

Contaminación transfronteriza de material particulado en la Amazonía de Brasil a Junín-Perú

Transboundary pollution of particulate matter in amazonian of Brazil to Junín-Peru

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Resumen

La influencia de las partículas de aerosoles atmosféricos en el clima de la Tierra depende en gran medida de las propiedades ópticas, microfísicas y químicas de las partículas, alterando el equilibrio de radiación de la Tierra (Twomey, 2007). Aunque muchos investigadores han estudiado exhaustivamente los aerosoles, su concentración y propiedades ópticas de los aerosoles; aún se considera una fuente importante de incertidumbre en el cambio climático global y el pronóstico de la calidad del aire regional (Che et al., 2014; Hansen et al., 2005). El aumento de partículas de aerosol se ha considerado un factor importante que enfriá el sistema tierra-atmósfera y compensa parcialmente el efecto invernadero (Stocker et al., 2013; Tosca et al., 2017). El aerosol atmosférico es una mezcla en suspensión de partículas sólidas finas o gotitas de líquido en el aire, y también se conoce como material particulado (MP) (Rabha & Saikia, 2019), y muestra amplios efectos sobre los procesos atmosféricos, el clima, la ecología y la salud pública (Hallquist et al., 2009; Pinto et al. al., 2010; Pöschl, 2005). La contaminación del aire está cobrando cada vez más importancia dentro del escenario ambiental porque ocasiona grandes riesgos para la salud, con mayor riesgo de muerte y enfermedades respiratorias en los niños (César et al., 2016; Perlroth & Branco, 2017). En 2016, una de cada nueve muertes de niños se atribuyó a los efectos de la contaminación, con un total de 7 millones de muertes en todo el mundo (Adair, Heather, Arroyo, 2018). Por lo tanto, este estudio determina el transporte transfronterizo de material particulado desde la Amazonía de Brasil al departamento de Junín - Perú. Los datos obtenidos se analizan utilizando el sensor PA-II Purple-air de bajo costo (mediciones de material particulado), como el modelo Hysplit y GFS (trayectorias del viento) para el año 2020. Se obtuvo eso para la concentración de PM2.5, en la estación seca predominan las concentraciones obtenidas en las estaciones T3 (21.4ug/m3) y T1 (29.2ug/m3), para la estación húmeda, hay un ligero predominio en la estación T1 (20.4ug / m3), esto se debe a que en la zona de Huancayo las lluvias se retrasaron y la tasa de precipitación mensual fue baja. Finalmente, la concentración de MP menor a 10 micrómetros, en la estación seca predominan las concentraciones obtenidas en las estaciones T3 (22.4ug / m3) y T1 (28.2ug/m3), para la estación húmeda hay un ligero predominio en la estación T1 (25.4 ug/m3), esto se debe al período de lluvias en la zona de Huancayo, además la hipótesis presentada es que el material particulado que se presenta en los estados de Amazonas y Acre se traslada a la provincia de Huancayo, departamento de Junín, producto al transporte de masas de aire.

Palabras clave: Material Particulado, Purple Air, Hysplit, Brazil, Perú

Abstract

The influence of atmospheric aerosol particles on the Earth's climate is highly dependent on the optical, microphysical and chemical properties of the particles, altering the Earth's radiation balance (Twomey, 2007). Although many researchers have extensively studied aerosols, their concentration and optical properties of aerosols; still considered a major source of uncertainty in global climate change and regional air quality forecast (Che et al., 2014; Hansen et al., 2005). The increase in aerosol particles has been considered an important factor that cools the earth-atmosphere system and partially offsets the greenhouse effect (Stocker et al., 2013; Tosca et al., 2017). Atmospheric aerosol is a suspension mixture of fine solid particles or liquid droplets in the air, and is also known as particulate matter (PM) (Rabha & Saikia, 2019), and shown broad effects on atmospheric processes, climate, ecology, and public health (Hallquist et al., 2009; Pinto et al., 2010; Pöschl, 2005). Air pollution is gaining increasing importance within the environmental scenario because it causes great risks to health, with higher risk of death and respiratory diseases among children (César et al., 2016; Perlroth & Branco, 2017). In 2016, one out of every nine deaths among children was attributed to the effects of pollution, with a total of 7 million deaths worldwide(Adair, Heather, Arroyo, 2018). Therefore, this study determines the transboundary transport of particulate material from the Amazonian of Brazil to the department of Junín - Peru. The data obtained are analyzed using the low-cost Purple-air PA-II sensor (measurements of particulate matter), such as the Hysplit model and GFS (wind trajectories) for the year 2020. It was obtained that for the concentration of PM2.5, in the dry season the concentrations obtained in stations T3 (21.4ug/m3) and T1 (29.2ug/m3) predominate, for the wet season there is a slight predominance in station T1 (20.4ug/m3), this is due to the fact that in the Huancayo area the rains were late and their monthly precipitation rate was low. Finally, the concentration of PM10, in the dry season the concentrations obtained in the stations T3 (22.4ug/m3) and T1 (28.2ug/m3) predominate, for the wet season there is a slight predominance in the T1 station (25.4 ug/m3), this is due to the period of rain in the Huancayo area, also the hypothesis presented is that the particulate material

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that occurs in the states of Amazonas and Acre moves to the province of Huancayo, department of Junín, product to the transport of air masses.

Keywords: Particulate matter, Purple air, Hysplit, Brazil, Peru.

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