

Weathering effects of an historic building in San Francisco de Campeche, Mexico

Intemperización de un edificio histórico en San Francisco de Campeche, México

Javier Reyes Trujeque

Centro de Investigación en Corrosión (CICORR),
Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (UAC), México
javreyes@uacam.mx

Juan Manuel Cobo Rivera

Instituto de Ingeniería,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC), México
cobo@iing.mxl.uabc.mx

Patricia Quintana Owen

Departamento de Física Aplicada,
Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados (CINVESTAV),
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), Mérida Yucatán, México
pquint@mda.cinvestav.mx

Pascual Bartolo-Pérez

Departamento de Física Aplicada,
Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados (CINVESTAV),
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), Mérida Yucatán, México
pascual@mda.cinvestav.mx

Tezozomoc Pérez López

Centro de Investigación en Corrosión (CICORR),
Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (UAC), México
tezperez@uacam.mx

Edgar Casanova González

Centro de Investigación en Corrosión (CICORR),
Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (UAC), México
edgarcgn@gmail.com

Francisco Eduardo Corvo Pérez

Centro de Investigación en Corrosión (CICORR),
Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (UAC), México
frecorvo@uacam.mx

Abstract

This RESEARCH presents a qualitative description of the degradation phenomena that occurred in external walls of the San Carlos Bastion, San Francisco de Campeche, Campeche City, (Mexico), a military structure built with calcareous materials between 16th and 17th centuries. Several weathe-

ring structures were identified in mortars and limestone. Scanning Electron Microscopy coupled to Energy Dispersive (SEM/EDS), X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) and Optical Microscopy (OM) analysis were carried out in order to identify the nature of the weathering compounds. These include: carbonate crusts (CaCO_3), as well as neomineral phases (e.g. whewellite [$\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$] and weddellite [$\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$]) related to microbial activity. Results indicate that the tropical climate induces physical, chemical and biological effects in the building materials, due mainly to high relative humidity. The influence of relative humidity appears to be the cause that damage the building, more than the action of sea salts and atmospheric pollutants. Furthermore, the presence of elements, such as chlorine, sodium and sulfur indicate that weathering occurred through synergistic processes during long-time exposure to the tropical environment of San Francisco de Campeche.

Key words

historical building; weathering; humidity; San Francisco de Campeche; México

Resumen

Esta INVESTIGACIÓN presenta una descripción cualitativa de los fenómenos de intemperización en los muros externos del bastión de San Carlos, San Francisco de Campeche, Campeche (México), una estructura militar construida con material calcáreo entre los siglos XVI y XVII. Mediante análisis con Microscopía Electrónica de Barrido y Espectroscopía de Energía Dispersada (SEM/EDS), Difracción de Rayos X (XRD) y Microscopía Óptica (OM), se identificaron varios elementos de mampostería en piedra caliza y morteros degradados y se identificó la naturaleza de los compuestos de alteración formados. Éstos incluyen: concreciones de carbonato de calcio (CaCO_3), neominerales (vgr. whewellita [$\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$] y weddellita [$\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$] relacionados con la actividad microbiana. Como resultado de ello se concluyó que, aunque la generalidad del clima tropical provocó efectos físicos, químicos y biológicos en los materiales de construcción, la principal causa de los daños observados en el edificio es la acción tanto de las sales marinas como contaminantes atmosféricos catalizados por la alta humedad relativa. Asimismo, la presencia de elementos como cloro, sodio y azufre indican que la degradación del edificio ocurrió mediante procesos sinérgicos durante su larga exposición al ambiente costero de la ciudad de San Francisco de Campeche.

Palabras clave

edificio histórico; intemperismo; humedad; San Francisco de Campeche; México

Introduction

San Francisco de Campeche City (Campeche, México) was founded in 1560 (Figure 1a, b y c). The city was characterized by an innovative military defense system that was designed to protect local governmental offices and Spanish colonial residences from the continuous pirate attacks that occurred during the 16th and

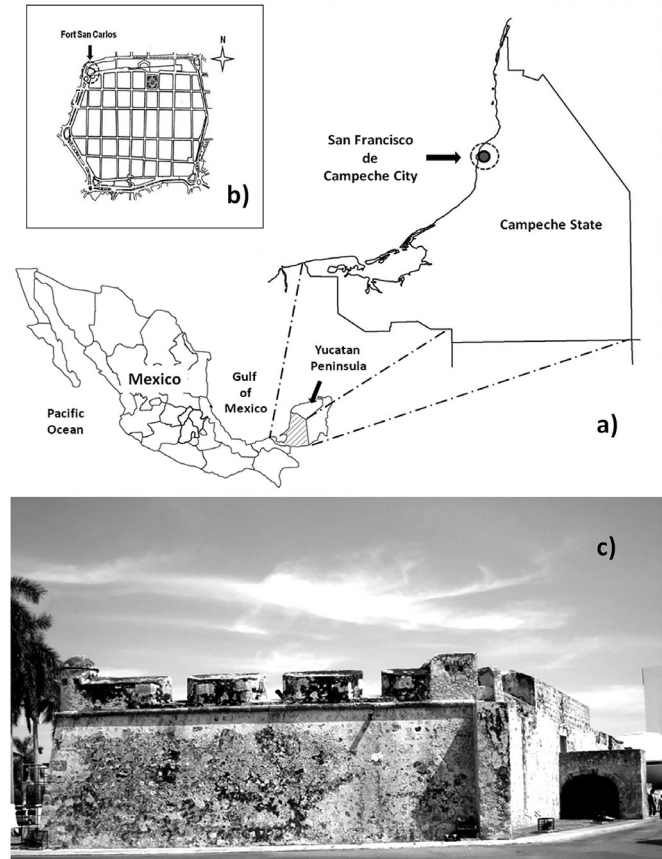


FIGURE 1. a) Location of San Francisco de Campeche (dotted circle) and Campeche State, in the Yucatan peninsula (southeastern Mexican Republic); b) San Francisco de Campeche historical urban core: the dotted circle indicates the location of San Carlos Bastion; c) San Carlos Bastion (Photograph by Javier Reyes, 2008).

17th centuries. This urban system consisted of an irregular hexagon-shaped bastion-and-rampart fortified construction that surrounded the city's inner core. The San Carlos Bastion, built with local calcareous materials from the region,¹ is located in the northwest corner of this military defense system (Figure 1b). Due to its proximity to the sea, most of the walls (except those on the south and southeast) suffered for a long time from the constant impact of waves and tidal movements. Today, the bastion remains under the influence of sea aerosol and local air pollution.

Since its edification, the San Carlos Bastion has also been exposed to the action of tropical climate, which induced weathering. Up to now, very few systematic studies have been conducted to determine the specific causes of deterioration of San Francisco de Campeche's urban core (see e.g. Corvo 2010:205).

In a large body of literature, the degradation of limestone historic buildings in the tropical climate of Latin Ame-

¹ Campeche belongs to the geological region of the Yucatan Peninsula, which is formed by calcareous Continental platform from the Mesozoic and Cenozoic-era (Velazquez-Oliman & Socki 2003:115).

rica has been associated with aggressive environmental conditions characterized by high relative humidity and long periods of warm temperatures during the summer and autumn; rainfall has also been identified as an important decay factor (see e.g. Webb 1992:165; Schiavon 2004:448; Bravo 2006:655). With recent exposure to natural or anthropogenic pollutants, the risk of alteration for limestone building materials increases (Corvo 2010:205; Newby 1991:347).

Limestone is a highly porous material. High water availability leads to ion exchange across the limestone's porous structure during wet/dry cycles in tropical environments. Water dynamics establish different equilibria between the stone and the atmosphere. The equilibria are functions of meteorological conditions that promote the dissolution and re-crystallization of salts. Condensed water facilitates the dissolution of pollutants and their chemical action on the stone. In urban polluted environments, the external surface of any building is unavoidably destined to be covered with layers that assume a grey to black color according to particular micro-environmental conditions (Bae-decker 1992:147; Zappia 1998:235; Torres 2009).

The kinetics of capillary absorption and water desorption during drying is a key parameter that should be considered in understanding the mechanism of stone deterioration. The process of deterioration depends on temperature, relative humidity, evaporation rate, and on the intrinsic characteristics of the stone, including its physicochemical properties, structure and texture (Montana 2008:367).

As mentioned before, being a representative of the military style during the colonial period, the San Carlos Bastion is an irregular pentagonal-shaped building constructed using local calcareous materials: limestone blocks, sand, slake lime and carbonate clay marls² (known as *sascab* or *sahacab*³ in the Yucatan Peninsula region). It has two watch towers, five corners and an access door made with quarried limestone blocks. The present paper analyzes the weathering processes occurring at San Carlos Bastion. Decay pathologies presented in the building are studied using instrumental analytical techniques, in order to discuss the environmental processes that contribute to the weathering of the building.

Materials and Methods

Sampling

Eighteen representative samples were collected from different areas of San Carlos Bastion: five from the north

² Marl or marlstone is a calcium carbonate or lime-rich mud or mudstone which contains variable amounts of clays and silt (Petrijohn 1957:410).

³ *Sascab* or *sahacab*, in Maya language, is a white soil derived from calcareous stone (Duch-Gary 1991).

wall (N), four from the west wall (W), five from the south and southeast walls (S-SE) and four from the east wall (E). Three kinds of samples were obtained: weathered stone, mortar samples and mortar over stone substrate with crust fragments.

Analytical techniques

Optical microscopy

In order to determine differences in sample texture, a surface microscopic description of each sample was carried out under a Stereo Microscope (Ironscope II), while stratigraphic images were obtained using an Axioscop 40 microscope (Carl Zeiss).

X-Ray diffraction (XRD)

After being ground and mounted in a silicon sample holder, a portion of each sample (0.1 g) was analyzed in a Bragg-Brentano geometry X-Ray diffractometer (Siemens D5000) with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$) generated at 25 mA and 35 kV. The patterns were recorded in the 2θ range using a step size of 0.02° and a step time of 10s.

SEM/EDS analysis

Fragments of 1 cm^2 of each sample were examined without previous preparation in an Environmental Scanning Electron Microscope (Philips XL30 ESEM) coupled with an energy dispersive analytical system. The analysis was performed at 20 kV, with a working distance of 10 mm and a tilt angle of 0° . An X-Ray SUTW-Sapphire detector with resolution of 131 eV was used. The samples were fixed in the sample holder using carbon film.

Results and discussion

Weathering structures

Direct observation of the San Carlos Bastion showed water discharge structures widely distributed at different heights along the walls. The structures were round-to-oval shaped, forming cavities with diameter from 2 to 5 cm (Figure 2).

During rainfall events, water flows from the roof across the inner masonry structure. The flowing water leads to dissolution processes of calcareous stone fragments, while their binders, also calcareous, drain outside the wall. Several dissolution structures form and neomineral CaCO_3 crust crystalizes as a natural consequence of the acid hydrolysis of calcium carbonate induced by the CO_2 content in water, according to the mechanisms described by Samaouali (2010:1171 [Figure 3]):

Neominerals expand to form brown, grey or white deposits over mortars containing residues of pigments or



FIGURE 2. Different weathering effects at San Carlos Bastion: (a) Water discharge structures. Efflorescence and crust formation can be observed outside; (b) Alternation stripe observed at the north wall; (c) Preferential limestone quarry block degradation at west wall (Photograph: Javier Reyes, 2010).

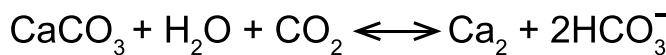


FIGURE 3. Acid hydrolysis of calcium carbonate induced by water content CO_2 , according to the mechanisms described by Huang (Source: Samaouli, 2010:1171).

over stone blocks without mortar. Moreover, hydration/dehydration cycles are favored by cyclic change on atmospheric humidity. The expansion of salts cause granular disaggregation and cracks on mortar and stone

The capillary action produced wet zones from the base of the walls up to a height of 1.20 meters where the binder content in the mortar was dissolved. Some areas of the building with modern cements –made using limestone, shells, chalk (CaSO_4) or/and marl combined with shale, clay, slate, blast furnace slag, silica sand, and iron ore (PCA 2015)– suffered a similar process. This generated cracking, cavities, crumbling and disintegration, leaving the particulate materials in conditions to be removed by the fluvial and eolian erosion processes.

Biological activity

Many forms of biological weathering affect the stone and the mortar substrates in the San Carlos Bastion (Figure 4). In tropical climates, the high water availability allows the development of biological agents. Their role as damage agents depends on the metabolic activity of the organisms and the environmental conditions; for instance hyphae penetration causes disintegration and breakdown of stone and mortars structures, whereas lichens induce the formation of bio-mineralization by-products because of organic

acid secretions (Gehrmann 1992:37). Chromatic changes commonly cause the appearance of colored bio-deposits or patinas that affect the building's aesthetics. These chromatic changes, however, reduce the effect of water and wind erosion. Moreover, biological colonization expands and contracts according to water availability, causing disruptive forces in the wall components.⁴

Furthermore, sediments are deposited inside fissures and cavities –formed during karstification processes– by biological activities, wind and water flow. Inside, small plants and their roots produce dislocation and fracture leading to the formation of numerous sites for new plant growth (Figure 4). As a natural consequence, insects and birds also colonize the building.



FIGURE 4. Biological activity at the San Carlos Bastion: (a) General view of biological colonization formed over east wall; (b) Mortar disintegration induced by hyphae penetration; (c) Mortar damage —consequence of biological activity— (Photograph: Javier Reyes, 2010).

Crusts morphology and elemental composition

Figure 5a shows an optical image (4X) from a typical crust, a sample obtained from external water discharge conducts; the results of EDS chemical analysis carried out in the 18 samples are synthesized in Figure 6.

Crusts have an irregular morphology and compact structure formed from accumulation of blisters, with an inner growth of characteristic round-shape structures. Some mortar samples without crust presented a brittle and fragile aspect, as a consequence of severe weathering caused by hyphae penetration as illustrated in figure 4. The calcareous stone samples are highly porous and usually have microcracks with endolithic microorganism growth inside.

Elemental composition of the samples revealed Ca, O, and C as major elements. They are components of CaCO_3 . Crustal elements such as Al, Fe, K, Mg, Na and Si were also observed. Such elements were incorporated

⁴ Evaluation regarding decision making over the permanence or elimination of their biological coverage is a matter of discussion beyond this paper.

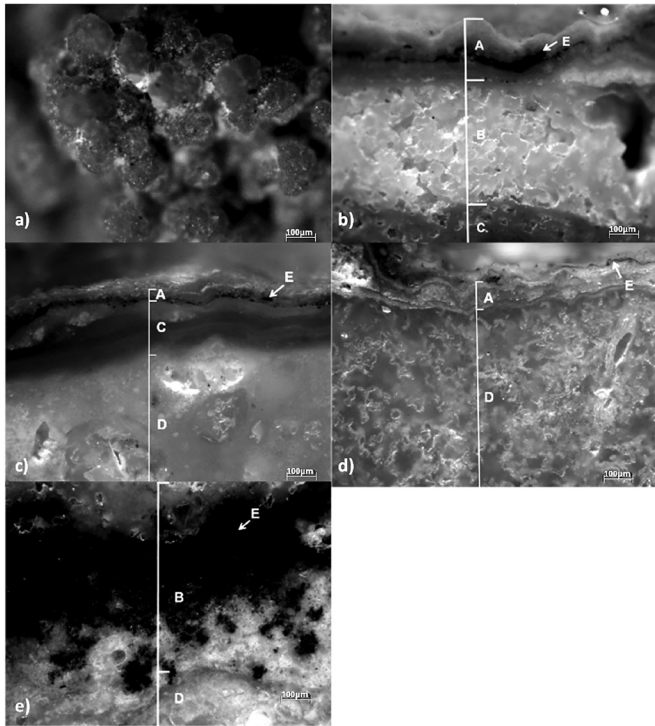


FIGURE 5. (a) Internal structure from a crust taken from outside water discharge conducts; (b and c) Cross sections (5X) of damaged layers from selected mortar samples. Cross sections (5X) of damaged layers of selected limestone samples (d and e) (Analysis: Isabel Silva-León, 2013).

Elemental composition (% w) of samples from San Carlos Bastion.

Sample	C	O	Ca	Si	Al	Mg	Na	Cl	S	K	Fe	P
North	1	18.2	39.8	37.0	1.3	0.7	-	0.7	0.3	-	0.5	1.3
	2	21.2	44.2	30.2	1.7	0.8	0.7	-	0.6	-	-	0.3
	3	16.6	42.2	37.9	0.5	-	-	1.7	-	-	0.9	-
	4	21.5	39.3	36.5	1.2	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.6	-
	5	21.9	34.9	18.4	1.6	0.4	1.1	13.9	7.0	-	0.5	-
West	6	43.7	28.0	18.7	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	3.0	0.5	0.7
	7	12.4	24.4	50.0	3.6	1.2	-	0.5	1.1	2.5	1.9	-
	8	19.1	36.3	43.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-
	9	13.2	39.7	33.8	1.4	0.5	1.5	3.7	-	1.2	1.0	-
South/southeast	10	21.2	44.9	31.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.2	-	-	-
	11	16.6	42.9	33.8	0.8	-	2.9	0.8	-	-	-	-
	12	22.8	46.9	29.5	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
	13	19.0	37.0	40.3	1.8	0.6	-	1.1	-	-	-	-
	14	29.8	38.6	17.9	8.3	3.9	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
East	15	17.0	39.7	40.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	0.5
	16	14.3	34.6	47.5	1.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17	26.7	36.0	35.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-
	18	17.5	42.2	37.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	-	0.3	0.2	-	-

FIGURE 6. Elemental composition (%) of samples from San Carlos Bastion: EDX (Analysis: Javier Reyes, 2013).

during the original manufacturing of mortars, introduced by the recent restoration activities or deposited via sedimentation mechanisms of soil particles suspended in the atmosphere (Diakumanku 1995:295).

External elements such as Cl and Na (also K and Mg, but in lower proportions) are due to marine aerosols. Phosphorus is associated with the calcium mineralization mechanisms induced by microorganism or bird dropping while C and S are emitted as airborne as components of airborne during fossil fuel combustion, biomass burning, or organic matter deposition (Bityukova 2005:239; Ghedini 2006:939).

Microscopic observation of *cross sections* revealed the structure of the degradation layers of stone and mortar samples. Mortar crust showed a thickness from 120 to 1500 μm (Figure 5b). It has an external crystallized calcium carbonate layer (A). An internal white, highly porous structure (B) was observed overlapping the paint layer (C) located over the mortar matrix (D). On the other hand, stone crust samples presented a thickness from about 200 to 900 μm (Figure 5d-e). The crust was composed of an external calcium carbonate layer (A) covering an internal porous layer (B), formed adjacent to the stone support (D). It is important to note that in most of the samples, the mineral structure of the crust causes the appearance of thin layers entrapped within the crust. These layers of residual biomass have a black color (E) and lack a preferential distribution.

Mineral composition

In order to identify the mineral phases related to the weathering process, XRD analysis was carried out. Figure 7 shows the detected phases, while Figure 8 shows a typical diffractogram obtained during the analysis. Calcite (CaCO_3), a hexagonal structure of calcium carbonate, was found to be the most abundant compound in all the samples, in coincidence with the elemental composition already determined.

Low intensity peaks of aragonite (CaCO_3), quartz (SiO_2) and dolomite ($\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$) were also detected. Aragonite, a polymorph of calcium carbonate, is found in bioclastic limestone. Typically it is present in the material quarries used during the building's construction or during later maintenance operations. Quartz and dolomite are common minerals associated with limestone and aggregates (i.e sascab/sahacab, as mentioned, a carbonated clay marl from the Yucatan Peninsula) used to prepare the traditional mortars employed during the construction of the bastion. A wide hump between 10° and $20^\circ 2\theta$ could be related to an amorphous phase.

Traces of halite (NaCl) were found in some samples after careful examination of the X-ray patterns. The main halite peak (at $31.69^\circ 2\theta$) was observed as a small shoulder at the right side of the 006 calcite peak at $31.42^\circ 2\theta$ (see inset in Figure 8a). Halite identification was difficult in

Mineral phases identified in samples from San Carlos bastion.

Sample code	Mineral phases									
	Calcite	Aragonite	Quartz	Dolomite	Albite	Halite	Whewellite	Weddellite	Portlandite	Hydroxylapatite
North	1	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*
	2	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*
	3	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	-
	4	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	-
	5	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-
West	6	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	-
	7	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	-
	8	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	-
South to southeast	1	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	-
	0	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	-
	1	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	-
	2	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	-
	3	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	-
	1	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	-
	4	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	-
	8	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	-
Este	1	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	-
	5	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-
	8	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-

Note: A small peak from the sample holder (at 19.32° 2θ) was observed in most patterns

FIGURE 7. Mineral phases identified in samples from San Carlos Bastion: DRX (Analysis: D. Silva, 2013).

some samples due to the high content and high crystallinity of calcium carbonate. These results are in good agreement with our expectations regarding decay in a marine environment and the elements identified by EDS analysis showed in Figure 5 (Cardell 2003:165). The presence of neomineral phases like whewellite ($\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$), and weddellite ($\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was related to the bio-deterioration phenomena (Figures 5b & 7). Calcium oxalates are formed during oxalic acid dissolution of calcareous materials (Ghedini 2006:939). Oxalic acid is produced by the metabolic activity of microorganisms like cyanobacteria and lichens (Arocena 2007:356). Hydroxylapatite ($\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})$) was detected only in sample 1 (north wall). It probably originated from residue of marine shells used as aggregates.⁵

⁵ To be noted: hydroxylapatite has been found in orange-brown patinas at the Parthenon and Propylae in Greece, where it was attributed to the chemical and biological transformation of organic substances used for aesthetic and protective purposes (Magnelli 1989:91). Yet it is beyond the objectives of this paper to determine if these causes are related to our case study.

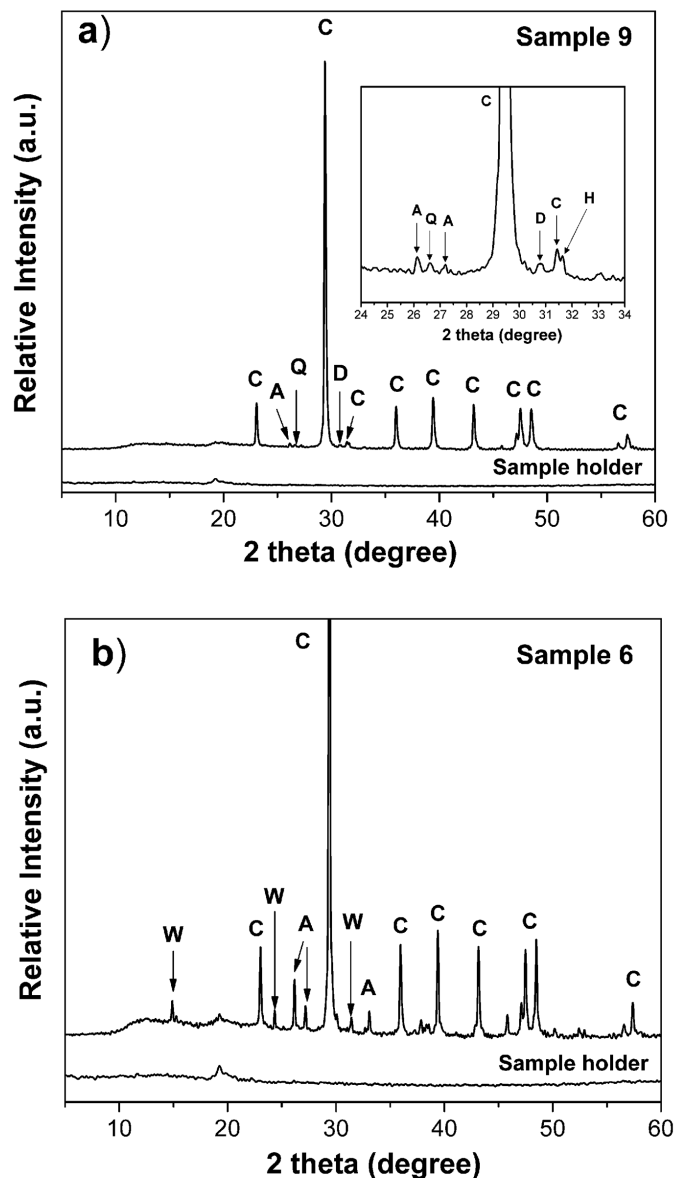


FIGURE 8. XRD of selected samples from San Carlos Bastion: sample 9 and 6 from West wall: A= Aragonite, C= Calcite, H= Halite, Q= Quartz, W= Whewellite, D= Dolomite (Analysis: Silva, 2013).

Portlandite ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$) was present only in sample 12. It is considered a binder, used by Spanish colonizers for stucco and building construction. Portlandite is formed from the reaction of calcium oxide with water; another possible source of it could be the use of Portland cement in the bastion's recent restoration since it is a common hydration product of cement (Kouzeli 1989:327; Polikreti 2003:111; Maravelaki-Kalaitzaki 2005:187; Gaines 1997). Gypsum was not found in any sample. In consequence, the crust present in most of the samples was formed entirely by recrystallized calcium carbonate. The weathering process of historic buildings in San Francisco de Campeche is mostly due to natural factors rather than anthropogenic ones.

Conclusions

This is a pilot study on weathering phenomena in historical buildings in San Francisco de Campeche, Mexico. It is based on several scientific techniques that are used in other countries to evaluate the deterioration of cultural heritage. It provides an excellent insight into the complex factors that are involved in the deterioration of historic buildings in tropical areas of Mexico.

The analysis indicates that water is the key factor in the deterioration of San Carlos Bastion fabric. Water induces neo-formation mechanisms of calcium carbonate, the major component of crust formed over this monument's walls surface. It also involves changes in mechanical properties of mortars and biological activity.

Despite its coastal location, airborne salts do not appear to be the main cause of building deterioration: this finding differs from similar analyses of other coastal sites (Corvo 2008, 2010). The elevated availability of water in the tropical marine environment of San Francisco de Campeche, together with the physical characteristics of the stone material, accounts for this difference.

Karstification appears to be the main weathering degradation mechanism observed at the massive limestone masonry structure of the bastion, a consequence of its long interaction with the particular environmental conditions surrounding the building. The inside structure of the bastion acts like an artificial rock outcrop with well developed caves, reservoirs and drainage systems. It is a potential cause of structural damage to the building.

Mineral characterization also revealed the presence of calcium oxalates including whewellite and weddellite. These minerals are a consequence of biological activity. Moreover, anthropogenic neominerals like gypsum were not identified in the samples. This supports our conclusion that the weathering process of historic buildings in San Francisco de Campeche is primarily caused by natural factors rather than anthropogenic factors.

Acknowledgements

This paper was possible thanks to the support of the Joint Fund of Conacyt and the Government of the State of Campeche (FOMIX-CAMP-2005-C01-028 project) and the collaboration of Centro INAH Campeche, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH, National Institute of Anthropology and History), Mexico. Special thanks to Yolanda Espinosa-Morales and Isabel Silva-León for their help during the editing of the document and with the stratigraphic analysis and to Wilian Cahuich and Daniel Aguilar from the Centro de Investigación y Estudios Avanzados (CINVESTAV, Center for Research and Advanced Studies), Merida, Mexico.

References

- Allen, Michael, Scott Fedick & Juan Jiménez Osornio
2003 *The Lowland Maya Area. Three Millennia at the Human-windland Interface*, New York, CR Press, 115-138.
- Amoroso, Giovanni & Fassina Vasco
1983 "Stone decay and conservation: Atmospheric pollution, cleaning, consolidation and protection", *Material Science Monographs Serie*, 11, Amsterdam, London and New York, ISBN [00444421467].
- Ariño, Xavier, J. Ortega Calvo, A. Gomez-Bolea & C. Saiz-Jimenez
1995 "Lichen colonization of the roman pavement at Baelo Claudia (Cadiz, Spain): biodeterioration vs. bioprotection", *Science of the Total Environment*, 167:353-363.
- Arocena, Joselito, Tariq Siddique, Ronald Thiring & Selim Kapur
2007 "Investigation of lichens using molecular techniques and associated mineral accumulations on a basaltic flow in a Mediterranean environment", *Catena* 70 (3):356-365.
- Baedecker O. A. & M. M. Reddy
1992 "Effects of acidic deposition on the erosion of carbonate stone-experimental results from the U.S. National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP)", *Atmospheric Environment, Part B. Urban Atmosphere Journal*, 26 (II):147-158.
- Bityukova, Lidia
2005 "Air Pollution Effect on the Decay of Carbonate Building Stones in Old Town of Tallinn", *Water, Air & Soil Pollution. An International Journal of Environmental Pollution*, 172 (I):239-271.
- Bravo, Humberto, A. R. Soto, R. M. I. Saavedra, J. R. Torres, M. L. M. Granada & P.A. Sánchez
1998 "Acid Rain in Mexico. Case: Maya monuments", *Air Pollution VI (Advances in Air Pollution), Transactions on Ecology and the Environment*, 21:661-674.
- Bravo, Humberto., R. Soto R., R. Sosa R., P. Sánchez, A. Alarcón, J. Kahl J. & J. Ruiz
2006 "Effect of acid rain on building material of the El Tajín archaeological zone in Veracruz, Mexico", *Environment Pollution*, 144:655-660.
- Cardell C., F. Delaieoux, K. Roumpopoulou, A. Moropoulo, F. Auger F. & R. Van Grieken
2003 "Salt Induced decay in calcareous stones monuments and buildings in a marine environment in SW France", *Construction and Building Materials*, 17 (3):165-170.
- Cook D. C., A. C. Van Order, J. Reyes, R. Balasubramania, J. J. Carpio & H.E. Townsend
2000 "Atmospheric corrosion in marine environments along the Gulf of México", in S. W. Dean, G. Hernández-Duque Delgadillo & J. B. Bushman (eds.), *Marine Corrosion in Tropical Environment*, ASTM STP 1399:75-97.
- Corvo, Francisco, T. Pérez, L. R. Dzib, Y. Martin, A. Castañeda, E. González & J. Pérez
2007 "Outdoor-indoor corrosion of metals in tropical coastal atmospheres", *Corrosion Science*, 50 (I):220-230.

- Corvo, Francisco, T. Pérez, J. Reyes, L. Dzib, J. González-Sánchez J. & C. Castañeda
2009 "Corrosion and degradation of infrastructure in Yucatan Peninsula", in J. González-Sánchez, F. Corvo & N. Acuña-González (eds.), *Environmental Degradation of Infrastructure and Cultural Heritage in Coastal Tropical Climate*, Campeche, Transworld Research Network, 1-34, ISBN [978-81-7895-426-4].
- Corvo, Francisco, J. Reyes, C. Valdes, F. Villaseñor, O. Cuesta O, D. Aguilar D. & P. Quintana P.
2010 "Influence of Air Pollution and Humidity on Limestone Materials Degradation in Historical Buildings Located in Cities Under Tropical Coastal Climates", *Water, Air & Soil Pollut*, 205:359-375.
- Del Monte M. & C. Sabbioni
1986 "Chemical and biological weathering of an historical building: Reggio Emilia Cathedral", *The Science of the Total Environment*, 50:165-182.
- Diakumanku E., A. A. Gorbushina, W. E. Krumbein, L. Panina L. & S. Soukharjevski
1995 "Black fungi in marble and limestones —an aesthetical, chemical and physical problem for the conservation of monuments—", *Science of the Total Environment*, 167:295-304.
- Duch-Gary, Jorge
1991 *Fisiografía del Estado de Yucatán*, México, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán.
- Gaines R. V., H. C. W. Skinner, E. E. Foord, B. Mason & A. Rosenzweig
1997 *Dana's New Mineralogy*, New York, Willy-Interscience.
- Gehrmann C. K., W. E. Krumbein & K. Petersen
1992 "Endolithic lichens and the corrosion of carbonate rocks. A study of biopitting", *International Journal of Mycology and Lichenology*, 5:37-48.
- Ghedini, Nadia, C. Sabbioni, A. Bonazza & C. C. Gobbi
2006 "Chemical-Thermal Quantitative Methodology for Carbon Speciation in Damage Layers on Building Surfaces", *Environmental Science Technology*, 40 (III):939-944.
- Kouzeli K., N. Beloyiannis, C. Toliás & Y. Dogani
1989 "Monochromatic layers with or without oxalates on the Parthenon", in V.V. A.A. *Proceedings of the International Symposium on the Oxalate Films: Origin and Significance in the Conservation of Works of art*, Milán, Centro CNR Gino Bozza, 327-336.
- Lopez-Arce P., J. Garcia-Guinea, D. Benavente, L. Torno L. & E. Doehne
2009 "Deterioration of dolostone by magnesium sulphate salt: An example of incompatible building materials at Bonaival Monastery, Spain", *Construction and Building Materials*, 23:46-855.
- Magnelli C., M. Camaiti, G. Borselli & P. Maravelaki
1989 "Variazione del grado di idrata del ossalato di calcio in funzione delle condizioni termoigrometriche", in V.V. A.A. *Proceedings of the International Symposium on the Oxalate Films: Origin and Significance in the Conservation of Works of Art*, Milan, Centro CNR Gino Bozza, 91.
- Maravelaki-Kalaitzaki, P.
2005 "Black crusts and patinas on Pentelic marble from the Parthenon and Erechtheum (Acropolis, Athens): characterization and origin", *Analytica Chimica Acta* 532 (II):187-198.
- Maravelaki-Kalaitzaki P. & G. Biscontin
1999 "Origin, characteristics and morphology of weathering crusts on Istria stone in Venice", *Atmospheric Environment*, 33 (II):1699-1709.
- Montana G., L. Randazzo, I. A. Oddo & M Valenza
2008 "The growth of 'black crusts' on calcareous building stones in Palermo (Sicily): a first appraisal of anthropogenic and natural sulphur sources", *Environmental Geology*, 56:367-280.
- Newby P. T., T. A. Mansfield & R. S. Hamilton
1991 "Sources and economic implications of building soiling in urban areas", *Science of the Total Environment*, 100:347-365.
- PCA
2015 *Cement & Concrete Basics*, Portland Cement Association (PCA), electronic document available at [<http://www.cement.org/cement-concrete-basics>], consulted in November 2015.
- Pérez T., P. Castro & J. Genescá
2006 "Influence of meteorological parameters over the chloride ingress to concrete exposed to marine environment", in *Actas del II del Congreso Nacional ALCONPAT*, México, ALCONPAT, ISBN [968-9031-14-7].
- Perry, Eugene, Guadalupe Velazquez-Oliman & Richard Socki
2003 "Hydrogeology of the Yucatán Peninsula", in A. Gómez Pompa, M. F. Allen, S. L. Fedick & J. J. Jiménez-Osorio (eds.), *The Lowland Maya Area: Three Millennia at the Human-Wildland*, New York, Interface Haworth Press, 38-115.
- Pettijohn, Frederick
1957 *Sedimentary Rocks*, New York, Harper & Brothers.
- Polikreti K. & Y. Manatis
2003 "Micromorphology, composition and origin of the orange patina on the marble surfaces of Propylaea (Acropolis, Athens)", *Science of Total Environment*, 308:111-119.
- Prieto Lamas B., Rivas M. T. & Silva Hermo B. M.
1995 "Colonization by lichens of granite churches in Galicia (northwest Spain)", *Science of the Total Environment*, 167:343-351.
- Reyes J., Hermosin B. & Saiz-Jimenez C.
2004 "Organic analysis of aerosoles in Sevilla", in Saiz-Jimenez C. (ed.), *Air pollution and cultural heritage*, Taylor and Francis Group, London, 15-20, ISBN [9058096823].
- Reyes J., Torres F., M. Miss, F Corvo, H Bravo, P. Bartolo & J. A. Azamar
2009 "Effect of the environment on the degradation of Colonial and Prehispanic buildings in Campeche, Mexico", in V.V.A.A. (eds.) *Environmental Degradation of Infrastructure and Cultural Heritage in Coastal Tropical Climate*, México, Transworld Research Network, 115-142, ISBN [978-81-7895-426-4].

- Samaouli A., L. Laanab, M. Boukalouch & Y. Geraud
2010 "Porosity and mineralogy evolution during the decay process involved in the Chellah monument stones", *Environmental Earth Sciences*, 59:1171-1181.
- Schiavon N., G. Chiavari & D. Fabbri
2004 "Soiling of limestone in an urban environment characterized by heavy vehicular exhaust emissions", *Environmental Geology*, 46:448-455.
- Saiz Jimenez, Cesareo (ed.)
2004 *Air pollution and cultural heritage*, London, Taylor and Francis Group, 127-132.
- Theoulakis P. & A. Moropoulou
1999 "Salt Crystal Growth as Weathering Mechanism of Porous Stone on Historic Masonry", *Journal of Porous Materials*, 6 (IV):345-358.
- Toniolo L., C. M. Zerbi & R. Bugini
2009 "Black layers on historical architecture", *Environment, Science, and Pollution Research*, 16:218-226.
- Torres F.
2009 "Rain Effects on stony materials from the State of Campeche Cultural Heritage". M. Sc. Thesis, Autonomous University of Campeche, San Francisco de Campeche, Mexico.
- Turner, F. J.
1968 *Metamorphic Petrology*, Nueva York, McGraw-Hill Book Co.
- Van T. T., Beck K. & Al-Mukhtar M.
2007 "Accelerated weathering tests on two highly porous limestones", *Environmental Geology*, 52:283-292.
- Webb, A. H., R. J. Bawden, A. K. Busby & J. N. Hopkins
1992 "Studies on the effects of air pollution on limestone degradation in Great Britain", *Atmospheric Environment, Part B, Urban Atmosphere*, 26 (II):165-181.
- Videla H. & L. K. Herrera
2004 "Deterioration of Three Churches of the Latin American Cultural Heritage. A Comparative study of weathering effects in different urban environments", in Saiz-Jimenez C. (ed.), *Air pollution and cultural heritage*, London, Taylor and Francis Group, 15-20, ISBN [9058096823].
- Zappia, Giovanni, Cristina Sabbioni Riontino C., Gobbi G. & Favoni O.
1998 "Exposure tests of building materials in urban atmosphere", *Science of Total Environment*, 224:235-244.

Síntesis curriculares del/os autor/es

Javier Reyes Trujeque

Centro de Investigación en Corrosión (CICORR),
Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (UAC), México
javreyes@uacam.mx

Doctor en Ciencias Químicas (Universidad de Sevilla [US], España). Profesor Investigador del Centro de Investigación en Corrosión de la Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (CICORR-UAC, México). Es miembro del Sistema Nacional de Investigadores (SNI, México), Nivel I. Especialista en temas de degradación de materiales en la atmósfera y medio ambiente, ha colaborado en diversos proyectos de investigación con financiamiento nacional e internacional, como: Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (Conacyt), Fondo Mixto (FOMIX), Programa del Mejoramiento del Profesorado (PROMEP), todas en México; Comisión Europea, Iniciativa Mexus-Conacyt e intercambio académico con el Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas de España. Su trabajo se orienta a la línea de investigación en preservación del patrimonio histórico, que actualmente desarrolla en el CICORR-UAC.

Juan Manuel Cobo Rivera

Instituto de Ingeniería,
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC), México
cobo@iing.mxl.uabc.mx

Geólogo de formación y, actualmente, investigador del Departamento de Corrosión y Materiales del Instituto de Ingeniería de la Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC, México). Posee amplia experiencia en empleo de técnicas petrográficas para la caracterización de minerales. Ha desarrollado diversos estudios centrados en la evaluación del estado de conservación de pintura rupestre en Baja California, México y el estudio de sus componentes minerales, destacando el papel de las condiciones ambientales que condicionan su degradación.

Patricia Quintana Owen

Departamento de Física Aplicada,
Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados (CINVESTAV),
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), Mérida, Yucatán, México
pquint@mda.cinvestav.mx

Doctora en Química Inorgánica (Cerámica), es investigadora del Departamento de Física Aplicada del Centro de Investigación y Estudios Avanzados (CINVESTAV, Unidad Mérida, Yucatán, México). Responsable del Laboratorio Nacional de Nano y Biomateriales. Es miembro del Sistema Nacional de Investigadores (SNI, México) Nivel III; así como de la Academia Mexicana de Ciencias (AMC). Ha publicado numerosos artículos de investigación y memorias en extenso, así como capítulos de libros. Además, ha dirigido varias tesis de licenciatura y posgrado y formado parte de comisiones de evaluación. Asimismo, ha dirigido proyectos de investigación científica.

Pascual Bartolo-Pérez

Departamento de Física Aplicada,
Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados (CINVESTAV),
Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), Mérida, Yucatán, México
pascual@mda.cinvestav.mx

Doctor en Ciencias de Materiales (Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada [CICESE], Baja California, México). Investigador del Centro de Investigación y Estudios Avanzados (CINVESTAV, Unidad Mérida, Yucatán, México). Se ha dedicado al estudio de materiales sólidos mediante técnicas espectroscópicas. Ha publicado más de 30 artículos sobre el tema y cuatro capítulos de libros. Es miembro del Sistema Nacional de Investigadores (SNI, México) Nivel II.

Tezozomoc Pérez López

Centro de Investigación en Corrosión (CICORR),
Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (UAC), México
tezperez@uacam.mx

Doctor en Ciencias Químicas (Facultad de Química [FQ], Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México [UNAM]). Es profesor-investigador Titular "C" del Centro de Investigación en Corrosión de la Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (CICORR-UAC, México), y fue su director científico de junio de 2002 hasta abril de 2011. Dentro de sus actividades de investigación y desarrollo están el estudio del deterioro y protección del concreto armado por técnicas electroquímicas. Ha publicado trabajos científicos en el área de corrosión y protección. Ha sido codirector y director de numerosas tesis de licenciatura, maestría y dos de doctorado. Es miembro del Sistema Nacional de Investigadores (SNI, México) Nivel II.

Edgar Casanova González

Centro de Investigación en Corrosión (CICORR),
Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (UAC), México
edgarcgn@gmail.com

Doctor en Ciencias e Ingeniería de Materiales (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México [UNAM]) y miembro del Sistema Nacional de Investigadores (SNI, México) Nivel I. Ha sido investigador de la Coordinación Nacional de Conservación del Patrimonio Cultural (CNCPC) del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH). Se ha dedicado a la caracterización no destructiva del patrimonio cultural, tema en el que ha publicado varios artículos científicos y ha presentado ponencias en congresos internacionales. Ha impartido cursos y pláticas sobre técnicas analíticas no destructivas a nivel de licenciatura y posgrado. Actualmente es catedrático Conacyt del Laboratorio Nacional de Ciencias para la Investigación y Conservación del Patrimonio Cultural (LANCIC: Institutos de Física (IF), de Química (FQ) y de Investigaciones Estéticas (IIE) Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México [UNAM] e Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Nucleares [ININ]).

Francisco Eduardo Corvo Pérez

Centro de Investigación en Corrosión (CICORR),
Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (UAC), México
frecorvo@uacam.mx

Doctor en Ciencias Técnicas (Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas [CNIC], La Habana, Cuba). Profesor Investigador Titular "C", Centro de Investigación en Corrosión, Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (CICORR-UAC, México). Es miembro del Sistema Nacional de Investigadores (SNI, México), Nivel II. Ha publicado numerosos artículos científicos y capítulos de libros, impartido docencia y dirigido tesis a nivel de licenciatura y posgrado.

Postulado/Submitted 06.07.2015

Aceptado/Accepted 04.01.2016

Publicado/Published 31.03.2016

