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Size-segregated mass distributions of aerosols over Eastern Mediterranean: seasonal variability and comparison with AERONET columnar size-distributions

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This work provides long-term (2004–2006) size segregated measurements of aerosol mass at a remote coastal station in the southern Europe, with the use of size-selective samplings (SDI impactor). $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_1 account for 60% and 40% of PM_{10} mass in average, respectively. Seven distinct modes were identified in the range 0–10 μm and the dominant were the “Accumulation 1” (0.25–0.55 μm) and the “Coarse 2” (3–7 μm) modes. Different sources for submicron and supermicron particles were identified, the first being related to local/regional and transported pollution with maximum in summer and the latter to dust from deserted areas in Northern Africa maximizing in spring. The representativity of the ground-based measurements for the total column was also investigated by comparing the measured aerosol mass distributions with the AERONET volume size distribution data and similar seasonal patterns were revealed.

1 Introduction

Aerosols can be introduced into the atmosphere either directly (primary aerosols) or are formed from gas phase precursors in the atmosphere (secondary aerosols). They scatter solar radiation either directly or by acting as CCN thus tending to balance the warming effect by greenhouse gases (IPCC, 2001). They also uptake numerous gaseous compounds in the atmosphere and provide the appropriate surfaces for heterogeneous chemical reactions (Ravishankara, 1997) thus altering the chemical composition of the particulate phase.

The sources of aerosols as well as the processes they undergo affect their size distribution. Natural occurring particles (e.g. dust, sea salt) or aerosol products from physical mechanisms (e.g. rock grinding, sea water droplet formation) mostly produce relatively large particles. On the other hand, anthropogenic particles especially near their sources are normally fine (e.g. combustion processes, biomass burning and fossil fuel combustion).

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The Mediterranean, neighboring extended deserts at the south (e.g. Sahara) and industrialized areas of Europe at the north, is one of the areas heavily affected by aerosols. Indeed PM_{10} measurements performed at various places both in the west and the eastern basin of the Mediterranean (e.g. Rondriquez et al., 2001; Querol et al., 2004; Andreae et al., 2002; Gerasopoulos et al., 2006) report a significant number of exceedances of the limits from the proposed legislation. Natural mechanisms such as dust transport can significantly influence (up to 80%) the levels of measured PM_{10} (Andreae et al., 2002; Viana et al., 2002; Gerasopoulos et al., 2006). Under such conditions the use of PM_{10} for abatement strategies is highly questionable (Rondriquez et al., 2001).

This work provides two-year detailed size-segregated mass measurements at a remote site in the eastern Mediterranean. To our knowledge these are the first long-term size segregated measurements of aerosol mass in the southern Europe, a region for which a gap in terms of aerosol size distributions has been identified in the recent aerosol phenomenology study (Putaud et al., 2004). Size-segregated measurements could help to identify the relative contribution of natural and anthropogenic sources which in turn can be used for proposing abatement strategies.

Apart from reporting the first long-term size-segregated mass measurements, this work also examines the representativity of the ground-based measurements for the total column by comparing the measured aerosol mass distributions with the AERONET volume size distribution data.

2 Data and methods

2.1 Sampling site

The measurements were conducted at Finokalia (35°20 N, 25°40 E), a remote coastal site in the northeast part of the island of Crete, Greece, in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Finokalia station is situated 70 km northeast of Heraklion, the biggest city of the is-

land, and a description of the site and the prevailing meteorology have been previously reported by Mihalopoulos et al. (1997).

2.2 Instrumentation and methodology of measurements

Aerosol samples were collected using a Small-Deposit-area low-volume-Impactor (SDI; Maenhaut et al., 1996). The inlet preceding the SDI has a cut-off size of $10\ \mu\text{m}$. The SDI has 12 collecting stages over the particle size range $0.041\text{--}10\ \mu\text{m}$ with cut-offs at 0.041 , 0.085 , 0.138 , 0.225 , 0.346 , 0.585 , 0.762 , 1.06 , 1.66 , 2.68 , 4.08 and $8.39\ \mu\text{m}$. More technical details for the operation and the set up of the SDI can be found in Teinilä et al. (2000). The average sampling time was 2 days (from 1 up to 3 days). The PM_{10} values were obtained by summing up the masses from all impactor stages, while the $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and PM_1 values were extracted by summing up the corresponding stages. Thus, it should be kept in mind that strictly speaking the SDI actually provides $\text{PM}_{2.68}$ and $\text{PM}_{1.06}$. To simplify the data presentation and discussion, throughout the text we are talking about $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and PM_1 for the SDI $\text{PM}_{2.68}$ and $\text{PM}_{1.06}$, respectively, whereas an estimate of the deviation between the above is also given in the following sections.

The PM_{10} mass was additionally monitored on a continuous basis with an Eberline FH 62 I-R Particulate Monitor (Eberline Instruments GmbH), designed to measure the mass concentration of the suspended particles in ambient air based on β -attenuation (Gerasopoulos et al., 2006).

2.3 AERONET volume size-distributions

The analysis includes data from AERONET (FORTH-Crete) for the sampling period July 2004–December 2005. In particular, quality assured (level 2.0) data were processed for volume size distributions using the retrieval procedures described previously by Dubovik and King (2000), and Dubovik et al. (2000). The error in particle volume size distribution remains within 10% of the maxima, and 35% for minimum values for intermediate size range from 0.1 to $7.0\ \mu\text{m}$. The error, however, rises up to 80% for

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particle sizes smaller than $0.1 \mu\text{m}$ or larger than $7.0 \mu\text{m}$ (Dubovik et al., 2000, 2002a). For that reason the new, revised retrieval algorithm (Dubovik et al., 2002b) which treats the aerosols as a mixture of spherical and spheroid particles and minimizes most of these artefacts has been used.

5 The availability of the AERONET size-distribution data corresponding to the impactor sampling periods throughout the two-years was 81%. On a seasonal basis the coverage was 67% for winter, 68% for autumn, 92% for spring while during summer the correspondence reaches 100%.

3 Total mass

10 3.1 Data set presentation

The samplings with the SDI cover two full years (July 2004–July 2006). During this period a number of 89 samples have been collected equally distributed throughout the seasons. The PM_{10} , $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and PM_1 fractions are presented in Fig. 1 together with the PM_{10} from the Eberline Particulate Monitor. PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ present more important
15 sample to sample variability than PM_1 which is related to their different origin as will be shown in the following sections. Basic statistical information during the whole two-year period for the different fractions of PM and their in-between ratios is included in Table 1. Overall, the PM_{10} two-year average from the SDI is $31 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ is $18 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ (about 60% of PM_{10}) and for PM_1 is $10 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ (about 40% of PM_{10}). The here reported
20 PM_{10} values from a gravimetric technique are in very good agreement with the values recently reported for Crete, during a 5-year period (Gerasopoulos et al., 2006). For $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ the mean value is also in good agreement with the values reported for Sde Boker, Israel, (the only long-term study performed so far in the eastern Mediterranean; Andreae et al., 2002) as well as with those reported for rural sites around the western
25 basin (Rondriquez et al., 2002; Querol et al., 2004). For PM_1 no long-term work has been previously performed in the Mediterranean. The PM_1 levels during summer and

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winter are in the range of the values reported by Smolik et al. (2003) for Finokalia in July 2001 and January 2002.

3.2 Comparison between the different fractions of PM

The PM₁₀ masses derived from the SDI are checked against PM₁₀ from the β -attenuation particulate monitor operating at Finokalia station on a continuous basis. PM₁₀ from the β -attenuation is averaged to correspond to the sampling duration of each SDI set. The comparison between the SDI and the PM₁₀ monitor revealed a very good correlation ($R^2=0.95$; not shown), with a slope of 1.08 showing a slight under estimation of the PM₁₀ masses from the SDI. This intercomparison provided a useful tool for the estimation of the uncertainty of the masses measured via a very sensitive weighting procedure of the SDI stages.

The relation between the different fractions of the particulate matter as derived from the SDI measurements is further investigated. A significant correlation between PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ ($R^2=0.94$; not shown) with a slope of 0.55 suggests that the PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ fractions of particulate matter in the area have common variability. A much weaker correlation is found between PM₁ and PM₁₀ (Fig. 2). In particular, two groups of data are formed with the one demonstrating higher PM₁₀ levels for the same PM₁ values. This is related to transported dust and shows a significant correlation ($R^2=0.88$). The slope of 0.1 of this group coincides with the minimum PM₁/PM₁₀ values (Table 1) pointing out that during dust events the coarse particles dominate (90%) the PM₁₀ mass. The second group formed shows a slope of 0.47 (higher than the average PM₁/PM₁₀ ratio in Table 1 which includes dust events), however the relatively poorer correlation ($R^2=0.60$) depicts the lack of covariance between the two fractions due to the different sources of the submicron particles.

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3.3 Seasonality of the different fractions of PM

The seasonal variability of PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_1 is shown in Fig. 3. Two types of uncertainty measure are introduced in Fig. 3; the standard deviation of the monthly samples (error bar) and that of monthly means for different years (dotted line). PM_{10} masses present a prominent peak in spring (April) and a secondary one in February. The spring maximum is due to the increased frequency of dust transport from northern Africa while the increased standard deviation in February is due to an intense dust event occurring in 2006 (Fig. 3a). The factors that control PM_{10} levels and variability over the area are described in detail by Gerasopoulos et al. (2006). $PM_{2.5}$ present similar seasonal features, however the observed peak in April is moderate compared to that of PM_{10} , demonstrating the dominance of coarse particles during the dust events (Fig. 3b). However, the similar seasonality between the two fractions is indicative of their common source which in spring is mainly dust transported from Africa. Finally, the situation is different for the PM_1 fraction. PM_1 presents a summer maximum with monthly values up to $13 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ (up to almost $30 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ for individual impactor samplings; Table 1) which expresses a significant number of submicron particles from regional or long-range transported pollution (Fig. 3c).

In order to investigate in more detail the “key” particle diameter at which different sources (e.g. dust, pollution) control the variability of the various particulate matter fractions, the seasonal cycles for all SDI stages were derived (not shown). Then, correlation coefficients between the seasonal cycles from adjacent SDI stages were calculated (Fig. 4). It is evident that all stages above $1 \mu\text{m}$ are highly correlated since they present the same seasonality. This is indicative of the dominance of dust particles in the coarse mode mainly during spring, while the fine mode is controlled by pollution related particles with broader seasonality of the sources. The correlation between the lower stages is relatively reduced and this probably reflects the enhanced uncertainty in measuring such low masses rather than distinct sources.

From the above results it is thus evident that simultaneous monitoring of PM_{10} and

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PM₁ could provide adequate description of near-background particulate matter in the Mediterranean atmosphere. This result should be taken under consideration for policy making and abatement strategies for man-made aerosol reduction even though it should be checked whether this result is valid also for the mega-cities of the area (e.g. in the case of Athens).

4 Size-segregated mass

4.1 Typical mass size distributions and statistical assessment

The size-resolved mass distributions derived from the SDI impactor data were additionally studied. Continuous mass size-distributions were obtained through the MICRON inversion code (Wolfenbarger and Seinfeld, 1990) and typical distributions were chosen for each season and are presented in Fig. 5. In the winter case (18–20 February 2005) a low particle loading is observed with two distinct modes at 0.3 and 5 μm , respectively. In the spring case (4–6 March 2005) the fine mode is of the same amplitude, however enhanced concentration is found at the 4 μm mode (note the different scales) and moreover even coarser particles appear at around 10 μm . The latter could be related to the presence of coarse dust particles. Moving to the summer case (30–31 July 2004) the two main modes are again observed with more mass contained in the fine one, while two more modes can be seen at about 0.15 and 1.5 μm , respectively. The enhanced particle formation in summer or the processes that can modify the particle size and composition are the possible reasons of the multiple modes corresponding to the fine size fraction of this distribution. Finally, in the autumn case (3–4 November 2004) enhanced concentration at both the submicron and supermicron fractions are observed pointing out the coexistence of dust particles with pollution while different modes in the fine area can be once more observed.

Log-normal distributions were also fitted on the continuous mass size distributions

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using the following equation:

$$\frac{dm}{d \log_{10} D_p} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{M_i}{\sqrt{2\pi} \log_{10} \text{GSD}_i} \cdot \exp \left[-\frac{(\log_{10} D_p - \log_{10} \text{MMD}_i)^2}{2 \cdot \log_{10}^2 \text{GSD}_i} \right] \quad (1)$$

where MMD and GSD correspond to the Mass Mean Diameter (aerodynamic) and the Geometric Standard Deviation of each log-normal distribution and M to the total mass of the specific mode. The presence of the different aerosol modes in the 89 distributions acquired with the SDI during the period July 2004–July 2006 is statistically approached in Fig. 6.

In Fig. 6a the frequency of occurrence of the calculated Mass Mean Diameter (MMD) is plotted in order to provide information on the number and the size ranges of the different modes. Seven aerosol modes are evident: A: Aitken 1 (0.04–0.08 μm), B: Aitken 2 (0.08–0.25 μm), C: Accumulation 1 (0.25–0.55 μm), D: Accumulation 2 (0.55–1, μm), E: Coarse 1 (1–3 μm), F: Coarse 2 (3–7 μm) and G: Extra Coarse (>7 μm). The uppermost mode can show up in the measurements only partly, because the PM₁₀ inlet will cut off the particles larger than 10 μm . Also, it should be mentioned that the Aitken 1 mode (A) is related to rather low measured masses with therefore enhanced uncertainty. However, we have retained this mode in the analysis since at this size range an imperceptible mass mode could correspond to a significant number of particles. The frequency distribution of the geometric standard deviations (GSD) of all log-normal fittings on the observed modes has been additionally calculated (Fig. 6b). The distribution of GSDs approximates normal distribution and for all fittings that the GSD of an individual mode laid above 2.0 an attempt to fit two log-normal distributions was made.

With the continuous fitted distributions the deviation of the SDI PM_{2.68} and PM_{1.06} from the usually reported PM_{2.5} and PM₁ was additionally estimated. Within individual impactor samples the mass difference has an interquartile range 2–5% (maximum 12%) for PM_{2.5}, while for PM₁ the interquartile range is 1–2% (maximum 15%). Maxima are encountered when a mode is found at the right and very close to 1 and 2.5 μm , respectively. On average, PM_{2.68} is 3–4% higher than PM_{2.5} and PM_{1.06} is 1–2% higher

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than PM_{10} . This is reflected as 0.5–0.7 and 0.1–0.2 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ additional mass in the reported averages (Table 1) which is well within the error of the weighting process and the sample-by-sample variability.

4.2 Seasonal variability of the different aerosol modes

Having identified seven different modes of aerosols the seasonal characteristics of each mode were additionally investigated. Figure 7 provides information on the average mass of each mode throughout the year as well as their frequency of occurrence in the mass size distributions of each season. Average masses were preferred to medians so that the effect of the various sources would be clearly depicted rather than smoothed by background distribution patterns.

The submicron part of the mass distributions was dominated by the “Accumulation 1” mode (Fig. 7a) at $0.41\pm 0.07 \mu\text{m}$ (average \pm standard deviation). This mode was observed in almost all impactor samples (a few exceptions in spring) and presented a pronounced seasonality with a maximum in summer more than twofold the observed minimum in winter. In summer, the mode-mass was up to $19 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ possessing even 68% of the total mass in coincidence with the maximum transport of pollution from continental Europe during summer (Gerasopoulos et al., 2005). The second most frequent mode was “Aitken 2” at $0.12\pm 0.04 \mu\text{m}$ which is present in about half of the samples in summer and autumn; however its contribution to the total impactor mass was low. It presents a summer maximum and its maximum contribution to the total mass is 34%. The “Accumulation 2” mode at $0.71\pm 0.17 \mu\text{m}$ is the next most frequent in the submicron group, present in almost one quarter of the distributions in summer and autumn. However when present, it includes a significant part of the fine particles mass which in autumn balances the mass contribution of the “Accumulation 1” mode. Finally, the “Aitken 1” mode at $0.05\pm 0.01 \mu\text{m}$ is found in 12% of the samples on an annual basis but never in spring and its average mass peaks in summer as the majority of the submicron modes, indicative of their relation with pollution. Overall, the modes of the

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5 fine part of the mass distributions present a summer maximum concerning the mass of the mode and do not show any particular seasonal preference concerning their occurrence. They are thus related to regional sources of pollution that enhances during summer via more intense transport from the main European continent. To this conclusion the “Accumulation 2” mode is the exception since it is more frequent in autumn and also its mass maximizes in autumn. This mode could be attributed to cloud processing that leads to growth of the lower accumulation particles (Meng and Seinfeld, 1994; Kerminen and Wexler, 1997). In addition to aerosol processing, although not possible to show on the basis of the data collected in this study, the strong “Accumulation 2”
10 may also be related to such additional sources like enhanced biomass combustion at the end of agricultural harvesting season.

In the supermicron part of the mass distributions (Fig. 7b) the “Coarse 2” mode at $5.2 \pm 0.7 \mu\text{m}$ is dominant since it is observed in almost all samples (a few exceptions in autumn). The average mass of the mode presents a maximum in winter and a minimum in summer. In winter it stands for almost 70% of the total mass and in certain cases the mode-mass rises up to $200 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ during intense dust events that may occur also in winter. Taking into account the medians of the “Coarse 2” mode masses instead of averages then the difference between winter and spring is diminished, demonstrating the fact that dust events may be more frequent in spring but in winter the majority
20 presents a more homogeneous vertical distribution thus inducing higher loading down to the surface (VET-Vertically Extended Transport; Kalivitis et al. 2006). The “Coarse 1” mode at $1.7 \pm 0.4 \mu\text{m}$ is found in 70–90% of the summer and autumn samples and 40–60% in winter and spring, nevertheless, its contribution to the total mass is more significant in winter and spring. Finally, an “Extra Coarse” mode at $10.5 \pm 1.5 \mu\text{m}$ is observed in spring (33%; and secondarily in autumn) presenting a profound spring
25 maximum. During spring it can stand for up to 60% of the total mass and the maximum mass of this mode does not exceed $43 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ and it is always found simultaneously with the “Coarse 2” mode. This might imply gravitational scavenging of the coarser particles during dust events. Preliminary results from the chemical analyses performed

for each impactor stage has revealed that the “Coarse 2” and the “Extra Coarse” modes are related to dust while the “Coarse 1” mode is probably attributed to sea salt.

4.3 Surface mass size distributions versus AERONET columnar volume size distributions

4.3.1 Annual variation of particle size distribution from the SDI and AERONET

The annual variation of the particle size distributions averaged over a month is shown in Fig. 8. In Fig. 8a the average mass size distributions from the SDI samplings per month were used as representative of the surface distributions and in Fig. 8b the average volume size distributions obtained from the AERONET-FORTH sun photometer were deployed to introduce the columnar information. Similar procedure using the AERONET data has been applied from Israelevich et al. (2003) for desert dust aerosol over Israel. It should be noted that the SDI provides mass distributions based on the aerodynamic diameter of the particles while the AERONET volume distributions refer to physical or Stokes diameter (identical for smooth, spherical particles). The relation between the two types of diameters is given by the following equation:

$$d_{\text{aerod}} = d_{\text{phys}} \cdot \sqrt{\rho} \quad (2)$$

where ρ is the particle density in g cm^{-3} . Equation (2) is valid for particles greater than $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ (slip correction is acquired for much smaller particles) and thus aerodynamic diameters are in principle greater than physical diameters. Comparison of the color scales between the surface and columnar patterns should be also considered with caution because of the difference in units.

The two diagrams show significant similarities and agree well with the discussion of the modes seasonality based on Fig. 7. Thus, distinct coarse patterns are revealed in spring (March–May) in agreement with the increasing frequency of dust transport. Similarities are also found in winter, however the columnar volume distributions show a broader winter pattern (November–January) than the surface mass distributions which

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is displaced to late winter (January–February). Less mass or volume is found in the coarse mode during summer and autumn and the picture for the coarse fraction is more homogenous throughout the year possibly because of the presence of sea salt aerosols at the coastal station while the columnar data depict more clearly the presence of dust.

5 An extra coarse mode appears in late spring at the mass size distributions from the SDI. Significant similarities are also found in the fine mode. The summer–autumn fine particle pattern is apparent in both diagrams and even a trend to finer particles from winter towards spring can be observed. Overall, a very good agreement is revealed between the mass size distributions derived from the AERONET volume size distribu-
10 tions and the impactor denoting that the latter can provide significant information also on the columnar distribution of the size resolved characteristics of particulate matter in the area.

4.3.2 Correspondence between surface and columnar characteristics for the fine and coarse aerosol modes

15 The difference of the fine or coarse mode mean-diameters between the surface-mass and columnar-volume distributions is further investigated. For this reason the physical diameters of the AERONET distributions were first converted to aerodynamic diameters using Eq. (2) and applying different mean densities for the fine and the coarse particles. In particular, considering the fine mode as a mixture of mainly ammonium sulfate ($\rho=1.75 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$; Lide, 1991) and organics ($\rho=1.2 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$; Turpin and Lim, 2001)
20 we have applied a mean density of 1.5 g cm^{-3} for the fine mode, and a mean density of 2 g cm^{-3} for the coarse mode as representative of dust particles (Tegen et al., 2006). In the case of AERONET data the fine and coarse modes are discrete while in the case of impactors the MMDs for the “Accumulation 1” and “Coarse 2” modes were used.

25 The frequency distribution of the difference between the MMDs from the impactors and the Volume Mean Diameter by AERONET henceforth referred to as Diff_Diameter is presented in Figs. 9a and b for the fine and coarse modes, respectively. For the fine mode the Diff_Diameter follows a normal distribution with a central value around $0.1 \mu\text{m}$

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demonstrating that the impactors sample somewhat bigger particles than those found in the column. Since the fine particles are related mainly to anthropogenic sources found near surface it might be that AERONET perceives a reduced, integrated mean diameter due to the vertical distribution of aerosols. This is strengthened by the fact that in winter and spring when pollution is low the difference shifts to the lower values of the distribution while in summer and autumn when pollution peaks the difference shifts to the higher values. Moreover, the increased water vapor mixing ratios into the mixing layer results to hygroscopic growth of certain particles that could partly explain the observed difference of the fine mode diameters. For the coarse mode a bimodal pattern is formed each one following a normal distribution centered at 0 and -6.4 . The first class of Diff.Diameter indicates the very good agreement between the AERONET and the impactor distributions concerning the mean diameter of the coarse particles. The negative class shows that AERONET perceives larger particles in the column than the SDI at the surface and these cases were mainly observed during summer. This is in full agreement with Kalivitis et al. (2006) who have shown that in summer the Free Tropospheric Transport of dust is the dominant mechanism of dust transport over the area and the increase in diameter with the height points out the presence of elevated dust layers in the free troposphere.

The peak values of the fine and coarse modes derived from the SDI are plotted versus the corresponding peak values from AERONET to investigate the extent at which the ground based measurements capture the characteristics of fine and coarse particles in the column (Fig. 10). A relative good correlation is revealed when year-round data are used ($R^2=0.44$) for the fine mode (Fig. 10a) and only in winter the correlation is poor possibly because of the lower presence of pollution originated fine particles. Similar covariance is found for the coarse mode ($R^2=0.36$, Fig. 10b). In summer the correlation is lower and this is probably related with the increase of dust transport above the boundary layer that is not captured or is reflected with delay on surface data (Kalivitis et al., 2006). In winter the slope is three times higher indicating that for the same particle volume concentration in the column a greater part of the mass is found

near the surface which is in line with the dominance of Vertically Extended Transport during this season (Kalivitis et al., 2006). In the transition periods (spring and autumn) when AERONET seems to agree better with the surface distributions the slope ranges between 430 and 450.

5 Summary and conclusions

A two-year data set (2004–2006) of mass distributions from size-selective samplings was used to extract the modal characteristics of particulate matter in the environment of Eastern Mediterranean. The seasonal pattern of the different fractions of particulate matter has revealed the different sources for submicron and supermicron particles, the first being related to local/regional and transported pollution and the latter to dust from deserted areas in Northern Africa. As a consequence only the simultaneous monitoring of PM_{10} and PM_1 could provide an adequate description of particulate matter in the Mediterranean area and this result should be taken under consideration for policy making and abatement strategies towards a decrease of airborne particles levels.

Seven distinct modes were identified in all acquired distributions and the most important by means of frequency of occurrence and contribution to the total mass were the “Accumulation 1” (0.25–0.55 μm) and the “Coarse 2” (3–7 μm) modes, which were present in the vast majority of the distributions. The seasonal characteristics of the different modes agreed well with the discrimination of the various sources namely dust transport from the south mainly in spring and pollution during summer.

The volume size distribution of aerosols derived from AERONET representative of the columnar characteristics of aerosols were additionally validated with the surface mass size distributions from the impactor. Similar patterns were found between the two approaches concerning their seasonal characteristics. In particular distinct coarse patterns were revealed in spring and winter in agreement with the increasing frequency of dust transport during spring while the fine modes present maxima in summer. Finally, the peaks of the surface-mass and columnar-volume distributions separately for the

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fine and the coarse modes were significantly correlated, indicating that ground based measurements provide a reasonable picture of the columnar distributions of aerosols.

The chemical composition of the SDI samples will help us to elucidate the relation between the mass distributions from size-selective ground samplings and AERONET data.

Acknowledgements. The project is co-funded by the European Social Fund and National resources (PYTHAGORAS I). The Academy of Finland (contract no. 201131) financial support is gratefully acknowledged by the Finnish team. S. Saarikoski also thanks the Maj and Tor Nessling Foundation for the financial support. We thank Brent Holben (NASA-GSFC) for providing us the Sun photometer within the framework of the AERONET program and Prof. I. Vardavas for his effort in establishing and maintaining the Aeronet FORTH_CRETE site.

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Table 1. Basic statistic quantities for the PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_1 fractions from the SDI and the Eberline Particulate Monitor. Data are given in $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. The SDI data are extracted from a number of 89 samplings.

	SDI			Eberline	SDI	
	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_1	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}/PM_{10}$	PM_1/PM_{10}
Max	216.4	124.5	27.8	256.5	0.89	0.73
3rd Quartile	31.6	18.8	12.5	35.0	0.70	0.54
Average	30.8	18.2	10.1	33.5	0.63	0.41
Median	22.9	14.9	9.7	24.6	0.63	0.44
1st Quartile	17.1	10.2	6.6	17.3	0.54	0.28
Min	9.0	4.1	2.7	11.7	0.33	0.10

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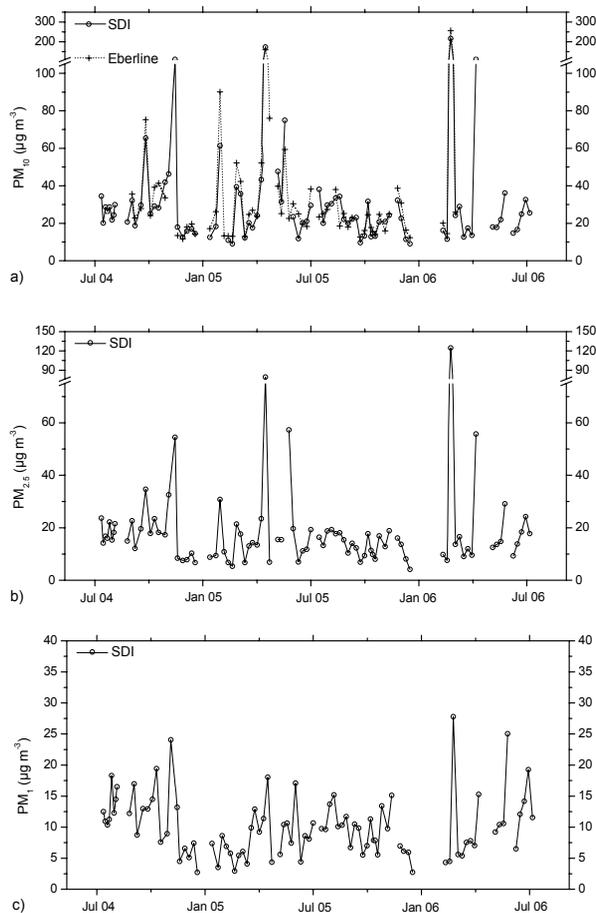


Fig. 1. PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_1 fractions measured at Finokalia for the period July 2004–July 2006 using the SDI and the Eberline FH 62 I-R Particulate Monitor.

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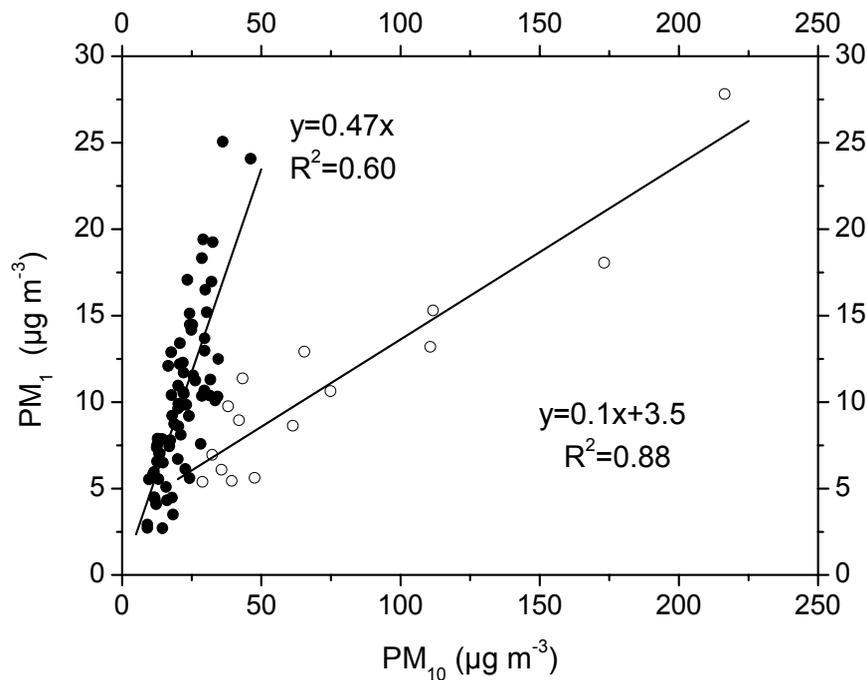


Fig. 2. PM₁ versus PM₁₀ for the sampling period. All fractions are referred to measurements from the SDI. Regression lines are calculated and data obviously influenced by dust are shown as open circles and separate regression is performed.

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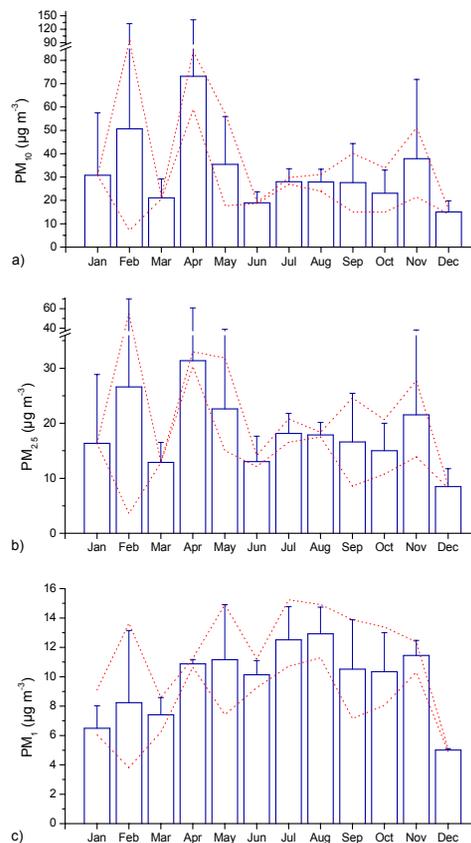


Fig. 3. Seasonal cycles of **(a)** PM_{10} , **(b)** $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and **(c)** PM_1 fractions at Finokalia derived from the SDI measurements during the period July 2004–July 2006. The error bars correspond to the standard deviation of all samples per month during the whole period while the dotted lines correspond to the standard deviation after extracting monthly averages.

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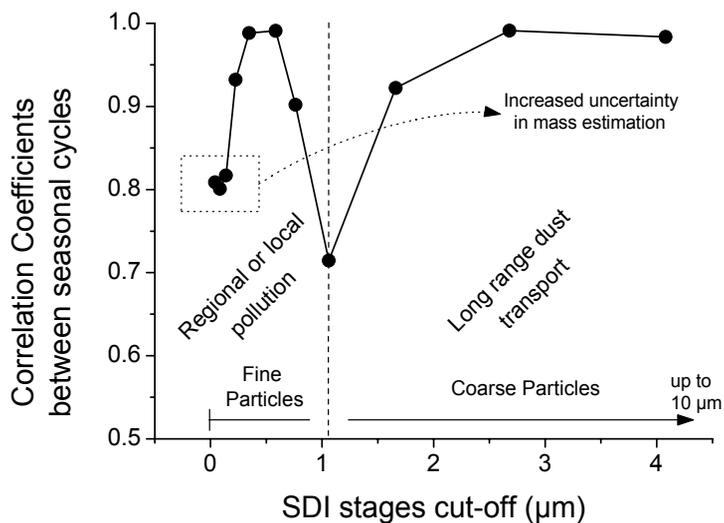


Fig. 4. Correlation coefficients between the seasonal cycles from the adjacent stages of the SDI. The coefficient is attributed to the stage with the lower cut-off.

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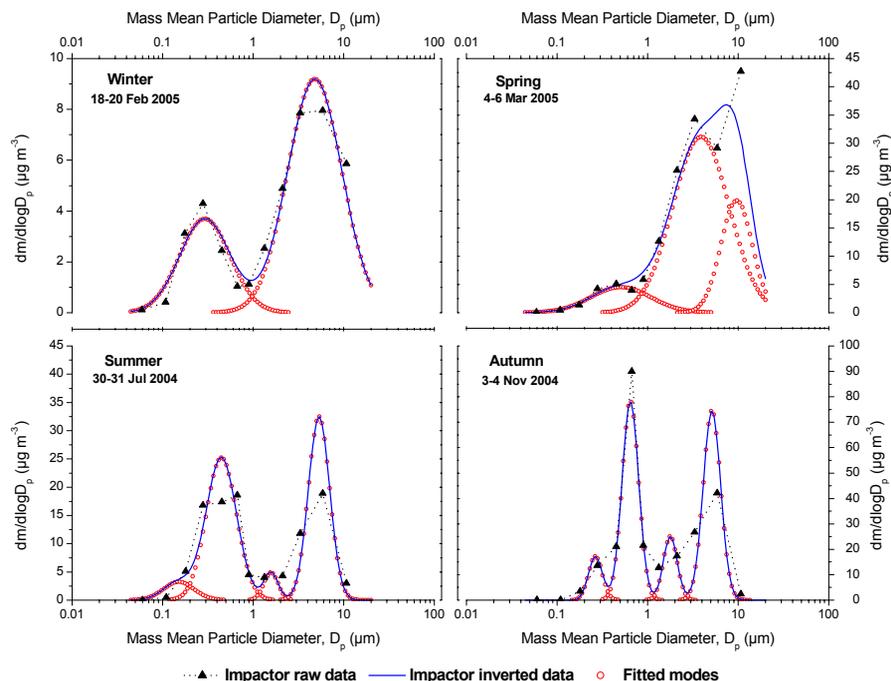


Fig. 5. Typical examples of mass distributions per season. The plots include raw gravimetric stage mass concentrations (impactor raw data) and continuous distributions after applying the collection efficiency curves of the impactor (inversion – impactor inverted data) on the raw data. Finally, a number of lognormal distributions are fitted to separate between the different modes of each distribution.

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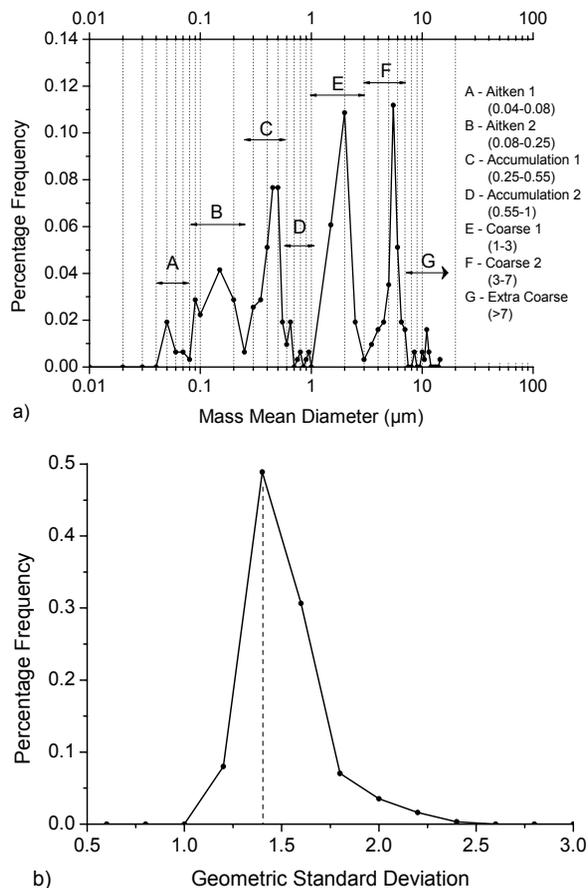


Fig. 6. Frequency distribution of the **(a)** mass mean diameter (MMD) and **(b)** geometric standard deviation (GSD) of all mass modes that have been identified and fitted by lognormal distributions from a total of 89 samplings with the SDI.

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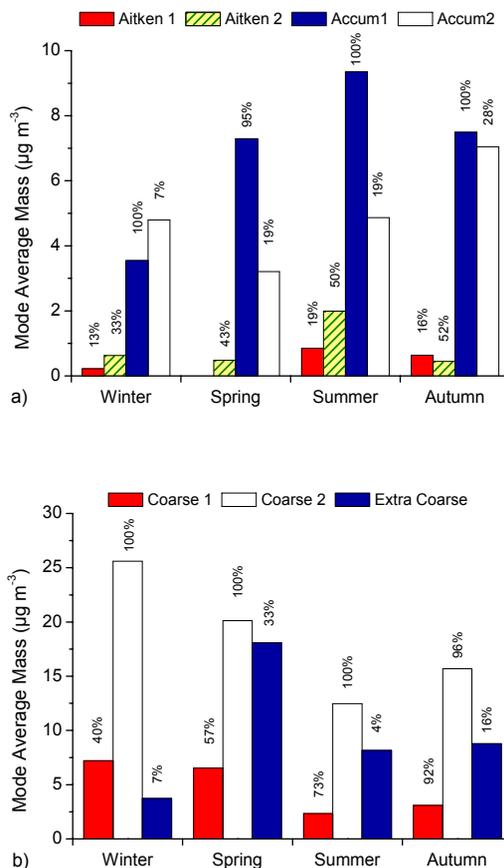


Fig. 7. Seasonal variability of the average mass of each mass mode for the period July 2004–July 2006. The modes are presented separately for the fine **(a)** and the coarse **(b)** part of the masses. Numbers on the top of the columns indicate the frequency of occurrence of that mode into the measured distributions per season.

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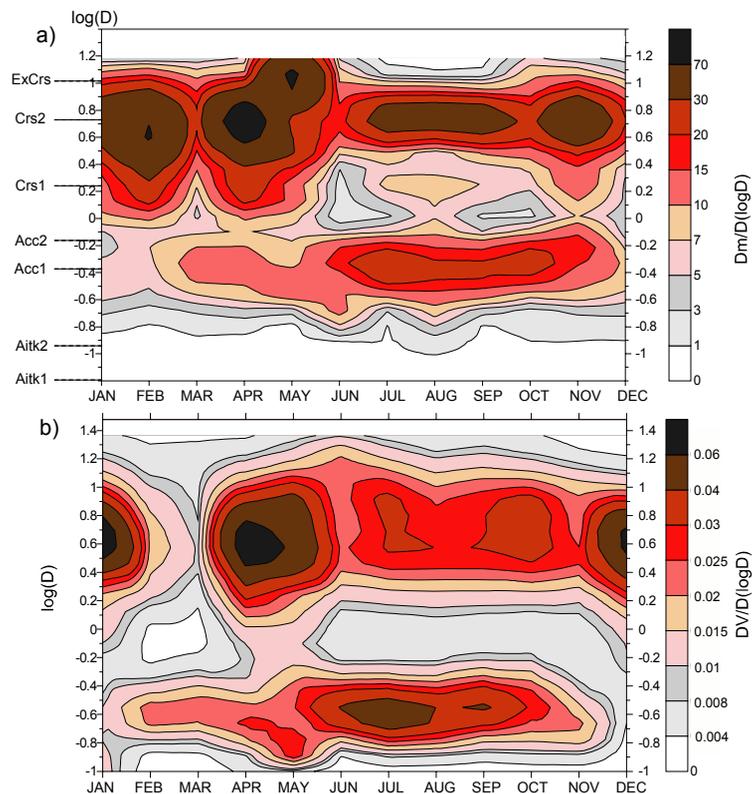


Fig. 8. Annual variation of the particle size distribution derived from **(a)** the SDI mass size distributions measured at ground surface and **(b)** the AERONET columnar size volume-distributions. The ordinates correspond to the logarithm of the mean mode diameters. Aerodynamic and physical diameters are used for the SDI and the AERONET, respectively. The color scale represents integrated (a) mass and (b) volume of particles per interval of $\log(D)$.

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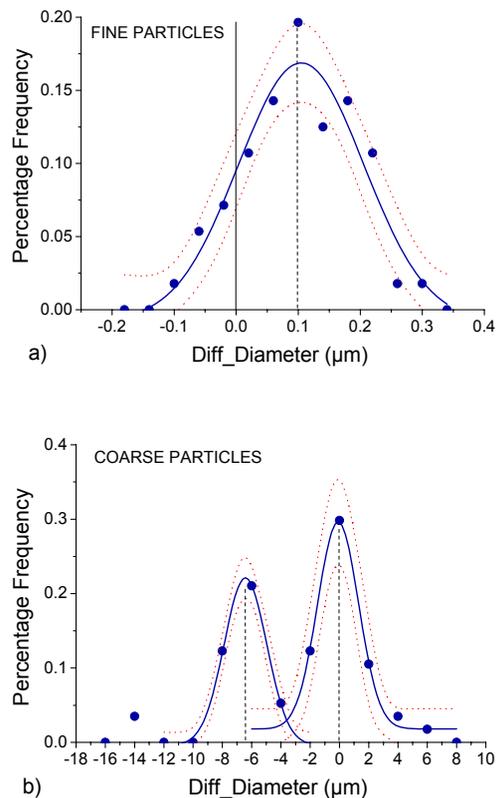


Fig. 9. Frequency distribution of the difference between the mass mean diameter derived from the SDI and the corresponding AERONET distribution (Diff_Diameter) for the fine particle **(a)** and the coarse particle **(b)** modes. The AERONET distribution physical diameters were first converted to aerodynamic diameters (see text).

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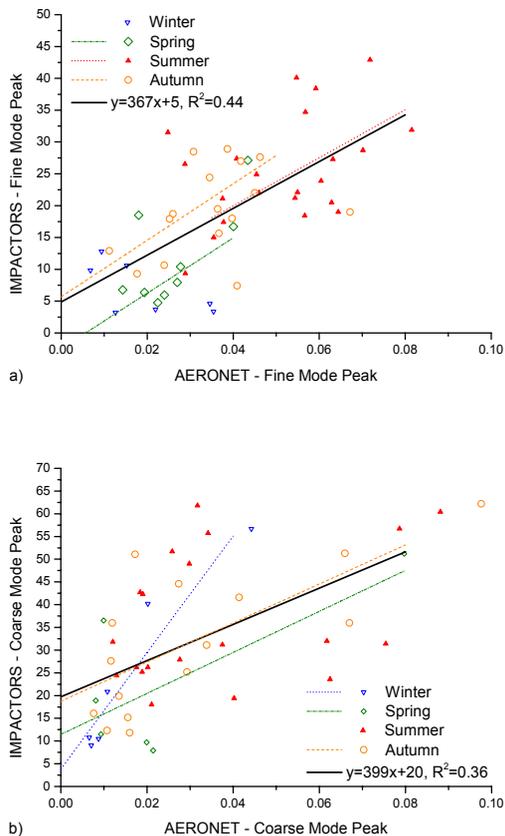


Fig. 10. Scatterplot between the peak values from the SDI and the AERONET distributions. Peaks are coupled for the fine (a) and the coarse modes (b) and are presented with different symbols for each season. Linear fittings are performed for each season and are shown together with an overall regression line when strong relationship is found.

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