



Corrigendum to

“The immersion freezing behavior of ash particles from wood and brown coal burning” published in Atmos. Chem. Phys., 16, 13911–13928, 2016

Sarah Grawe¹, Stefanie Augustin-Bauditz¹, Susan Hartmann¹, Lisa Hellner¹, Jan B. C. Pettersson², Andrea Prager³, Frank Stratmann¹, and Heike Wex¹

¹Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research, Leipzig, Germany

²Department of Chemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

³Leibniz Institute of Surface Modification, Leipzig, Germany

Correspondence: Sarah Grawe (grawe@tropos.de)

Published: 17 December 2018

In our paper Fig. 4d shows results (purple and gray open circles) that were influenced by a measurement artifact that was unknown to us when the paper was published. The coal fly ash sample used in our study forms needle-shaped crystals from dissolved and precipitated species when in suspension with water, whereas we had assumed that they would only form later once particles generated from the suspension were dried. These needle-shaped crystals cause ice-like signals in the optical system that were misinterpreted in the study. Contrary to what is stated in the paper, particles from the coal fly ash suspension do not nucleate ice efficiently in the immersion mode. This was discovered while intensifying our work on the immersion freezing behavior of coal fly ash particles. For further information concerning the correction of the falsely interpreted results, please refer to Grawe et al. (2018, Appendix B).

In the legend of Fig. 4, the lines for fits to measurements with feldspar and clay minerals should be exchanged. The feldspar fit is represented by the black line and the clay mineral baseline fit is represented by the gray line.

References

- Grawe, S., Augustin-Bauditz, S., Hartmann, S., Hellner, L., Pettersson, J. B. C., Prager, A., Stratmann, F., and Wex, H.: The immersion freezing behavior of ash particles from wood and brown coal burning, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 16, 13911–13928, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-16-13911-2016>, 2016.
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