The dust cycle

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1st Africa / Middle East Expert Meeting and Worshop on the Health Impact of Airborne Dust Amman, Jordan, 2 Nov 2015

Atmospheric aerosol

Solid or liquid particles suspended in the air. They have different

- Origin (primary / secondary, natural / anthropogenic)
- Size (Diameter: ~ 2 nm 100 μm)
- Chemical, mineralogic composition
- Optical properties
- •





Atmospheric aerosol. Sources













- Volcanic eruptions
- Sea salt
- Biomass burning
- Anthropogenic pollution
- Organic particles
- MINERAL DUST

Atmospheric aerosol. Emissions





Chin et al. (2009)

The dust cycle









MODIS 4 Feb 2013

The dust cycle



- Dust release (emission)
- Turbulent mixing
- Long-distance transport
- Dry / wet deposition

The dust cycle. Total emissions

~
$$30,000 - 60,000 \text{ kg} / \text{s}$$

~ $1 - 3 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ kg} / \text{year}$







Dust emission



The threshold wind for the mobilisation of soil particles depends on the forces acting to keep these particles in the soil (weight, cohesion between particles, cohesion induced by moisture)

Meteorological factors:

- Wind
- Near-surface turbulence

Soil factors:

- Soil texture
- Soil humidity
- Vegetation





Desertification





- Drought
- Poor farming practices
- Overgrazing
- Deforestation
- Inadequate water management





Dust sources



Identification of dust sources based on TOMS' aerosol absorbing index

Dried lakes: the Bodélé depression



Dried lakes: the Aral sea







Southern Iraq's marshes

2011





Courtesy of Cihan Dundar (TSMS)



1974



2009

Owens lake mitigation program







Shallow flooding

Managed vegetation (saltgrass)

Gravel blanket

Anthropic emissions



Agriculture



Construction, demolition



Opencast mining



Driving on unpaved roads





SYNOPTIC SCALE

- Frontal systems •
- Reinforced trade winds •







MESOSCALE - MICROSCALE

- Convection
- Drainage (katabatic) winds
- Low-level jets
- Gap winds



Sudan, 29 apr – 1 May 2007

Long-term transport



MET10 RGB-Dust 2015-06-13 12:00 UTC

EUMETSAT

EUMETSAT RGB Dust 13-16 Jun 2015

Particle size



Dust composition

MINERALOGIC COMPOSITION (X-ray difractometry)

- Silicates: quartz, feldspar, phillosilicates (illite, kaolinite, smectite)
- Carbonates: calcite, dolomite
- Hematite, gypsum, halite
 ISOTOPIC COMPOSITION
- Sr, Nd, Pb CHEMICAL COMPOSITION (spectroscopy)
- Si, Al, Ca, Mg, Fe, K, Na, Mn, Ti, P, ..
- Information on the dust source
- Influence on the dust impact on health, ecosystems, ...
- Influence on the optical properties



Albite

Gypsum

Quartz

Seasonal variability



Dust impacts

- Air quality and health
- Weather and climate
- Transportation
- Solar energy
- Agriculture
- ...





3:35P	On lime	
3:45P	Cancelled	
4:15P	On Time	
4:24P	Delayed	
4:30P	Cancelled	
5:00P	On Time	
5:00P 5:12P	On Time On Time	

Impact on human health



- Particle size
- Chemical and mineralogical composition
- Pathogens (bacteria, fungi, viruses, ...) transported by dust
- Time snd intensity of exposition

Impact on climate and weather





Takemura et al., (2009)

Impact on transport



D'Almeida (1986) Ben Mohamed et al. (1992)





Arizona, 29 Oct 2013



Tunisia, 7 May 2002

Impact on solar energy

- Reduction in available energy
- Reduction in system efficiency
- Need for costly maintenance
- Need much water







Impact on agriculture



- Crop damage (loss of plant tissue and reduced photosyntetic activity)
- Loss of topsoil
- Damage to infrastructure (irrigation canals, roads, ...)
- Reduction of water quality
- Supply of nutrients to the soil (Na, K, Mg, Ca, P)

WMO SDS-WAS

Mission:

Improve the capacity of countries to produce and distribute to end users accurate forecasts of the mineral dust content in the atmosphere

Structure:

- Regional Center for Northern Africa, Middle East and Europe. Barcelona, Spain
- Regional Center for Asia, Beijing, China
- Regional Center for Pan America
- Regional center for West Asia ???

WMO SDS-WAS. Regional Center NA-ME-E

The Center is jointly managed by the State Meteorological Agency of Spain (AEMT) AND THE Barcelona Supercomputing Center (BSC)





UPC campus. Nexus II building



Marenostrum 3 supercomputer



Regional Center. Objectives

 Identify and improve products for dust monitoring and prediction through collaboration with research and operational organizations, as well as with end-users

Facilitate user-access to information

 Strengthen the capacity of countries to use observations, analysis and predictions supplied

Cooperative research







Model inter-comparison for a Saharan dust outbreak into Europe (Apr 2011).

Study of a haboob in Tehran (Jun 2014)

New products



4 Oct 2015 12-18 UTC



9 Aug 2015



WMO SDS-WAS N.Africa-Middle East-Europe RC RANGE Dust AOD Run: 12h 09 AUG 2015 Valid: 12h 09 AUG 2015 (H+00)





SDS Africa



Website



http://sds-was.aemet.es sdswas@aemet.es

Capacity building



Barcelona Dust Forecast Center





May 2013

WMO designates the consortium of AEMET and BSC to host the first RSMC-ASDF. The Center will generate and distribute operational dust forecasts for Northern Africa (north of equator), Middle East and Europe

Feb 2014

The Center, called Barcelona Dust Forecast Center (BDFC) starts operations

Jun 2015

The BDFC is presented at the 17th WMO Congress

Thanks for your attention

WMO SDS-WAS Regional Center for Northern Africa, Middle East and Europe

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Barcelona Dust Forecast Center

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شكرا على انتياهك