Modeling transport of Saharan mineral dust over the Iberian Peninsula: A multi-scheme assessment of size distribution and optical properties

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## Study context

- 2 Calibration of dust emission
- 3 AOD comparisons



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Objective **Evaluation** of three of the most usual aerosol schemes available in WRF-chem (**GOCART, MOSAIC and MADE**) under a strong **dust outbreak** in the south of the Iberian Peninsula.

How? We divide the task in two steps:

- **Calibration** of the **amount of dust** predicted with respect to AERONET inversion data;
- Intercomparison of AOD outputs against two AERONET stations.

#### Study context



AERONET stations:

- Granada (37.164 N,3.605 W), elevation=680 m.
- Cerro Poyos (37.109 N,3.487 W), elevation=1809 m.

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## Study context

AERONET inversion data, date: 24/07, 07:11



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How can we make this calibration?

- The dust flux emission for GOCART, MOSAIC and MADE is modeled using the **GOCART dust emission scheme**.
- The dust emission flux is governed by the equation

$$F_{p} = \mathbf{C}Ss_{p}U^{2}(U - u_{*t}) \quad . \tag{1}$$

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• The C parameter (*ch\_dust* in WRF) adjusts the total flux.

## Calibration of dust emission

#### Different dust size distributions:



Approach:

- Simulations with GOCART using **multiple values** for **ch\_dust**.
- The total dust volume concentration predicted by WRF is compared against the observed one at the AERONET sites.
- The optimal ch\_dust is the one that minimizes the total dust volume concentration mean square differences between GOCART and AERONET.

## Calibration of dust emission



\* ch\_dust values are in  $\frac{s^2}{m^2}$ .

#### Calibration of dust emission



## Calibration of dust emission: Schemes

• Optimal  $ch_{-}dust$  value: 0.655,  $\frac{s^2}{m^2}$ , WRF recommends 0.65  $\frac{s^2}{m^2}$ .

• We use  $ch_{-}dust = 0.65 \frac{s^2}{m^2}$  hereinafter.



Key observations:

- The optimal **ch\_dust** is **consistent** with the one recommended in WRF.
- **Dust amount** predictions: MADE > MOSAIC > GOCART (however, similar time evolution).
- Same dust emission scheme + different dust size distributions.

Hypothesis: The dust size **redistributions** among models have a **impact** in the **total dust volume concentrations**.

## Study context







Approach:

- Simulations with GOCART, MOSAIC and MADE using ch\_dust = 0.65 with the optical scheme 1: volume approximation.
- The AOD predicted by WRF is compared against the observed one at the AERONET sites.
- The **AOD** predicted by WRF is studied by its **wavelength dependence**.





AOD time evolution at different wavelengths, Cerro Poyos



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#### AOD parameters time evolution, Cerro Poyos

 ${}^{*}\tau_{\lambda}=\beta\left(\tfrac{\lambda}{1\,\mu\mathrm{m}}\right)^{-\alpha}$ 

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# Summary

- Under the same *ch\_dust* (the optimal one for GOCART):
  - Dust predicted: MADE > MOSAIC > GOCART.
  - AOD predicted: MADE < MOSAIC < GOCART.
  - Agreement with AERONET  $\beta$ :
    - GOCART MOSAIC: 🙂;
    - MADE: 😕.
  - Agreement with AERONET  $\alpha :$

• GOCART: 🙂:

- MOSAIC MADE: 😕.
- Same optical module for GOCART, MADE and MOSAIC except for a redistribution pre-routine: