



**Barcelona  
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# Dust Modeling: Challenges and Perspectives

5<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on Sand and Dust Storms  
23-25 October 2017, Istanbul, TURKEY

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AXA Professor on Sand and Dust Storms

Head of Atmospheric Composition Group

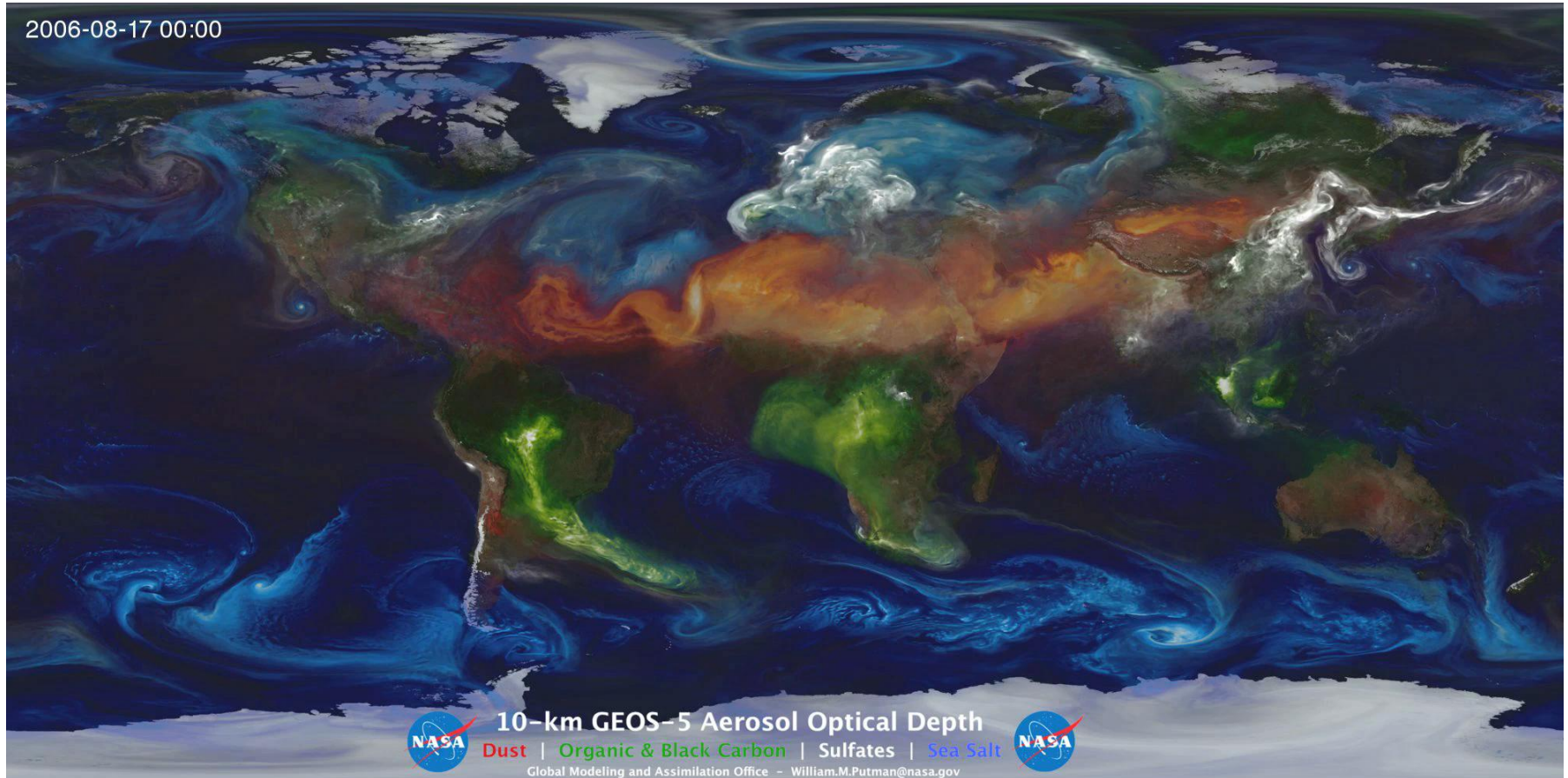
Department of Earth Sciences

Barcelona Supercomputing Center

23/10/2017

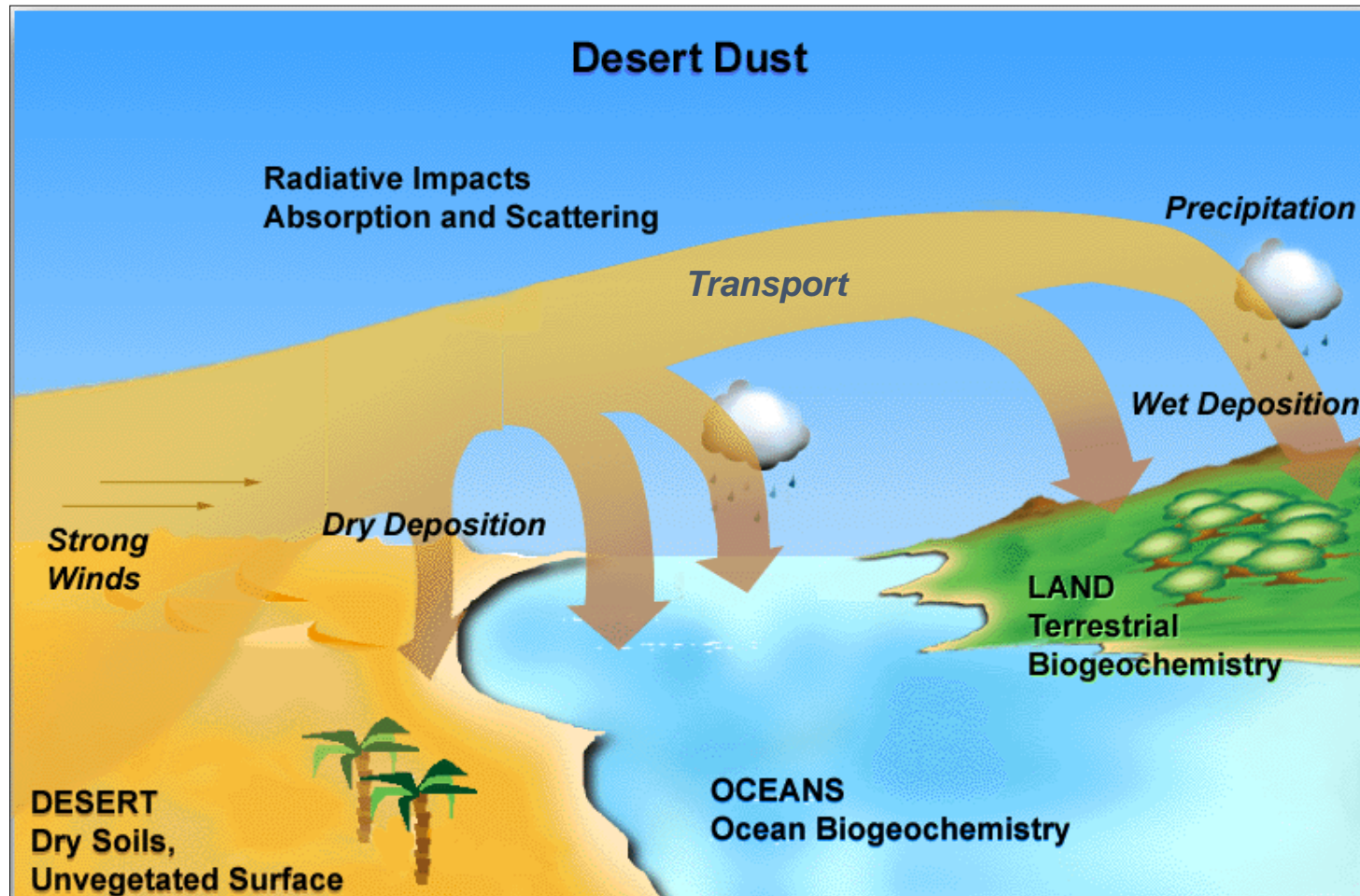
# Atmospheric aerosol and the dominance of mineral dust

2006-08-17 00:00

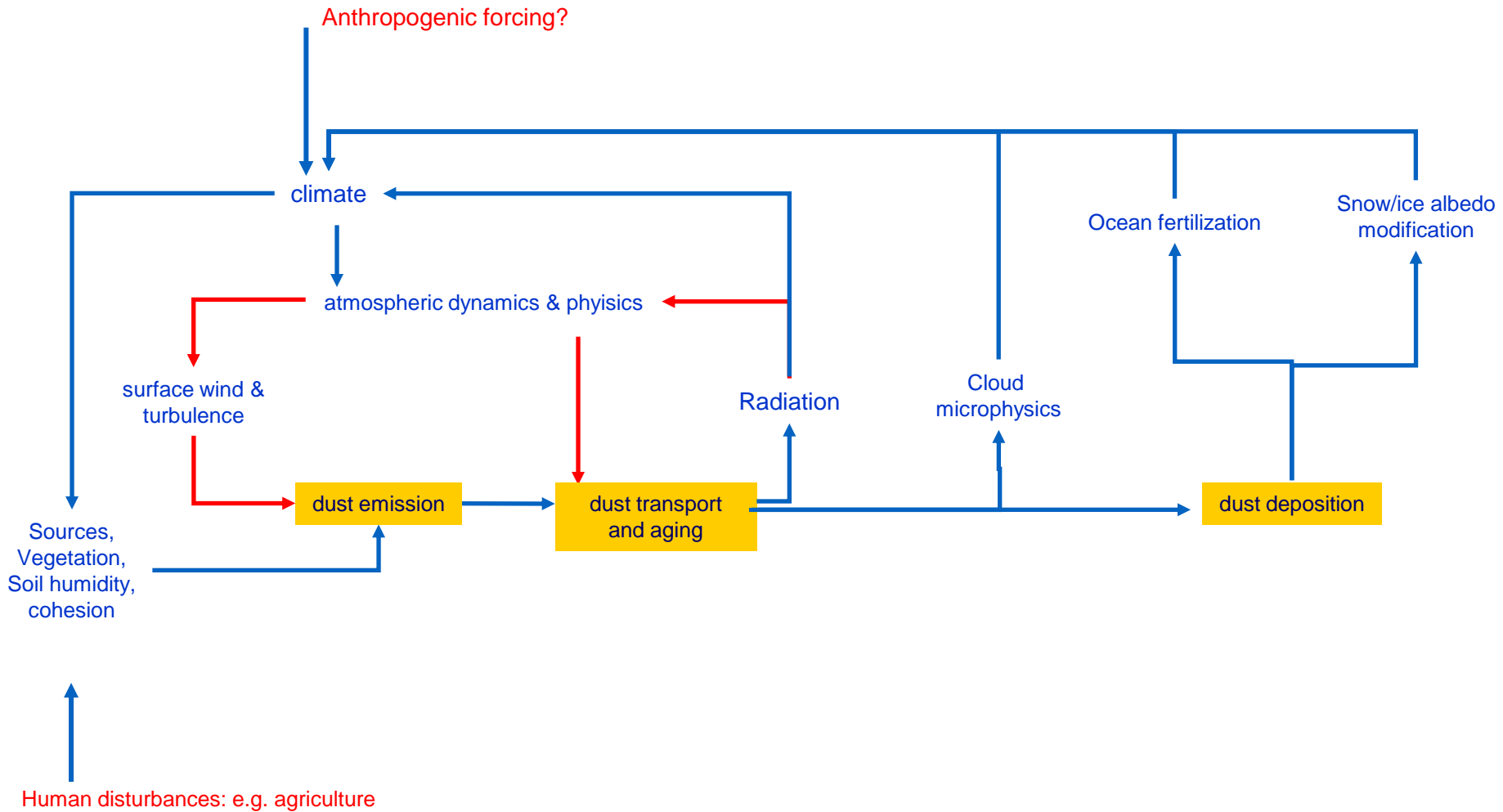




# Dust modeling requires the representation of sources, transport and sinks



# Dust cycle, effects, feedbacks, scales

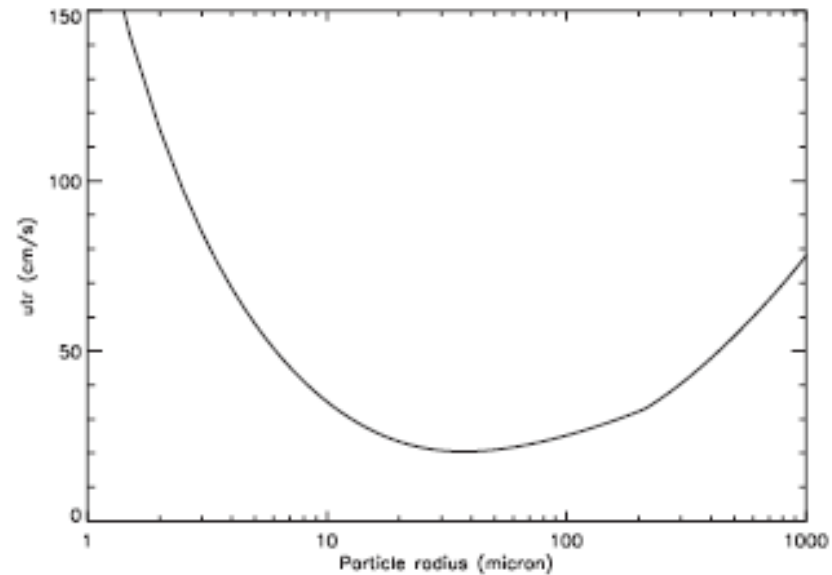


# Dust emission and friction velocity

## Dust storm generation requires:

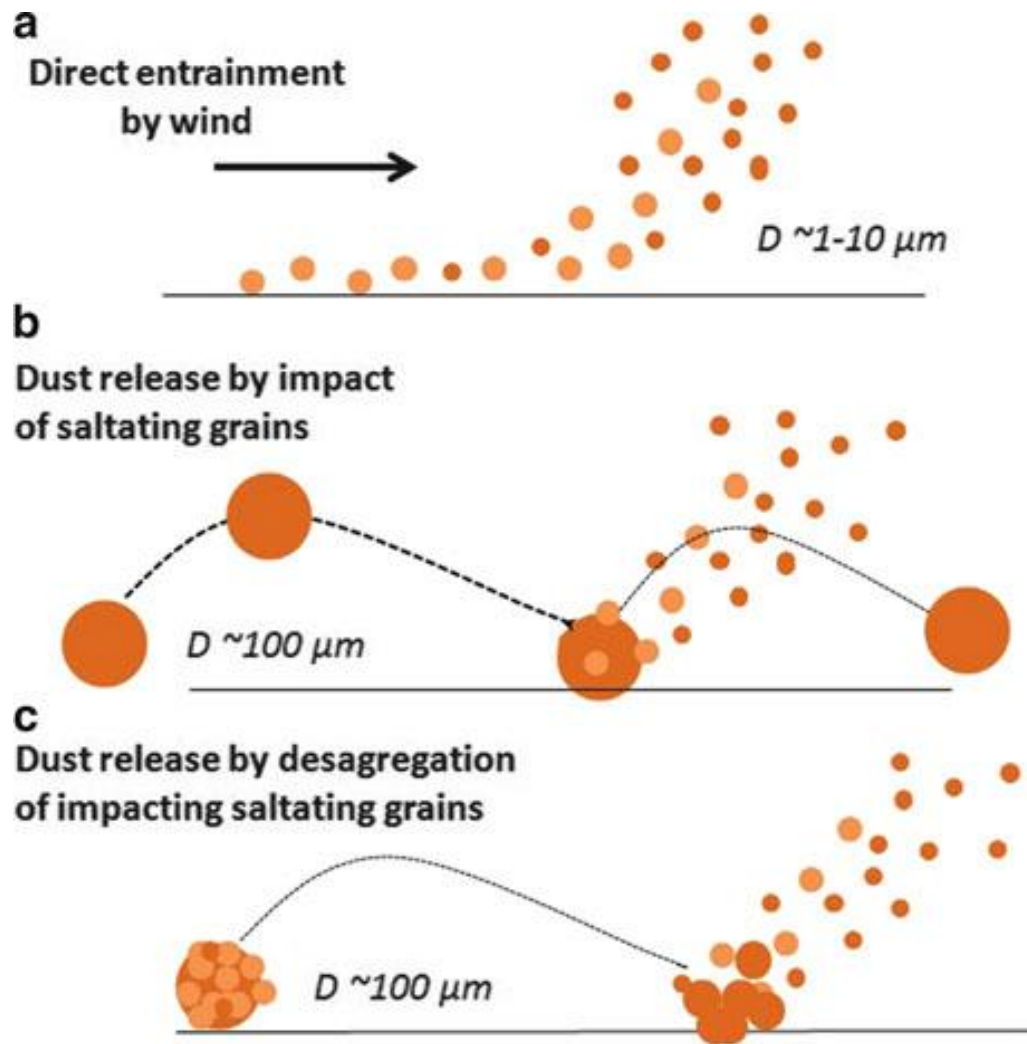
- high wind
- Wind shear and turbulence
- Unstable boundary layer

**Friction velocity** is the key parameter as it expresses wind speed, turbulence and stability



Threshold friction velocity vs particle radius

# Dust emission mechanisms

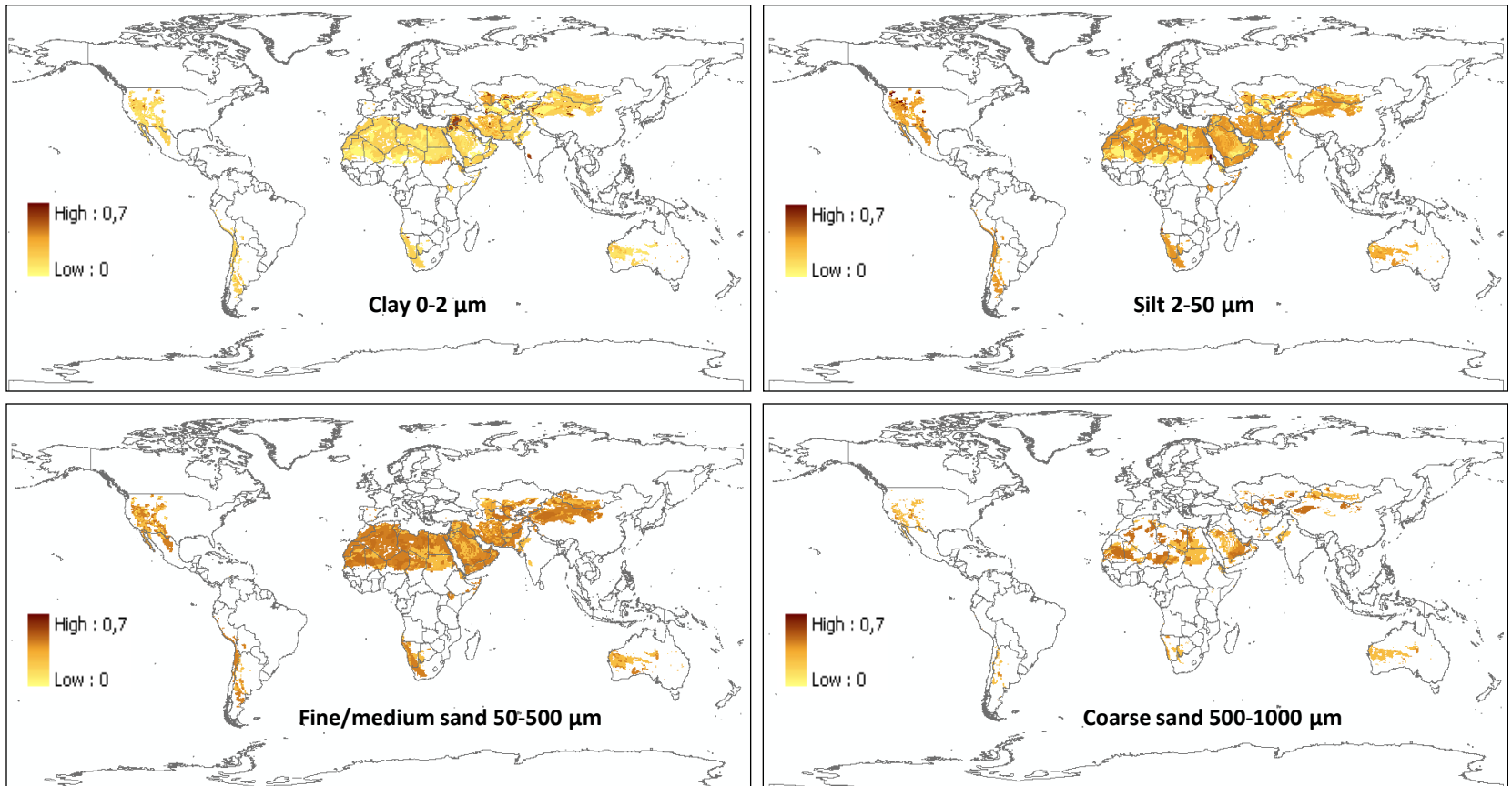


*Emitted dust mass*

*&*

*Size distribution*

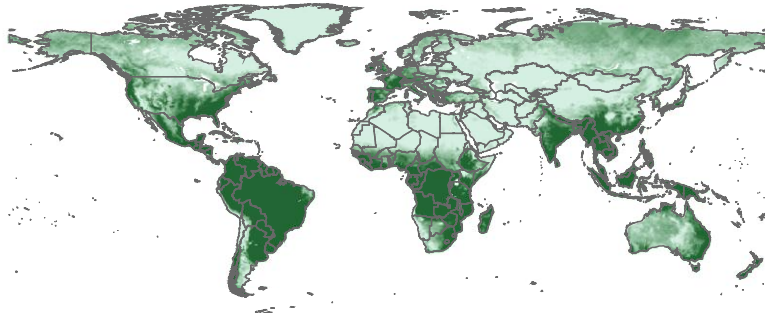
# Soil size distribution derived from soil texture



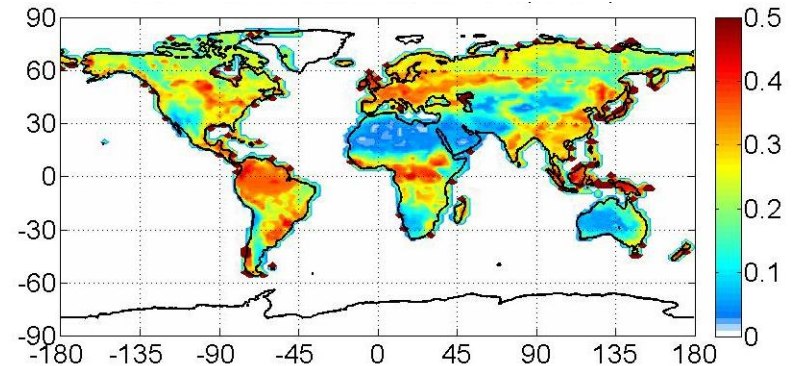
STASGO-FAO database

# Vegetation, roughness, soil moisture

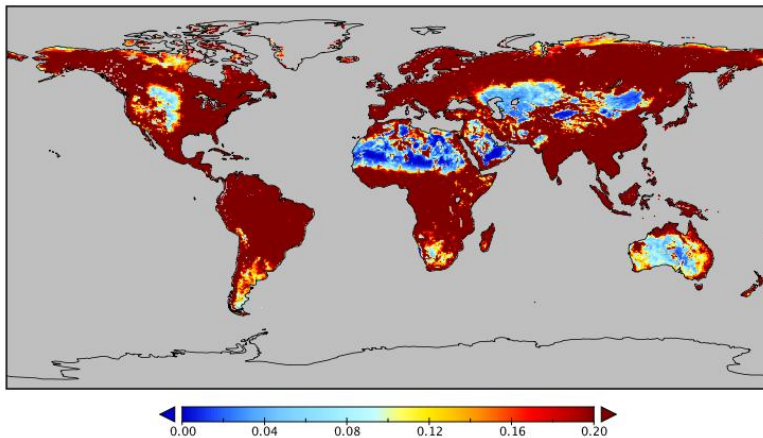
Vegetation fraction  
(MODIS)



Soil moisture  
(model based)



Roughness length  
(ASCAT + PARASOL)

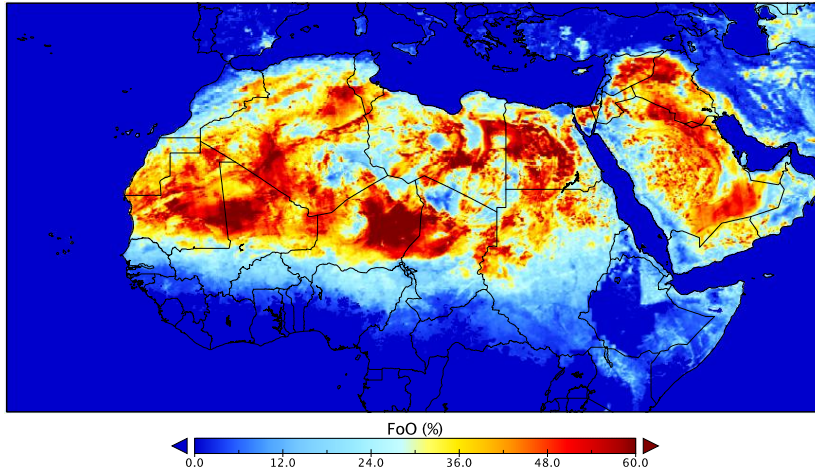


Dry aggregate soil size distribution?  
Soil crusting?



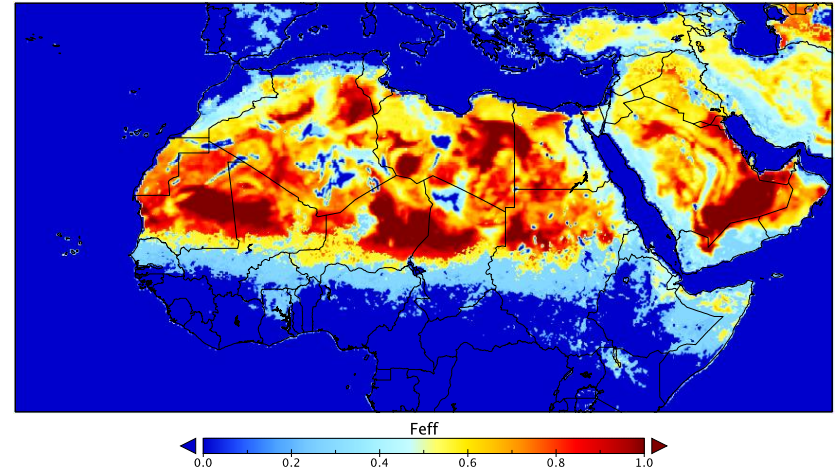
# Roughness control upon dust emission

Frequency of Occurrence DoD > 0.2



MODIS frequency of occurrence

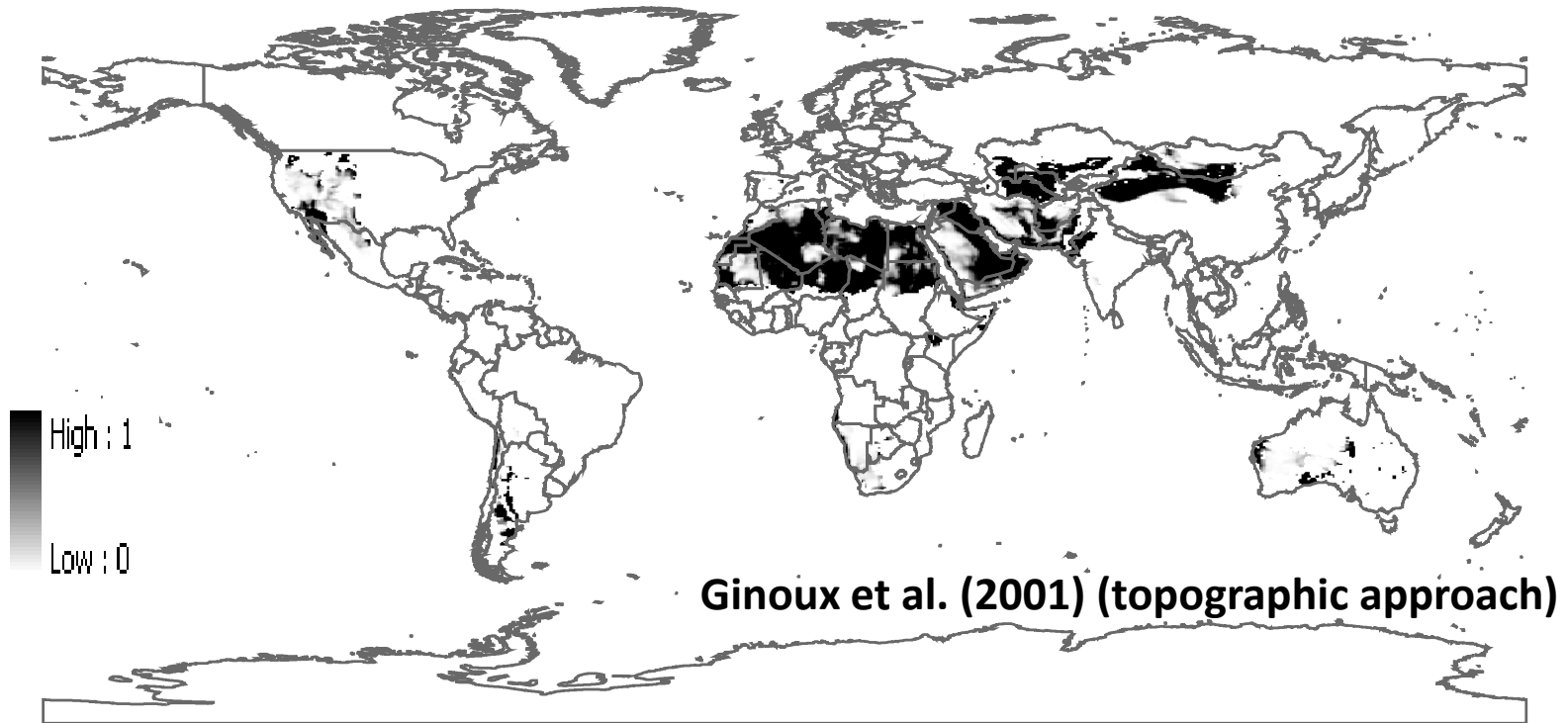
Feff in drag partition



Degree of reduction in threshold friction velocity based on roughness

Perez García-Pando et al., in prep

# Source mapping: why?

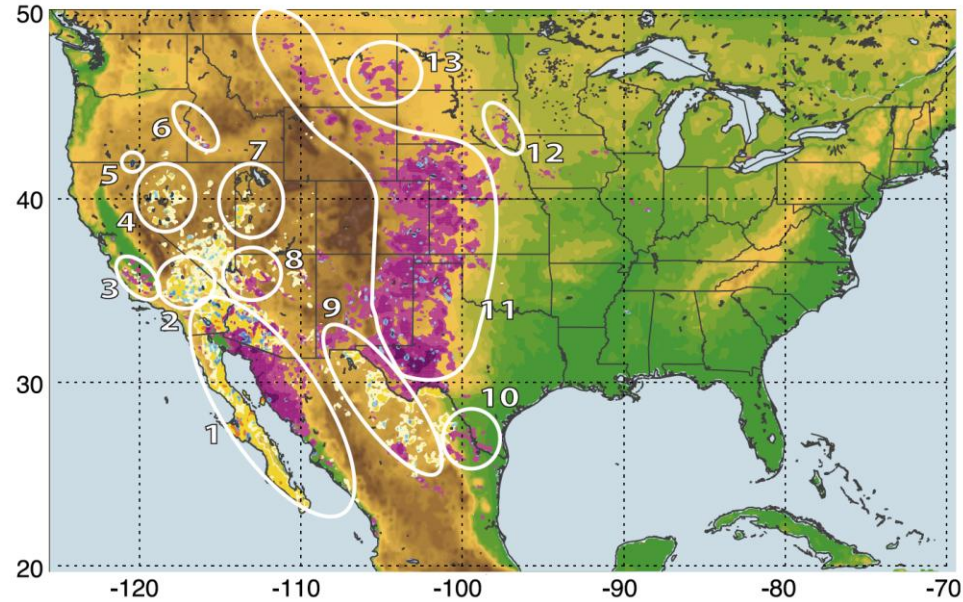
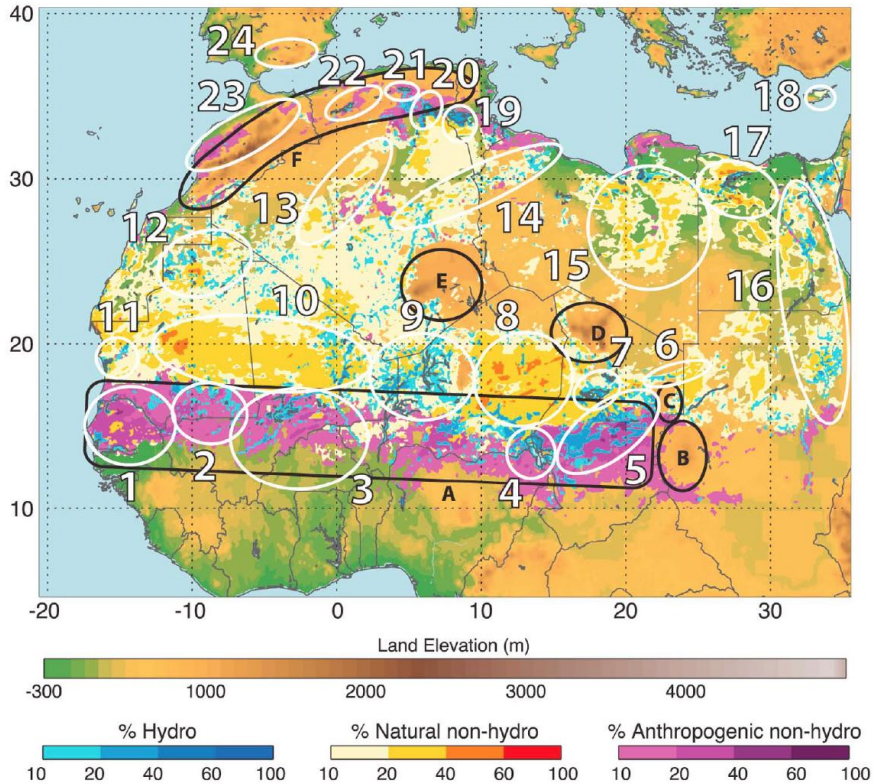


$$S = \left( \frac{z_{\max} - z_i}{z_{\max} - z_{\min}} \right)^5$$

S: probability to have accumulated sediments in the grid cell i of altitude  $z_i$

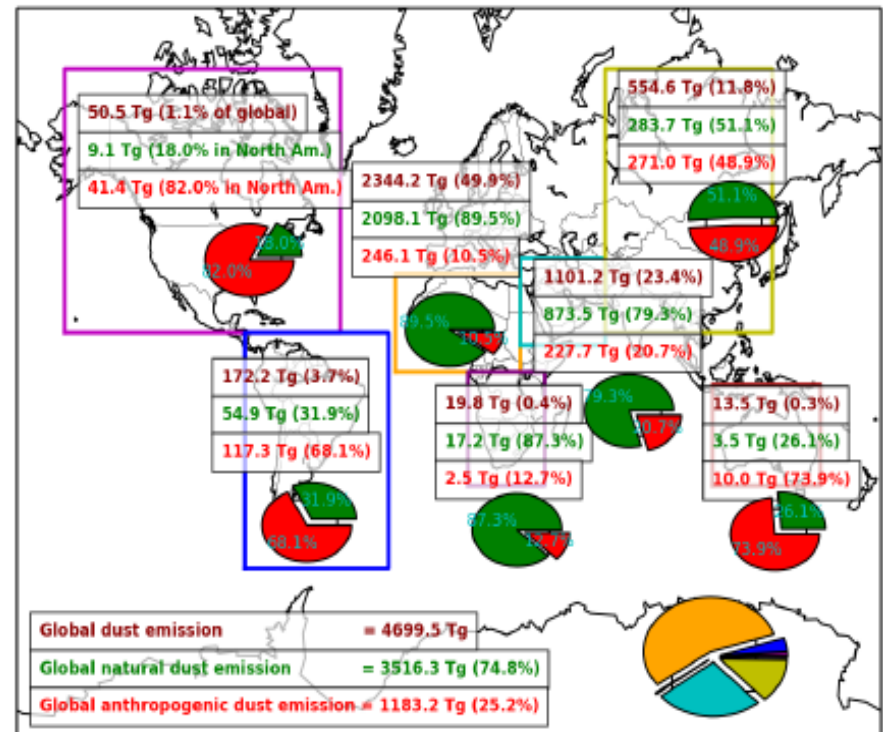
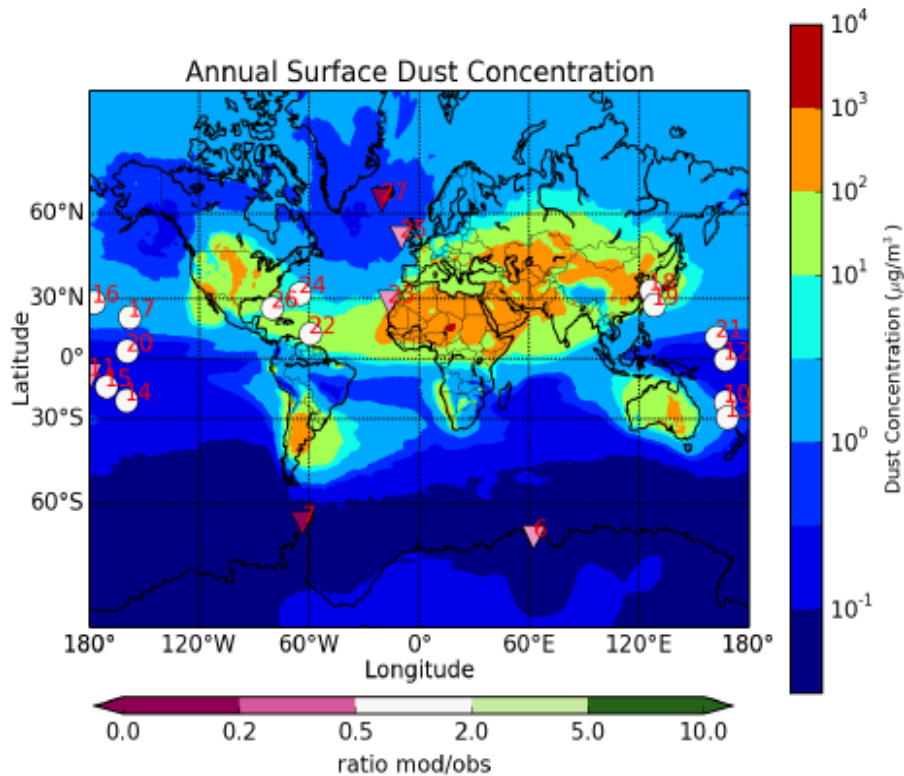
best fit with the sources identified by Prospero et al. 2000

# High resolution Natural and anthropogenic dust sources



Ginoux et al. 2012

# Current quantification



Perez García-Pando et al., in prep

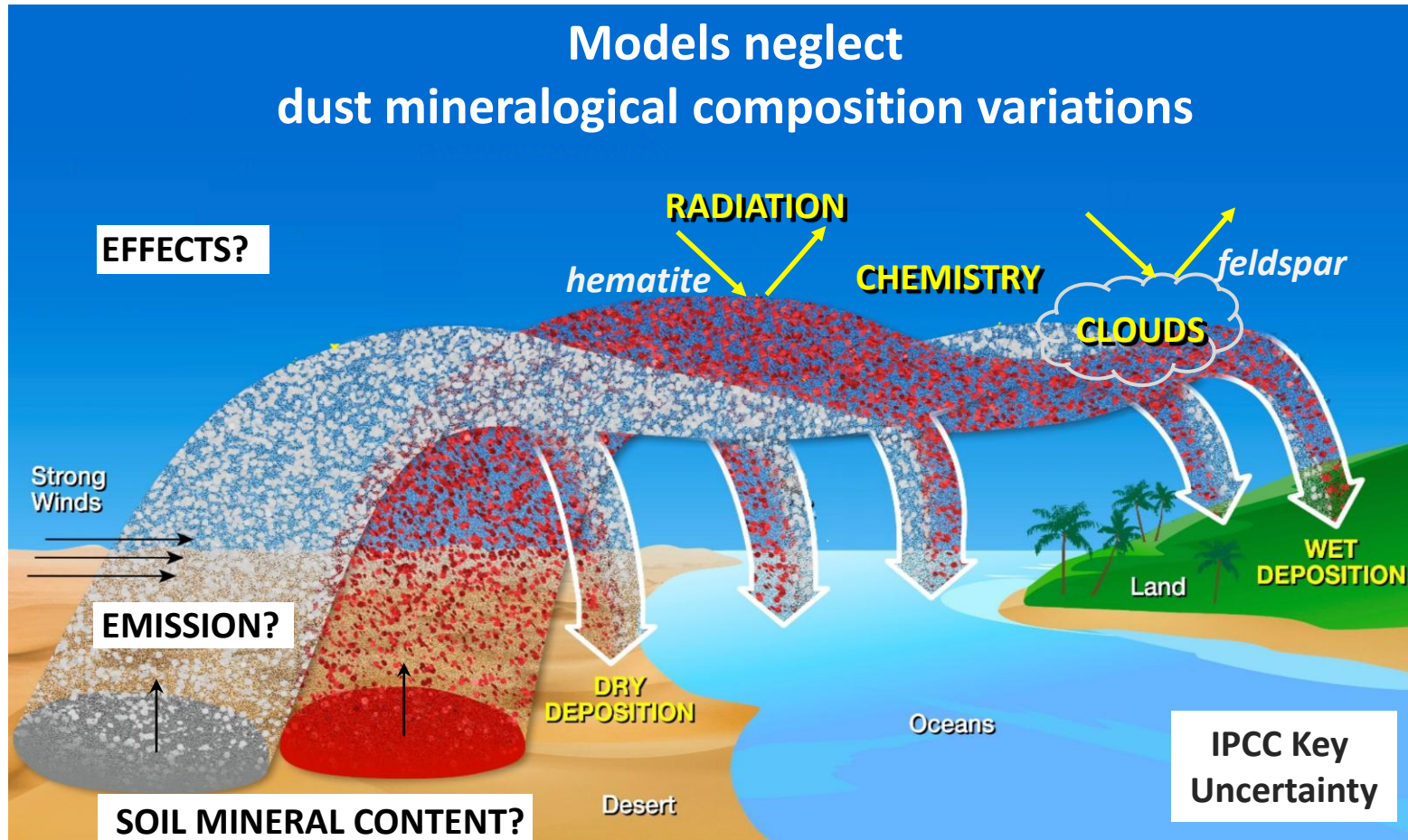


# Major challenge for modeling



# Mineralogy!

Models neglect  
dust mineralogical composition variations

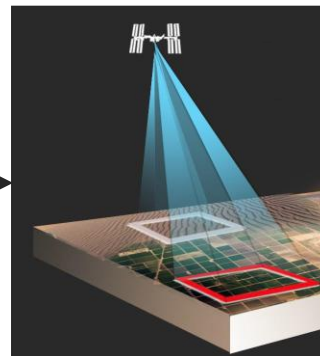
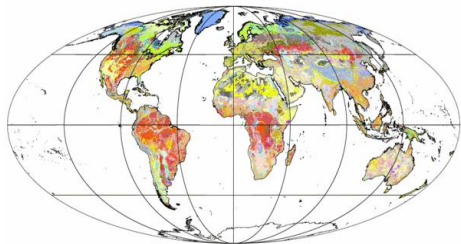


# Challenges

# Methods

1

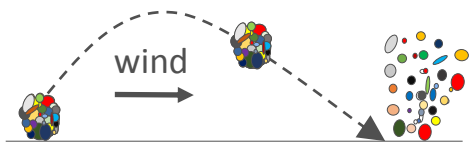
## Global soil mineral content



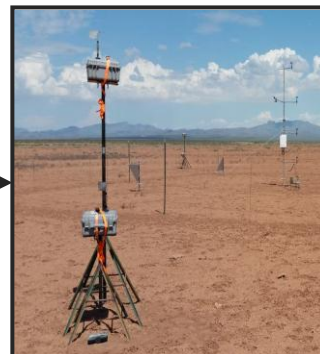
Space-borne spectroscopy  
+  
Airborne spectroscopy  
+  
Field campaigns

2

## Emission of minerals



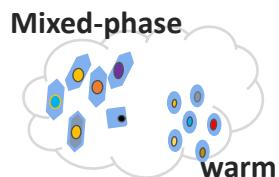
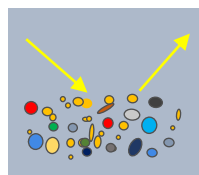
**FRAGMENTATION** of aggregates



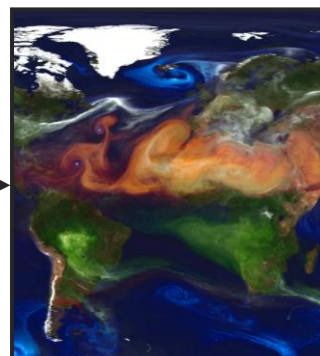
Theory  
+  
field campaigns  
+  
Laboratory analyses

3

## Role of mineralogy



**Radiation, Chemistry and Clouds**

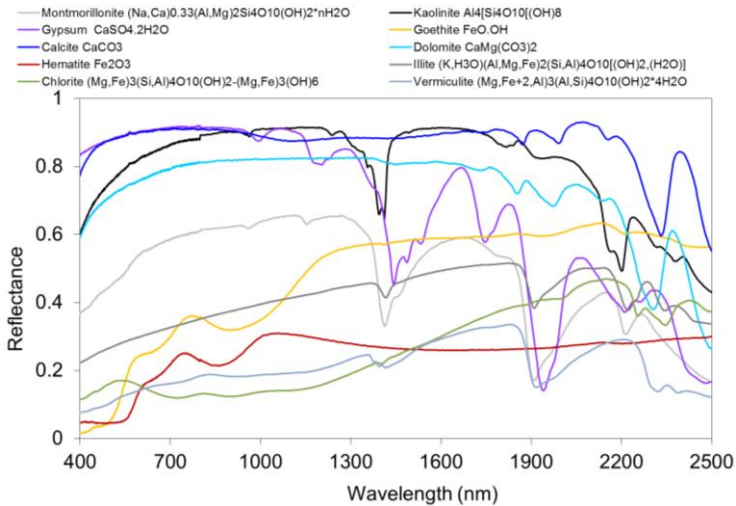


Modelling  
+  
State-of-the-art  
+  
New methodologies



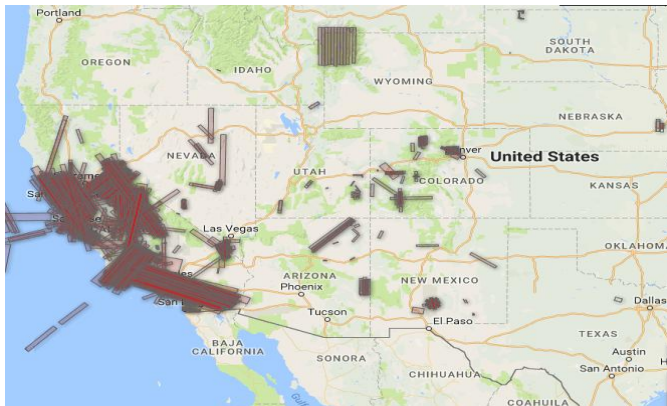
# Remote hyperspectral spectroscopy

## VSWIR Spectra of Dust Source Minerals

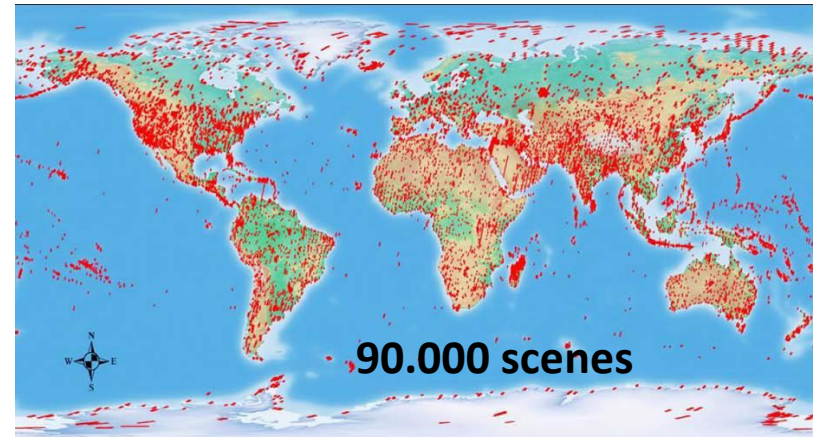


## AVIRIS airborne scenes

0.4–2.5 μm, 224 bands, 10 nm spectral resolution, SNR of ~500:1

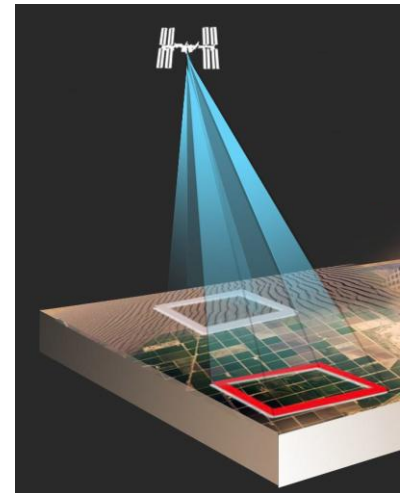


Hyperion: satellite hyperspectral sensor 0.4 to 2.5 μm, 242 spectral bands, 10nm spectral resolution, 30 m spatial with a SNR of ~50:1



Coming soon, e.g.,  
EnMap (~2019)  
Germany

EMIT (under review)  
NASA, US



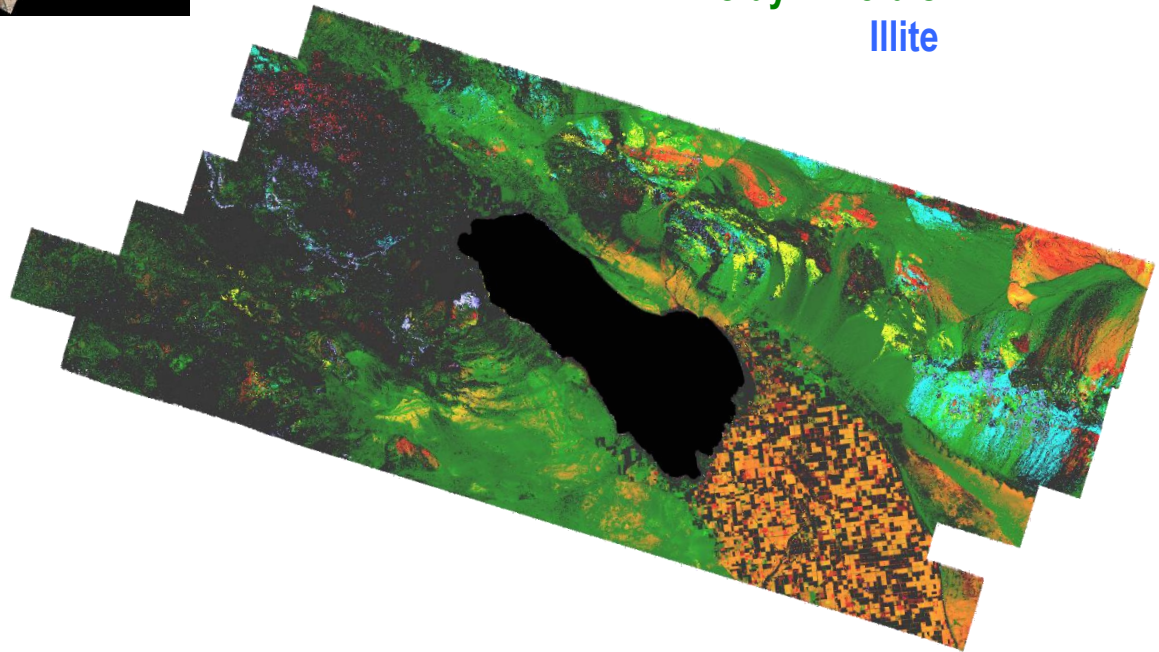
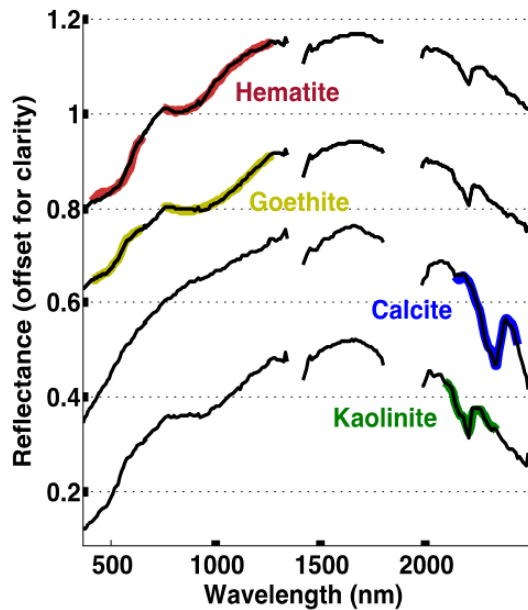


# Salton Sea and AVIRIS measurements

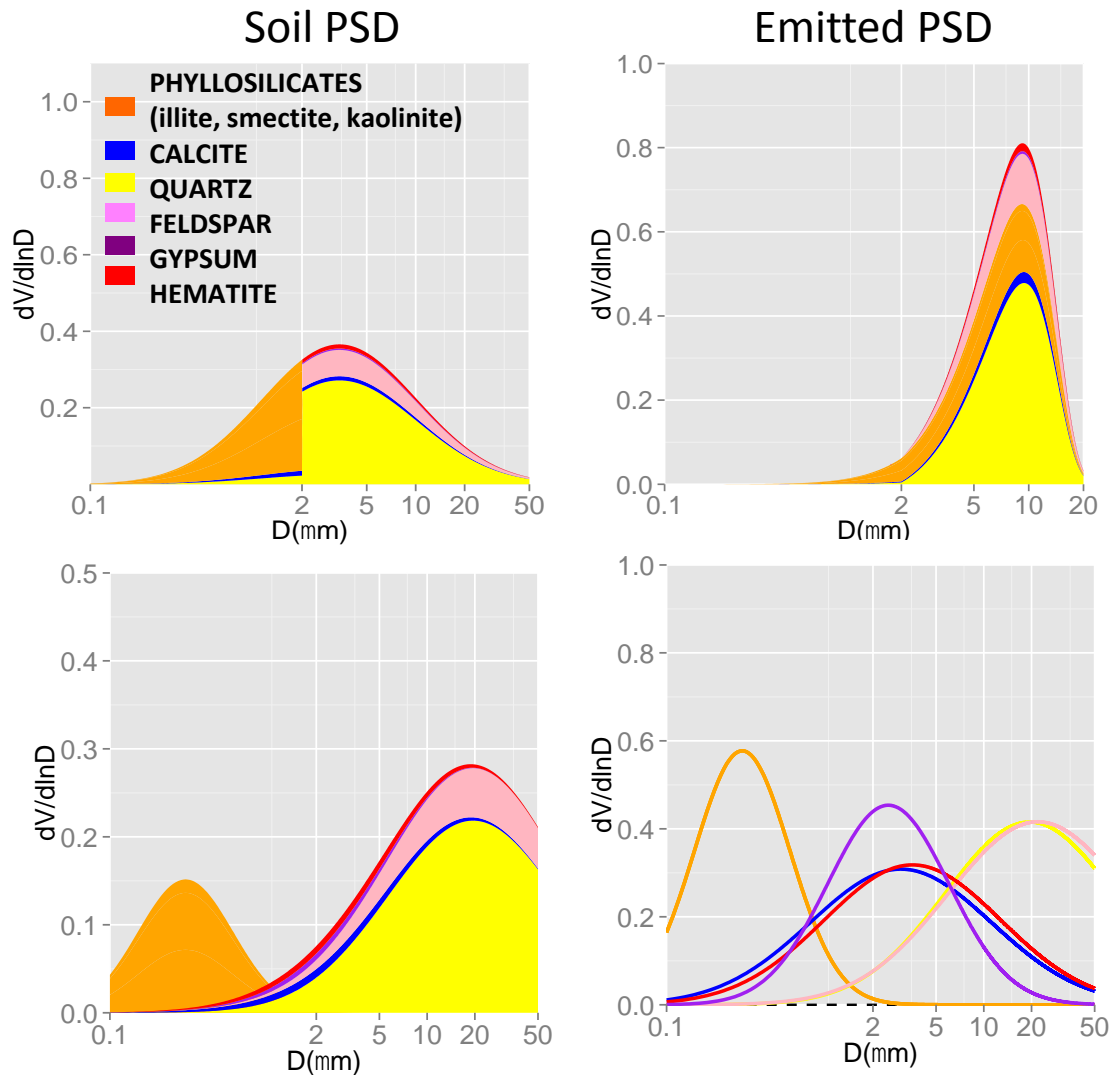


AVIRIS VSWIR imaging spectroscopy measurements of Salton Sea in Southern California block

**Hematite**  
Goethite  
**Carbonates**  
**Clay Minerals**  
Illite



# Emitted size distribution of minerals



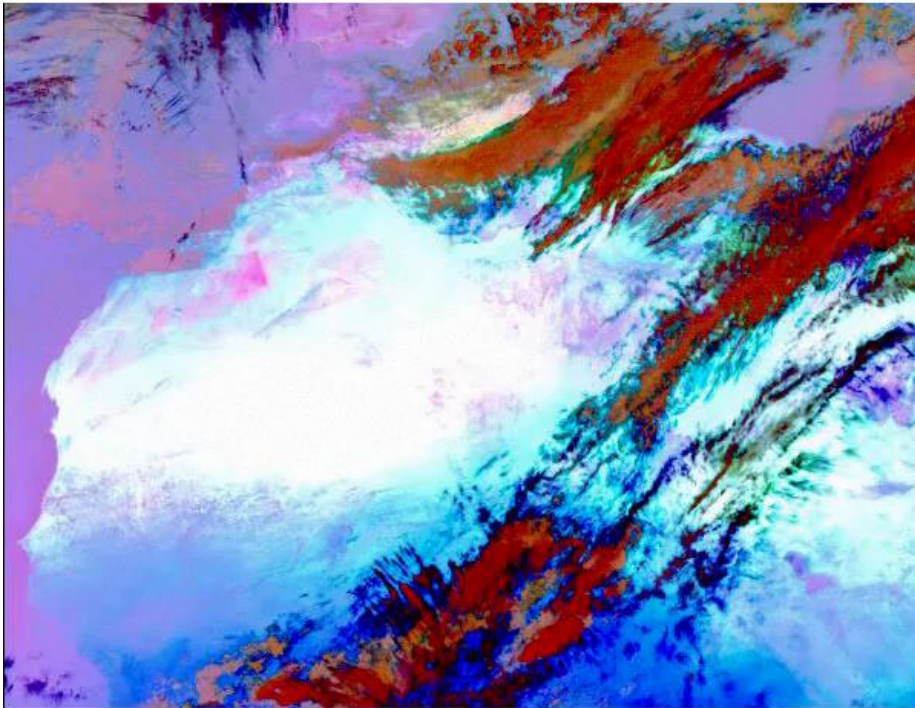
# Meteorological processes

- Synoptic dust storms (large scale weather systems)
  - Prefrontal winds
  - Postfrontal winds
  - ....
- Mesoscale dust storms
  - Gap flows
  - Haboobs
  - Inversion downbursts
  - Dust devils
  - .....

# Meteorological processes

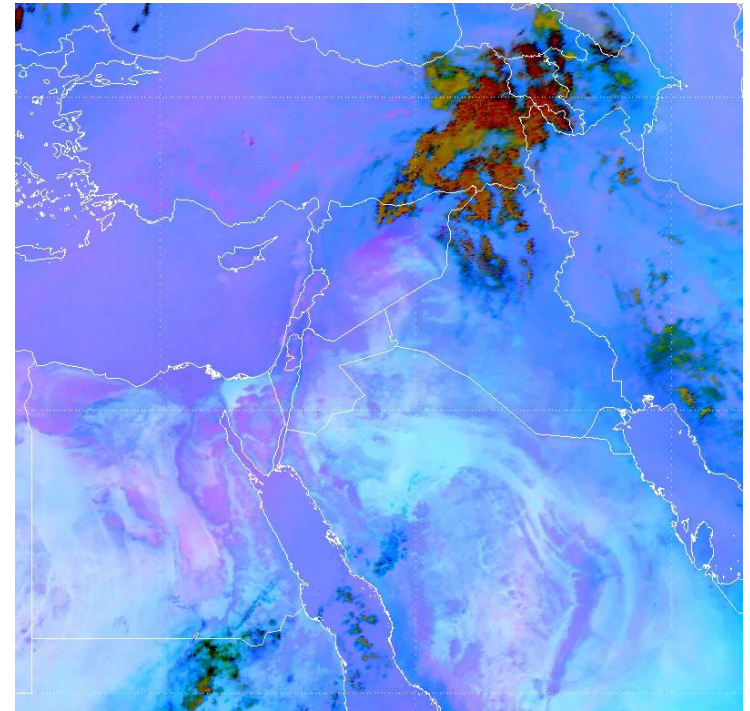
## Synoptic dust storm

MSG Dust RGB 02 to 03 Mar 2004



© 2004 EUMETSAT

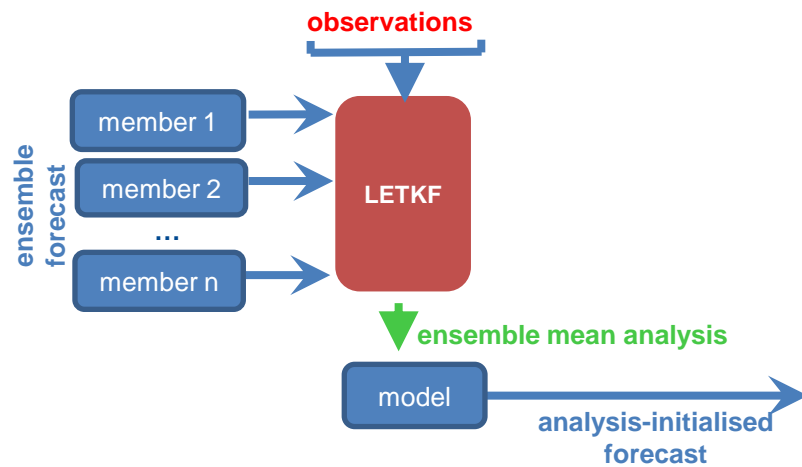
## Haboob (moist convection)



m10 DUST - 2015-09-06 06:00UTC

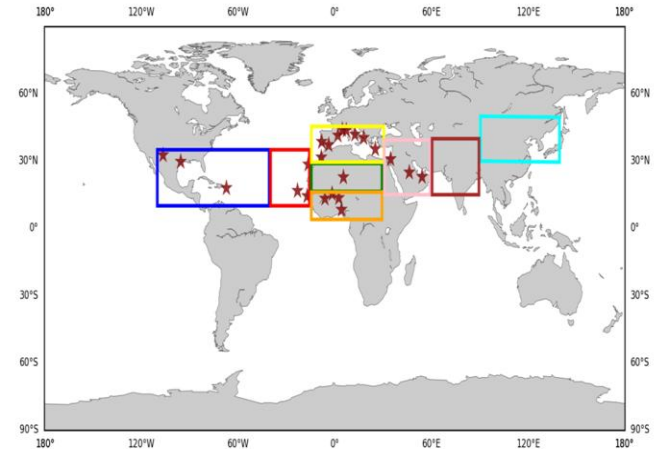


# Dust data assimilation and ensemble forecasting

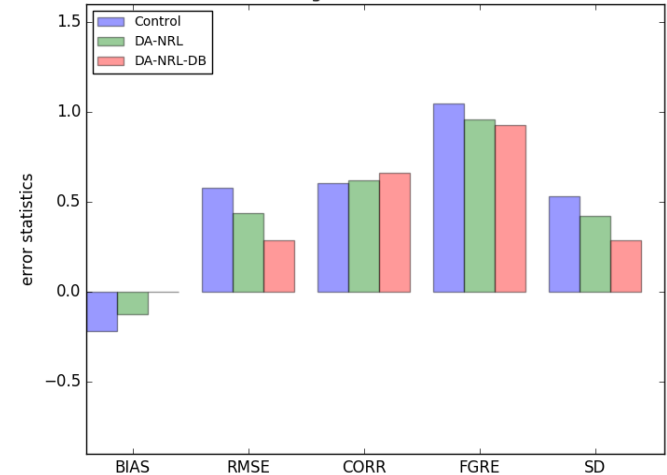


Di Tomaso et al., 2017

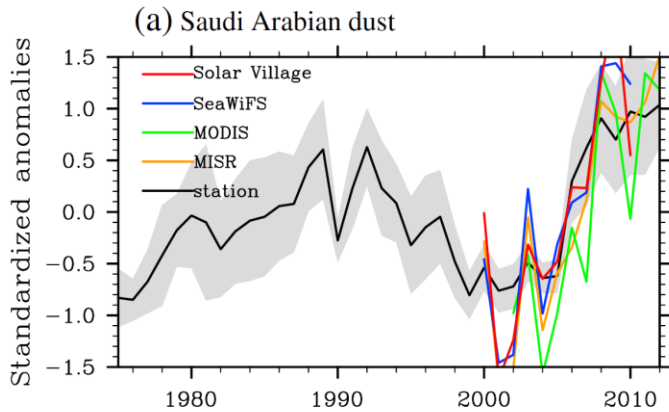
AERONET stations and regional domains



AN validation against AERONET data, Global

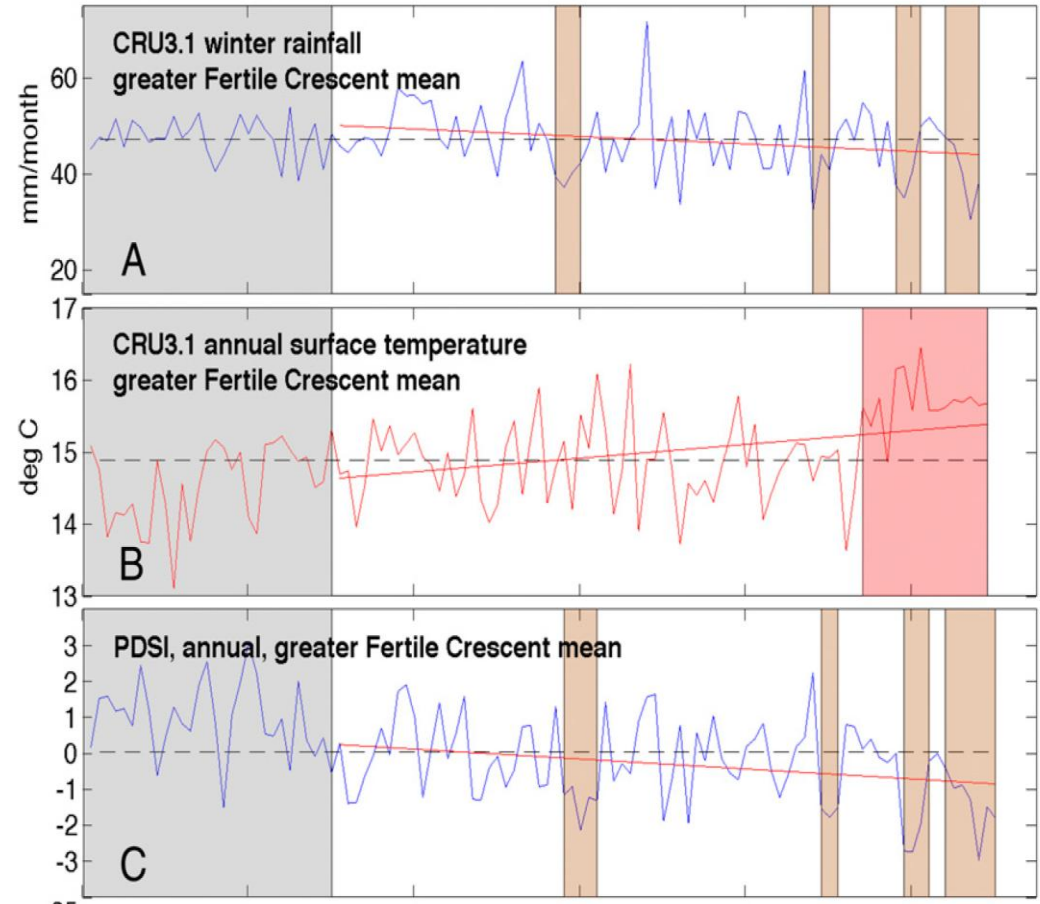


# Interannual, decadal and long-term trends



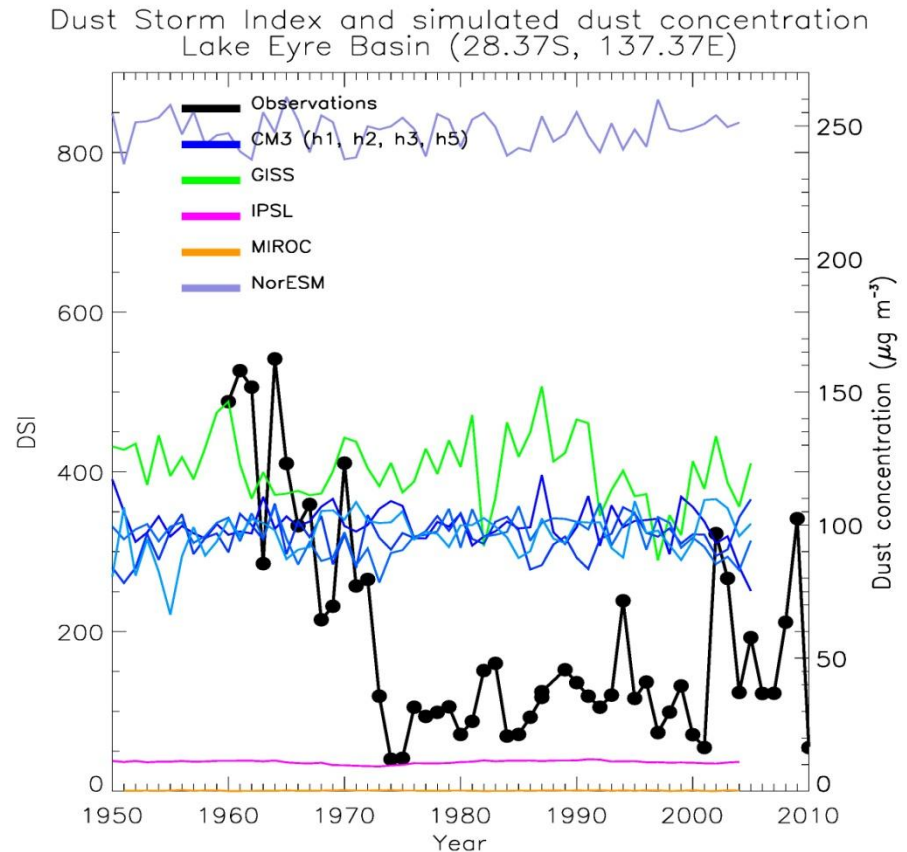
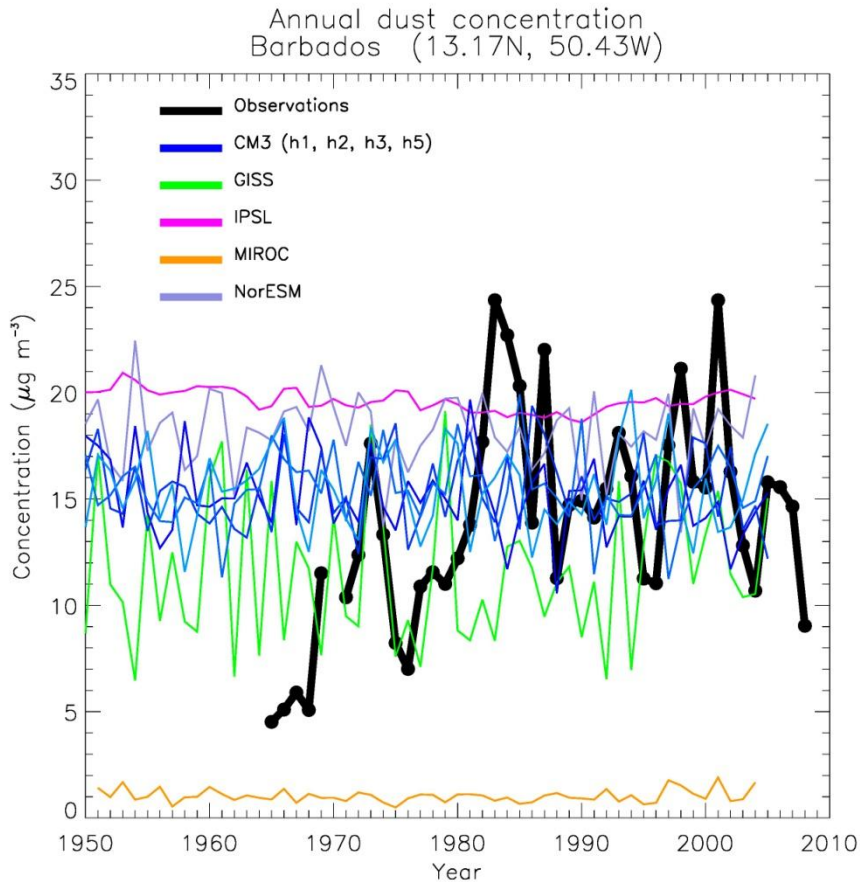
Yu et al., 2015

## Precipitation history and long term trends

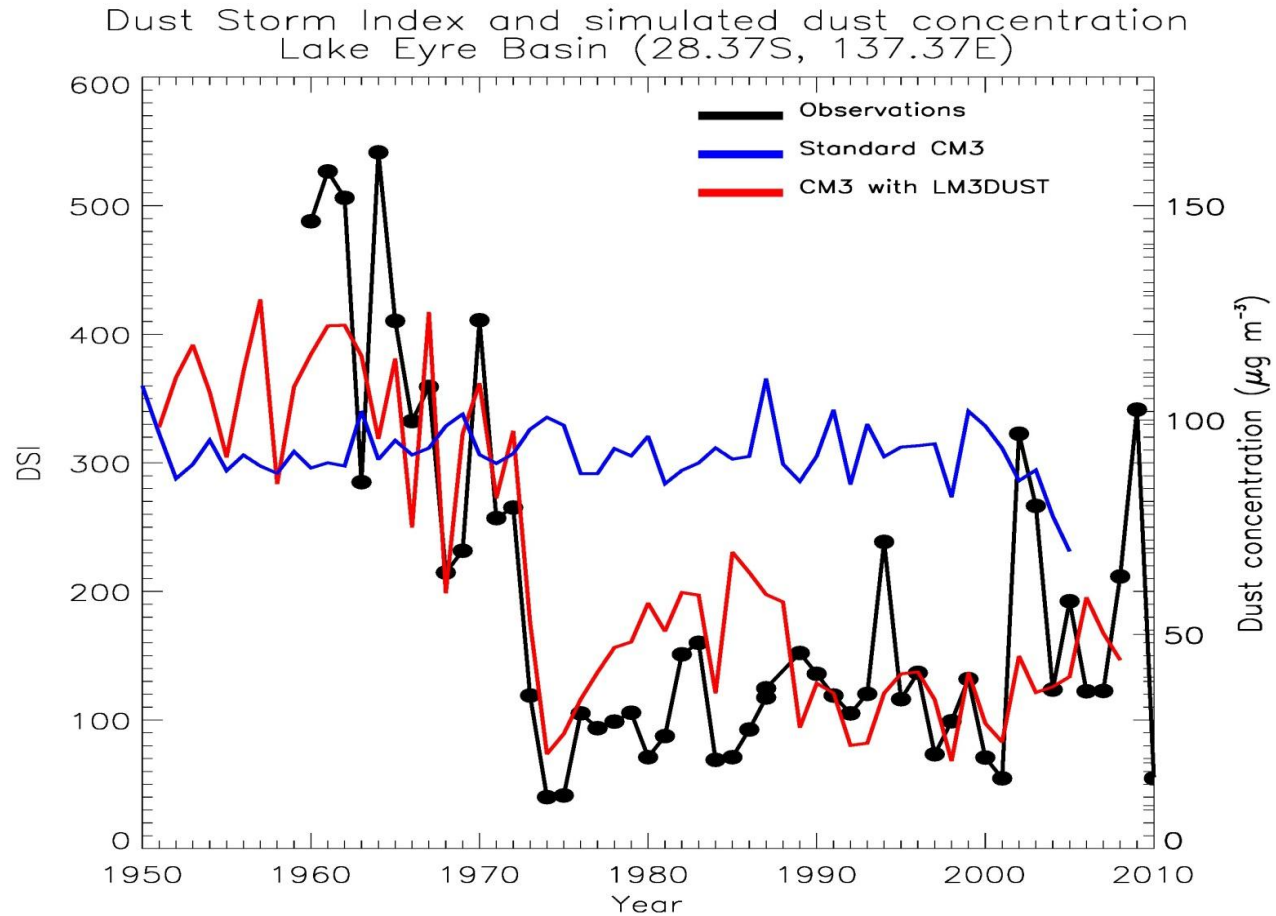


Kelley et al., 2015 PNAS

# Dust variability in climate models



# Connecting dust emission to dynamic vegetation model and land use change







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# Thank you

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24/10/2017