

Linking Dust Mineralogy and Ice Nucleation in Mixed-Phase Clouds into EC-Earth4



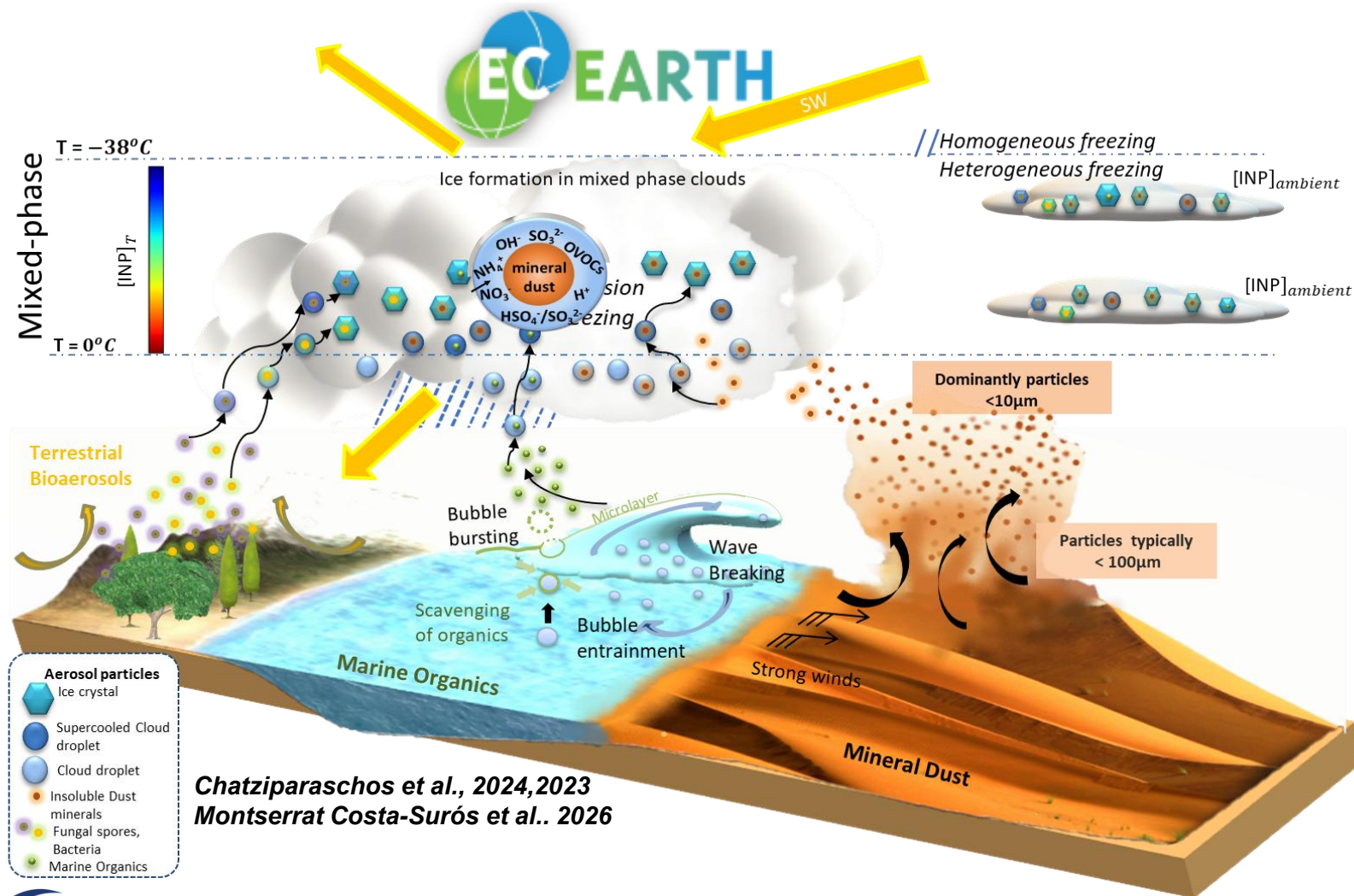
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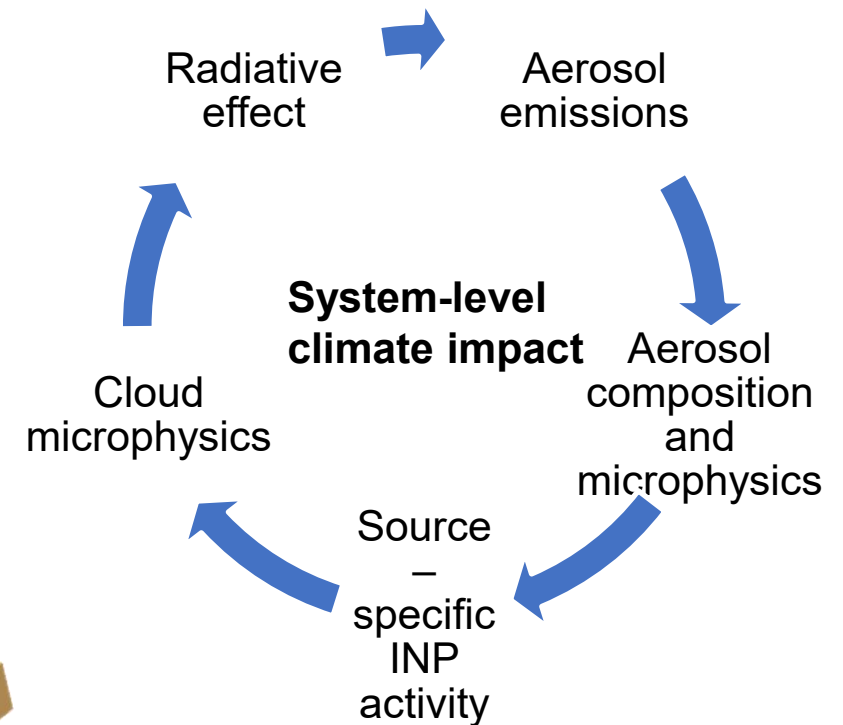
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Room F2,07-05-2026

Objective: Improve the representation of **mixed-phase clouds** by explicitly linking dust mineralogy [and bioaerosols] with PIN , **enhancing the model's sensitivity to present and future changes in aerosol sources.**



Road map of model developments on **aerosol–cloud interactions:**

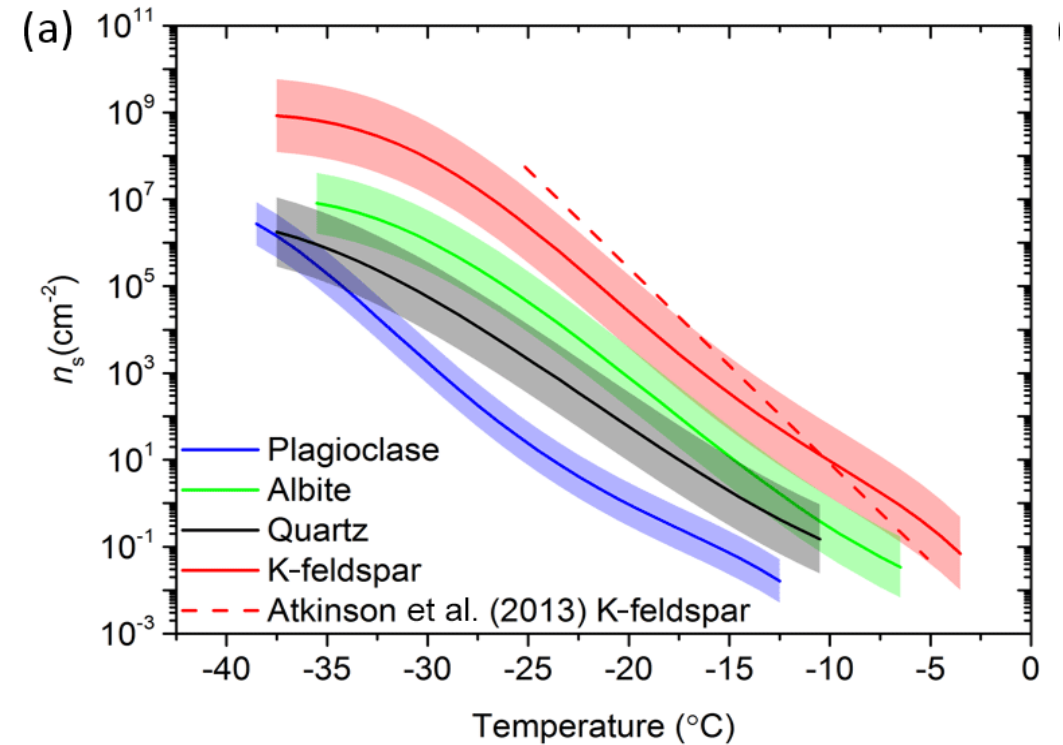


CERTAINTY: Constrain mineral dust, marine organics and Bio-aerosols as Primary ice-nucleating particles and SIP in MPC **FOCI:** Mineral dust evaluation against observations.

Why mineral dust?

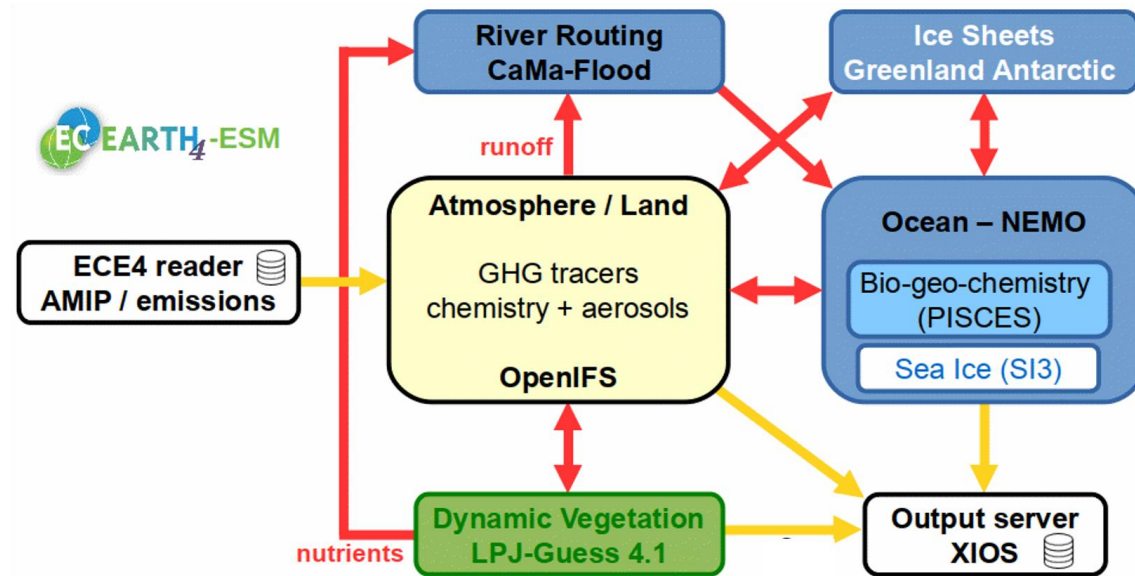
Mineral is the main precursor of primary ice nucleation process in MPC

- Dominant source of **primary ice-nucleating particles (INPs)** in mixed-phase clouds (MPCs) (*DeMott et al. 2010*)
- Controls the onset of **heterogeneous ice nucleation** (*Murray et al. 2012*)
- Strongly depends on **mineral composition** (*Kiselev et al. 2017*)
- **Feldspars and quartz** are particularly efficient INPs (*Harrison et al. 2019*)



Need of:
**climate-sensitive representation of
dust emissions and mineralogy**

Methodology: Earth System Model EC-Earth4



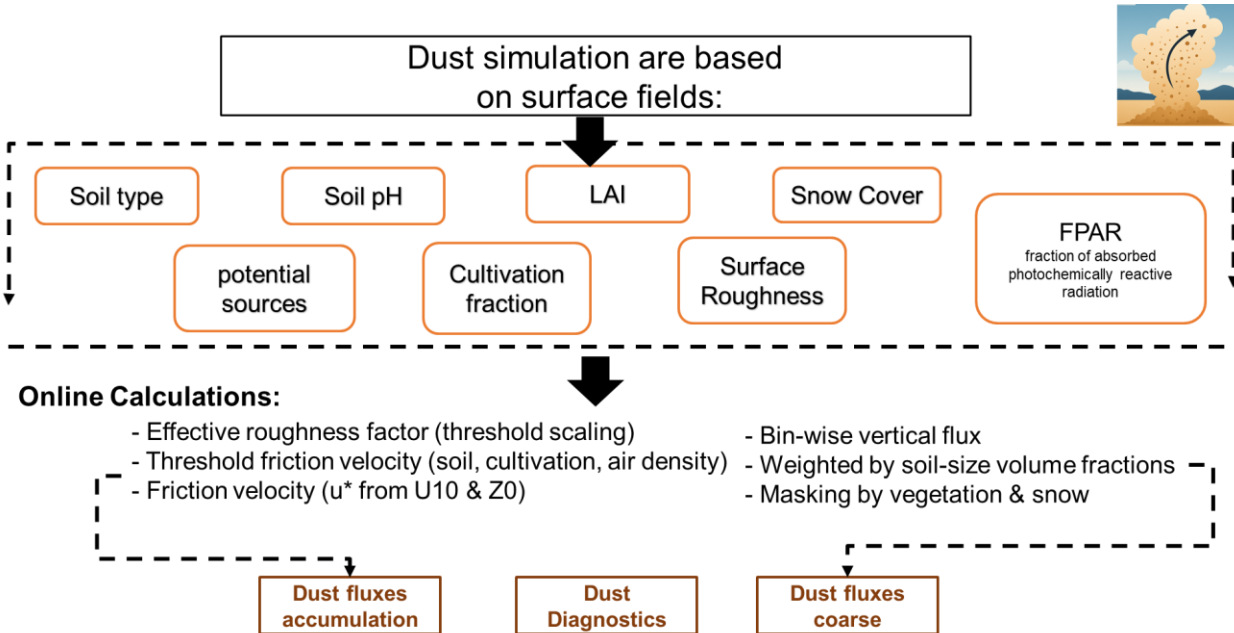
Setup:

- Interactive **aerosol scheme** : **M7 aerosol microphysics** with prescribed oxidant fields
- **Tegen Dust emission** scheme traced in 4 modes (acc./coa. & sol./insol.)
- **Explicit mineralogy** of dust minerals
- Vertical levels: 91
- Horizontal resolution: 255 lat x 512 lon. (~0.7°)
- Time step: 2700s
- Model output: 3h

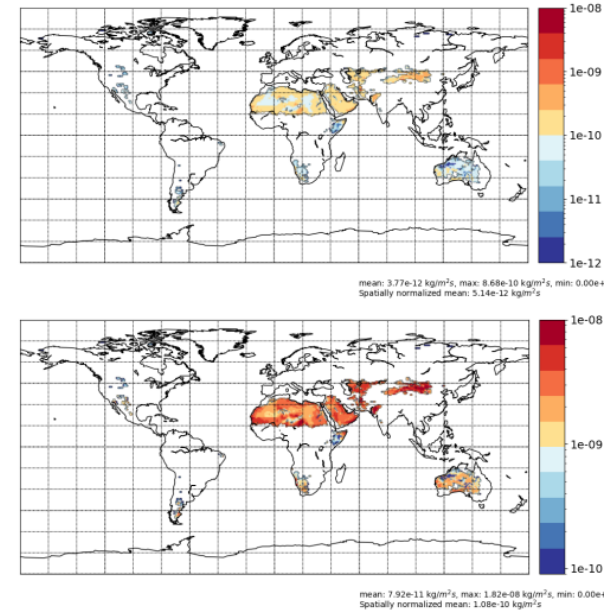
1. Methodology: Dust emission scheme

Mineral dust:

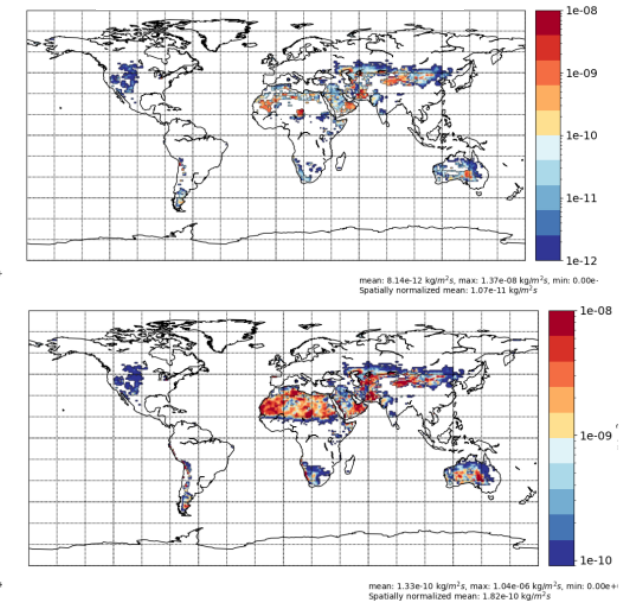
- Tegen et al. (2002, 2004)



Default formulation

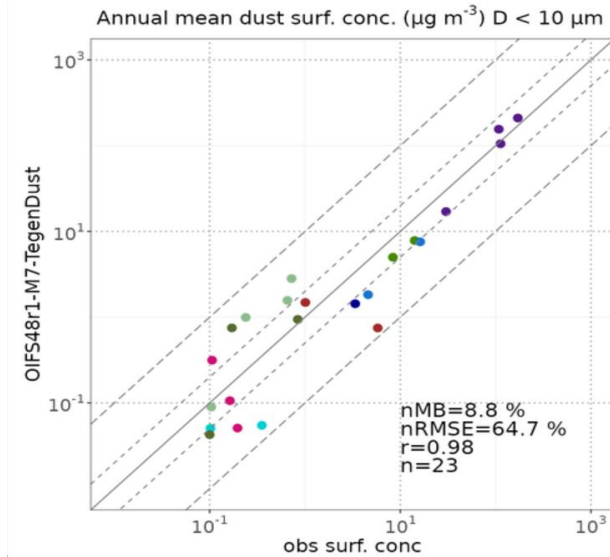


Tegen scheme

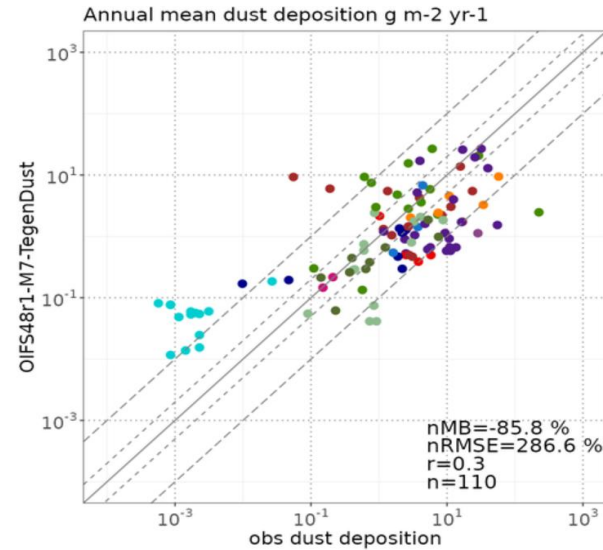


Aiming at a more climate-sensitive representation of emissions

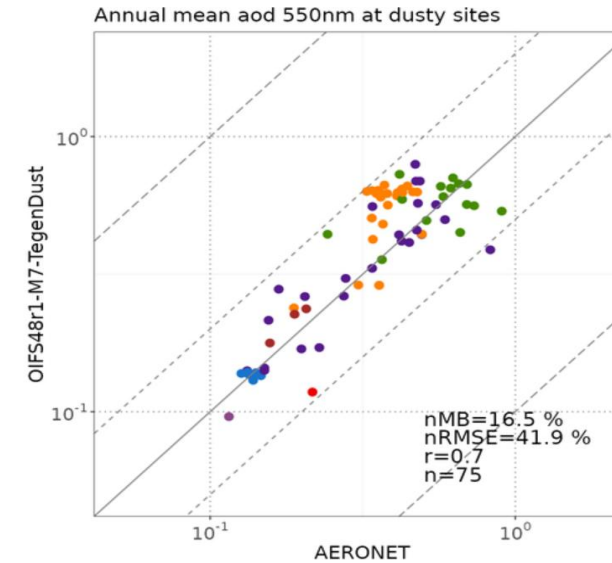
1. Results: Evaluation



Surface dust concentrations:
Compared with **AMMA**¹ (Marticorena et al., 2010) and with **RSMAS**² datasets (Prospero, 1996, 1999).



Dust deposition fluxes: Compared with the global observational compilation (Albani et al., 2014).



Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD): Compared with **AERONET** observations.



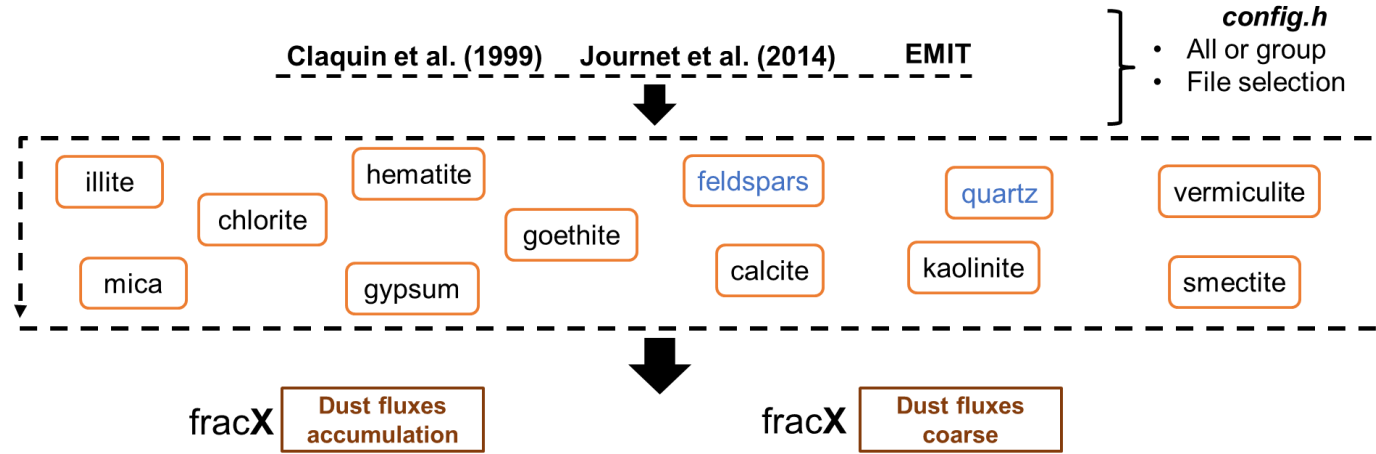
¹African Aerosol Multidisciplinary Analysis

²Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science

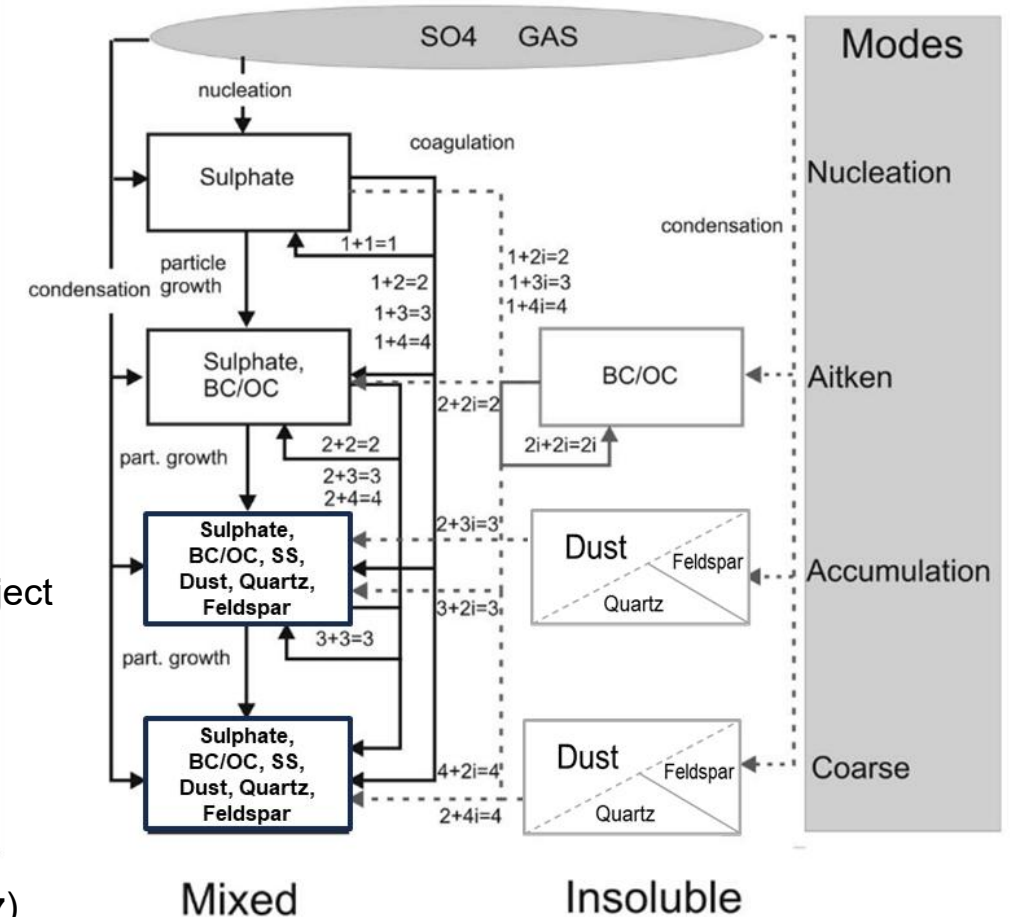
CMIP7 FT:

- New homogeneous dust emission scheme [DONE]
- Merge request has been done ECE4 [DONE]
- Recalibration through the tuning stage

2. Methodology: Dust mineralogy and aging scheme



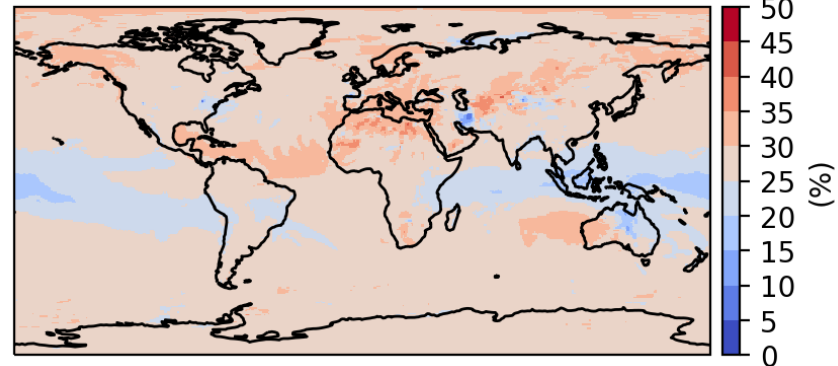
- **Minerals fractions** are precalculated based on **state-of-the-art mineralogical datasets** from Claquin et al. (1999), Journet et al. (2014), or the EMIT NASA project and accounting for the emitted PSD by Kok et al. 2011.
- The **emissions of individual minerals** are calculated by multiplying the mineral fraction in the soil by dust fluxes in **accumulation** and **coarse** modes
- **Ageing** of dust minerals (coagulation, condensation, particle growth) and **transportation** is treated analogously as **internally mixed dust** (represented by M7)



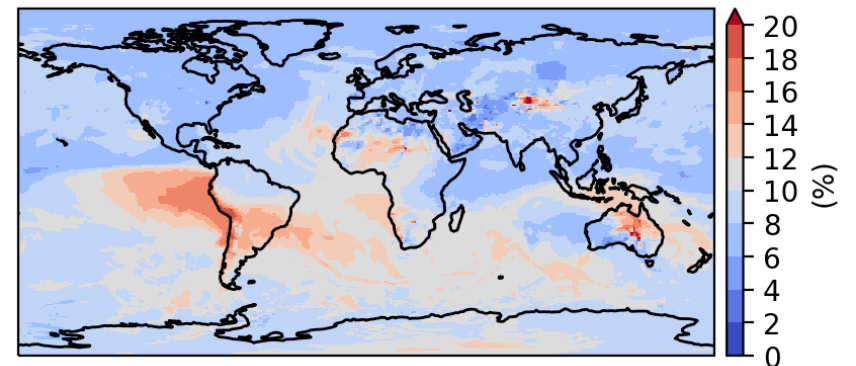
2. Results: dust minerals in the atmosphere and offline INP evaluation

Mineral fractions in surface concentration using Claquin et al. (1999)

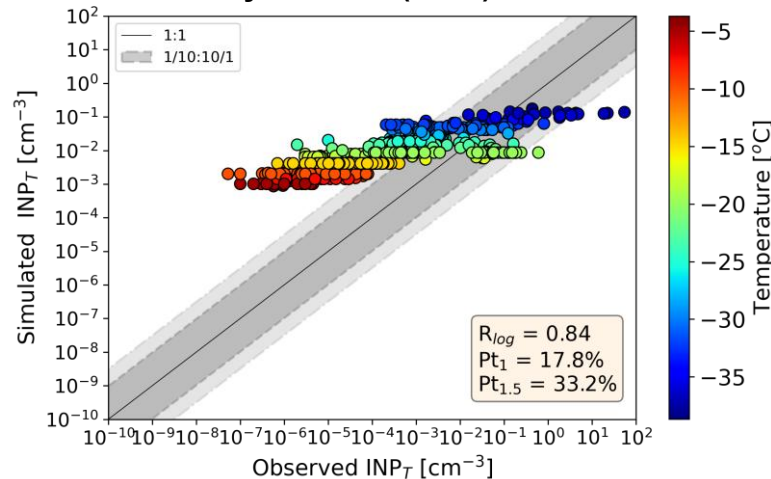
Quartz



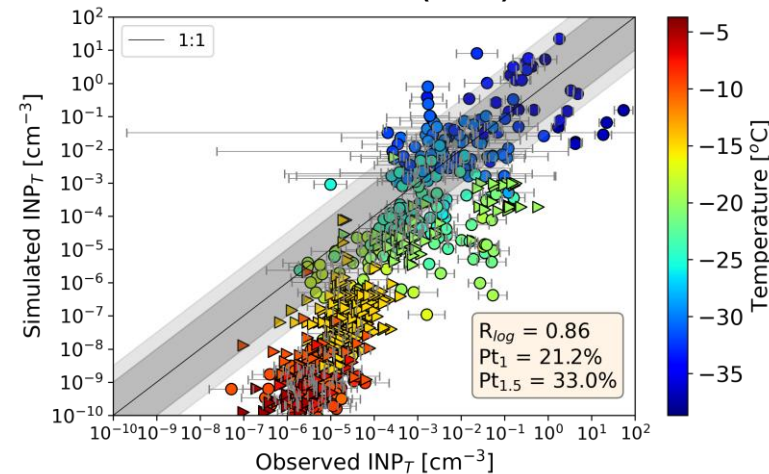
Feldspar



Meyers et al. (1992)



Harrison et al. (2019)



- Mineral dust-derived INPs show **better correlation** with observations at **colder temperatures**.
- A **significant underestimation** occurs at **warmer temperatures** ($< -20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$). This likely reflects **missing INP sources** in the model, such as primary marine and terrestrial **bioaerosols**.

Global INP observations from the **BACCHUS database**, including **Arctic, Southern Ocean, and multi-ocean ship-based measurements** (Wex et al., 2019; McCluskey et al., 2018a; Tatzelt et al., 2020; Welti et al., 2020).

Next Steps



1. New Aerosol Implementation

- **Primary marine organic aerosols**
- **Primary terrestrial bio-aerosol**
(Bacteria, Fungal Spores and Pollen)



2. Ice Nucleation scheme

- Intergrade online calculation of PIN by testing advanced **aerosol-dependent parameterizations**
- Constrain mineral dust and Bio-aerosols as PIN along with SIP in MPC see: *Montserrat Costa Surós [The Role of Secondary Ice Production in Shaping Mixed- Phase Clouds in EC-Earth4]*



3. Climate Impact Assessment

- Assess the long-term climate impacts of these developments, **CMIP7 FT**



3. Model Integration

- Integrate developments into EC-Earth4



Towards a more realistic representation of aerosols –cloud interactions and their impact in **climate**

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Thank you

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