Sand and Dust Storm – Warning Advisory and Assessment System (WMO SDS-WAS)

Enric Terradellas, AEMET, Barcelona WMO SDS-WAS. Regional Center for Northern Africa, Middle East and Europe



3rd Training Course on WMO SDS-WAS Products Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman, 8-12 Dec 2013

- The dust cycle
- Observation of atmospheric dust
- Prediction of atmospheric dust

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

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





Meteorological Organization Weather • Climate • Wate

Outline

- The dust cycle
- Observation of atmospheric dust
- Prediction of atmospheric dust

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Meteorological Organization Weather • Climate • Wate

Outline

<u>Atmospheric aerosol</u> Solid or liquid particles suspended in the air

<u>Particle size</u> Diameter ~ 0.002 – 100 μm















Aerosol sources

Gobal AOD



Emissions 2000-2007







Chin et al. (2009)

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MODIS. 4 Feb 2013

The dust cycle



- Emission
- Turbulent mixing
- Transport
- Dry/wet deposition

Emission



- Soil texture
- Soil humidity
- Vegetation

- Wind
- Near-surface turbulence

Mobilized dust

~ 60,000 – 120,000 kg / s ~ 2 – 4·10¹² kg / yr







Meteorological conditions





- **Frontal systems**
- **Reinforced trade winds**

Meteorological conditions



MESOSCALE-MICROSCALE

Convection Low-level jets Drainage winds Gap winds

Dust sources





The Bodélé depression



The dust cycle







The Aral sea

Dust at high latitude





South Iceland MODIS. 4 Oct 2004



South Alaska MODIS. 5 Nov 2005

Common in autumn, when the level of rivers fall and sediments are exposed to wind. Not to be confused with volcanic ash or products from biomass burning (tundra fires)

Transport



Thunderstorms over W Africa arise large amounts of dust. On 30 July 2013, dust starts crossing the Atlantic and reaches the Antiles on 2 August

Dry deposition



Warneck (1988), Harrison and Van Grieken (1998)



SIZE (μm)	AVERAGE LIFETIME (h)
0.1 - 0.18	231
0.18 - 0.3	229
0.3 - 0.6	225
0.6 - 1	219
1 - 1.8	179
1.8 – 3	126
3 – 6	67
6 - 10	28

Tegen and Lacis (1996)

Wet deposition



The dust cycle

Ayia Marina (Cyprus) March 2012

MODIS 12 Mar 2012



Seasonal variability

Seasonal meteorology

Phenology



The dust cycle

Seasonal variability









Cluster 4. Monthly % of Visibility reductions by sand or dust







1996-2010





JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Terradellas et al. (2012)

Impacts of atmospheric dust

• Health

- Weather and climate
- Transport (visibility reduction)
- Energy generation
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing
- •







The dust cycle

Health



Burkina Faso



h World Meteorologic N Organization Weather - Climate - W





Weather and climate







Transport



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







Generation of solar energy

The dust cycle

Reduction of the available energy Reduction of the efficiency







The dust cycle





Agriculture – Forestry - Fishing



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, Orange, Ca, U.S.A.
- Regional Center for West Asia (??)

Regional Center NA-ME-E

The Center is managed by a consortium of AEMET and the Barcelona Supercomputing Center (BSC-CNS)



GOBIERNO MINISTERIO DE ESPAÑA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y MEDIO RURAL Y MAI





Barcelona Supercomputing Center Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

Nexus II Building. Barcelona



MareNostrum – 3 supercomputer



http://sds-was.aemet.es

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Operational forecasts



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MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y MEDIO RURAL Y MARINO



In May 2013, the WMO Executive Council appoints the consortium AEMET / BSC-CNS to create in Barcelona the first Regional Specialized Meteorological Center for Atmospheric Sand and Dust Forecast.

The Center will operationally generate and distribute predictions for Northern Africa, Middle East and Europe



Barcelona Supercomputing Center Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

http://dust.aemet.es



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Why do we need dust observations?

- Dust monitoring
- Evaluation of numerical dust forecasts
- Data assimilation into dust models
- Validation of other observations (i. e. ground observations to validate satellite products)

A comprehensive observing system

Ground observations

- •In-situ
- Indirect obs.: visibility
- Sun photometers
- •Lidar ceilometers

Satellite observations





AQ station





Transmissometer





In-situ measurements of PM10 and PM2.5 in AQ monitoring stations







Monitoring dust events with in-situ observations



Monitoring dust events with in-situ observations



11 Mar 2013

12 Mar 2013

Visibility and present weather from meteorological reports











Sun photometers





- Sun photometers measure direct solar radiation
- Radiation at the top of the atmosphere is known
- Particles dissipate energy due to absorption and scattering
- Information on the aerosol concentration can be derived from the radiation that reaches the Earth surface



SDS-Africa



Monitoring dust events with AERONET data









m 12 Mar 201 **MS-METU-ERDEMLI, Turkey,**

Monitoring dust events with AERONET data



Masdar Institute, UAE, 10 Apr, 7 Apr 2013





UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH

Lidar



Potenza, Italia 26 Jun 2006

of atmospheric dust **Observation**



Visible / RGB-Dust

Met-8 Vis 25 Jun 2003 10:00

EUM RBG-Dust 25 Jun 2003 10:00



EUMETSAT RRG-Dust



26 Mar 2011

Other composites: MODIS



bservation of atmospheric dust

Met Office



Quantitative estimations of AOD





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World Meteorological Organization Weather • Climate • Water

Dust prediction models

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- Emission
- Turbulent diffusion
- Transport
- Dry and wet deposition
- Interaction with radiation
- Interaction with cloud particles
 - Atmospheric chemistry

Dust prediction: main problems

- Processes of very different scales
- Need for very precise wind prediction
- Lack of suitable observations for forecast evaluation and data assimilation

Tegen et al. (1994)
$$F = \sum_{i} C_{i} u^{2} (u - 6.5)$$

Marticorena et al. (1997) $F = \propto \frac{\rho}{g} u_{*}^{3} \sum_{i} s_{i} (1 + \frac{u_{*tri}}{u_{*}})(1 - \frac{u_{*tri}^{2}}{u_{*}^{2}})$
Ginoux et al. (2001) $F = CS \sum_{i} u^{2} s_{i} w_{0} (u - u_{tri})$

Prediction of atmospheric dust

NMMB/BSC-Dust model

Baccelona Supercomputing Center Centro Nacional de Supercomoute



Forecast products

SDS-WAS evaluation: The models

MODEL	INSTITUTION	RUN TIME	DOMAIN	DATA ASSIMILATION
BSC- DREAM8b	BSC-CNS	12	Regional	Νο
CHIMERE	LMD	00	Regional	Νο
LMDzT-INCA	LSCE	00	Global	No
MACC	ECMWF	00	Global	MODIS AOD
DREAM- NMME-MACC	SEEVCCC	12	Regional	MACC analysis
NMMB/BSC- Dust	BSC-CNS	12	Regional	Νο
MetUM	U. K. Met Office	00	Global	MODIS AOD
GEOS-5	NASA	00	Global	MODIS reflectances
NGAC	NCEP	00	Global	No



macc

1000

Dust optical depth at 550 nm



RUN: 11 Mar 2013 **VALID**: 11 Mar 2013 12:00 – 14 Mar 2013 00:00

Dust surface concentration



RUN: 11 Mar 2013 VALID: 11 Mar 2013 12:00 – 14 Mar 2013 00:00

Multi-model products



RUN: 11 Mar 2013 **VALID**: 11 Mar 2013 12:00 – 14 Mar 2013 00:00

Download of numerical forecasts

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Multimod	el Products	REANALYSIS	recasts t dust pre	diction models	are represente	d <mark>f</mark> or a comm	ion geographic	al domain using a

Sfc. Concentración Dust AOD 550 μm

BSC-DREAMBb v2.0	DOWNLOAD FILES	Model website	Barcelona Supercomputing Center Cento Naciolar de Supercomputación	r	netCDI	F format	
MACC-ECMWF	DOWNLOAD FILES	Model website	Constrained a signature		5)
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Forecast evaluation with AERONET data



Model evaluation metrics. Seasonal scores

by Francesco Benincasa - last modified Mar 25, 2013 05:26 PM - History

Date: -Select Year - ▼ -Select Season - ▼

Dec 2012 - Feb 2013. Dust Optical Depth. Threshold Angstrom Exponent = 0.600

BIAS								
	BSC_ DREAM8b	MACC- ECMWF	DREAM8- NMME- MACC	NMMB/ BSC- Dust	U.K. Met Office	NASA GEOS-5	NCEP NGAC	MEDIAN
Sahel/Sahara show stations	-0.18	-0.14	-0.14	-0.09	0.00	-0.08	-0.03	-0.11
Middle East show stations	-0.12	-0.13	-0.04	-0.22	-0.00	-0.15	-0.14	-0.13
Mediterranean show stations	-0.13	-0.14	-0.12	-0.15	-0.09	-0.14	-0.11	-0.13
TOTAL	-0.16	-0.14	-0.13	-0.12	-0.03	-0.11	-0.07	-0.12



Bias

- RMSE
- Correlation coefficient
- FGE

Monthly Seasonal Yearly

Forecast evaluation with satellite prods.





24 April 2013





WMO SDS-WAS N.Africa-Middle East-Europe RC MODIS AOD₅₅₀ - AUG 2013





19 Aug 2013

	BIAS	ROOT MEAN SQUARE ERROR	CORRELATION COEFFICIENT	FRACTIONAL GROSS ERROR	NUMBER OF CASES
BSC_ DREAM8b	-0.16	0.21	0.70	0.87	1220
NMMB/BSC- Dust	-0.13	0.20	0.68	0.81	1038
NCEP NGAC	0.14	0.21	0.78	0.41	1228

Evaluation with MODIS Deep Blue



	BIAS	ROOT MEAN SQUARE ERROR	CORRELATION COEFFICIENT	FRACTIONAL GROSS ERROR	NUMBER OF CASES
BSC_ DREAM8b	-0.17	0.31	0.28	0.96	42618
NMMB/BSC- Dust	-0.20	0.33	0.29	1.05	41049
NCEP NGAC	-0.06	0.29	0.32	0.64	42664

Evaluation with MODIS Deep Blue

-0.8

NMMB-BSC/Dust

WMO SDS-WAS N.Africa-Middle East-Europe RC NMMB-BSC/Dust - Jun/Aug 2013 - bias



Multimodel MEDIAN



WMO SDS-WAS N.Africa-Middle East-Europe RC NMMB-BSC/Dust - Jun/Aug - correlation



WMO SDS-WAS N.Africa-Middle East-Europe RC multimodel MEDIAN - Jun/Aug 2013 - correlation





rmse

FGE

Evaluation with MODIS Deep Blue

NMMB-BSC/Dust



Multimodel MEDIAN



WMO SDS-WAS N.Africa-Middle East-Europe RC NMMB-BSC/Dust - Jun/Aug - F.G.E.



WMO SDS-WAS N.Africa-Middle East-Europe RC multimodel MEDIAN - Jun/Aug - F.G.E.



Evaluation with PM data





Evaluation with visibility



PM10 = 1339.84 V^{-0.67} Ben Mohamed et al. (1992)

BAGHDAD, iraq April 2013



LIDAR – models comparison





BSC-DREAM8B_v2 NMMB-BSC/Dust







BOLCHEM

60 – 80 dust cases for the period Jan 2011 – Jun 2013

Dust predicción: outlook into the future

- High-resolution models
- Improvements in data assimilation
- Long-range forecast
- Dust parameterization in operational NWP models

High-resolution models


atmospheric dust Prediction of

High-resolution models



Asimilación de datos



Monitoring atmospheric composition & climate

Long-term forecast



Qian et al. (2002)

Dust parameterization in NWP models



Pérez et al. (2006)



- 8-12 Nov 2010: Training Week on Satellite Meteorology. Barcelona, Spain
- 13 Nov 2010: Lectures on Atmospheric Mineral Dust and its Impact on Human Health, Environment and Economy. Barcelona, Spain
- 15-19 Nov 2010 Training Week on WMO SDS-WAS products. Barcelona, Spain
- 22-26 Feb 2011: Training on Meteorological Services, SDS Forecast and Early Warning System. Istanbul, Turkey
- 21-25 Nov 2011: 2nd Training Course on WMO SDS-WAS (satellite and ground observation and modelling of atmospheric dust). Antalya, Turkey
- 5-9 Nov 2012: Il Lectures on Atmospheric Mineral Dust. Barcelona, Spain
- 19-23 Nov 2012: Cours sur l'utilisation des produits satellitaires aux applications agrometeorologiques, Niamey, Niger
- 26-28 Nov 2012: Workshop on Meteorology, Sand and Dust Storm (SDS), Combating Desertification and Erosion. Ankara, Turkey
- 10-14 Jun 2013: Training Course on the Use of Satellite Products for Agrometeorological Applications, Accra, Ghana
- 28-31 Oct 2013: Workshop on Meteorology, Sand and Dust Storm (SDS), Combating Desertification and Erosion, Istanbul, Turkey
- 8-12 Dec 2013: 3rd. Training Course on WMO SDS-WAS products (satellite and ground observation and modelling of atmospheric dust), Muscat, Oman
- 15-16 Dec 2013: McIDAS-V Tutorial with focus on atmospheric dust cases, Muscat, Oman

attention Thanks for your



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