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PARTICULATE MATTER MEASURED IN CAMAGÜEY, CUBA DURING 2012 AND 2013. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND SOURCE APPORTIONMENT STUDY.

Interactions between aerosols, clouds and precipitation

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Atmospheric aerosol particles were collected atCamagüey (21.42° N, 77.85° W, 122 m asl), Cuba, during 2012 and 2013, forinvestigating the particulate matter (PM) concentration and elemental composition. Samples were collected with a low volume particulate impactor twice a week witha collection time of 24 hours. Gravimetric analysis of the particulate matterfractions PM1 (PM<1 µm) was carried out for 185 samples. Results showedmean values of PM1 levels of 16.1 µg m⁻³ (std = 12.6 µg m⁻³), varying from 2.5 µg m⁻³ to 63.9 µg m⁻³. The behavior of PM1 concentration in the time is analyzed.

The same samples were used for the chemical component determination with Energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence (EDXRF)technique. Equivalent black carbon(EBC).was measured by means of reflectance. Together with gravimetric mass of the deposited matter the identification of sources apportionment was possibleby use of Principal Component Analysis and Positive Matrix Factorization methods. Four sources have been identified byboth methods: marine salt aerosols, dust from earth surface, combustible, mixedindustrial and contamination aerosols. But a different apportionment wasobtained by the methods. These results are showed and discussed.

There is a local and regional interest of theresults by the information on the characteristics of the aerosols in themeasurement site. Also, the presented values could be used by those workingwith atmospheric dispersion models. Also, these data could be used as input in RegionalClimate Models



















