



**Barcelona  
Supercomputing  
Center**  
*Centro Nacional de Supercomputación*



**AXA**  
Research Fund  
*Through Research, Protection*

# Dust Modeling: Challenges and Perspectives

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

**Dr. Carlos Pérez García-Pando**

AXA Professor on Sand and Dust Storms

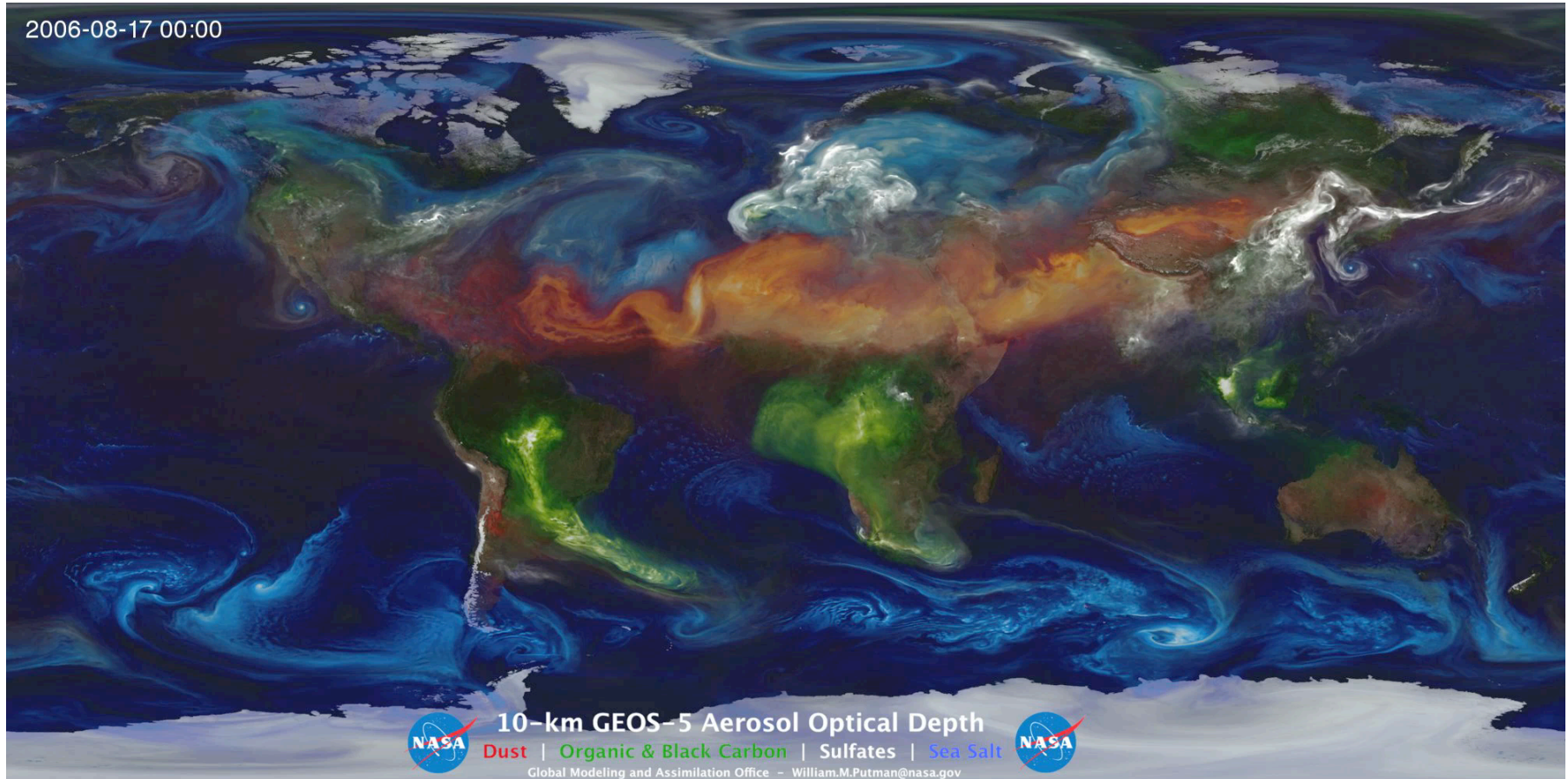
Head of Atmospheric Composition Group

Department of Earth Sciences

Barcelona Supercomputing Center

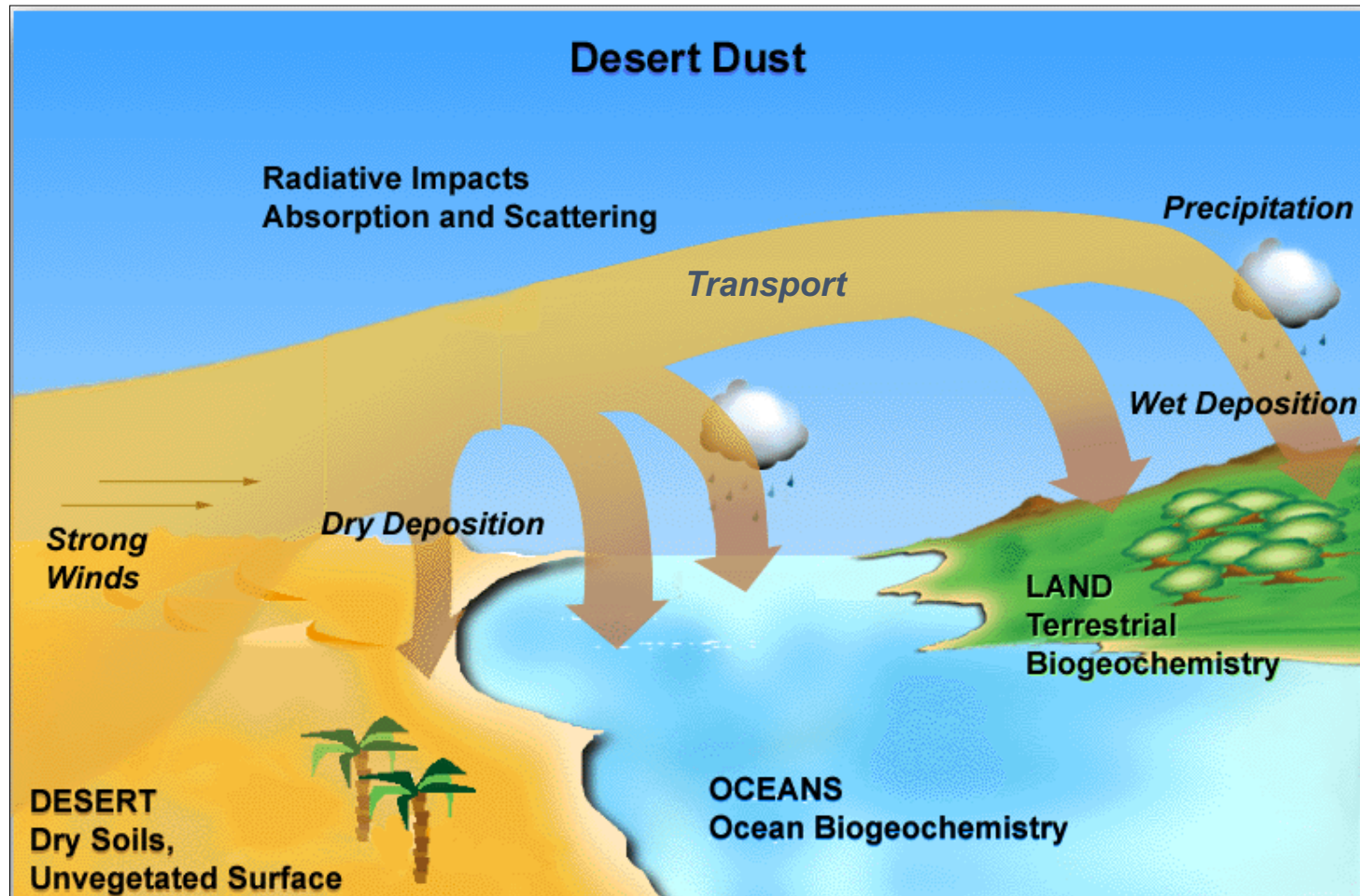
23/10/2017

# Atmospheric aerosol and the dominance of mineral dust

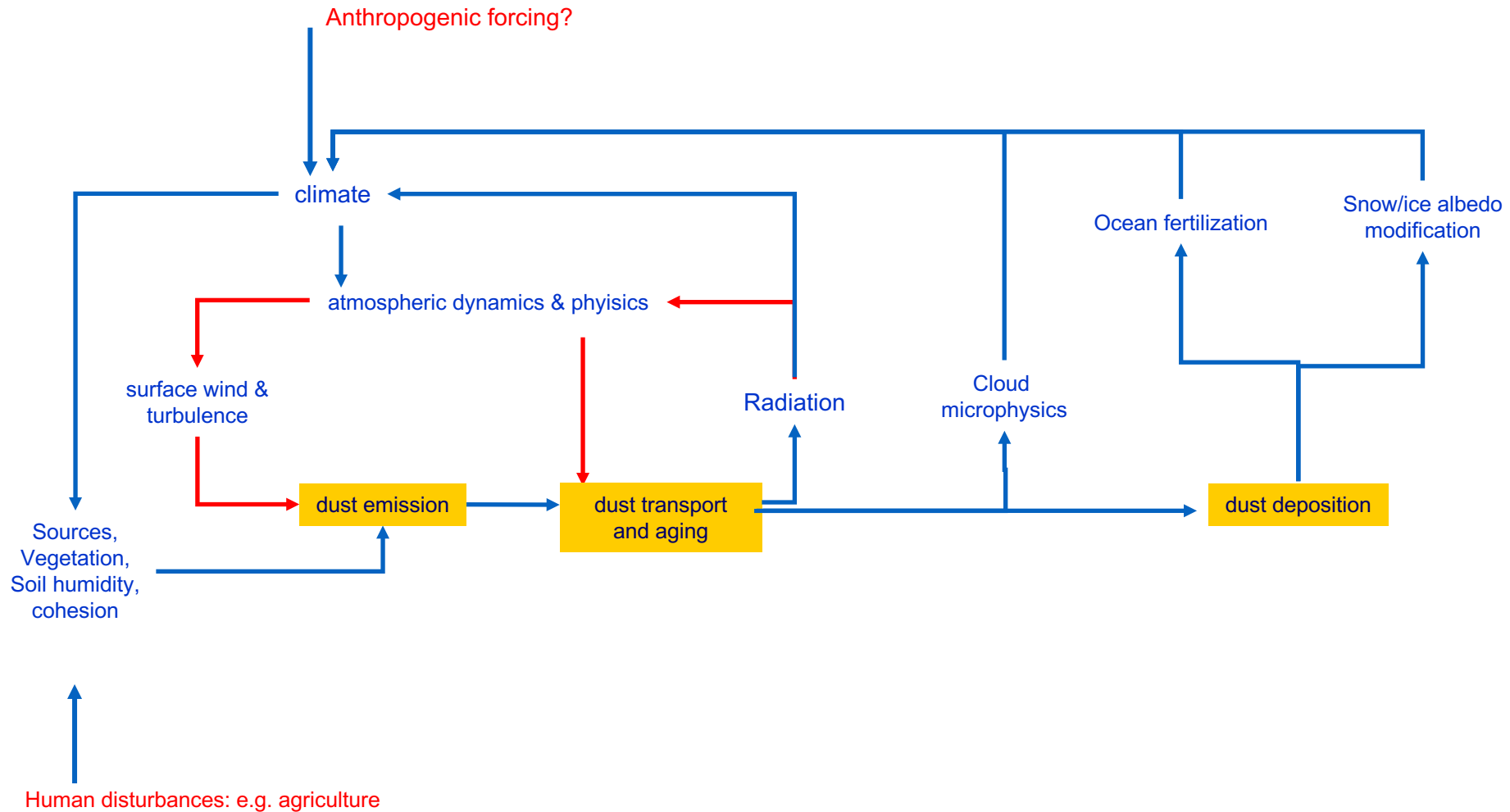




# Dust modeling requires the representation of sources, transport and sinks



# Dust cycle, effects, feedbacks, scales



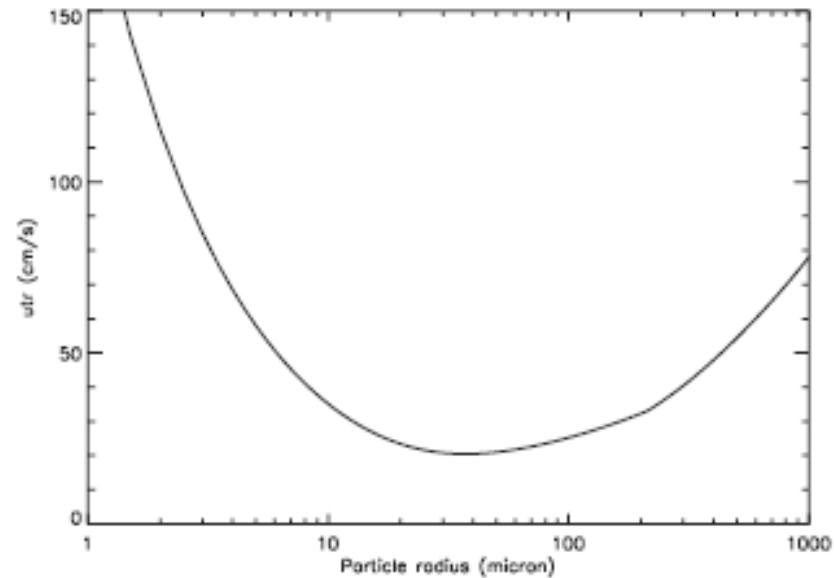


# Dust emission and friction velocity

## Dust storm generation requires:

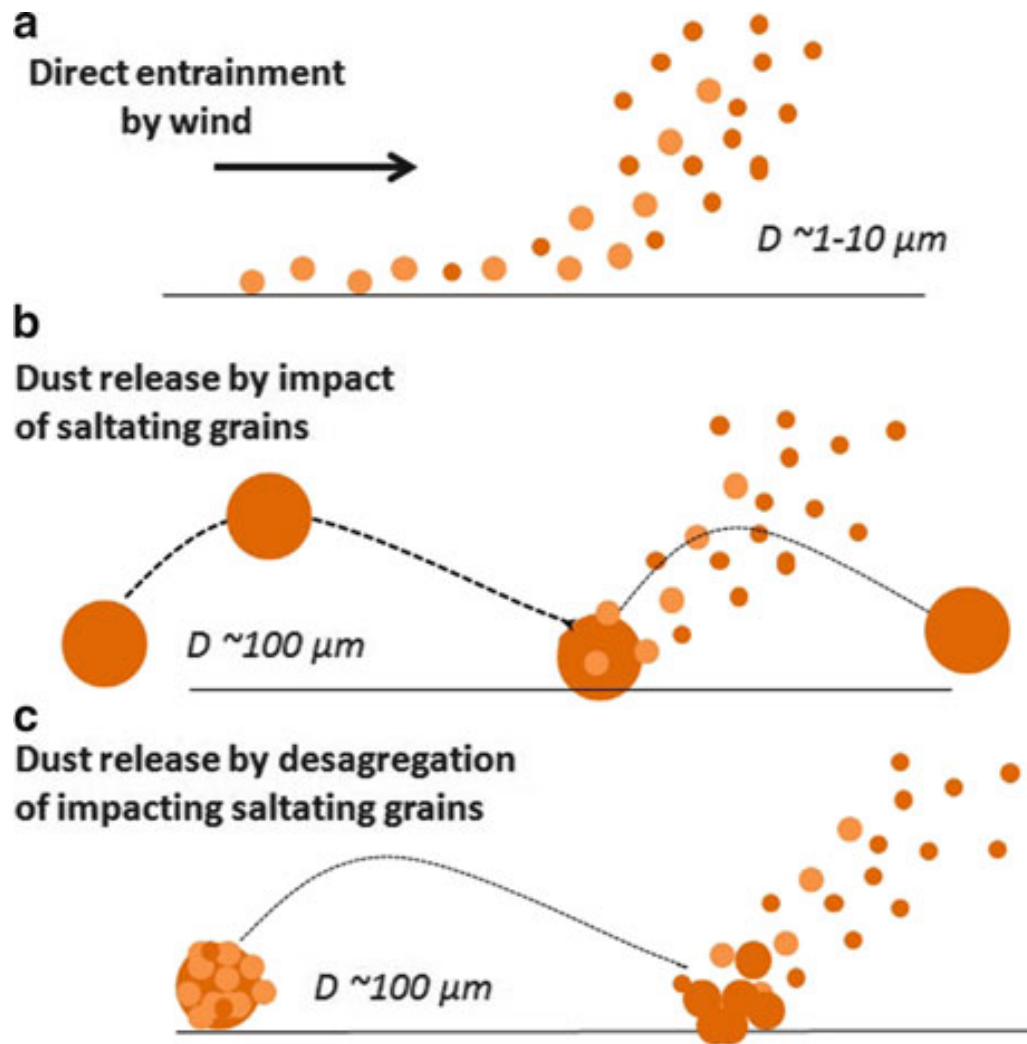
- high wind
- Wind shear and turbulence
- Unstable boundary layer

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



Threshold friction velocity vs particle radius

# Dust emission mechanisms



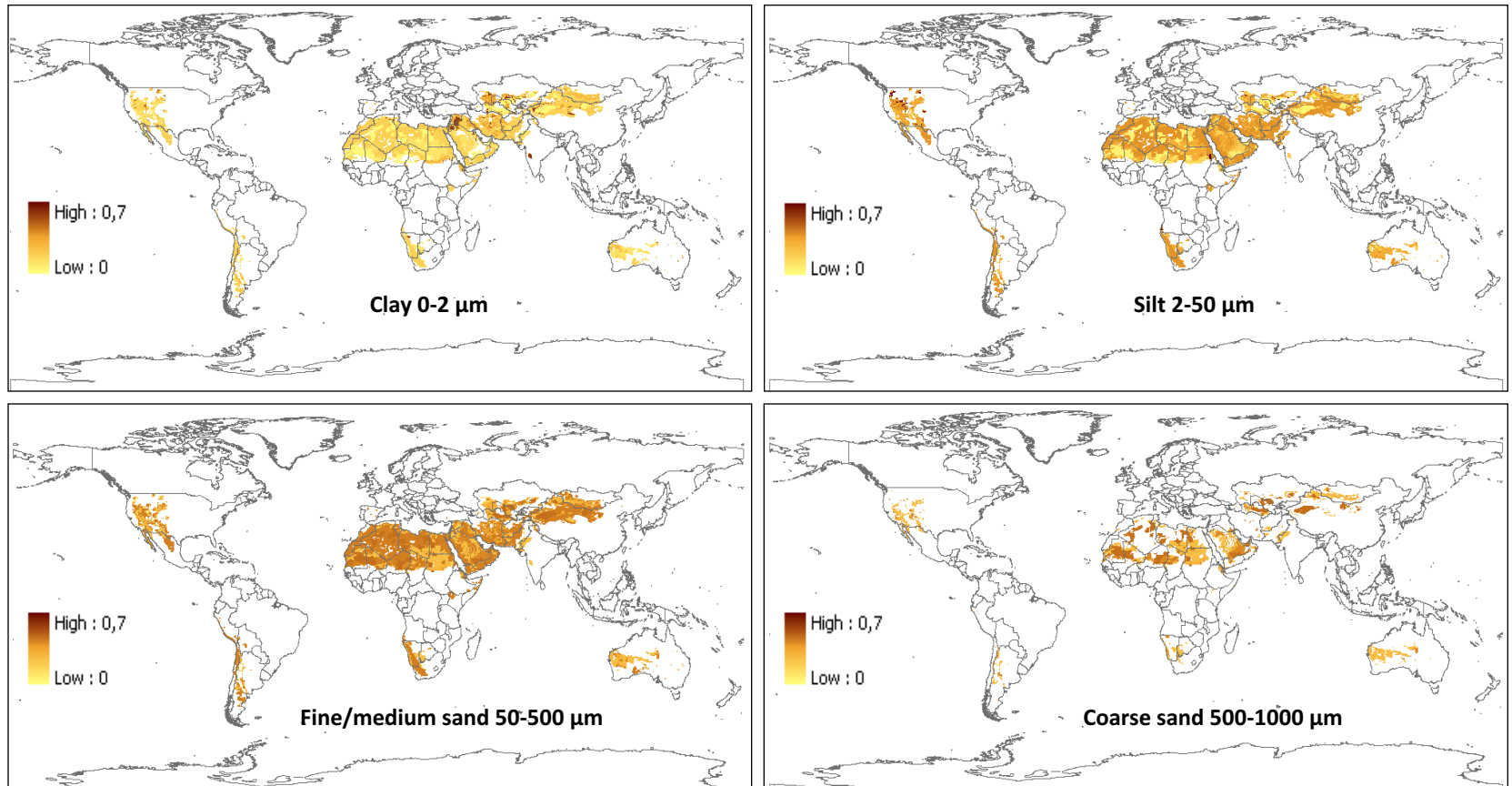
*Emitted dust mass*

*&*

*Size distribution*



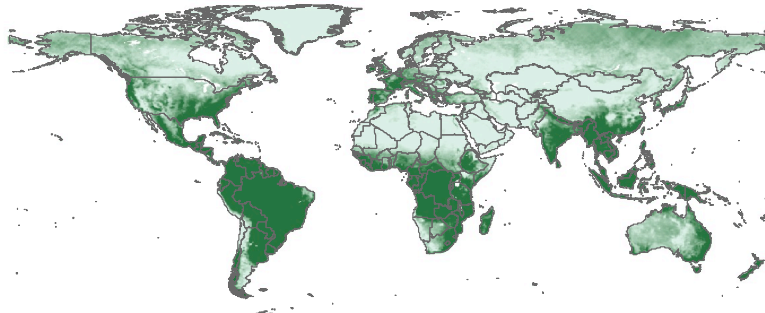
# Soil size distribution derived from soil texture



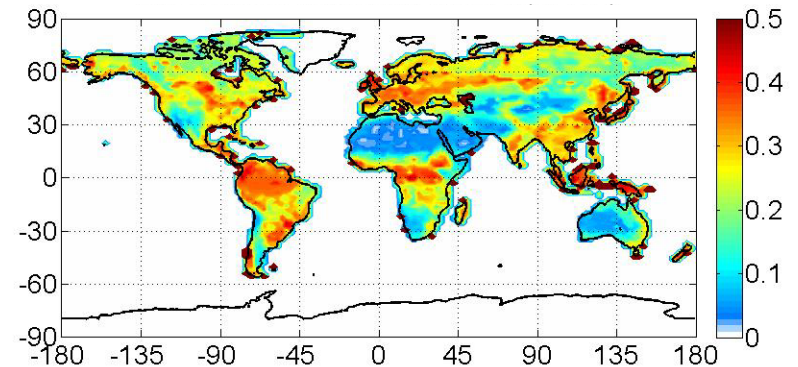
STASGO-FAO database

# Vegetation, roughness, soil moisture

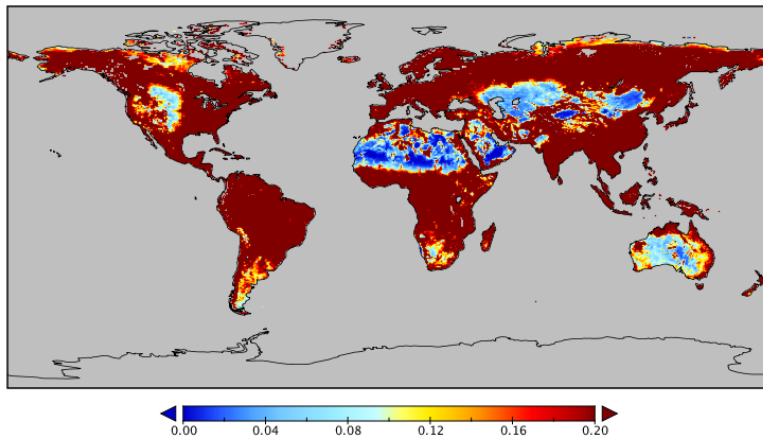
Vegetation fraction  
(MODIS)



Soil moisture  
(model based)



Roughness length  
(ASCAT + PARASOL)

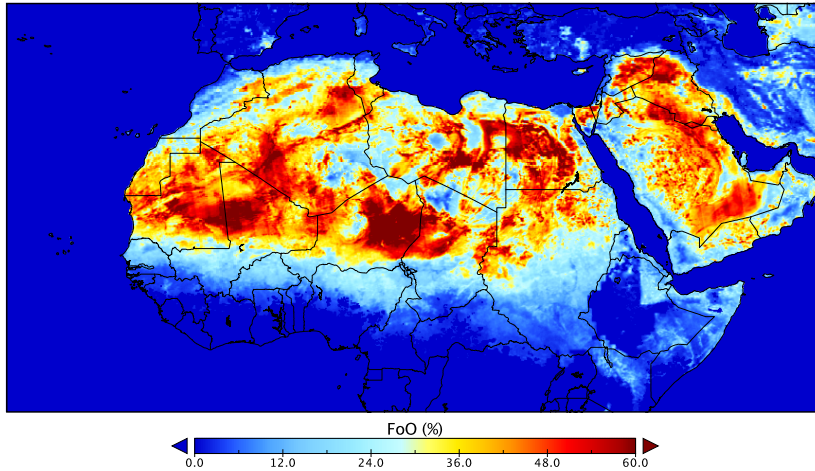


Dry aggregate soil size distribution?  
Soil crusting?



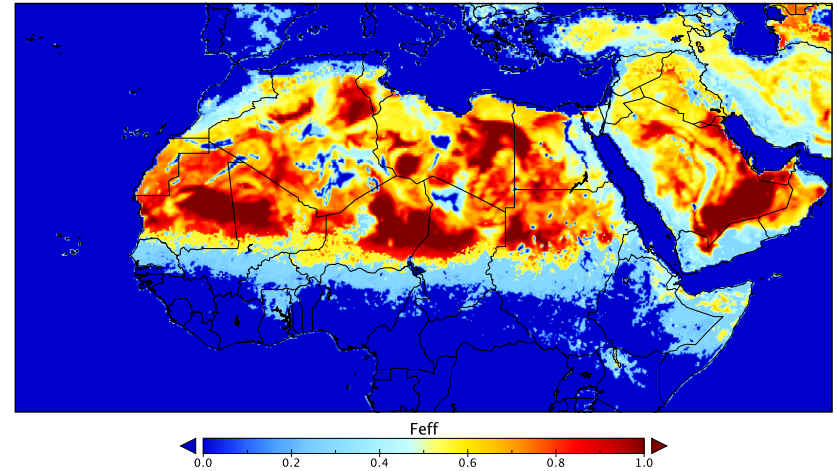
# Roughness control upon dust emission

Frequency of Occurrence DoD > 0.2



MODIS frequency of occurrence

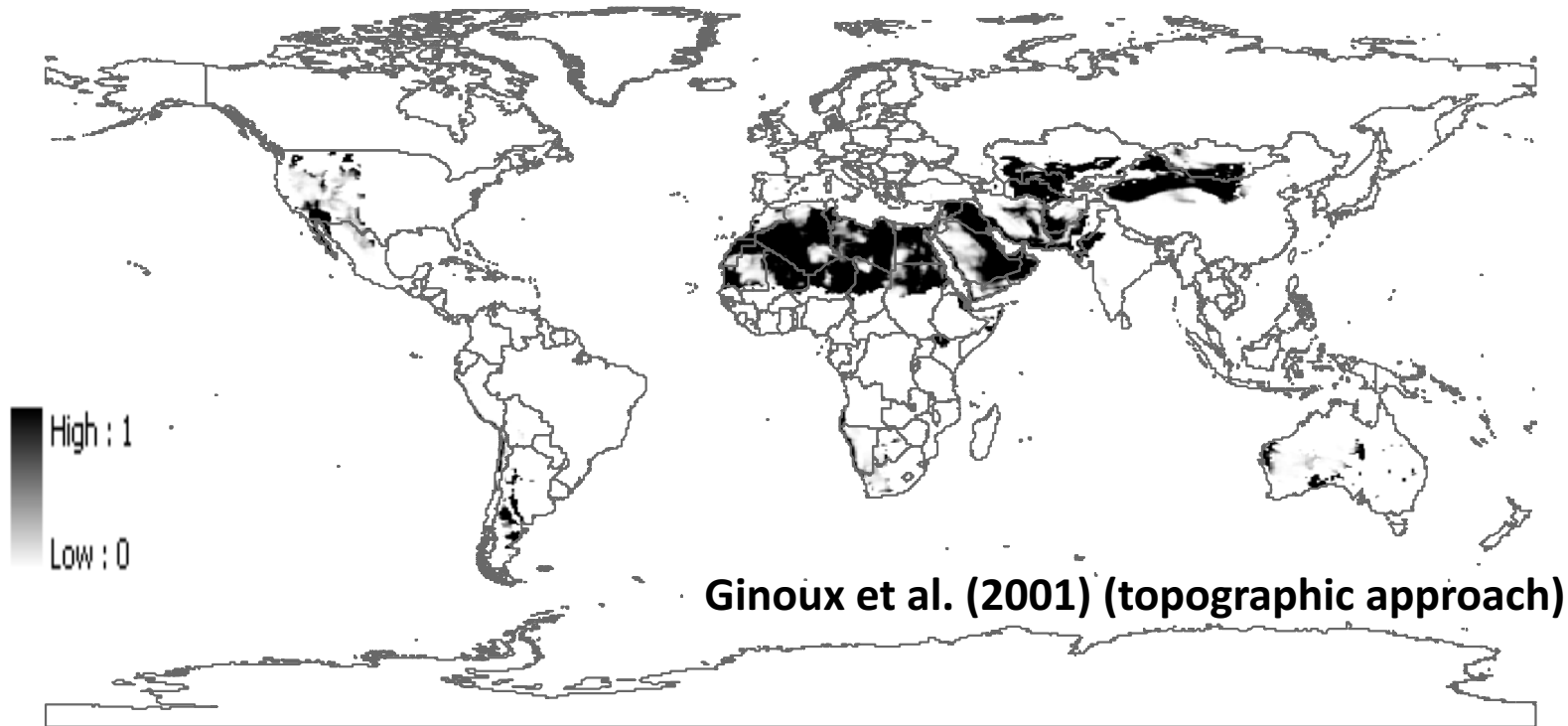
Feff in drag partition



Degree of reduction in threshold  
friction velocity based on roughness

Perez García-Pando et al., in prep

# Source mapping: why?



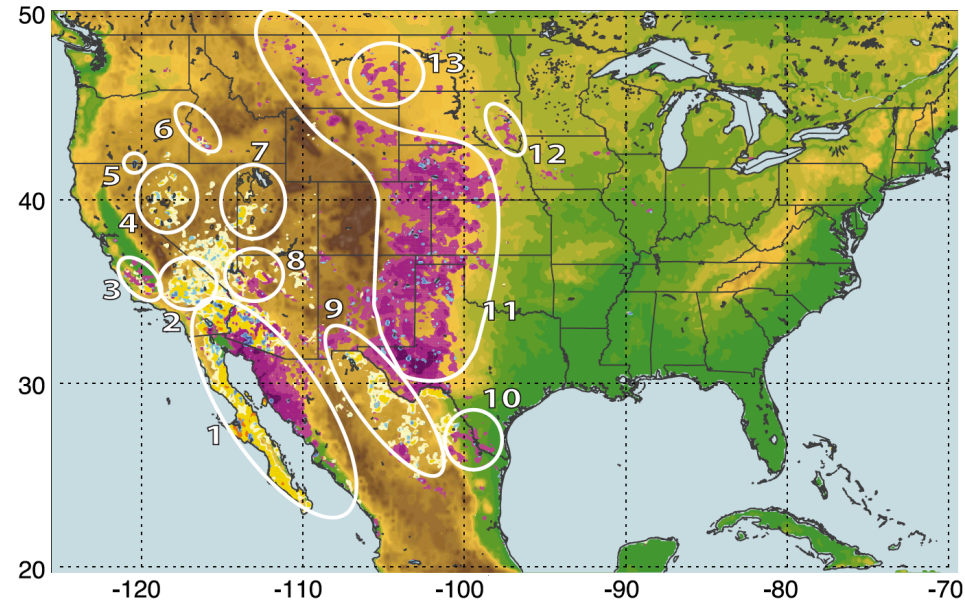
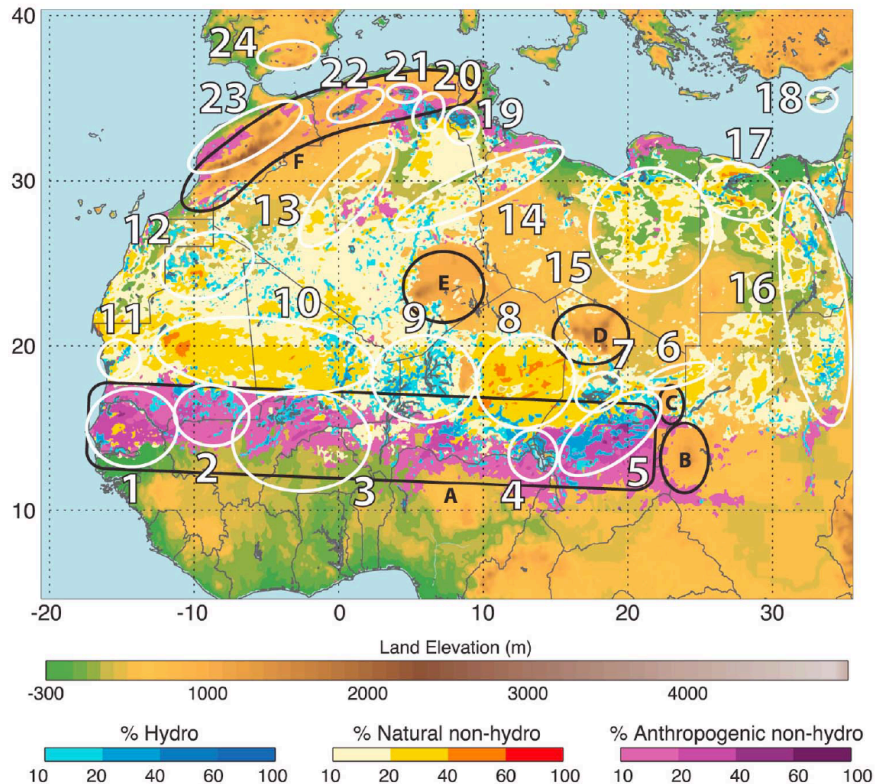
$$S = \left( \frac{z_{\max} - z_i}{z_{\max} - z_{\min}} \right)^5$$

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

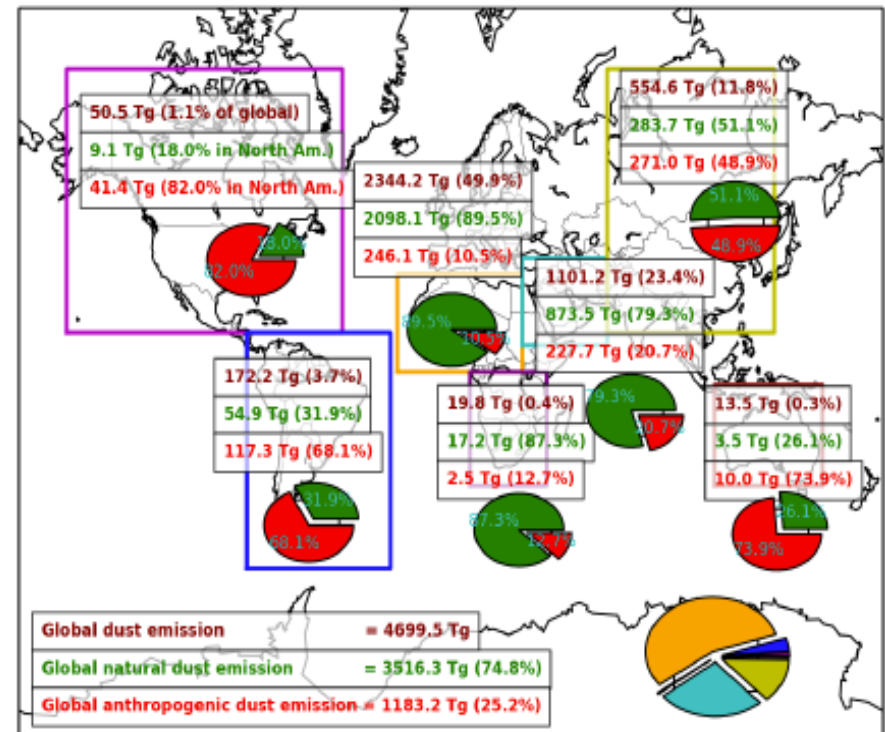
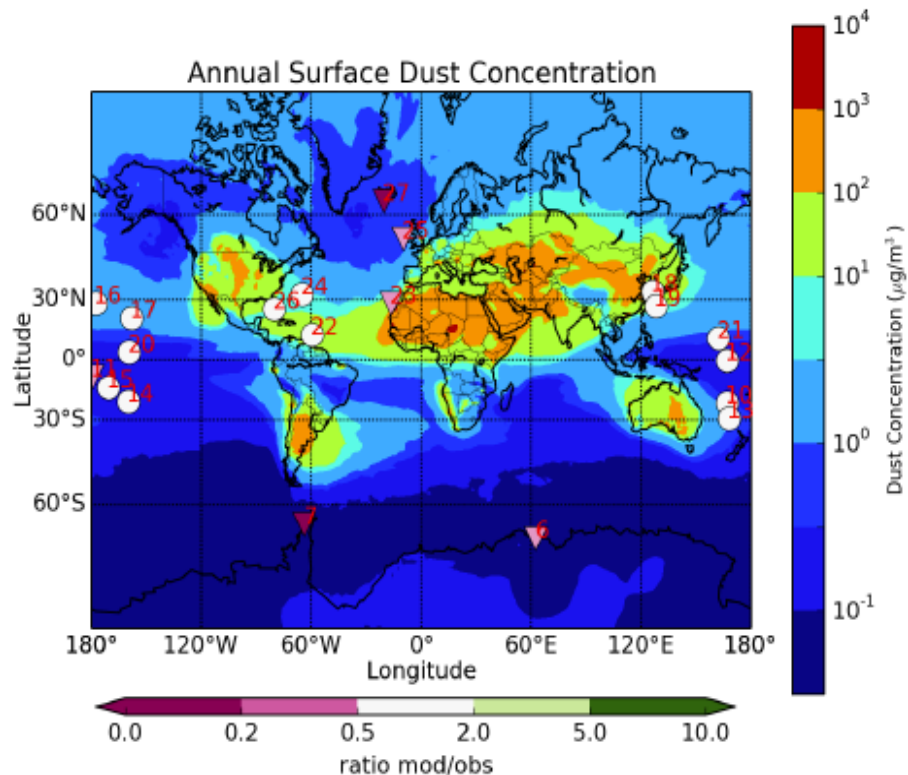


# High resolution Natural and anthropogenic dust sources



Ginoux et al. 2012

# Current quantification



Perez García-Pando et al., in prep



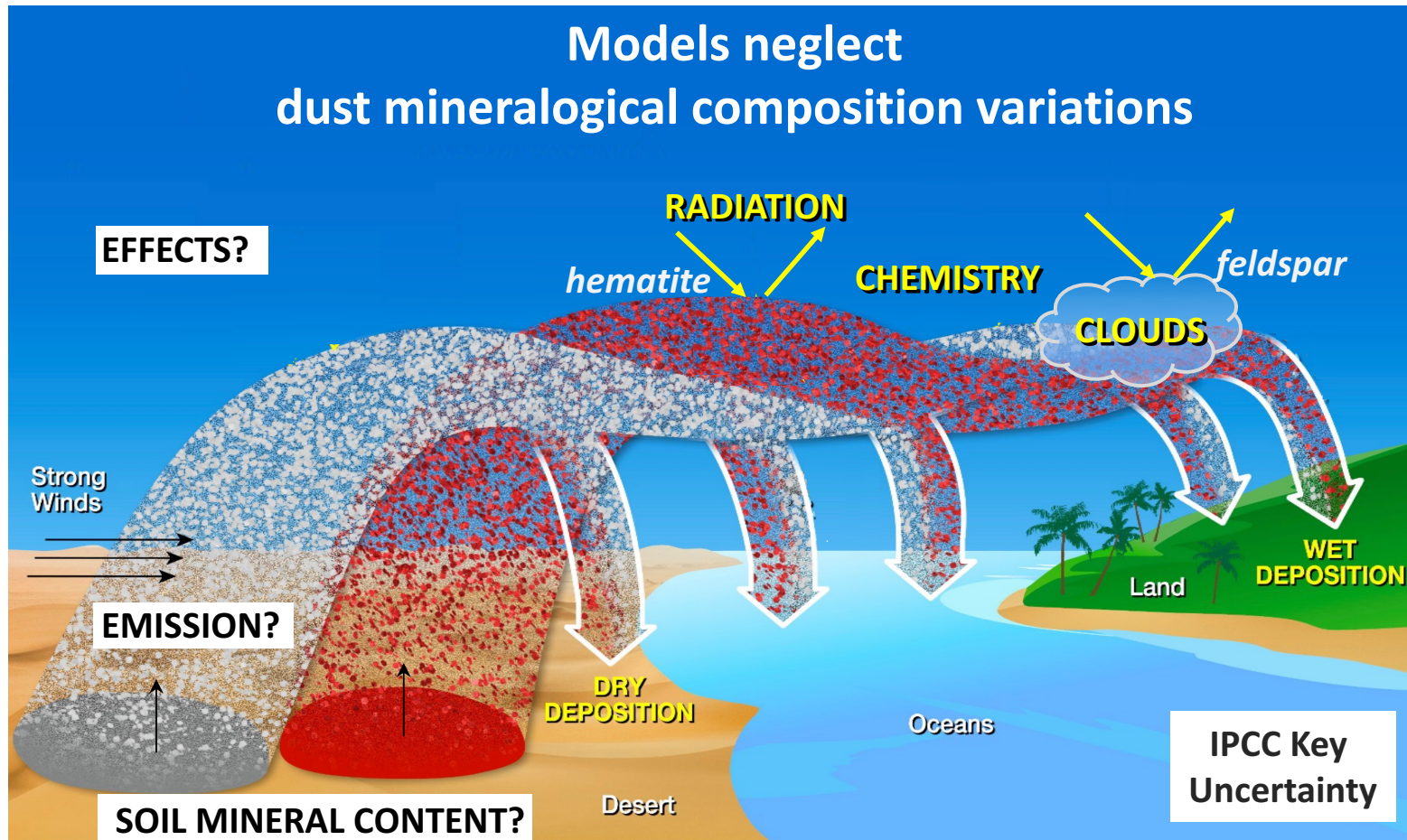
# Major challenge for modeling





# Mineralogy!

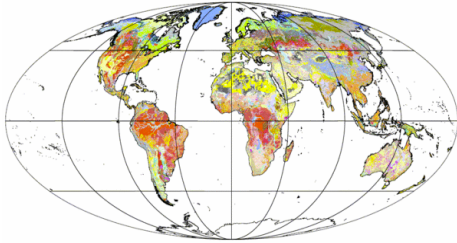
Models neglect  
dust mineralogical composition variations



# Challenges

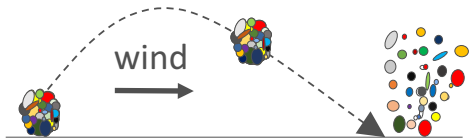
1

## Global soil mineral content



2

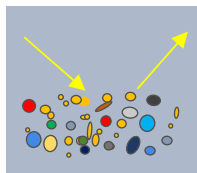
## Emission of minerals



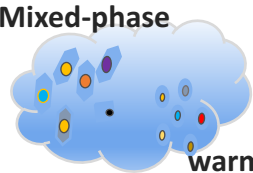
**FRAGMENT**ation of aggregates

3

## Role of mineralogy

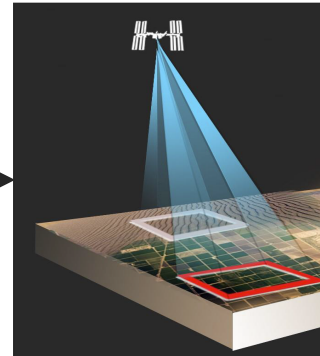


Mixed-phase

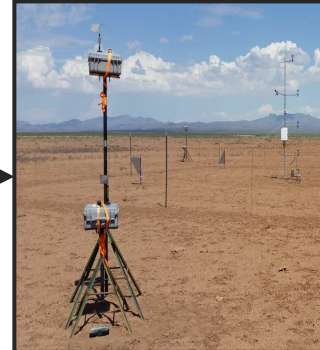


**Radiation, Chemistry and Clouds**

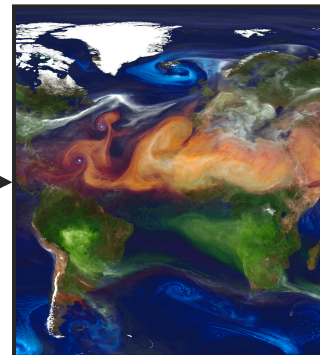
# Methods



Space-borne spectroscopy  
+  
Airborne spectroscopy  
+  
Field campaigns



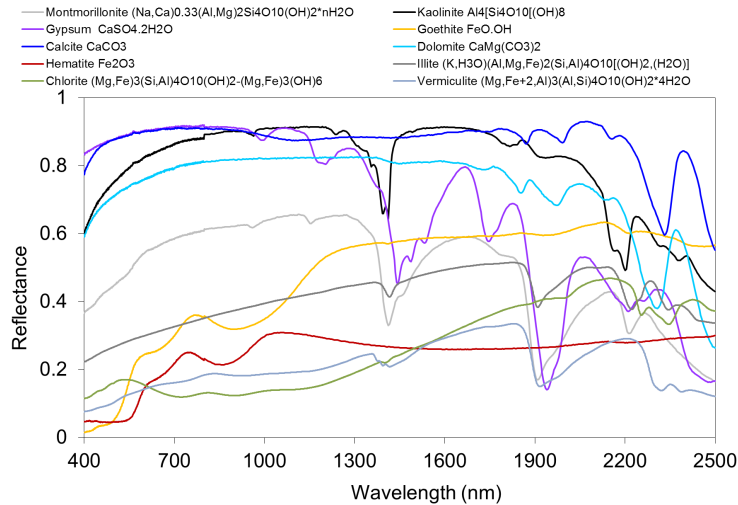
Theory  
+  
field campaigns  
+  
Laboratory analyses



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

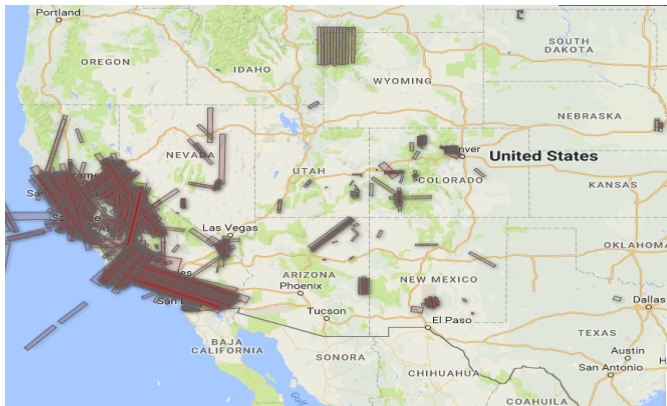
# Remote hyperspectral spectroscopy

## VSWIR Spectra of Dust Source Minerals

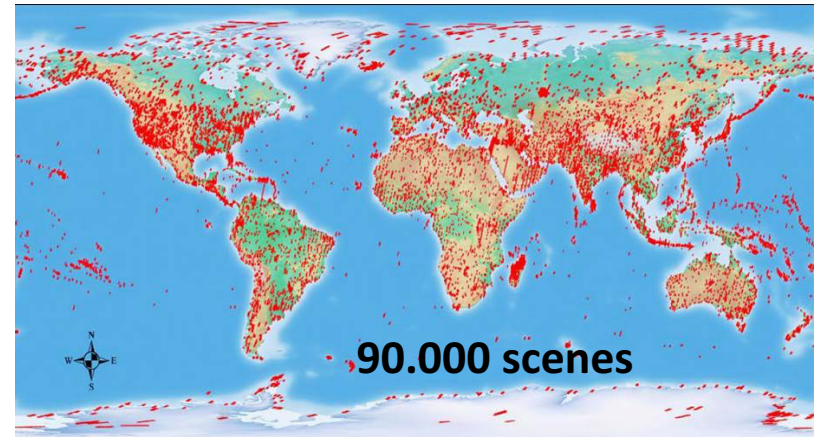


## AVIRIS airborne scenes

0.4–2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 224 bands, 10 nm spectral resolution, SNR of  $\sim 500:1$



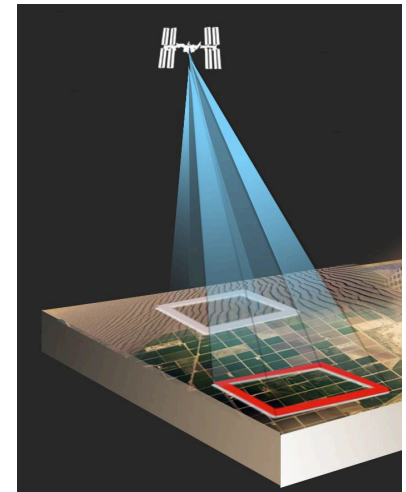
Hyperion: satellite hyperspectral sensor 0.4 to 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 242 spectral bands, 10nm spectral resolution, 30 m spatial with a SNR of  $\sim 50:1$



90.000 scenes

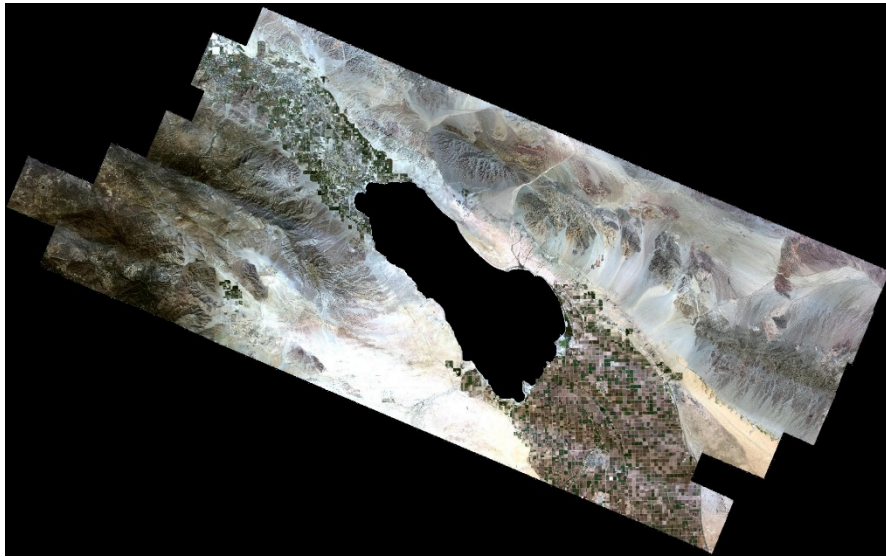
Coming soon, e.g.,  
EnMap ( $\sim 2019$ )  
Germany

EMIT (under review)  
NASA, US



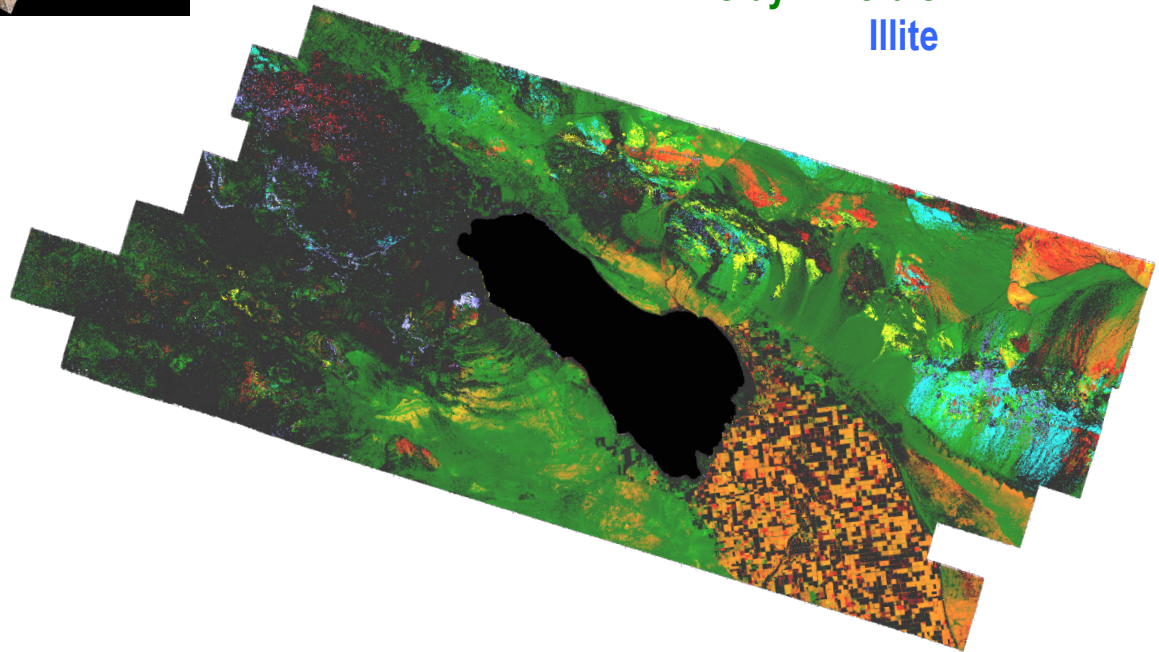
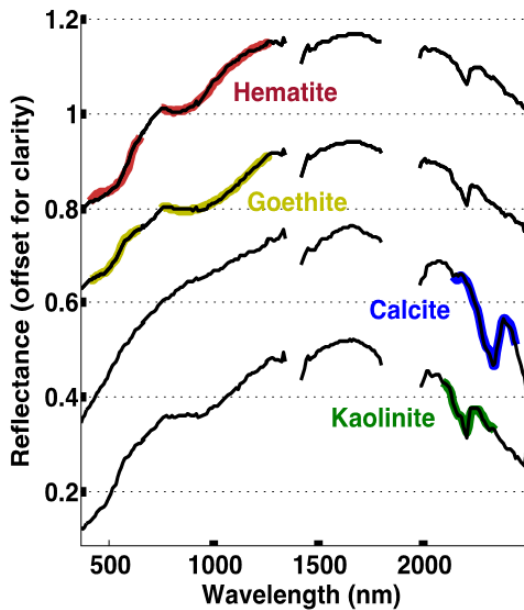


# Salton Sea and AVIRIS measurements



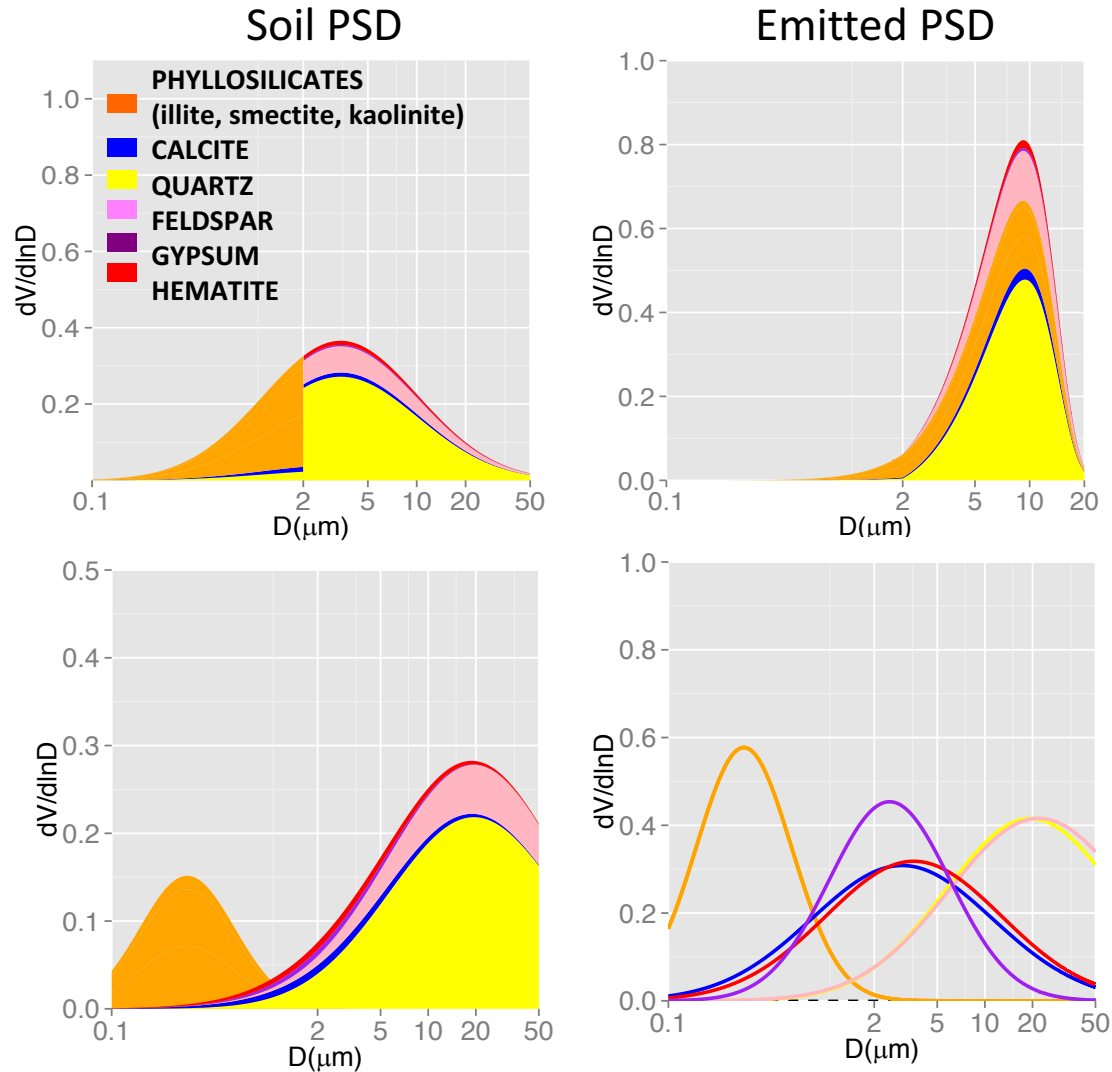
AVIRIS VSWIR imaging spectroscopy measurements of Salton Sea in Southern California block

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





# Emitted size distribution of minerals



Perlwitz et al., 2015a,b

Pérez García-Pando et al., 2016

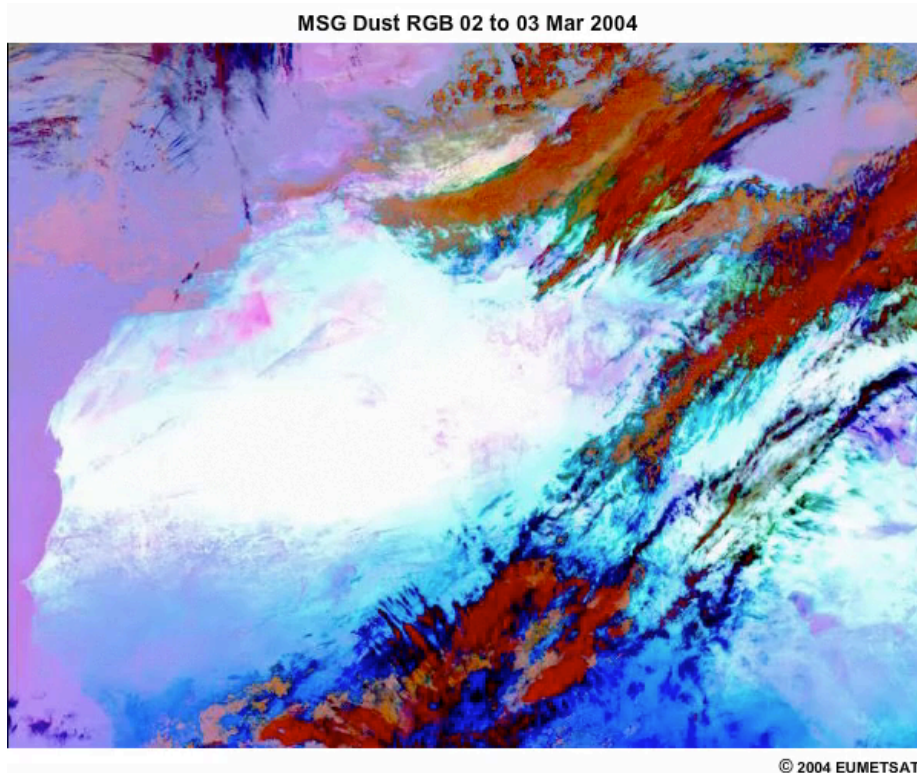
Pérez García-Pando et al., in prep

# Meteorological processes

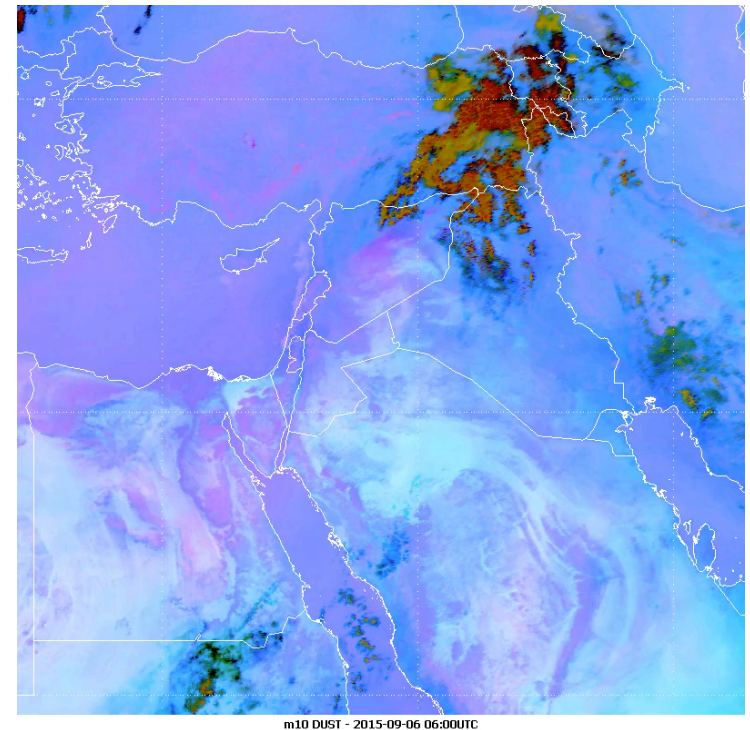
- Synoptic dust storms (large scale weather systems)
  - Prefrontal winds
  - Postprontal winds
  - ....
- Mesoscale dust storms
  - Gap flows
  - Haboobs
  - Inversion downbursts
  - Dust devils
  - .....

# Meteorological processes

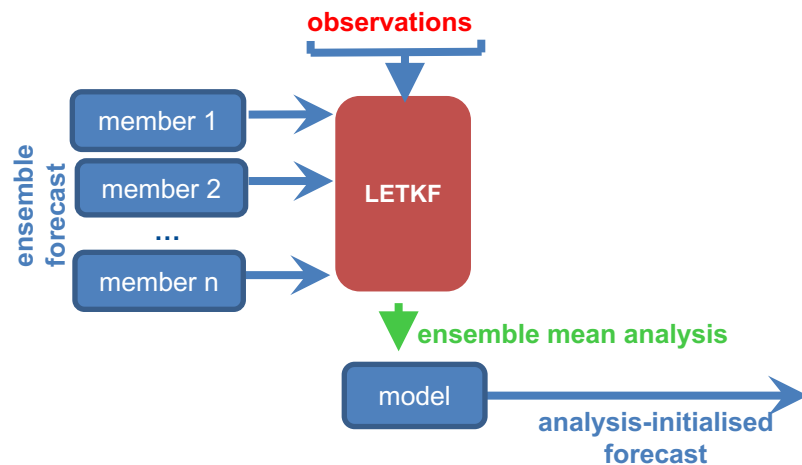
## Synoptic dust storm



## Haboob (moist convection)

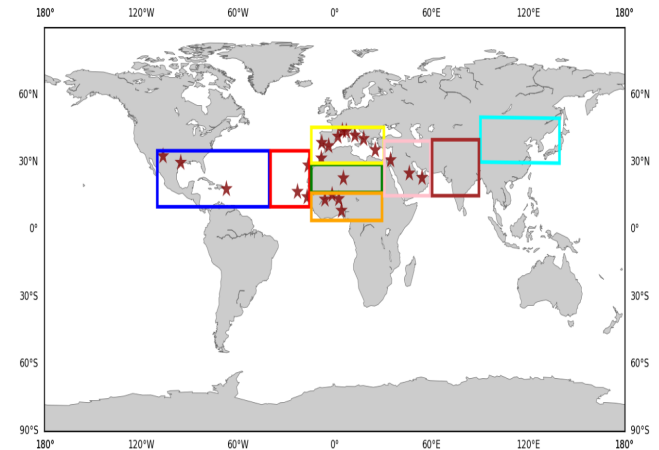


# Dust data assimilation and ensemble forecasting

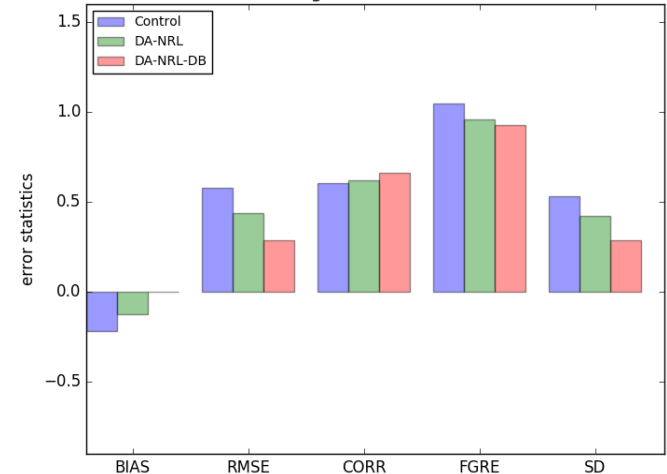


Di Tomaso et al., 2017

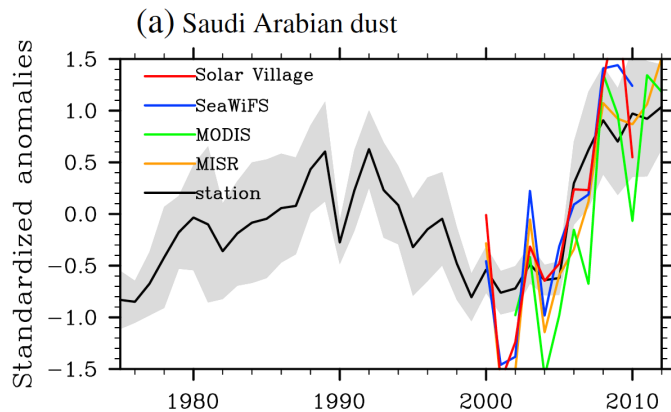
AERONET stations and regional domains



AN validation against AERONET data, Global

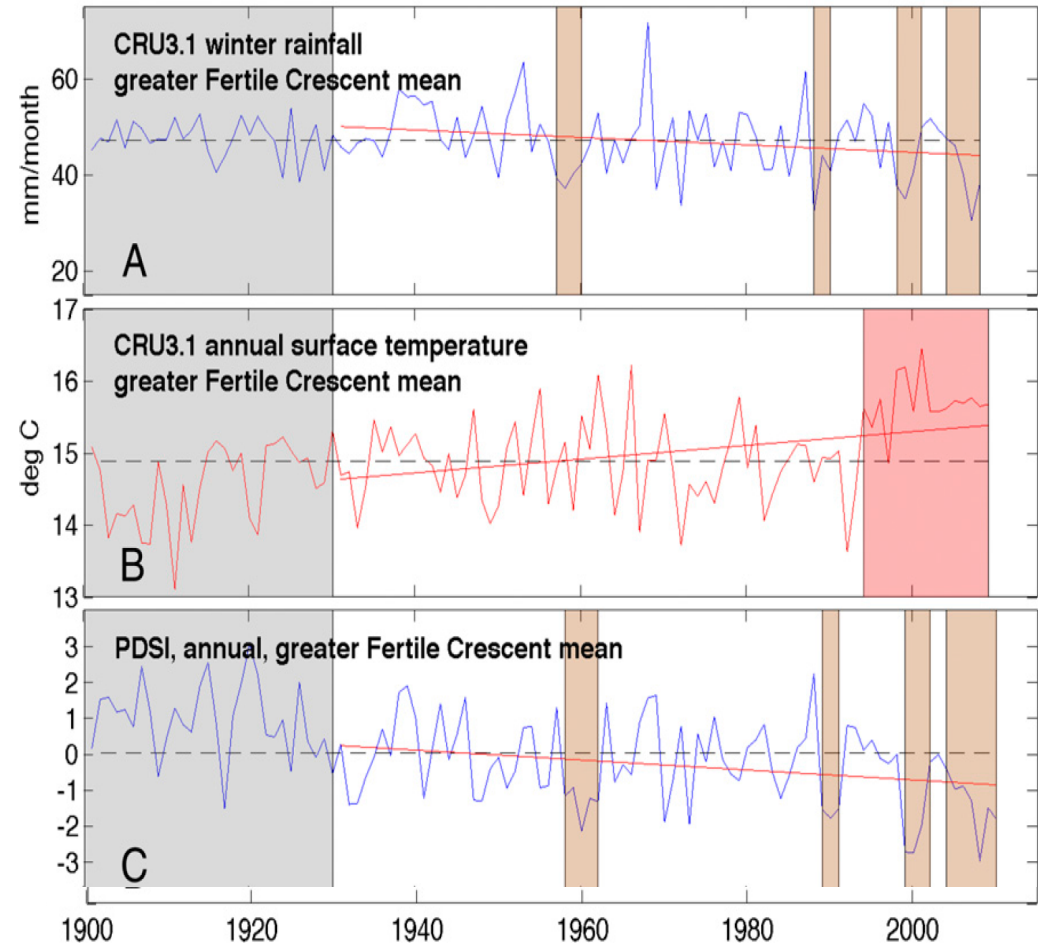


# Interannual, decadal and long-term trends



Yu et al., 2015

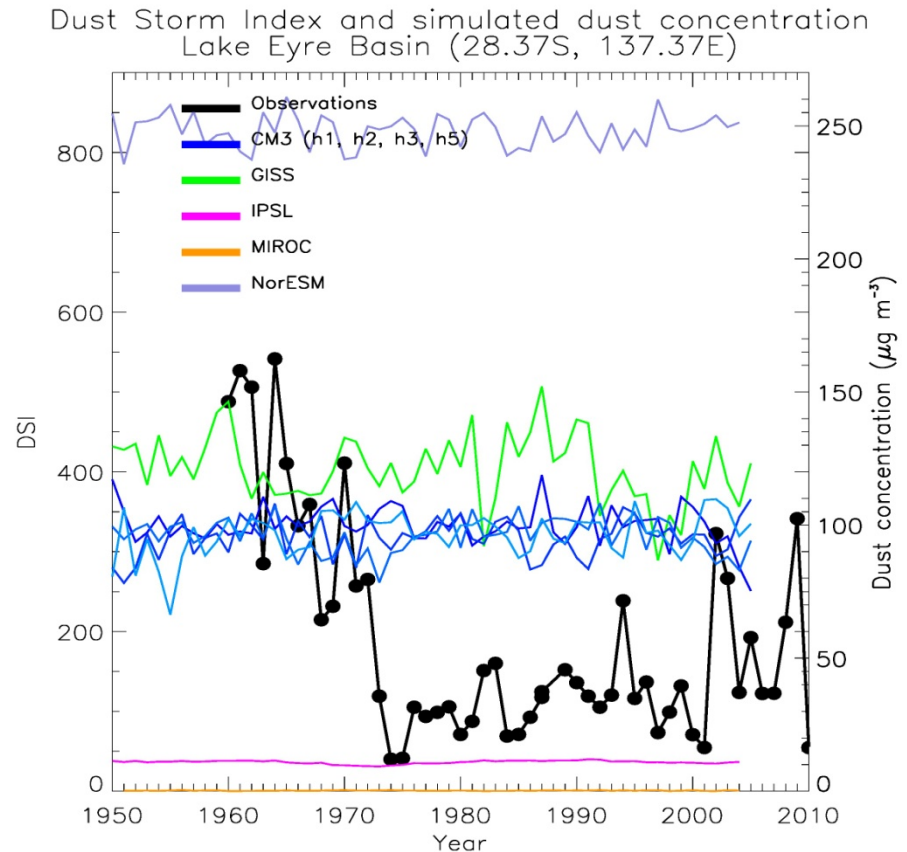
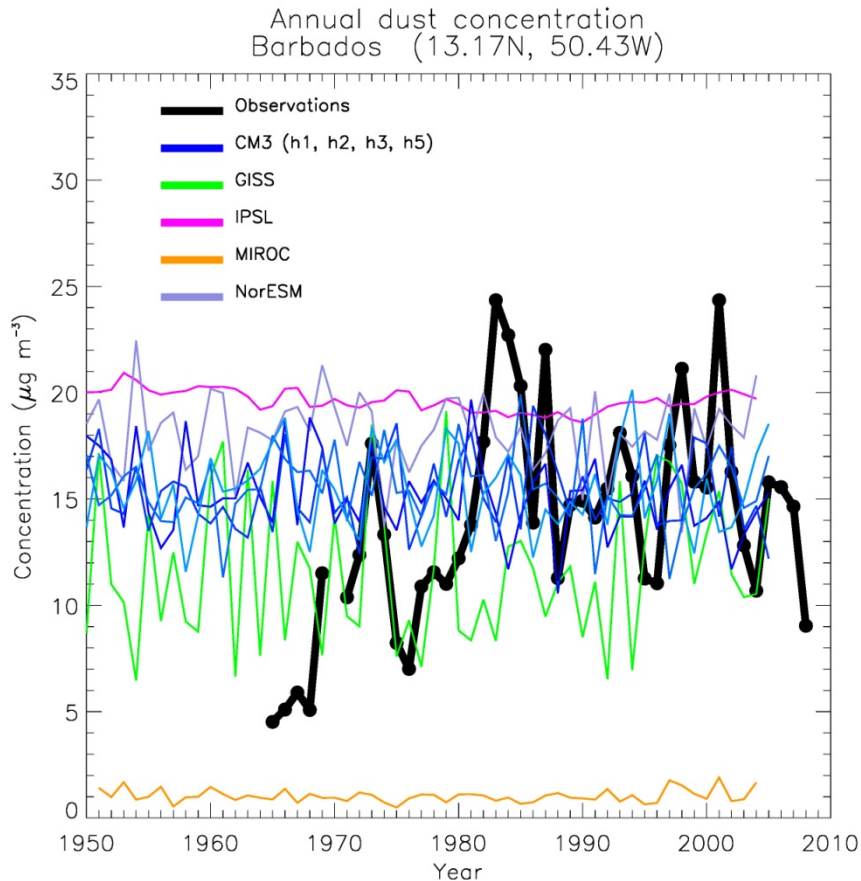
## Precipitation history and long term trends



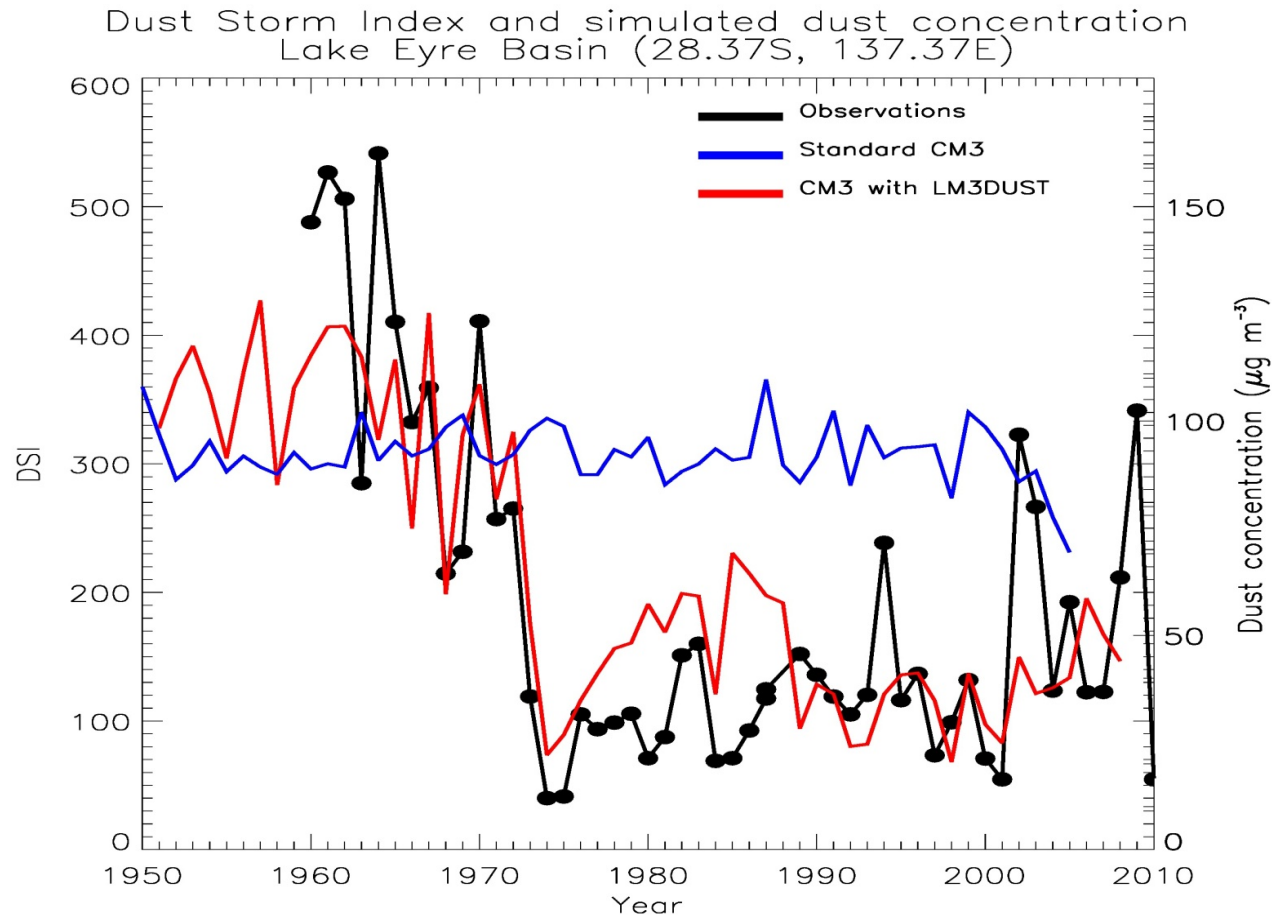
Kelley et al., 2015 PNAS



# 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