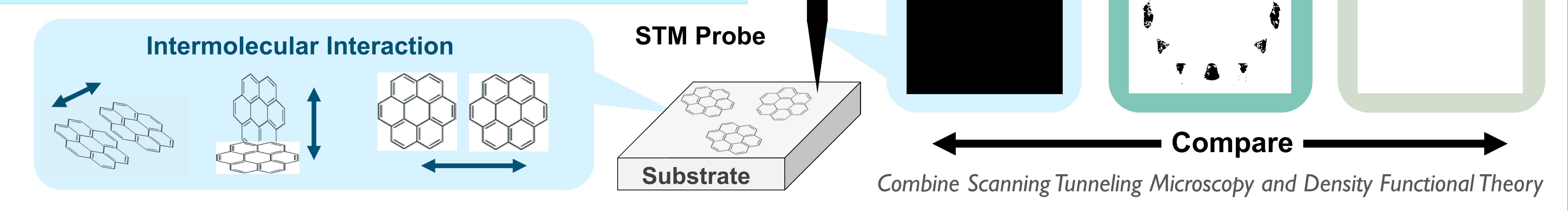


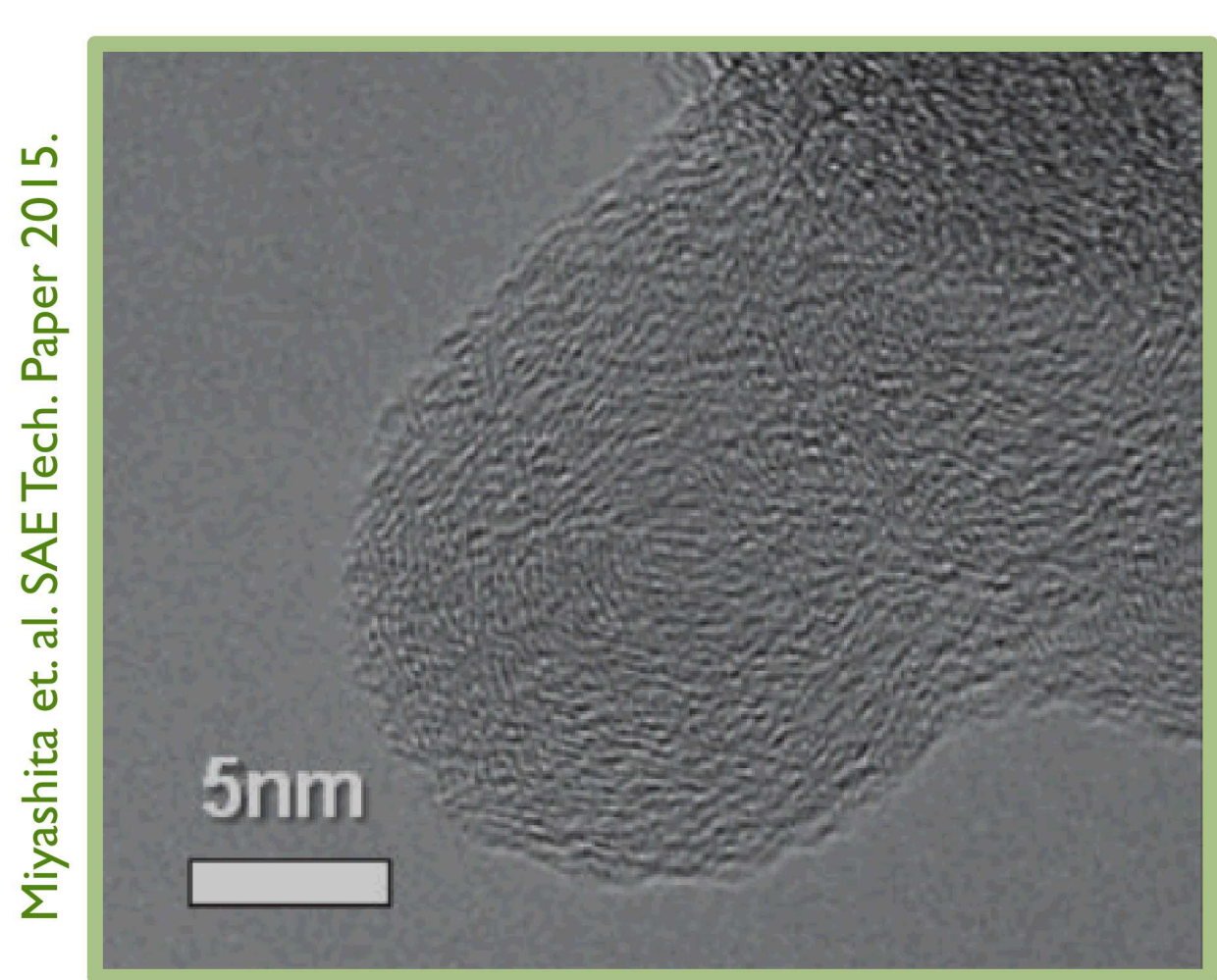
# Revealing the Molecular Structure of Soot Precursors

Chen Santillan Wang, Konrad Thürmer, Norman Bartelt

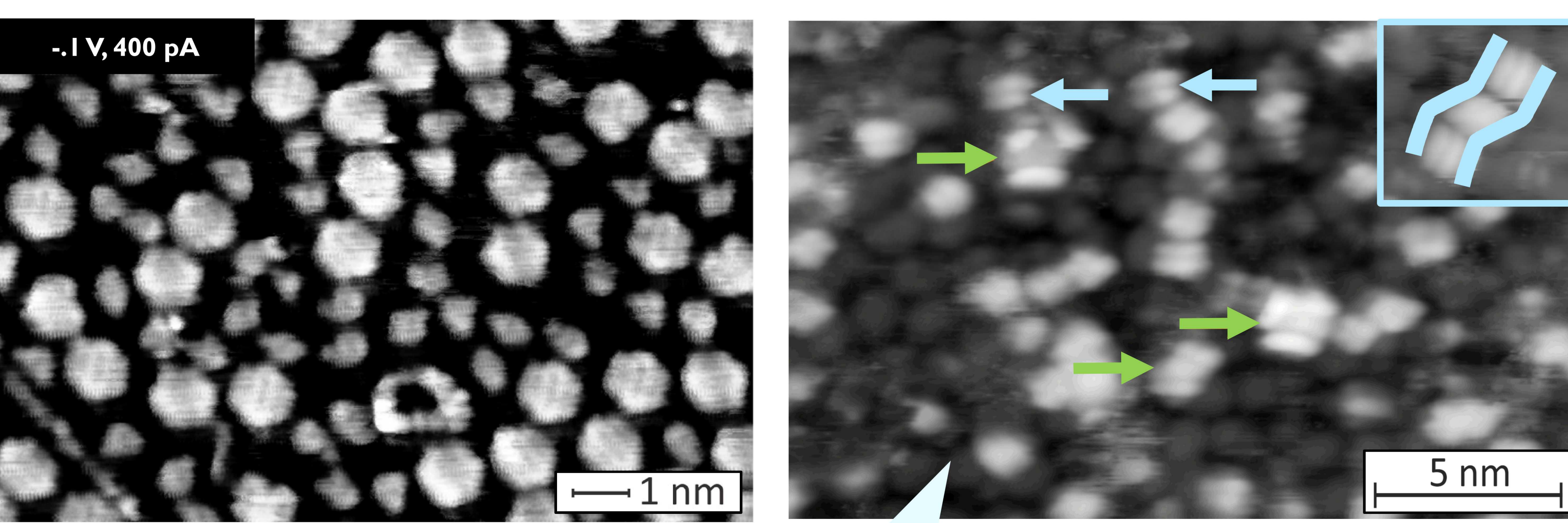
How do precursor molecules coalesce into incipient soot? Can surface science reveal the nanoscale materials and physics that shape our environment?



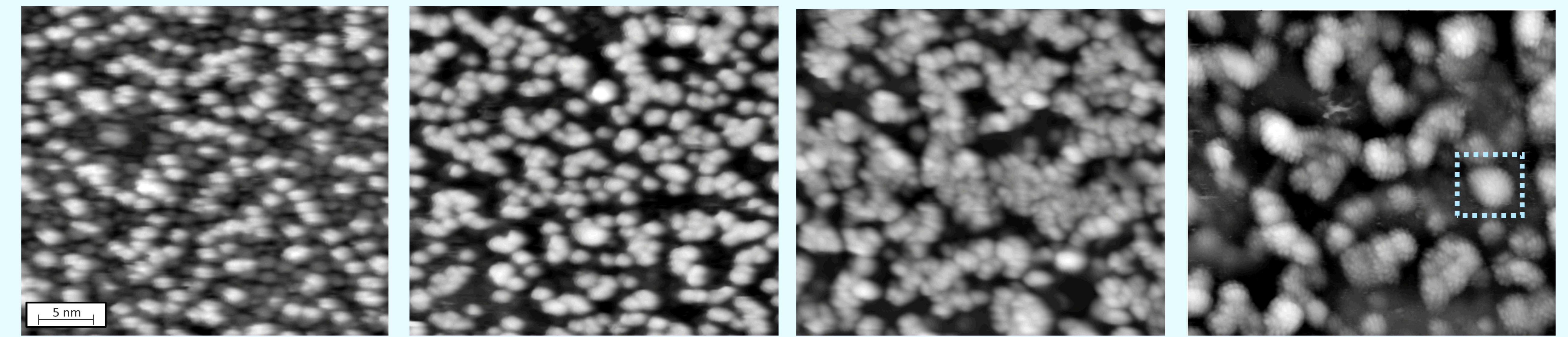
Goal: “grow” ~2nm nascent soot cluster that precedes a **primary particle** using the precursor species  $C_{12}H_{24}$ .



Deposit Increasing Amounts of Coronene on Pt



Anneal from Room Temperature to 600°C

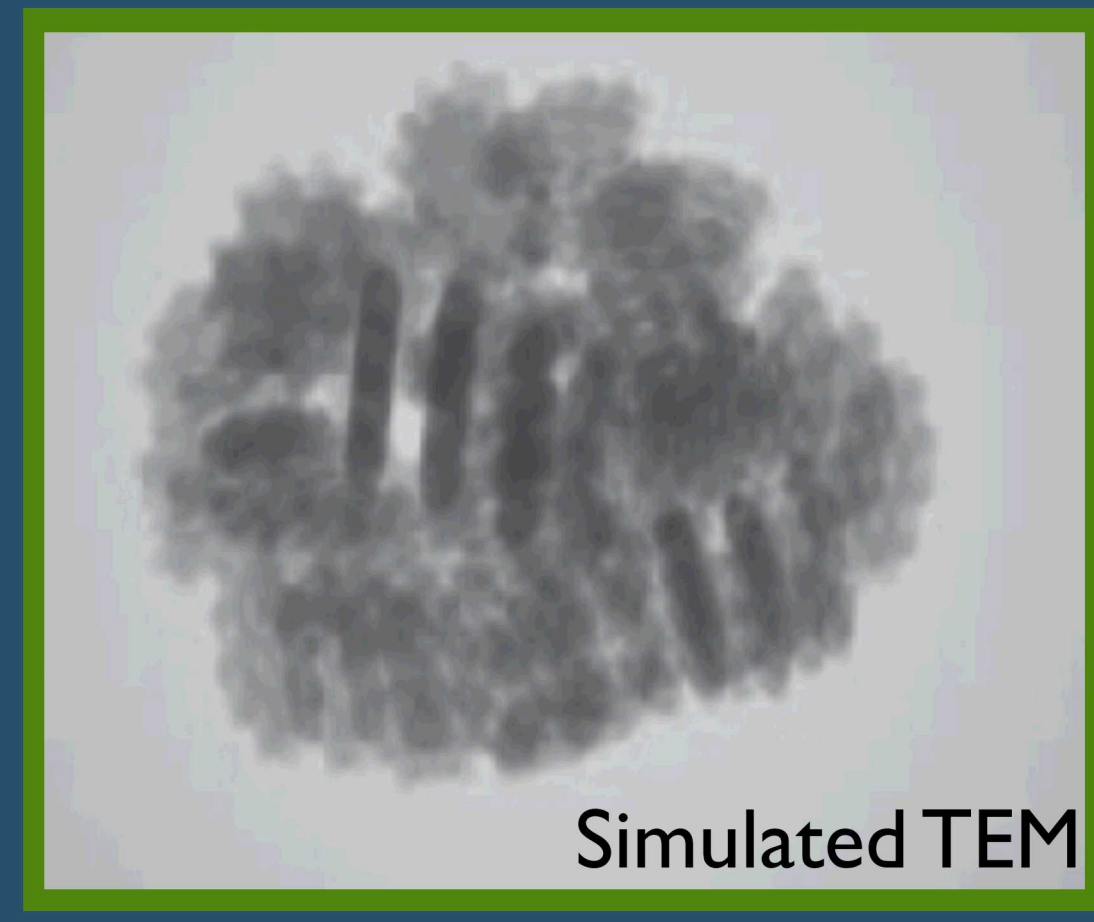
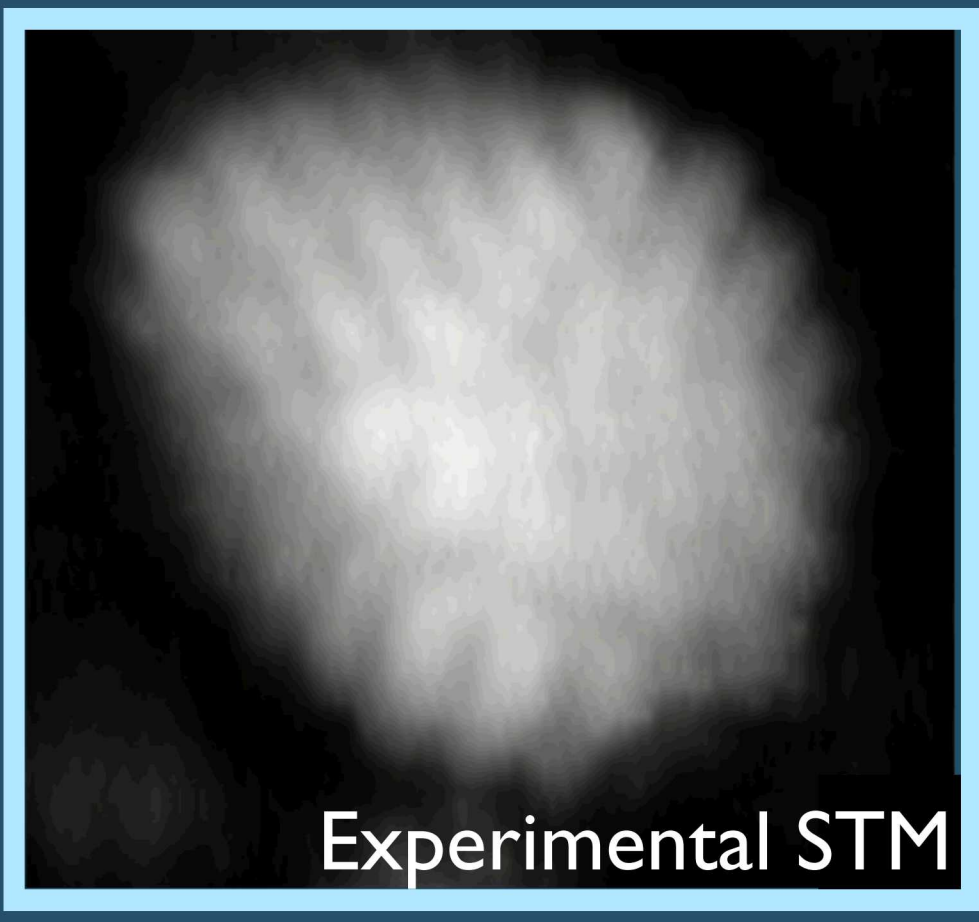


Molecules are slightly offset and nearly parallel, changing gradually throughout the cluster, matching **proposed theory**. (Totton et. al. Combustion & Flame. 2010)

## Summary & Impact

This work presents **some of the most detailed experimental** information to date about the internal structure of incipient soot. Such fundamental data improves predictive combustion models and influences **next generation engine** design.

Soot research promotes **energy efficiency & pollution mitigation** in everyday combustion. More broadly, this work demonstrates the potential of surface science to unravel the **nanoscale materials & physics that effect the environment**.



Contributors & Collaborators: Scott Skeen and Regina Ragan

Wang, Bartelt, Ragan, Thürmer. Carbon. 129. 2018.

Wang, Thürmer, Skeen, Bartelt. In Prep.