

Barcelona Supercomputing Center Centro Nacional de Supercomputación



AXA Research Fund

Impact of soil dust aerosols upon weather and climate

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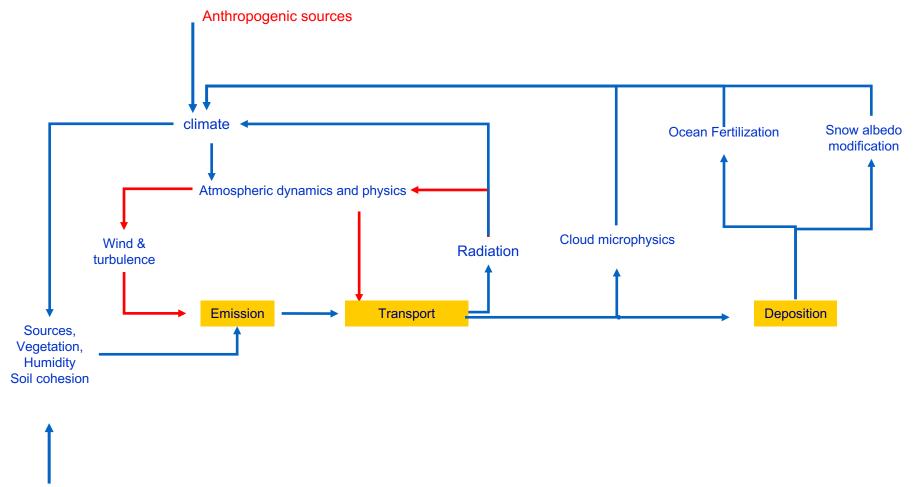
Acknowledgements: María Gonçalves, Ron Miller, Paul Ginoux, Angela Benedetti, Frédéric Vitart

31/05/2018

2ND WMO WORKSHOP ON OPERATIONAL CLIMATE PREDICTION 30 May - 1 June 2018, Barcelona, Spain

Dust effects and feedbacks





Land use change: e.g. agriculture



Forecast/prediction horizons: short-medium range to multi-decadal

Climatology vs Prognostic aerosols

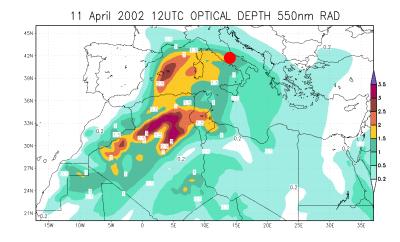
Dust variability: winds, precipitation, vegetation, land use change

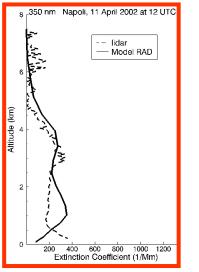
Uncertain dust optical properties

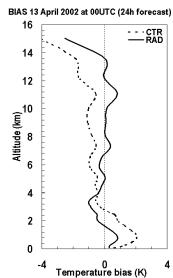
Benefits of dust in short range forecasts?

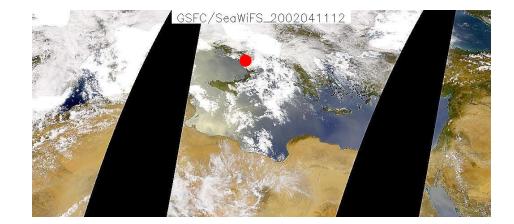


Pérez et al. 2006









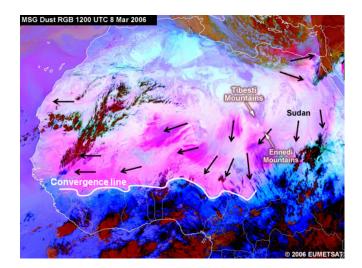
Issues:

Prognostic dust (aerosols) superior to climatology overall? Not clear

Small errors in the dust plume location and intensity may induce double penalty errors in the effects Ensembles and dust data assimilation should help

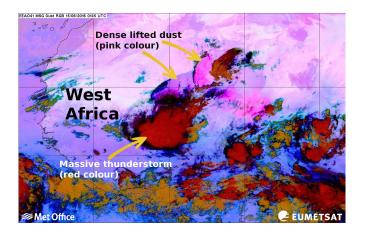
Is it worth the cost compared to other model upgrades, e.g., model resolution?





Synoptic dust storms

- Prefrontal winds
- Postprontal winds
- Large-scale Trade winds
- .



Mesoscale dust storms

- Downslope winds
- Gap flow
- Convection (dust devils and Haboobs)
- Inversion downburst storms

• ...

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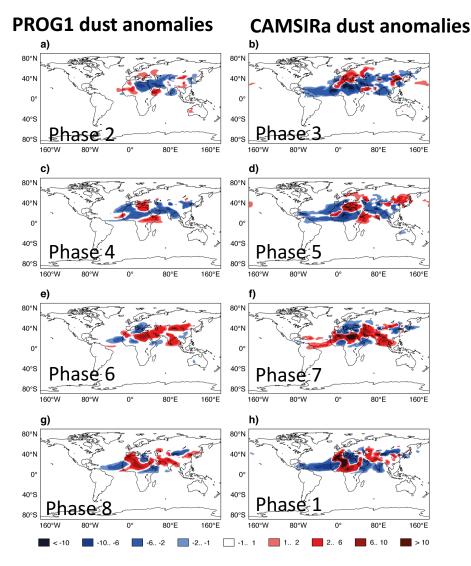
Courtesy Angela Benedetti and Frédéric Vitart

PROG1 Prognostic aerosols initialized with CAMS Interim Reanalysis
PROG2 Prognostic aerosols initialized with average aerosol state from a free-running model simulation
CONTROL1 Tegen et al. 1997 Climatology
CONTROL2 Bozzo et al. 2017 Climatology

Scorecard Weekly means - RPSS PROG1 - CONTROL1 N. Hemisphere Tropics w1 w2 w3 w4 w1 w2 w3 w4								Scorecard Weekly means - RPSS PROG2 - CONTROL1 N. Hemisphere Tropics										Scorecard Weekly means - RPSS PROG1 - CONTROL2 N. Hemisphere Tropics									Scorecard Weekly means - RPSS PROG2 - CONTROL2 N. Hemisphere Tropics													
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Courtesy Angela Benedetti and Frédéric Vitart



- MJO modulation of aerosol fields seems the most likely mechanism through which this aerosol impact is delivered as it explains most of the aerosol variance at the monthly scale.
- Prediction of aerosol fields at the monthly scales is possible and show a good degree of skill.

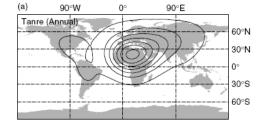
Active MJO phases

Benefits of dust (and aerosols) in seasonal forecasts

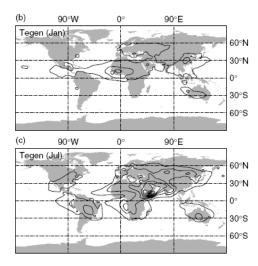


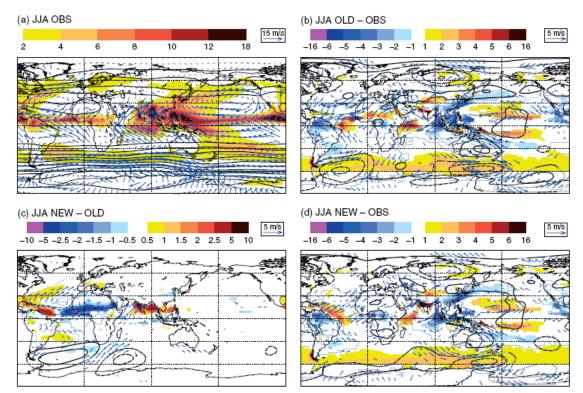
Rodwell and Jung (2008)

Seasonal integrations for 40 December–February and June–August seasons for the period 1962 to 2001.



Updating aerosol climatologies



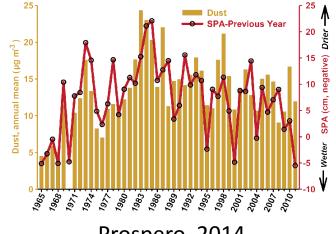


Significant improvements in mean model errors of precip, winds and geopotential height

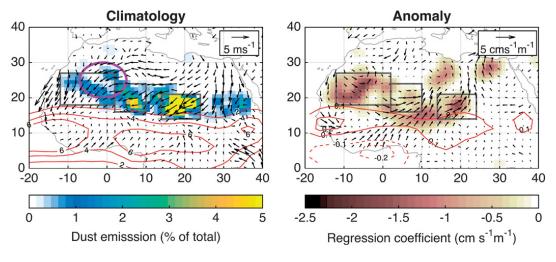
Seasonal dust prediction possible/skillful?



Sahel June-October Precipitation Anomalies (SPA)



Prospero, 2014



Wang et al., 2015

Uncertain optical properties (absorption/scattering)

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4.5

2.5

1.5

0.9

0.3

-0.3

-0.9

-1.5

-2.5

-4.5

4.5

2.5

1.5

0.9

0.3

-0.3

-0.9

-1.5

-2.5

-8.0

8.4

2.5

1.5

0.9

0.3

-0.3

-0.9

-1.5

-2.5

-9.4

Max = 8.4 (76.2E,13N)

Miller et al., 2014

More scattering

TOA forcing Precipitation response TOA Forcing (JJAS): Sinyuk δPrecipitation (JJAS): Sinyuk а а Glb. Avg. = -0.39 Wm⁻² Glb. Avg. = -0.033 mm/day 27 21 15 9 3 -3 -9 -15 -21 -27 Min = -2.3 (91.2E,23N) Max = 1.8 (91.2E,27N) = -25 (51.2E,27N) Max = 7 (3.8W, 19N)Min TOA Forcing (JJAS): Patterson b δPrecipitation (JJAS): Patterson b Glb. Avg. = 0.39 Wm⁻² Glb. Avg. = -0.026 mm/day 27 21 15 9 3 -3 -9 -15 -21 -27 Min = -17 (51.2E,27N) Max = 26 (3.8W, 19N) Min = -8.0 (93.8E,21N) Max = 4.4 (86.2E,17N) TOA Forcing (JJAS): 0.9xmo(Pat) С δPrecipitation (JJAS): 0.9xm₀(Pat) С Glb. Avg. = 1.35 Wm⁻² 46 Glb. Avg. = -0.014 mm/day 21 15 9 3 -3 -9 -15 -21 -27 Min = -9 (51.2E,27N) Max = 46 (3.8W, 19N)

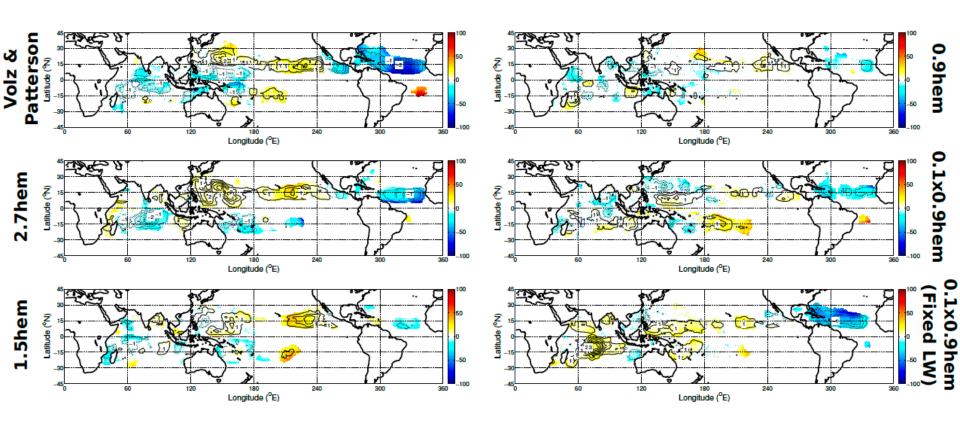
Min = -9.4 (93.8E,21N)

More absorption



Tropical Cyclone Track Density changes between 60's and 90's Strong et al., 2018 in press

Shading: % changes Contours: day/year



Courtesy Paul Ginoux

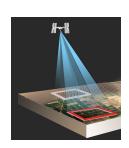
FRAGMENT: <u>FR</u>ontiers in dust miner<u>A</u>lo<u>G</u>ical co<u>M</u>position and its <u>E</u>ffects upo<u>N</u> clima<u>T</u>e



OBJECTIVES

- **FRAGMENTation of soil aggregates:** We will contribute new fundamental understanding in the emitted dust PSD and mineralogy and its relationship with the parent soil based on an unprecedented ensemble of coordinated measurement campaigns and laboratory analyses.
- **Global soil mineral content:** We will evaluate and use currently available airborne and spaceborne hyperspectral imaging to anticipate the coming innovation of retrieving soil mineralogy through high-quality spaceborne hyperspectral measurements (NASA's EMIT).
- Role of mineralogy upon radiation, chemistry and clouds:
 We will generate integrated and quantitative knowledge
 regarding the influence of dust mineral composition upon
 atmospheric radiation, chemistry and clouds based on
 modelling experiments constrained with our theoretical
 innovations and field measurements.





Experimental campaigns in Aragon (Spain), Zagora (Morocco) and the Salton Sea (US).



Supporting NASA's Earth Surface Mineral Dust Source Investigation (EMIT)





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Caltech



Benefits of prognostic aerosols in sub-seasonal forecasts

These benefits decrease when compared with more accurate/recent climatologies

Negative impact of initialization with reanalysis compared with a mean aerosol state initialization

Seasonal predictions significantly improve with updated climatologies

Lack of capabilities/skill in seasonal dust forecasts in addition to vegetation/wind controls; needs much more research

Dust optical properties are key and uncertain; constraining them regionally may have a larger benefits than prognostic seasonal fields at a much smaller cost



