

## **Some Aspects of Inorganic Fine (PM1, PM2.5) at T1 during MIRAGE (MILAGRO) Study**

Mireya Moya<sup>1</sup>, Edith Matías<sup>1</sup>, Rodney Weber<sup>2</sup>, Christos Fountoukis, Athanasios Nenes<sup>2</sup>, Claudia Ponce de León<sup>3</sup> and Gregory Huey<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centro de Ciencias de la Atmósfera, UNAM-Mexico

<sup>2</sup>School of Earth Sciences Georgia Institute of Technology, USA

<sup>3</sup>Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM-Mexico

As part of the MIRAGE (MILAGRO) field campaign, fine particulate matter (PM1, PM2.5) were collected with URG PM cyclone samplers in 6-h diurnal and afternoon sampling periods. Filter-based inorganic analysis is presented and compared with real-time PILS (inorganic) instrumentation. Along with PM chemical speciation systems the corresponding gravimetric methods (FRM PARTISOL and TEOM) were set-up on the roof of the Georgia Tech Trailer.

Gravimetric PM2.5, PM1 analysis indicated most of the time mass was greater in the morning than in the afternoon sampling periods (88% and 68% for PM1, PM2.5 respectively). This feature and the chemical analysis performed over the PM samples indicated a relevance of combustion processes occurring at the T1.

The significant presence of crustals occurring mostly around the end of the afternoon sampling periods (6 pm) indicated dust events were of relevance at the T1 site. Analysis of Na/K ratios indicated concentration of the alkali (K) was clearly related to anthropogenic sources.