

Abstract Submission

Abstracts may be submitted in Portuguese, Spanish or English, though the preferred language is English, and be no longer than one page (A4).

Abstracts may be submitted for either oral or poster presentations. The Scientific Committee reserves the right to convert a request for oral presentation to a poster, or vice versa, if considered more appropriate.

The deadline for abstract submission is 25 February 2013.

Notification of acceptance or rejection will be sent in mid April 2013.

All accepted papers will be included in the Proceedings Book.

Contacts

Maria João Costa

Departamento de Física
Universidade de Évora
Rua Romão Ramalho, 59
7000-671 Évora
Portugal

Phone +351 266 745309

Fax +351 266 745394

E-mail: ricta2013@uevora.pt

<http://www.ricta2013.cge.uevora.pt/>

Organization

Centro de Geofísica de Évora e Departamento de Física
Universidade de Évora
Escola de Ciências e Tecnologia



I Reunião Ibérica de
Ciência e Tecnologia de Aerossóis

VI Reunión Española de
Ciencia y Tecnología de Aerosoles

IV Escola de Verão em
Ciência e Tecnologia de Aerossóis

1 - 3 July 2013

Évora, Portugal

1st IBERIAN MEETING ON
AEROSOL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



1st IBERIAN MEETING ON AEROSOL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY - RICTA 2013

Conference Venue

The city of Évora has a history dating back more than two millennia. The Romans conquered the town in 57 BC and expanded it into a walled town. Vestiges from this period still remain. During the barbarian invasions, Évora came under the rule of the Visigoths and later on the city was conquered by the Moors. Évora was wrested from the Moors through a surprise attack by Gerald the Fearless (Geraldo Sem Pavor) in 1165 and came under the rule of the Portuguese king Afonso I in 1166. It then flourished as one of the most dynamic cities in the Kingdom of Portugal during the Middle Age, becoming a major centre for the humanities, reaching its golden age in the 15th century, when it became the residence of the Portuguese kings. The many monuments erected by major artists of each period now testify to Évora's lively cultural and rich artistic and historical heritage. The town historic centre is inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage list since 1986. The variety of architectural styles (Romanesque, Gothic, Manueline, Renaissance, Baroque), the palaces and the picturesque labyrinth of squares and narrow streets of the city centre are all part of the rich heritage of this museum-city.

The University of Évora was established by the Jesuits in 1559, being the second oldest Portuguese University, and for two centuries stood out for its role in the formation of elites and missionaries of the kingdom. In the 18th century, the Jesuits, who had spread intellectual and religious enlightenment since the 16th century, were expelled from Portugal, the university was closed in 1759. It was re-opened only in 1973. Since then, the UE serves the community and region, with a growing research dimension and quality. The University of Évora is organized in 4 Schools: Arts, Sciences and Technology, Social Sciences and Nursing and offers 36 undergraduate, 85 Masters Courses (3 Erasmus Mundus) and 33 doctoral programs in various areas of knowledge. Research and Development (R&D) covers several scientific areas through a network of 14 Research Units, all of them submitted to international evaluation by the National Foundation for Science and Technology. The main R&D areas are: Agronomy and Biodiversity; Geophysics and Atmospheric Sciences, Environment and Landscaping; Materials and Surface Science; Economics and Business Studies; Computer Sciences and Software Interoperability; Social and Political Sciences, History, History of Art, Science and Cultures; Applied Mathematics; Education; Linguistics and Literature; Elderly Healthcare.

Évora Geophysics Centre

The Évora Geophysics Centre (CGE) was created in 1991 and research activities began in 1993, developing its scientific research in the areas of Earth Sciences, Climate, Environment and Space.

Presently, this research unit, which is hosted by the University of Évora, has 68 integrated members, and 50 of these hold a Ph.D. 50 of the CGE members are based at the University of Évora and 18 are based at other Universities and research units.

The CGE is organized in two main Research Lines: the Atmosphere & Hydrosphere and Solid Earth. The first Research Line (Atmosphere and Hydrosphere) comprises three activity centers: the *Meteorology & Climate*, the *Water, Environment & Surface Processes* and the *Energy & Flow Structures* Sub-Groups, aiming at a better understanding of the two Sub-systems of the Climate System (Atmosphere and Hydrosphere), their interactions and their implications in the future of the planet. The second Research Line (Solid Earth) attach three activity centers: the *Active Tectonics & Risks*, the *Litosphere, Mantle & Geological Resources* and the *Heritage & Archeometry* Sub-Groups aiming at having a more complete picture of the Earth's surface and interior and a better understanding of its dynamics.



Aims and Topics

The aim of RICTA 2013 is to continue the diffusion of the main scientific and technological advances on aerosol research, particularly regarding the Portuguese and Spanish communities. As in previous editions of RECTA, the participation of young researchers is especially encouraged, with the organization of the 4th Summer School on Aerosol Science and Technology and awards for the best poster and PhD thesis.

The organization of a joint Portuguese-Spanish Meeting on Aerosol Science also aims at strengthening the common activities between research groups from both countries and to promote the establishment of additional cooperative research ventures.

The themes of the conference cover all topics related to aerosol science and technology. The topical areas of interest include, but are not limited to:

- Aerosols and air quality
- Aerosols and climate
- Aerosol based nanotechnology
- Aerosol chemistry
- Aerosol filtration
- Aerosol instrumentation
- Aerosol modelling
- Aerosol standards
- Atmospheric aerosols
- Aerosol-cloud interactions
- Bioaerosols
- Combustion aerosols
- Electrical effects
- Fundamental aerosol physics
- Health aspects of aerosols
- High temperature aerosols
- Indoor aerosols
- Industrial aerosols
- Medical aerosols and nanoparticles
- Pharmaceutical aerosols
- PMx
- Radioactive aerosols