

Environmental Chemical Processes Laboratory



Sources of Aerosols in the Mediterranean (CHARMEX period)

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Research Identity



SAMPLING SITES

Corsica

Bou Ismail

★Gozo

Finokalia

Agia Marina



Same .

Research Identity



PM₁₀, 12-24h, n=555, 06/2012-05/2014 PM₁₀, 72-96h, n=255, 2012-2014 PM₁₀, 24h, n=728, 10/2012-12/2014 PM₁₀, 24h, n=1037 , 2012-2014 PM_{2.5}, 24h, n=1057, 08/2012-09/2013

MISTRALS

Organic Carbon Elemental Carbon Main ions Metals

Positive Matrix Factorization (PMF) analysis was performed to identify sources and quantify their contribution to $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{10-2.5}$ fractions.



Finokalia, Feb 2013 – Dec 2014

Oil Combustion: V/Ni ≈ 1.2 (not only shipping, also oil combustion for energy production)

Industrial: Rich in Zn, Cu, As

Biogenic: Rich in P, oxalate – Enhanced in summer



Agia Marina Xyliatou, Jan 2013 – Dec 2014

Oil Combustion: Abundance of V, Ni, Pb

Industrial: Rich in Zn, Ni, Cr

Mineral Dust: Contains Al, Ca, Fe, Mn, V, Ni

Sea Salt: Inland site, smaller contribution of fresh sea salt



AgSS 23% SS 14%

Cap Corse, Jun 2013- May 2014

Nitrates: Absence of NH_4NO_3 . NO_3 present as aged marine aerosol - $NaNO_3$, $M_g(NO_3)_2$

Industrial: Rich in Zn, Cu, Cd, As

Combustion: Shipping emissions (V/Ni ≈ 3)

* PM₁₀ reconstructed from composition

Giordan Lighthouse, Jun 2013 – May 2014

Oil Combustion – V/Ni ≈ 2.5, enhanced during summer

Dust – Mixed local and Saharan dust

Industrial – Contains As, Cd, Zn

* PM₁₀ as monitored by TEOM-FDMS at Gharb (2km)



Bou Ismail, Sep 2012 - Jun 2013

Vehicular: Rich in OC, EC, Cu, Zn

Industrial: Rich OC, EC, As, Cd – Probably refinery emissions

Combustion: Heavy oil combustion (V/Ni>2). Small contribution due to limited use of oil for energy production

* PM_{2.5} reconstructed from composition

Natural Sources



Processed Aerosols





Anthropogenic Emissions



Mean monthly variability of contributions (June 2013 – May 2014)



Trajectories

Trajectory Density

Clusters



5-day back-trajectories, arriving at <u>Cyprus</u> every 6-hours HYSPLIT, using GDAS-1 data

Secondary Sulfate





Concentration Weighted Trajectories (CWT) graphs for Cyprus

Oil Combustion

Industrial





Concentration Weighted Trajectories (CWT) graphs for Cyprus

Secondary Sulfate

Potential Source Contribution Function (PSCF) graphs for Cyprus -90th percentile

Oil Combustion

Industrial

Potential Source Contribution Function (PSCF) graphs for <u>Cyprus</u> – 90th percentile

Trajectories

Trajectory Density

Clusters

5-day back-trajectories, arriving at <u>Corsica</u> every 6-hours HYSPLIT, using GDAS-1 data

Secondary Sulfate

Concentration Weighted Trajectories (CWT) graphs for Corsica

Oil Combustion

Industrial

Concentration Weighted Trajectories (CWT) graphs for Corsica

Secondary Sulfate

Potential Source Contribution Function (PSCF) graphs for Corsica-90th percentile

Oil Combustion

Industrial

Potential Source Contribution Function (PSCF) graphs for Corsica - 90th percentile

Trajectories

Trajectory Density

Clusters

5-day back-trajectories, arriving at <u>Crete</u> every 6-hours HYSPLIT, using GDAS-1 data

Secondary Sulfate

Concentration Weighted Trajectories (CWT) graphs for Crete

Oil Combustion

Industrial

Concentration Weighted Trajectories (CWT) graphs for Crete

Oxalate – P rich source

Concentration Weighted Trajectories (CWT) graphs for <u>Crete</u>

Oil Combustion

Industrial

Potential Source Contribution Function (PSCF) graphs for <u>Crete</u>-90th percentile

CHEMICAL PROCA

