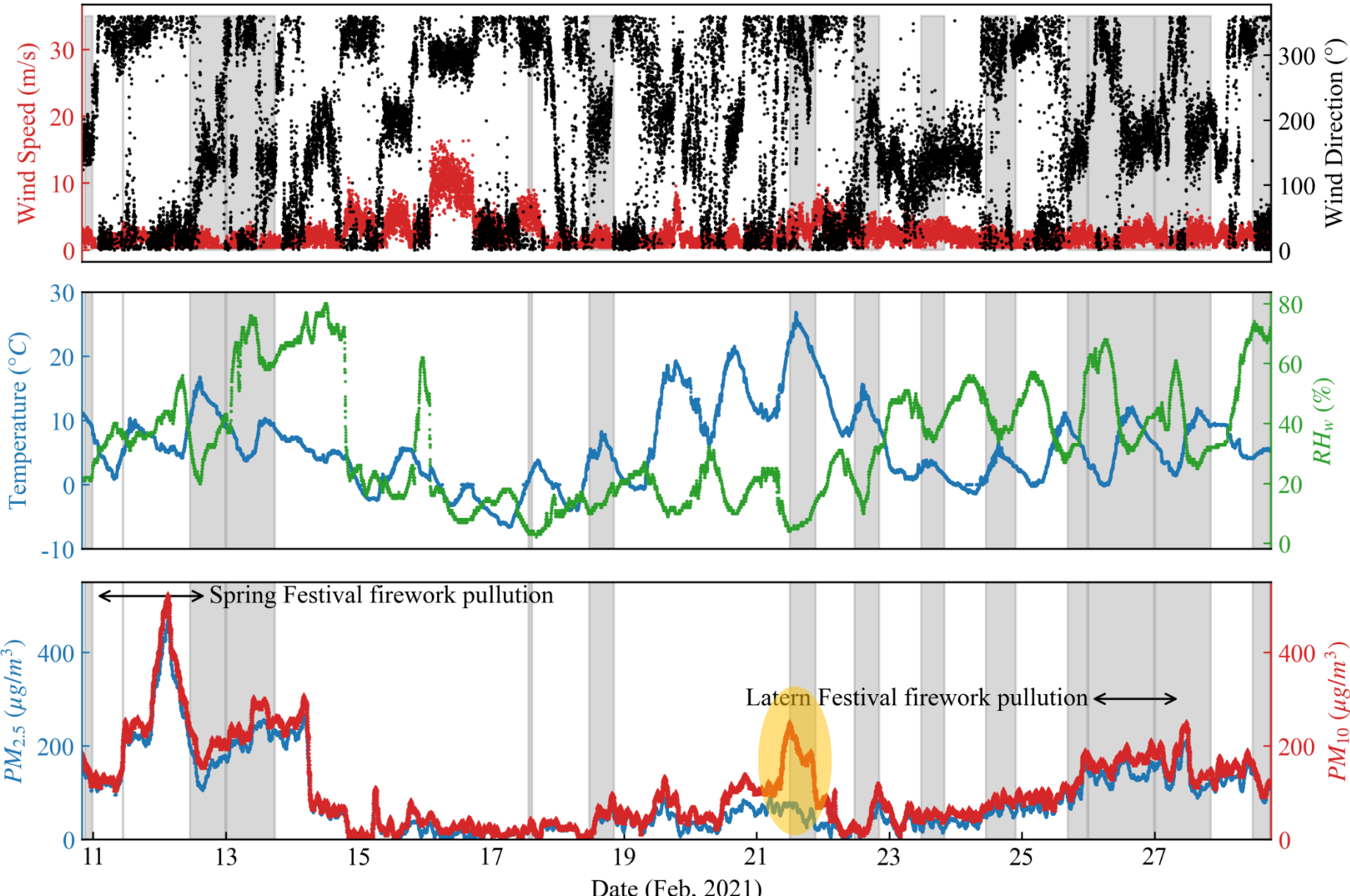
# INPs during wintertime



# Comparable $N_{\text{INP}}$ with results in clean region



# Meteorology data during February



02/21 16:00 Dust event



02/22 15:00 Clean

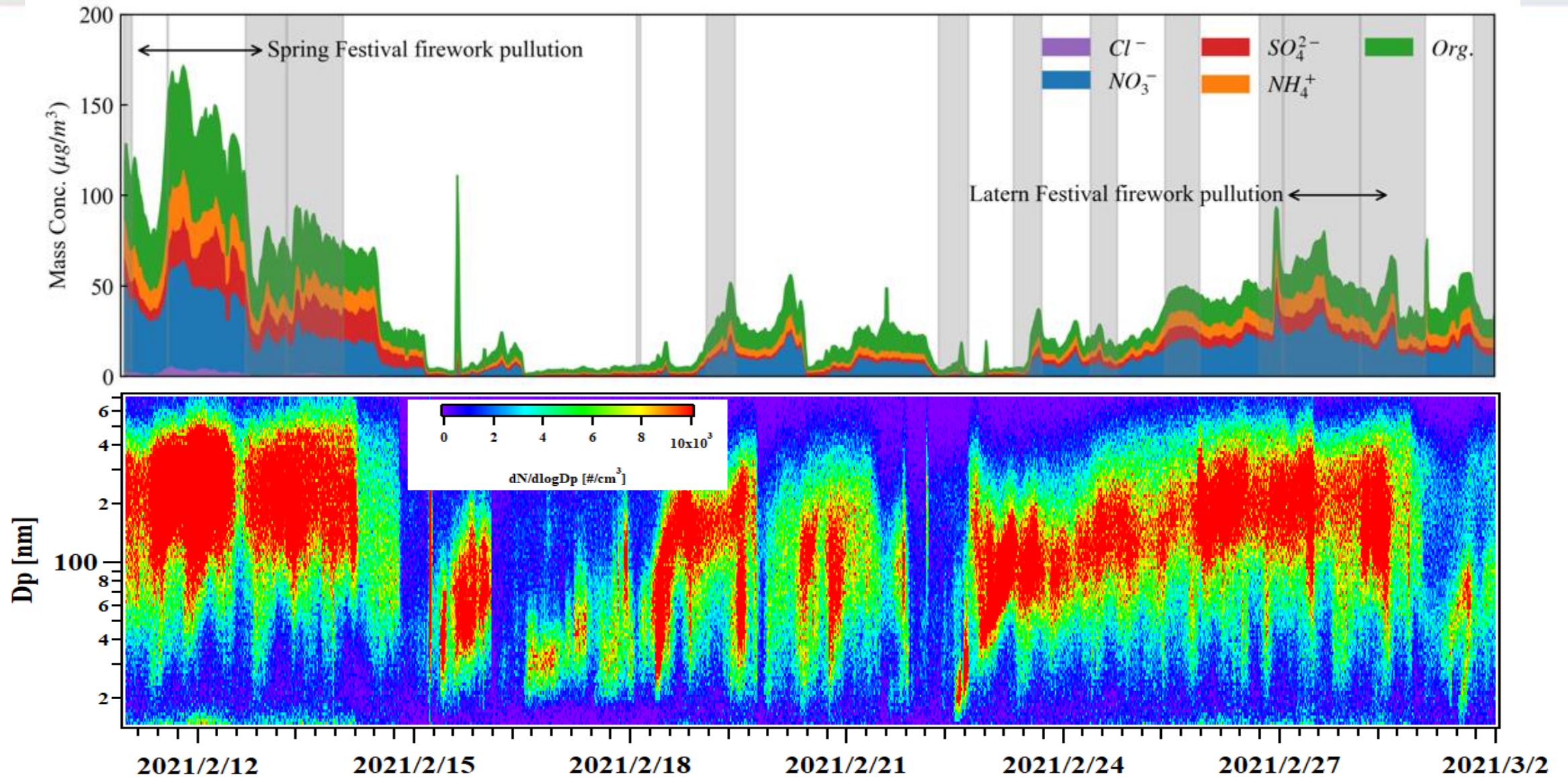


02/26 14:30 Heavily polluted

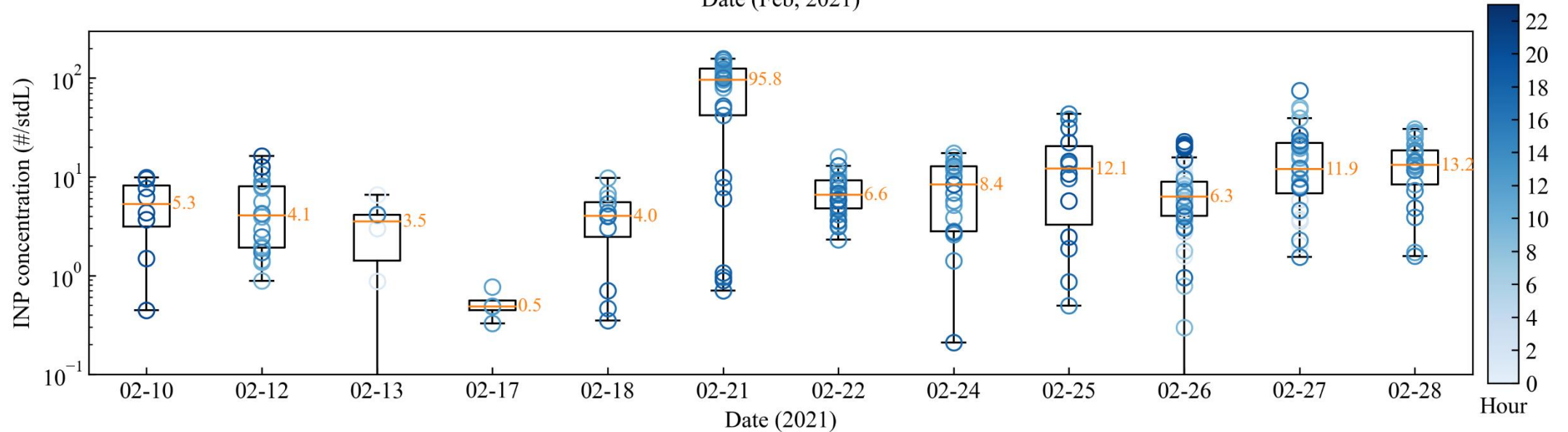
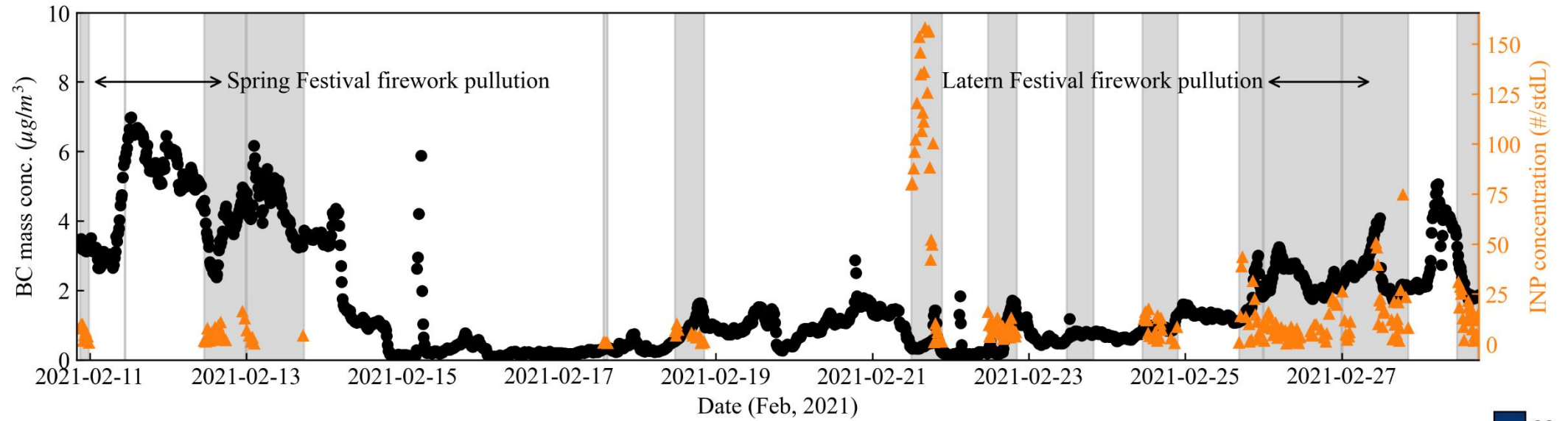




# Particle chemical composition and size distribution



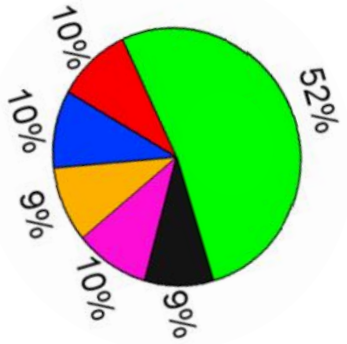
# INP and BC mass concentration



# Outline

- **INP field observations in our group**
- **HULIS act as ice active entities**

# HULIS account for a large fraction of WSOC



Sources of HULIS

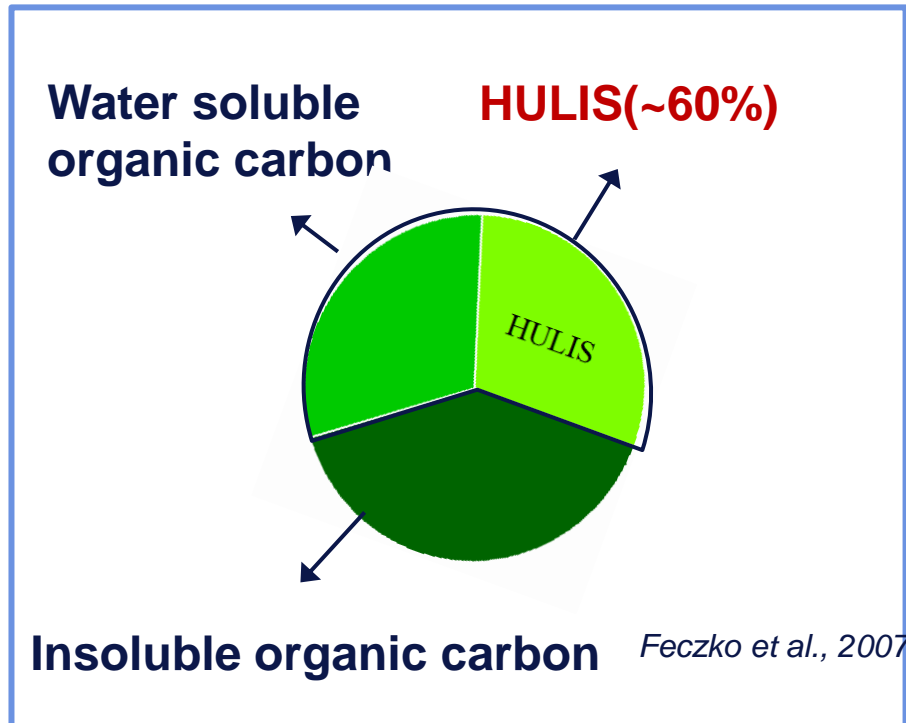


Biomass burning

**HULIS**

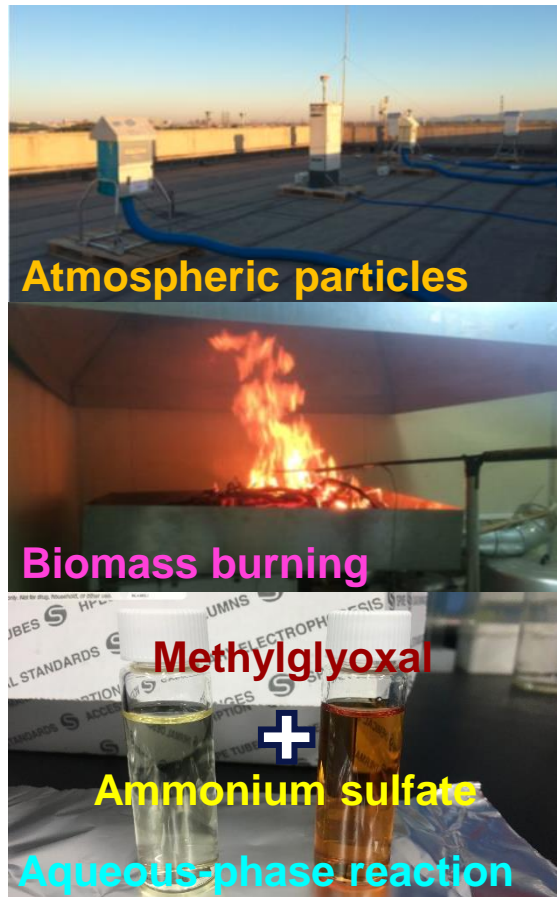
Secondary  
formation

VOCs, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, etc.

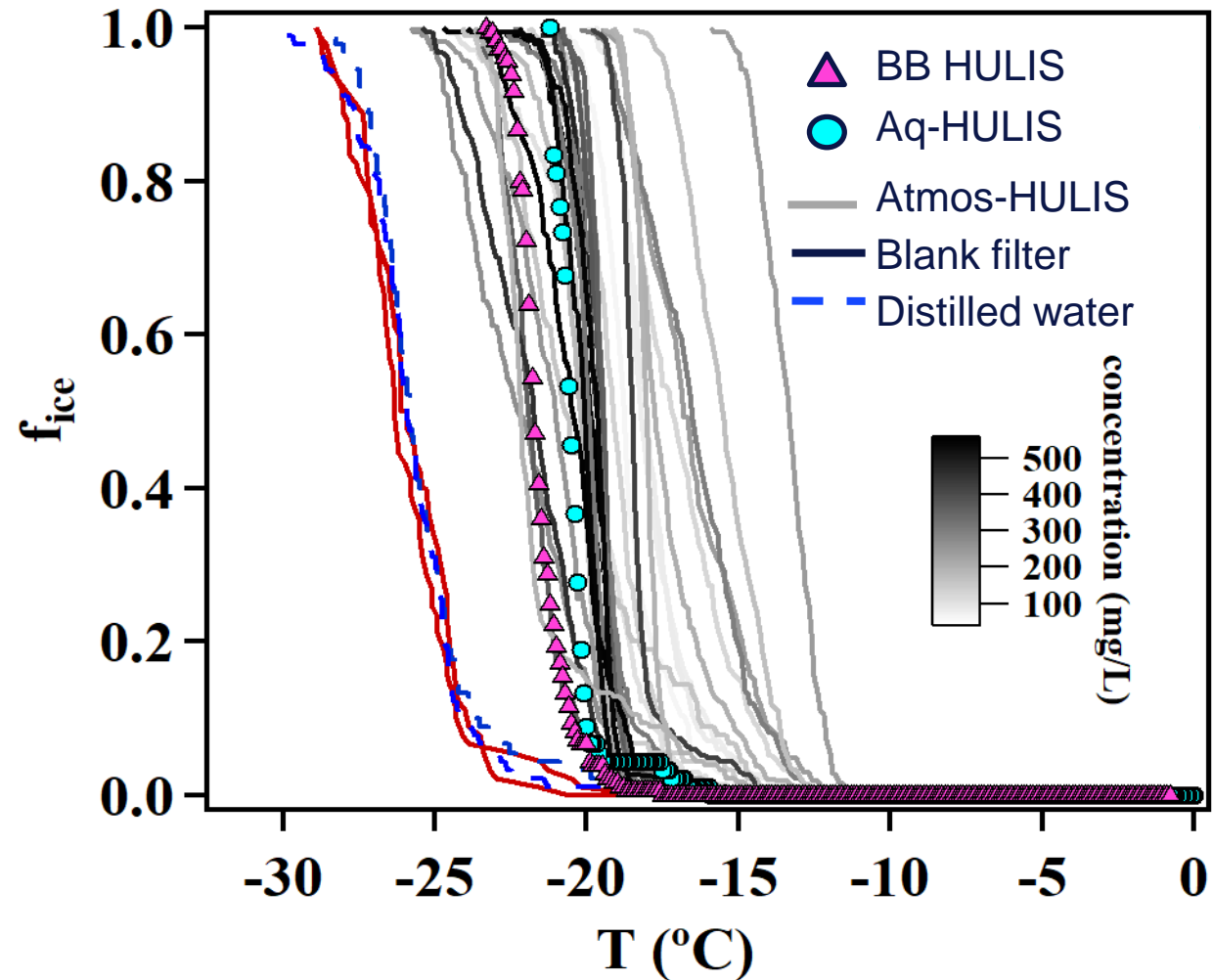


Humic substances has been proved to act as INPs

# HULIS containing Ice Active Entities (IAE)

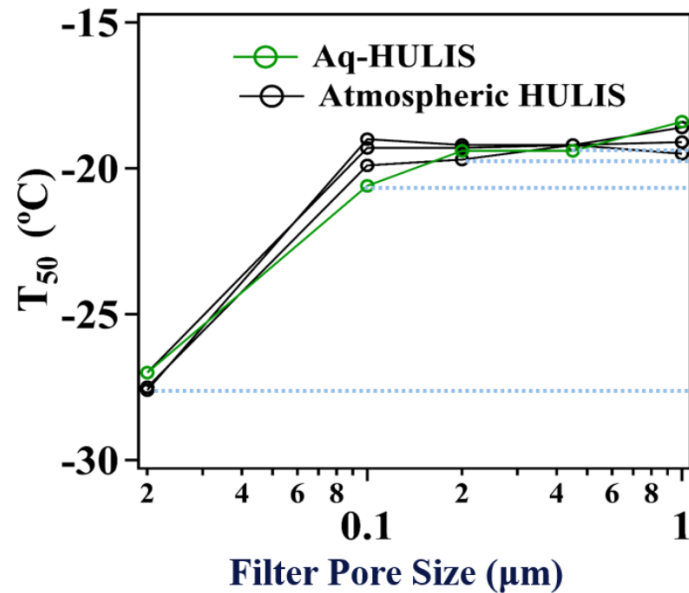


*Chen et al., 2021, GRL*



# Micelles/aggregates present in the HULIS extracts

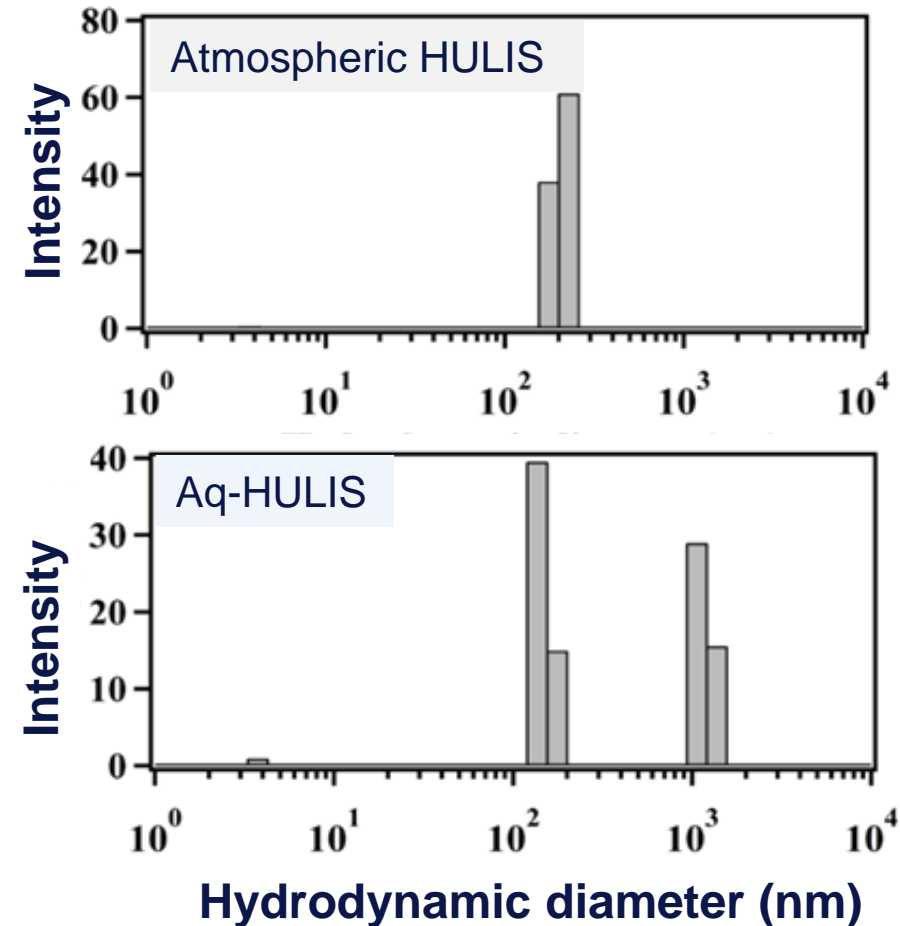
HULIS IAEs are in size between 0.02~ 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$



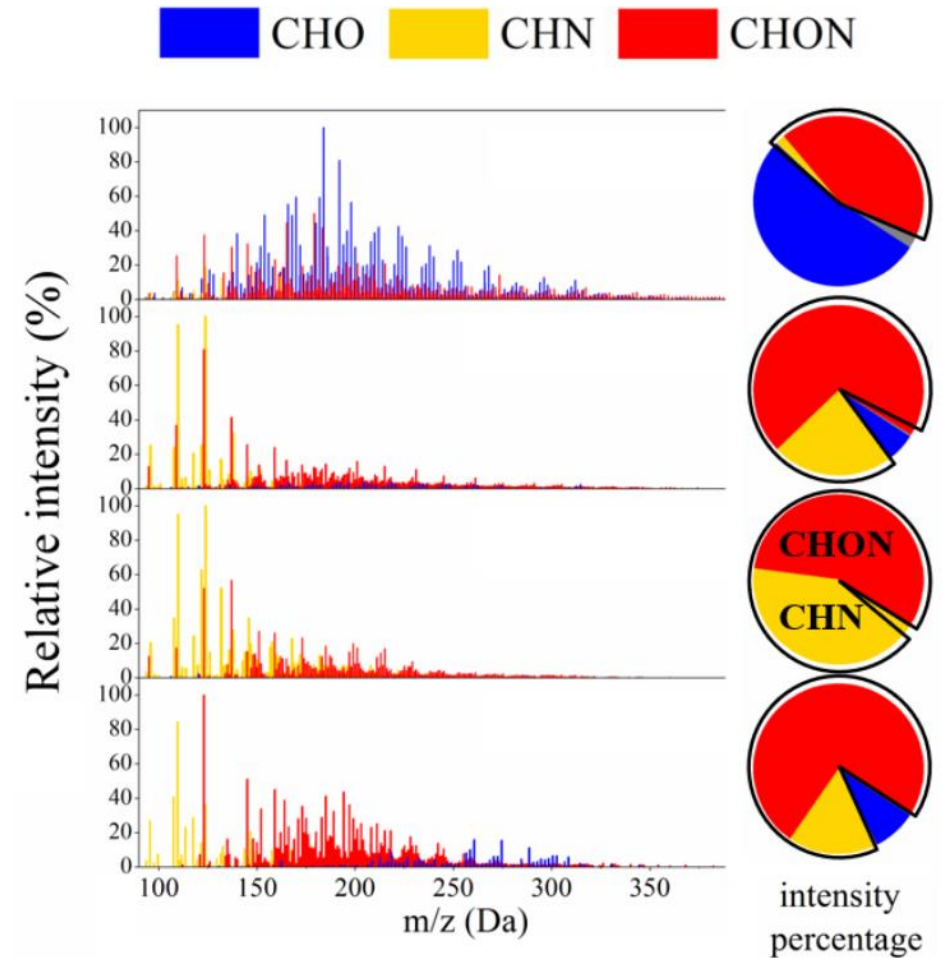
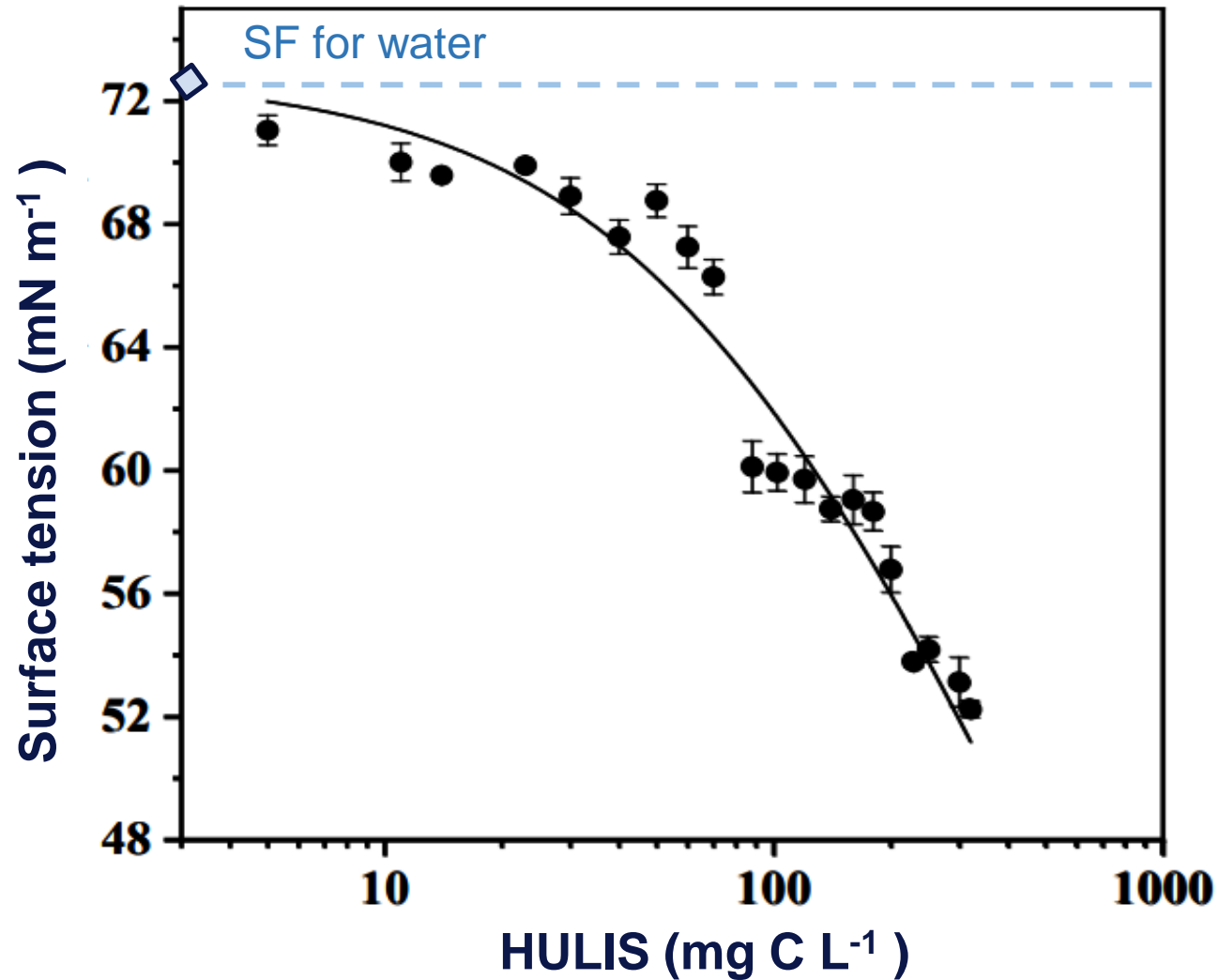
Tyndall effect of HULIS extracts



Size distribution measured by dynamic light scattering (DLS) instrument

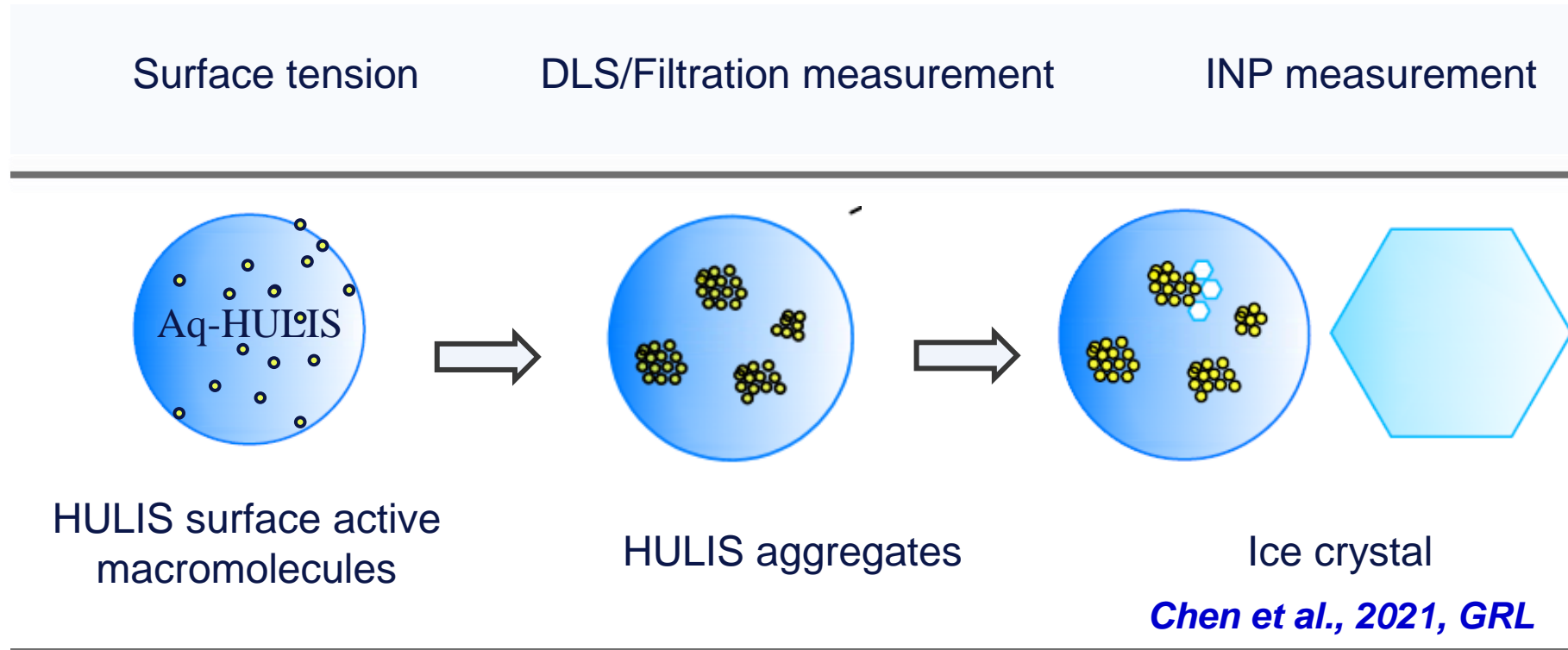


# HULIS are surface active materials



Organic sulfate and organic nitrate

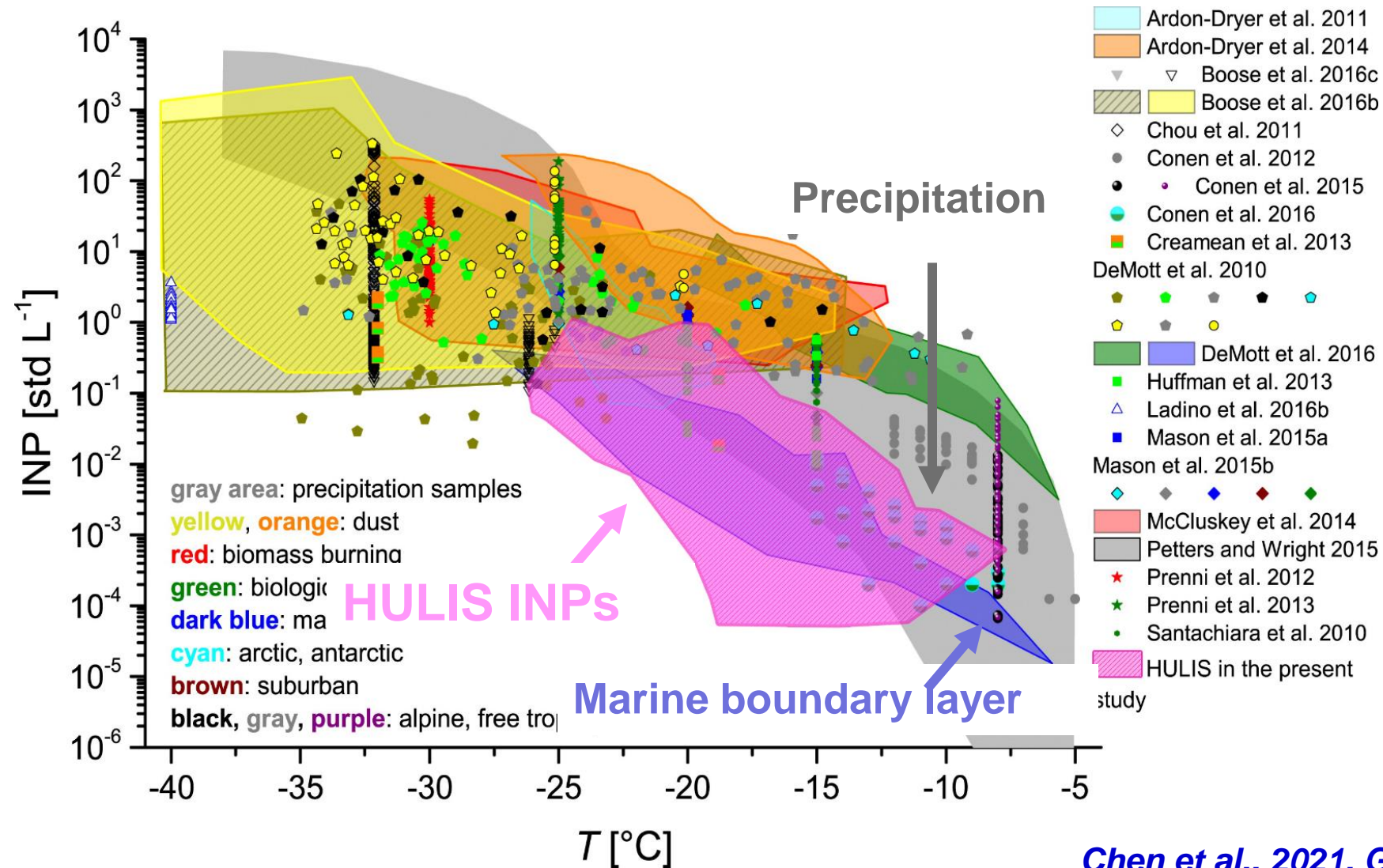
# Possible formation mechanism of HULIS IAE



HULIS micelles formed through aggregation provided the required ice active surfaces

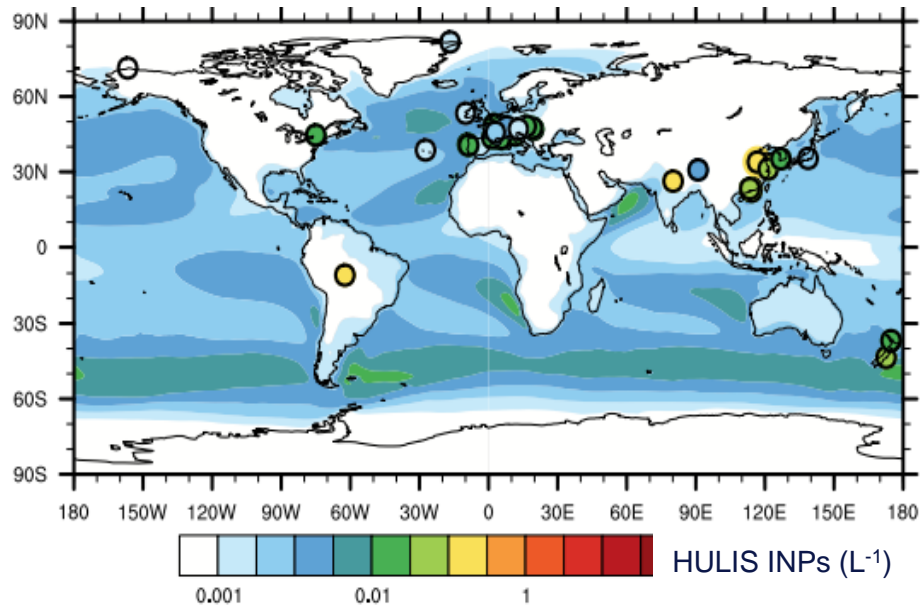


# HULIS IAE have comparable air concentration with INPs from other sources

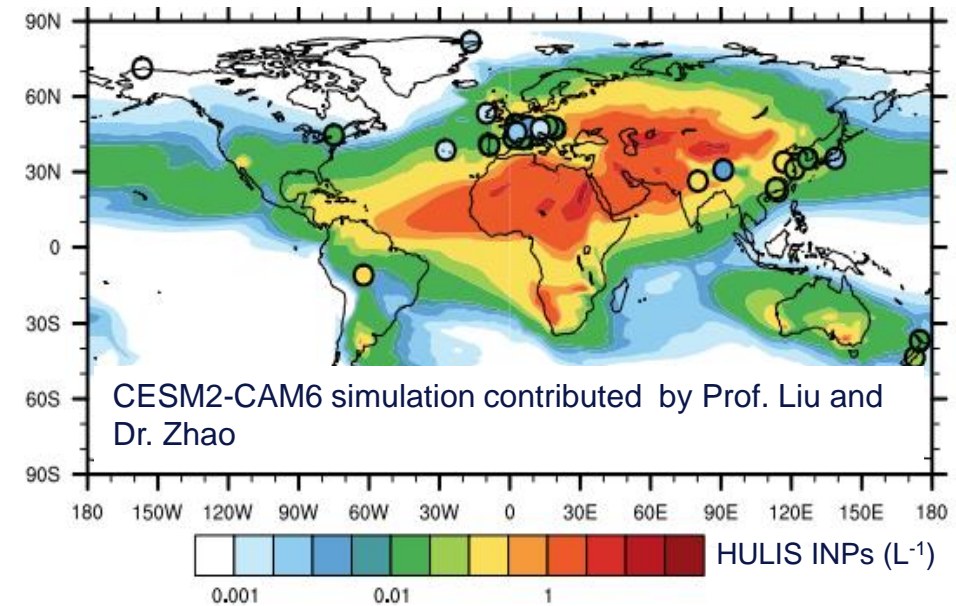


# HULIS IAE concentrations on a global scale

- HULIS IAE vs. SSA INPs



- HULIS IAE vs. dust INPs



Chen et al., 2021, GRL

HULIS could be an important IAE contributor where dust INP are either low in concentration

# Summary

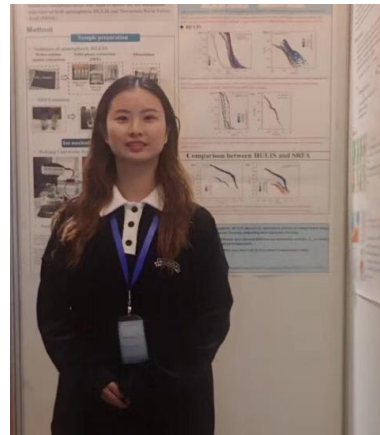
- Size-resolved atmospheric ice-nucleating particles parameterizations during East Asian dust
- Ice-nucleating particle concentrations unaffected by urban air pollution in Beijing, China
- Atmospheric Humic-Like Substances (HULIS) Act as Ice Active Entities

# Thanks

Dr. Cuiqi Zhang



Dr. Jie Chen



Now at ETH

Jingchuan Chen

