

A massive, towering wall of reddish-brown dust and sand dominates the sky, moving from left to right. In the foreground, a large industrial or military facility with numerous long, low buildings is visible. The sky is filled with heavy, grey clouds, and the overall atmosphere is one of a severe weather event.

Mechanism of Saharan Dust Storm from Physical and Dynamical Perspective. (Climatology and Case Study)

**Farnaz Hosseinpour
Ehsan Erfani**

October 11, 2012

Methodology:

- Saharan dust storm case study during June 23-27, 2012:

MODIS: AOD and Angstrom exponent.

LIDAR: Backscatter 532 and 1064 nm.

Back trajectory, Dust Plume Model, and AERONET data sets.

MERRA: wind speed, vorticity, and omega.

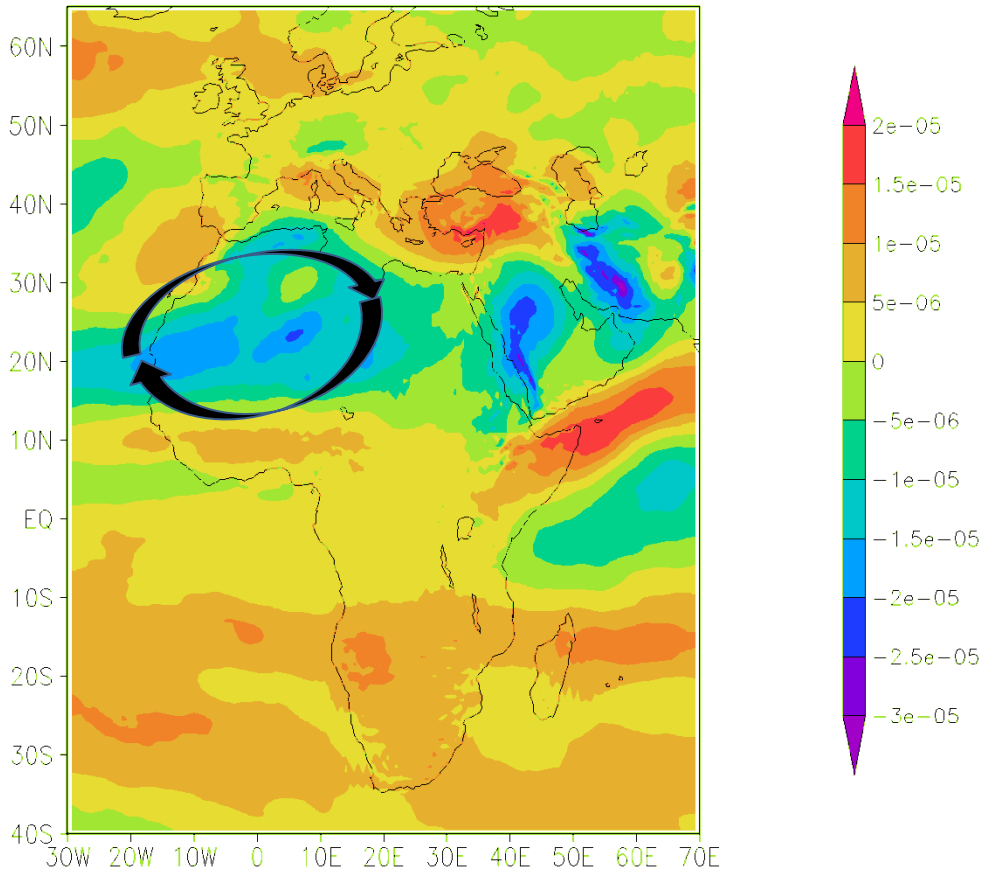
- Climatological study:

Long-term averaging over entire time period of MODIS data set

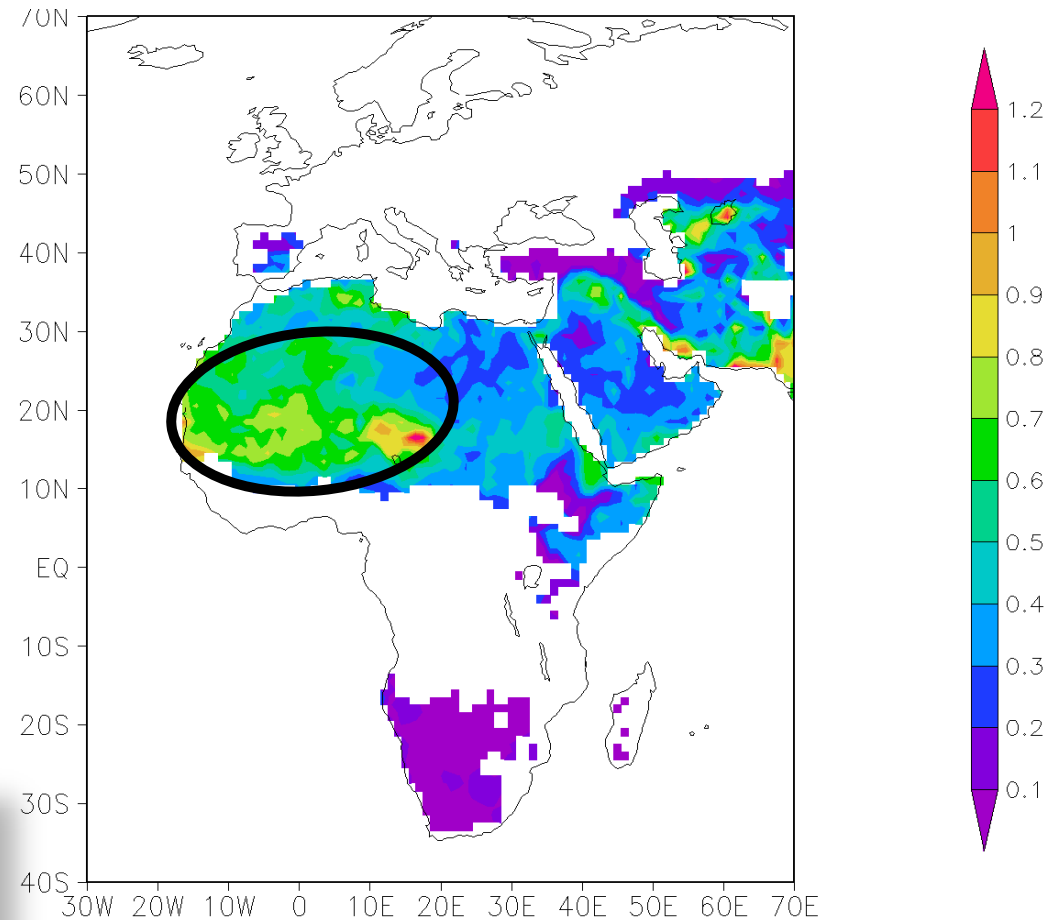
(June 2000-2012).

Long-term averaging over entire time period of Modern-ERA Retrospective Analysis For Research And Applications (MERRA) data set (June 1979-2012).

Long-term averaged Vorticity (s^{-1})
at 500 hPa for June (1979-2012)



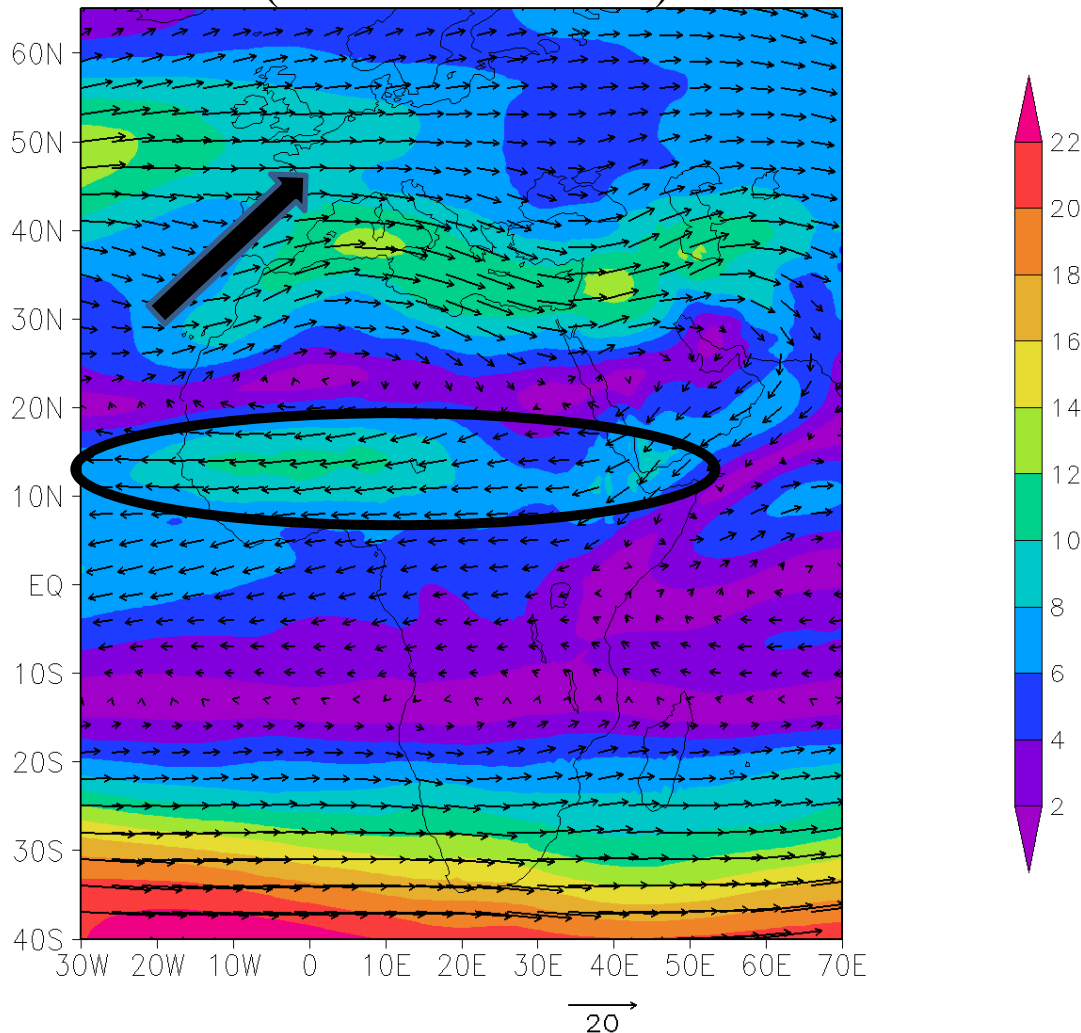
Long-term averaged Deep Blue AOD (Wm^{-2})
at 550 nm over land for June (2000-2012)



**Remarkable AOD over western Saharan
indicates more concentration of dust
particles accompanied with Anti-cyclonic
vorticity, which blocks the aerosols.**

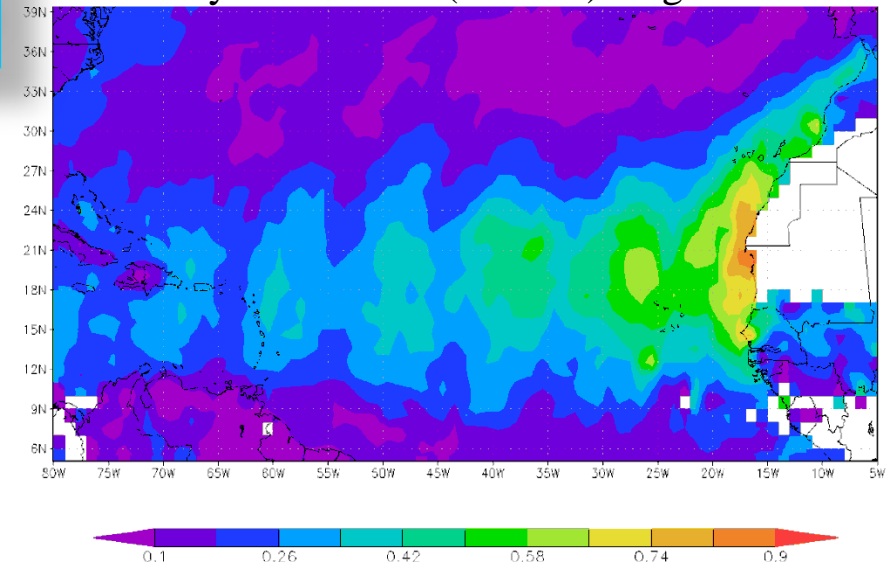
- African easterly jet and trade winds are associated with the westward propagation of the elevated Saharan dust across the Atlantic Ocean during the NH warm season.
- Saharan dust transport toward Mediterranean Sea and Europe via Rossby waves.

Long-term averaged wind speed at 500 hPa
(for June 1979-2012)

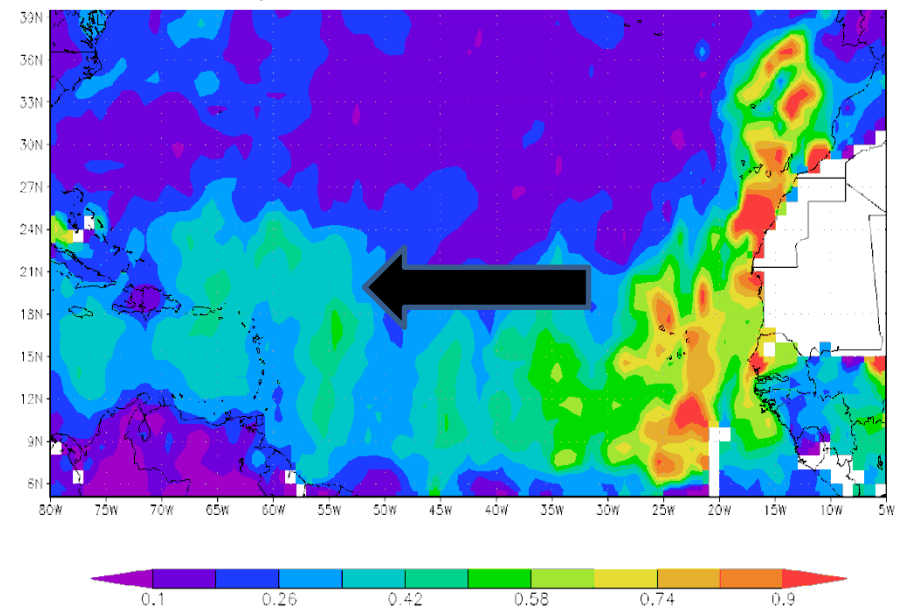


Longitudinal transport of African dust

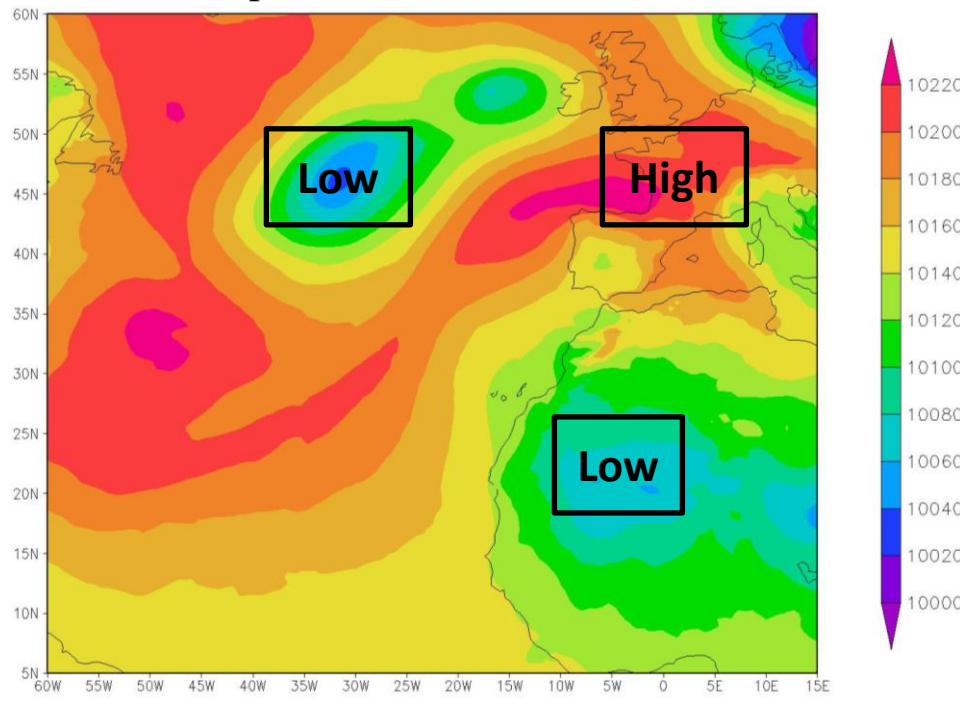
Monthly mean AOD (550 nm) August 2012



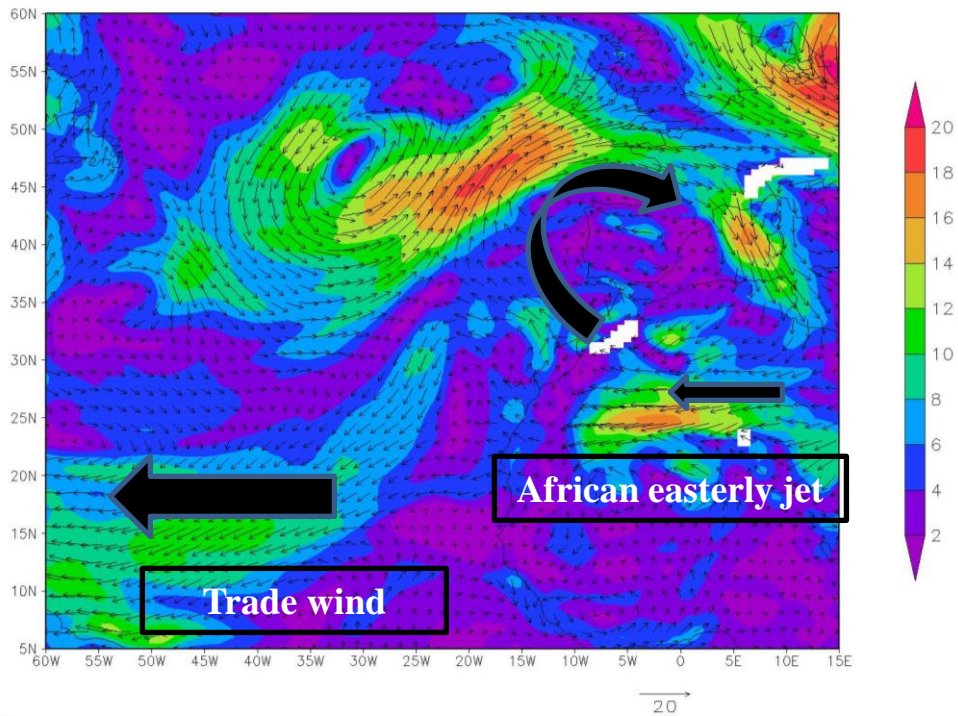
Monthly mean AOD (550 nm) June 2012



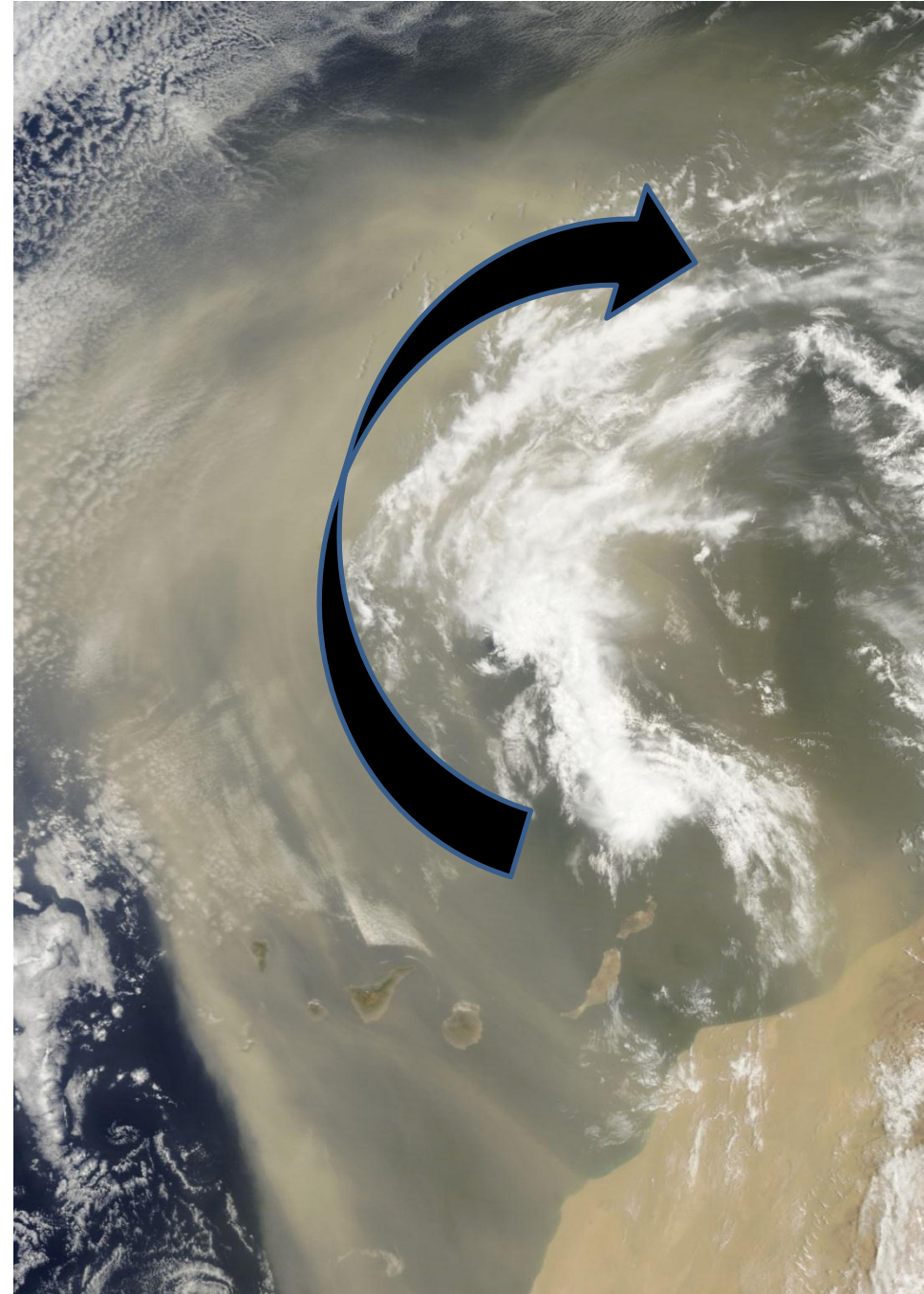
Sea level pressure/ June 26, 2012 (00 UTC)



Wind speed (m/s) at 850 mb/ June 26, 2012 (12 UTC)

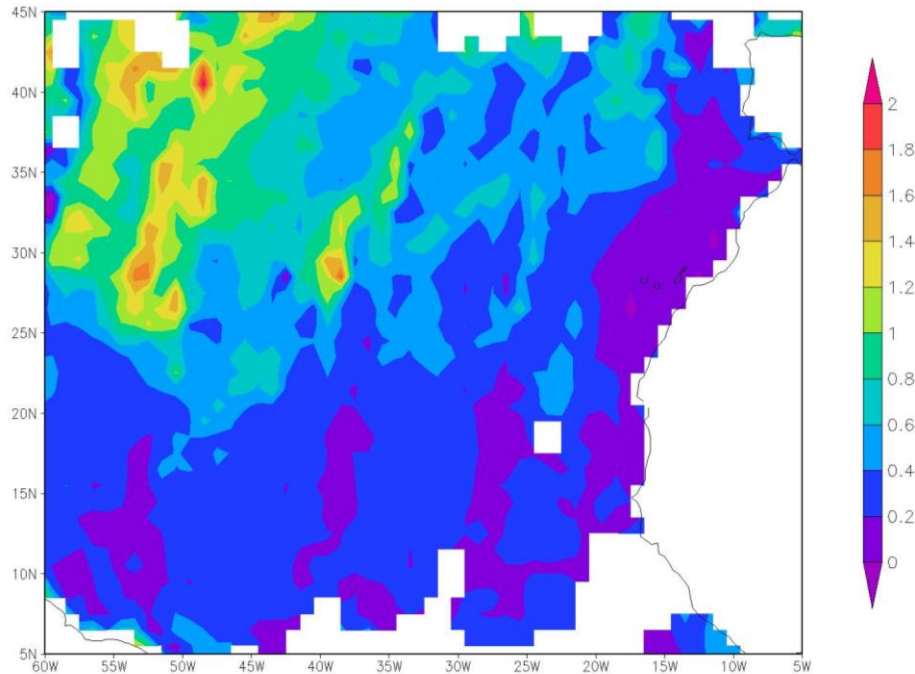


North-west Africa (June 26, 2012)



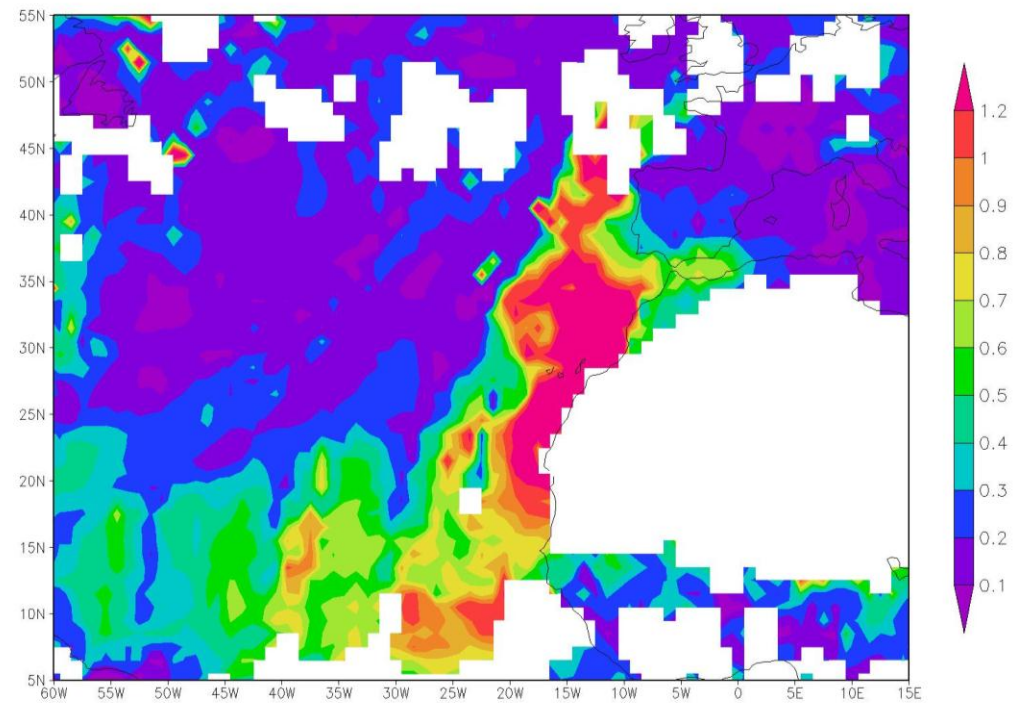
Latitudinal transport of African dust

Angstrom exponent 550/865 nm
(averaged over 23-27 June 2012)



**High AOD and low angstrom exponent
related to dust particles.**

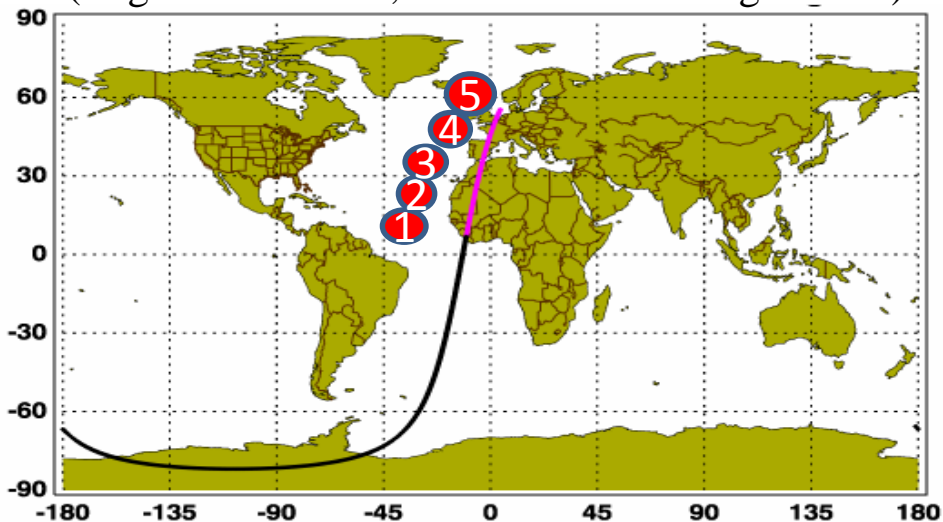
AOD at 550 nm
(averaged over 23-27 June 2012)



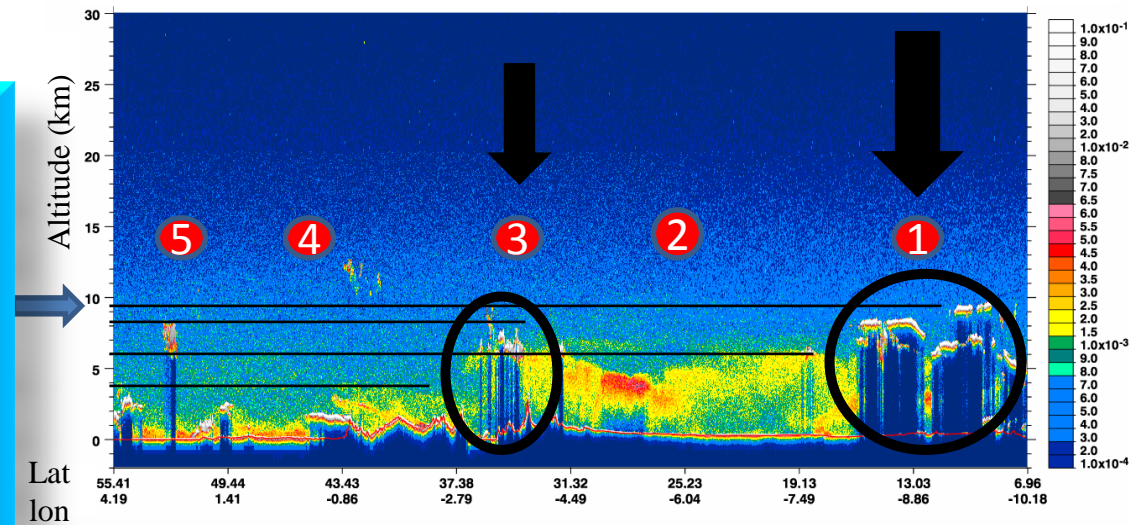
Vertical distribution of African dust

- Dust particles may not exist under the tropopause due to the domination of subtropical jet streams
- Vertical transport of dust particles troposphere over the African western tropics and western Mediterranean are related to convective systems cell (Regions 1 and 3)
- Elevated dust over Saharan is accompanied with African easterly jet at 500 hPa (Region 2)

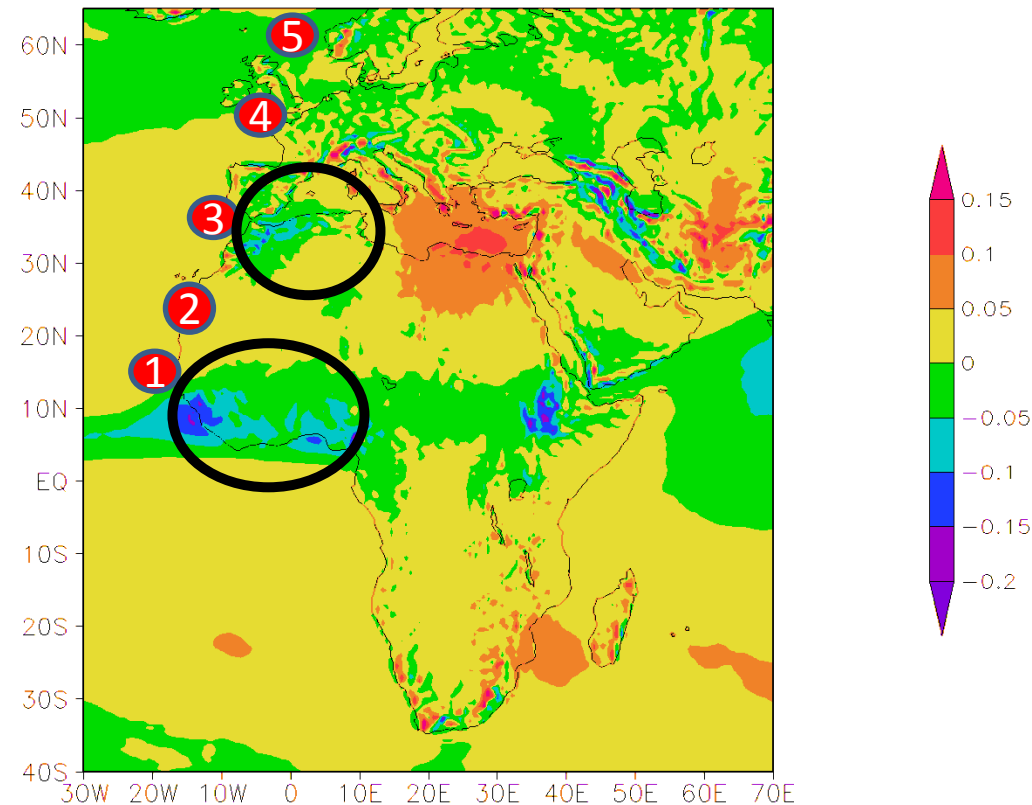
CALIPSO Lidar signal (June 23, 2012)
(Begin: 02:15:46.0, End: 02:29:14.7 Night Time)

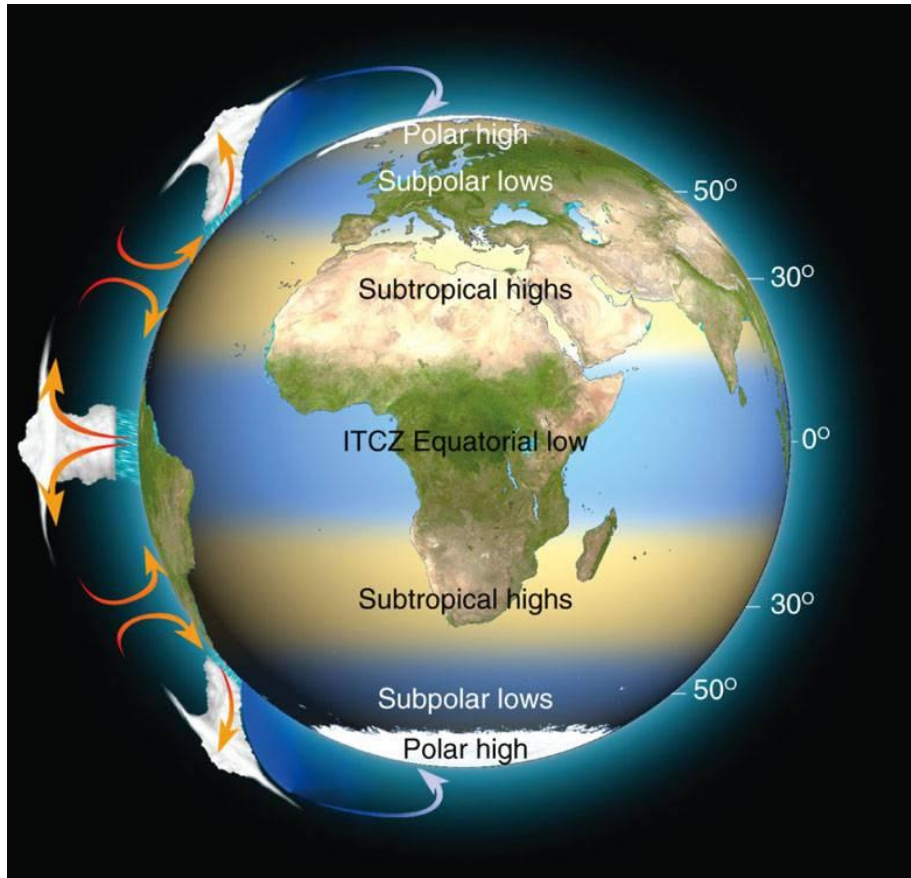


Total attenuated backscatter 532 nm



long-term averaged of omega in June
based on MERRA data sets (1979-2012)

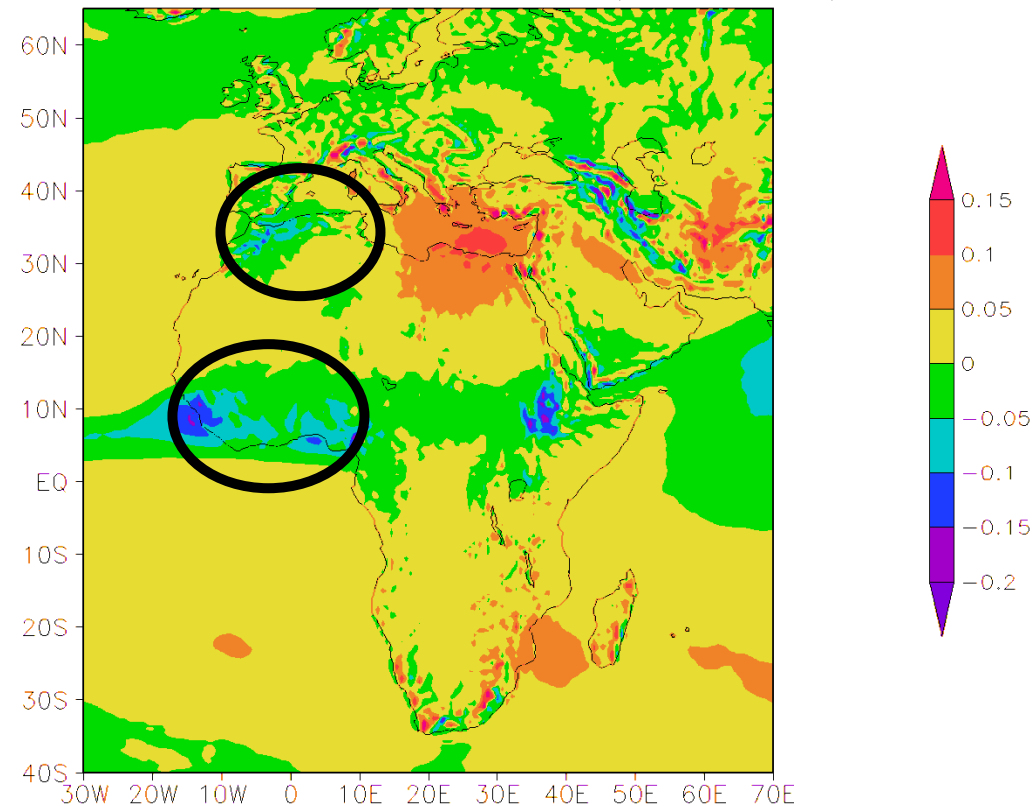




© 2007 Thomson Higher Education

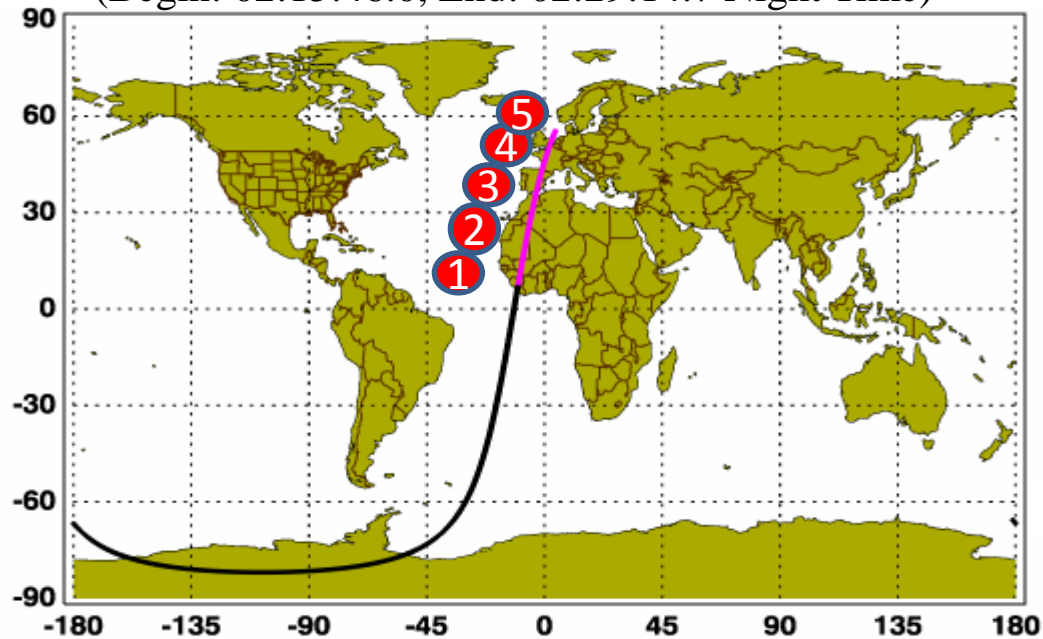
General circulation over Africa

long-term averaged of omega in June
based on MERRA data sets (1979-2012)

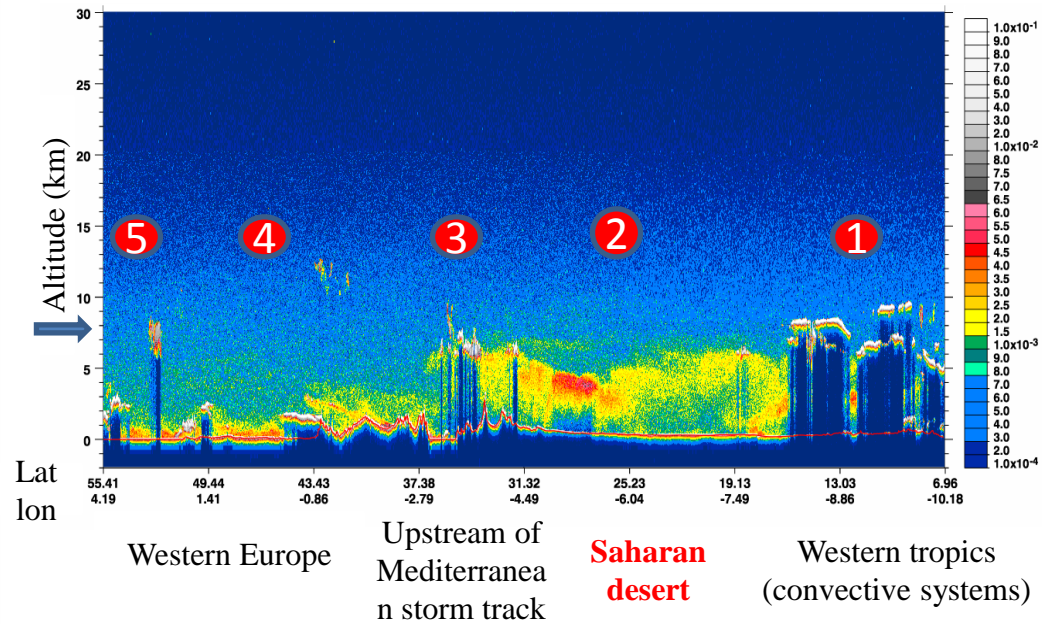


CALIPSO Lidar signal (June 23, 2012)

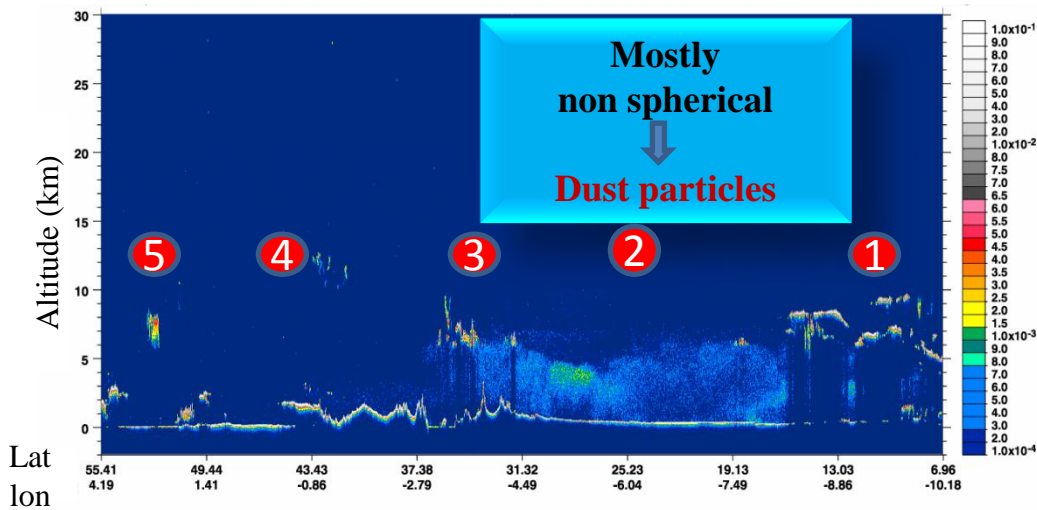
(Begin: 02:15:46.0, End: 02:29:14.7 Night Time)



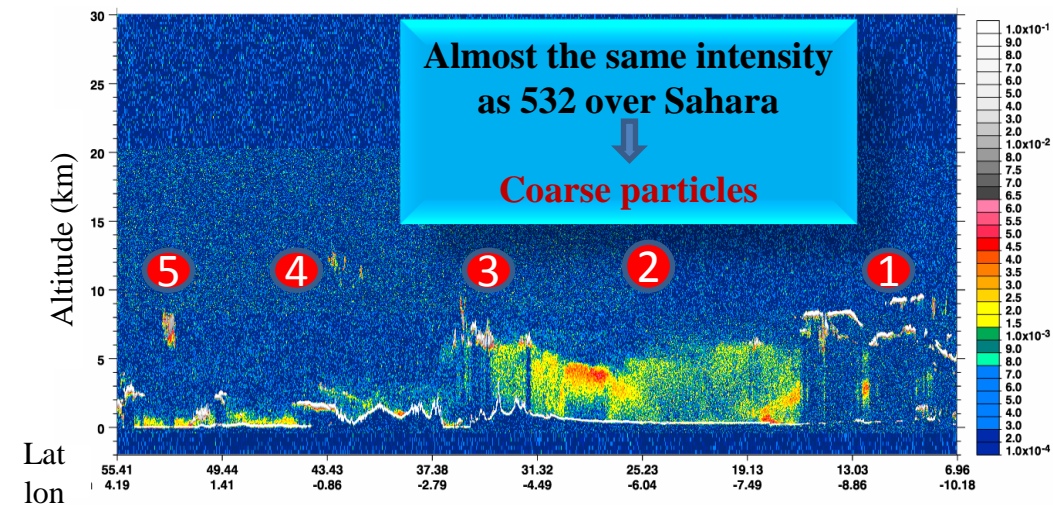
Total attenuated backscatter 532 nm



Perpendicular attenuated backscatter 532 nm

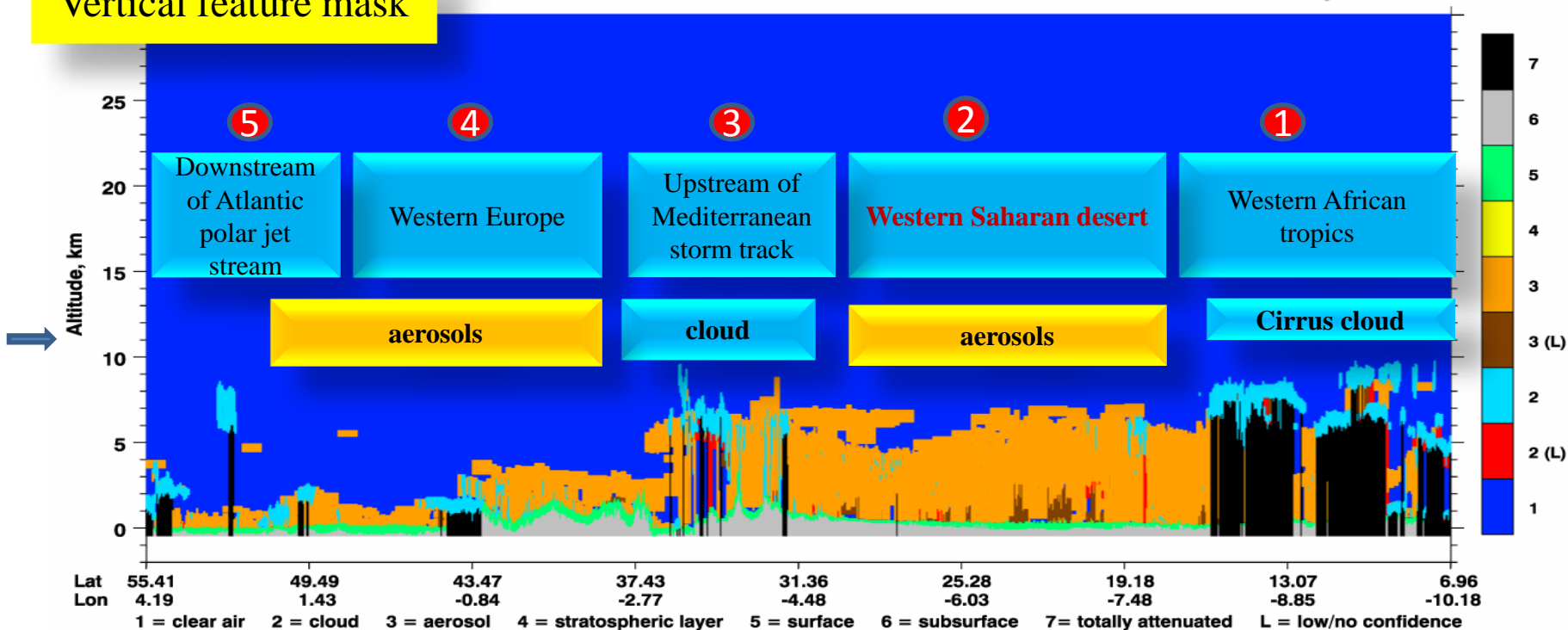


Total attenuated backscatter 1064 nm



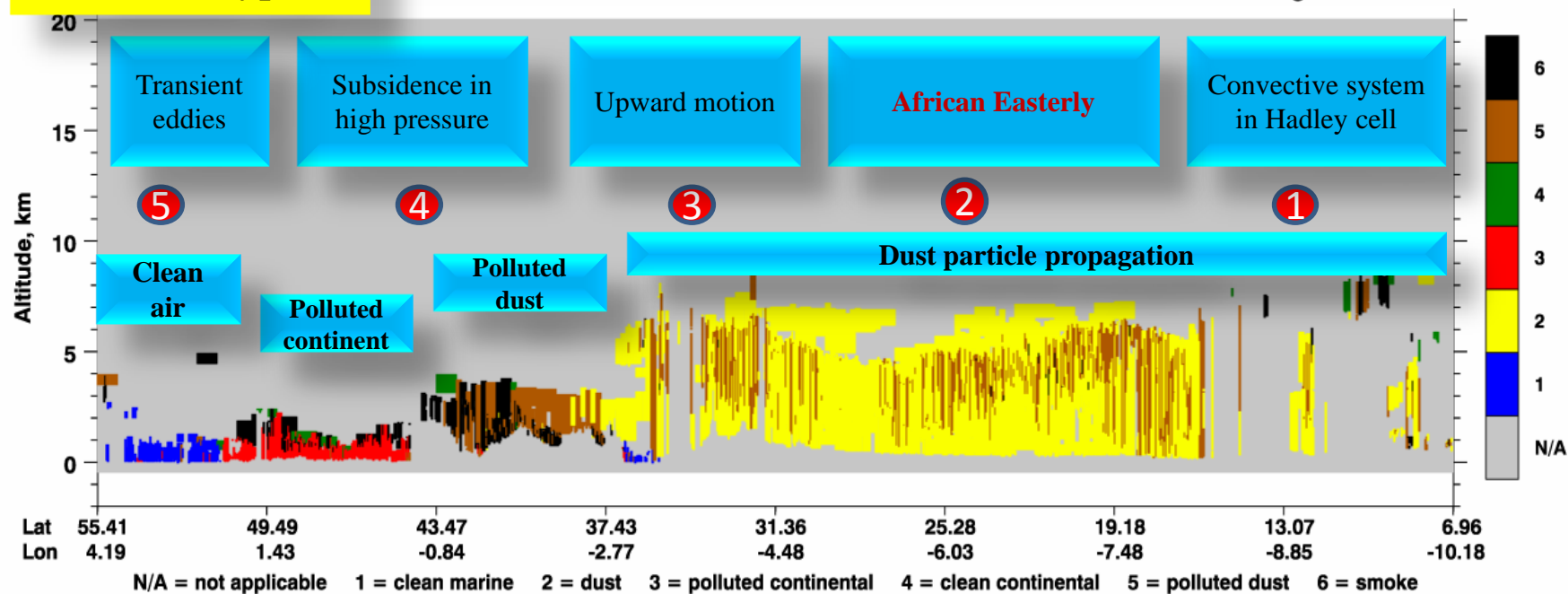
Vertical feature mask

UTC: 2012-06-23 02:15:46.0 to 2012-06-23 02:29:14.7 Version: 3.02 Nominal Nighttime



Aerosol type

UTC: 2012-06-23 02:15:46.0 to 2012-06-23 02:29:14.7 Version: 3.02 Nominal Nighttime



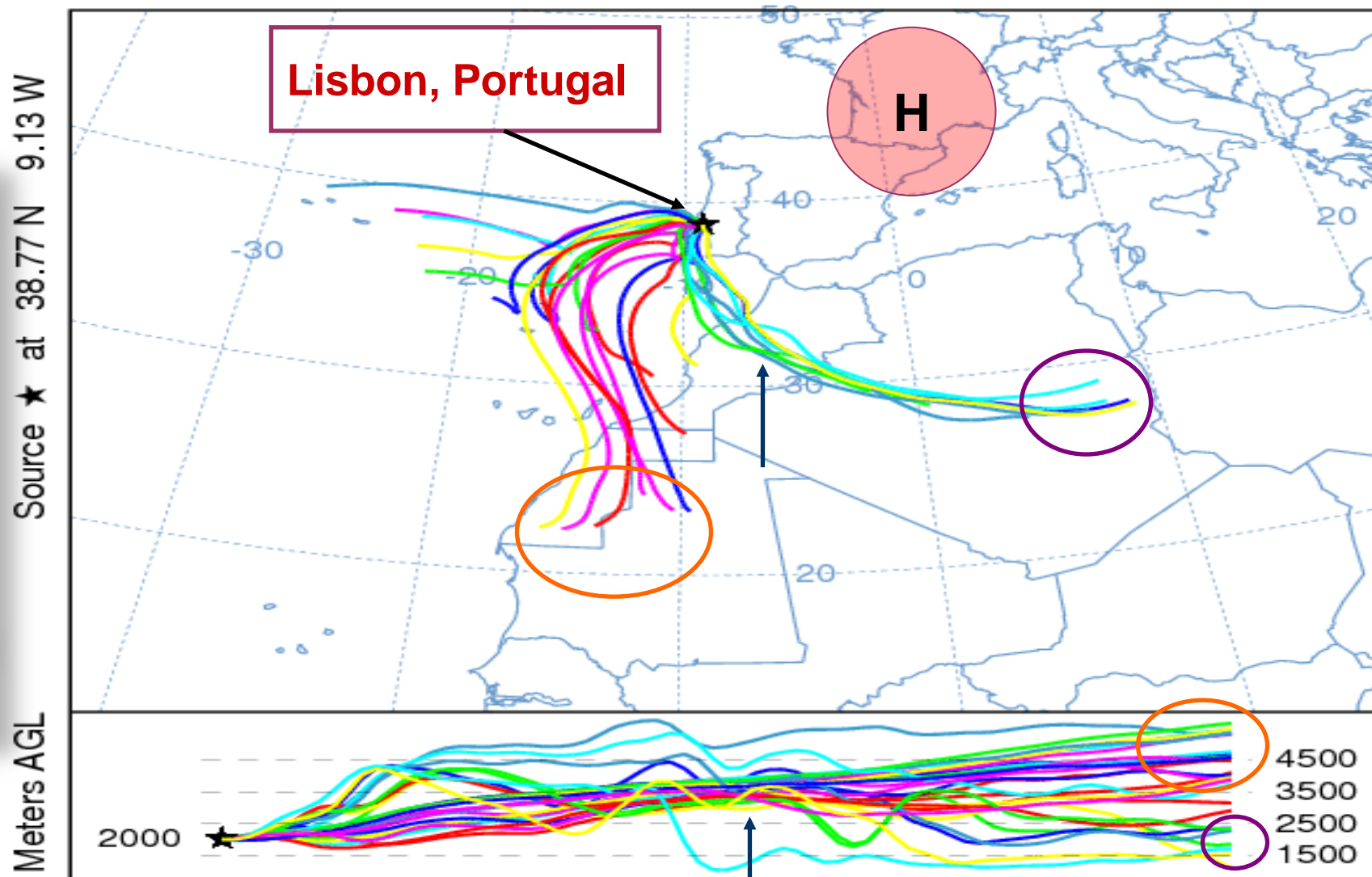
Back trajectory

NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
Backward trajectories ending at 0000 UTC 26 Jun 12
GDAS Meteorological Data

End Height:
2000m

Duration:
72 h

End time:
26 Jun 2012



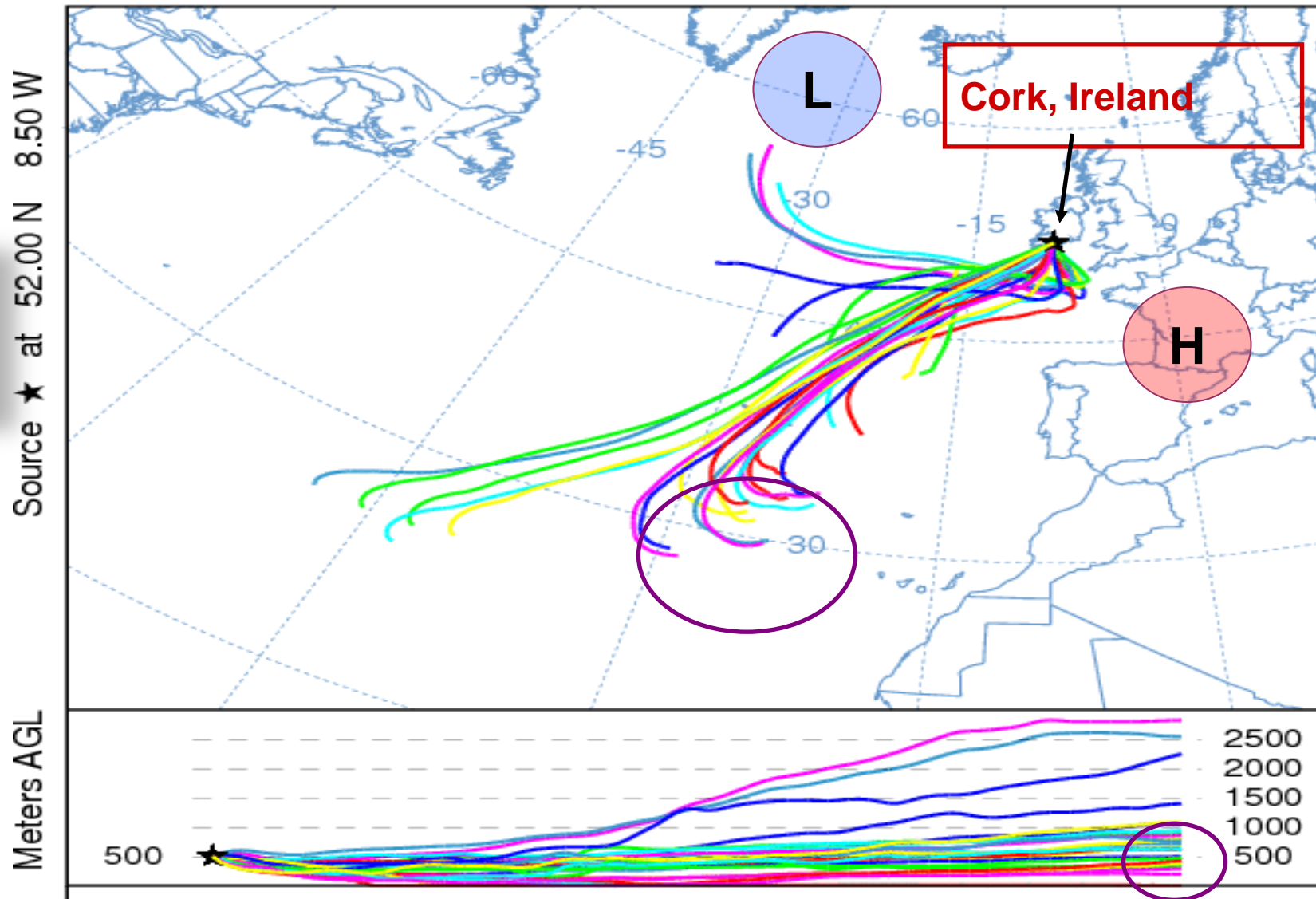
Waves possibly due to flow over Atlas Mountains

This is not a NOAA product. It was produced by a web user.
Job ID: 327415 Job Start: Fri Oct 5 19:43:39 UTC 2012
Source 1 lat.: 38.77 lon.: -9.13 height: 2000 m AGL
Trajectory Direction: Backward Duration: 72 hrs
Vertical Motion Calculation Method: Model Vertical Velocity
Meteorology: 0000Z 22 Jun 2012 - GDAS1

Back trajectory

NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
Backward trajectories ending at 0000 UTC 26 Jun 12
GDAS Meteorological Data

End Height:
500m



This is not a NOAA product. It was produced by a web user.
Job ID: 307485 Job Start: Fri Oct 5 20:41:48 UTC 2012
Source 1 lat.: 52 lon.: -8.5 height: 500 m AGL
Trajectory Direction: Backward Duration: 96 hrs
Vertical Motion Calculation Method: Model Vertical Velocity
Meteorology: 0000Z 22 Jun 2012 - GDAS1

Spain HYSPLIT



INICIO HYSPLIT

Seminario HYSPLIT

Modelo Dispersion Arsenico

Sahara Airmass Outbreak Model

HYSPLIT Modelo Traectoria

HYSPLIT Modelo Dispersion

Informacion Bases Datos

DOCUMENTACION

Noticias



HYSPLIT Workshop 2012

June 26-28, 2012 Silver Spring Civic Building at Veterans Plaza

Publicado: 26/02/2012



PROYECTO COFINANCIADO POR LA UNIÓN EUROPEA

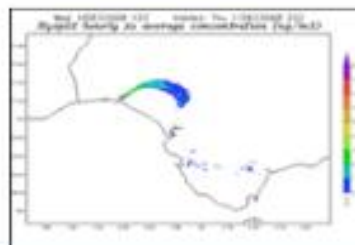
FONDO EUROPEO DE DESARROLLO REGIONAL

Dust Verification Program and dust plumes

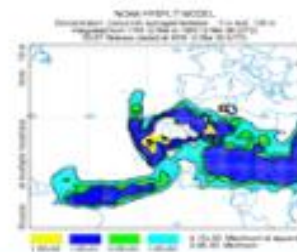
El modelo HYSPLIT ha sido configurado para ser ejecutado interactivamente en este sitio web en virtud de un Memorando de Acuerdo entre la [NOAA Air Resources Laboratory](#) y la [Universidad de Huelva - CIECEM](#).



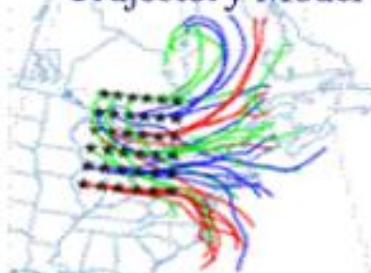
Arsenic Model



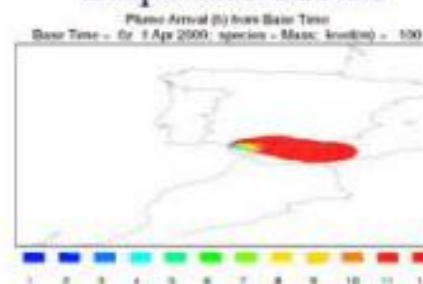
Intrusiones Saharianas



Trajectory Model



Dispersion Model

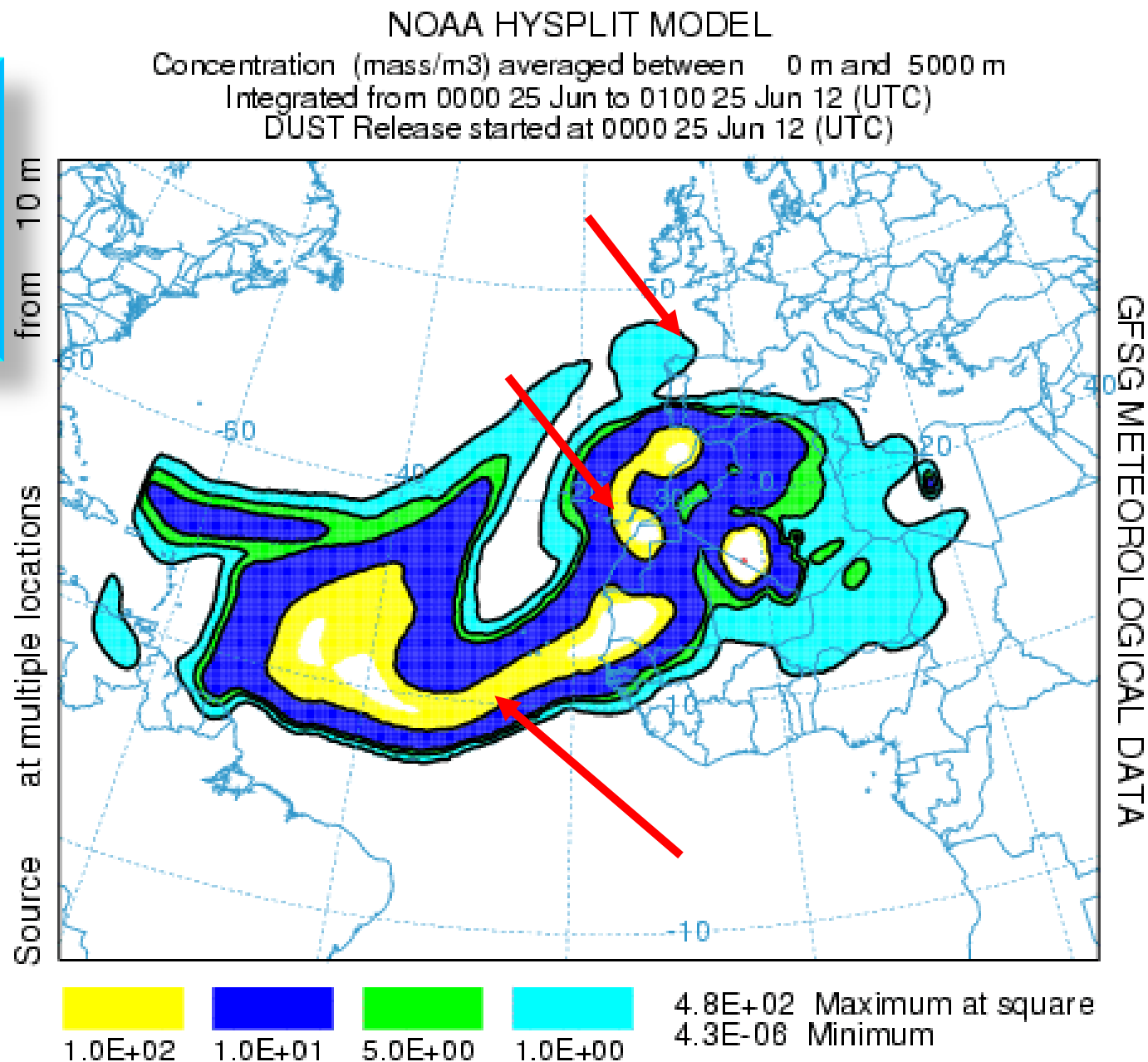


Agregados los datos del centro europeo ECMWF del año 2010 para la ejecución de HYSPLIT

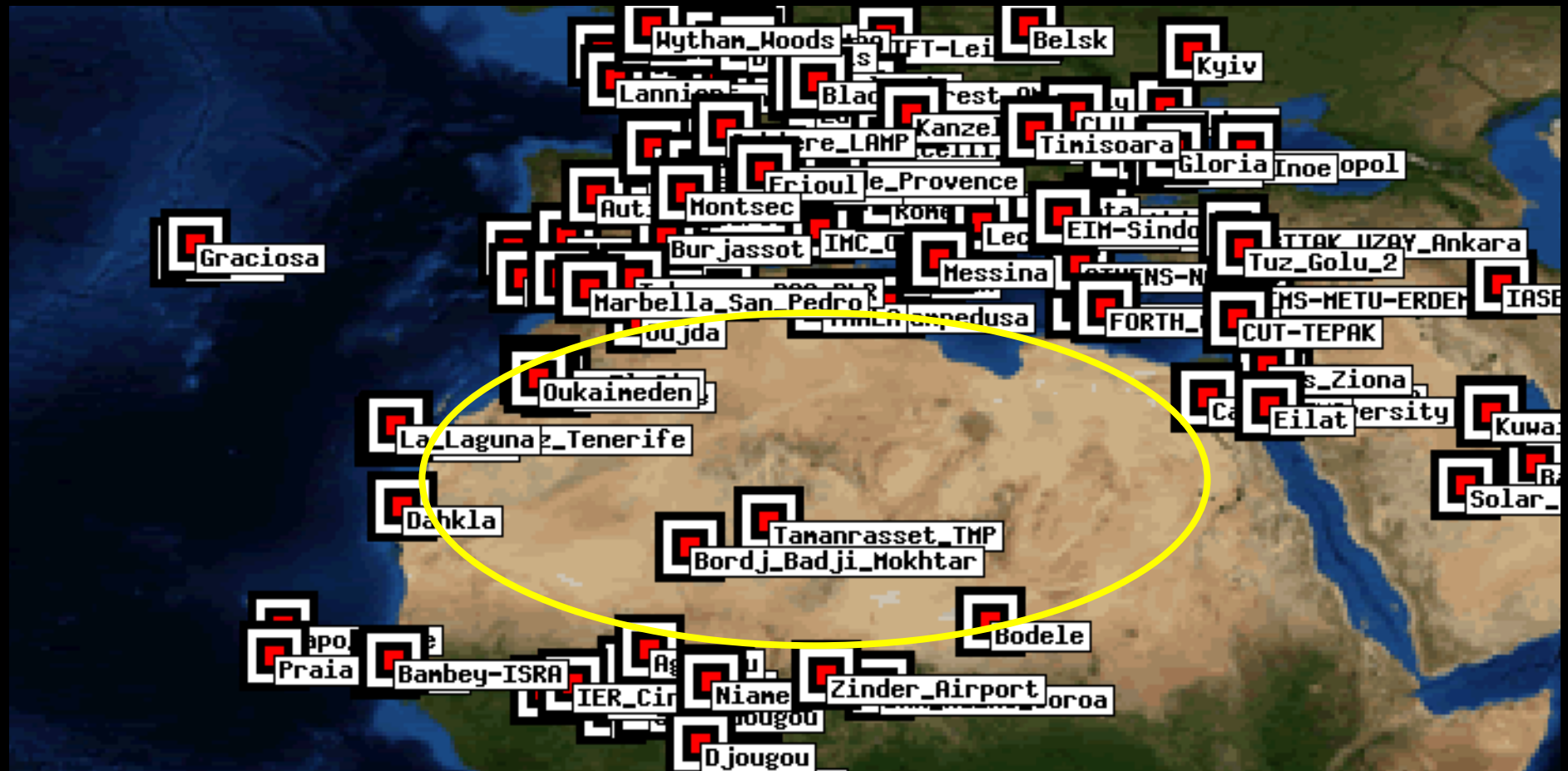
Dust Verification Program and Dust Plumes

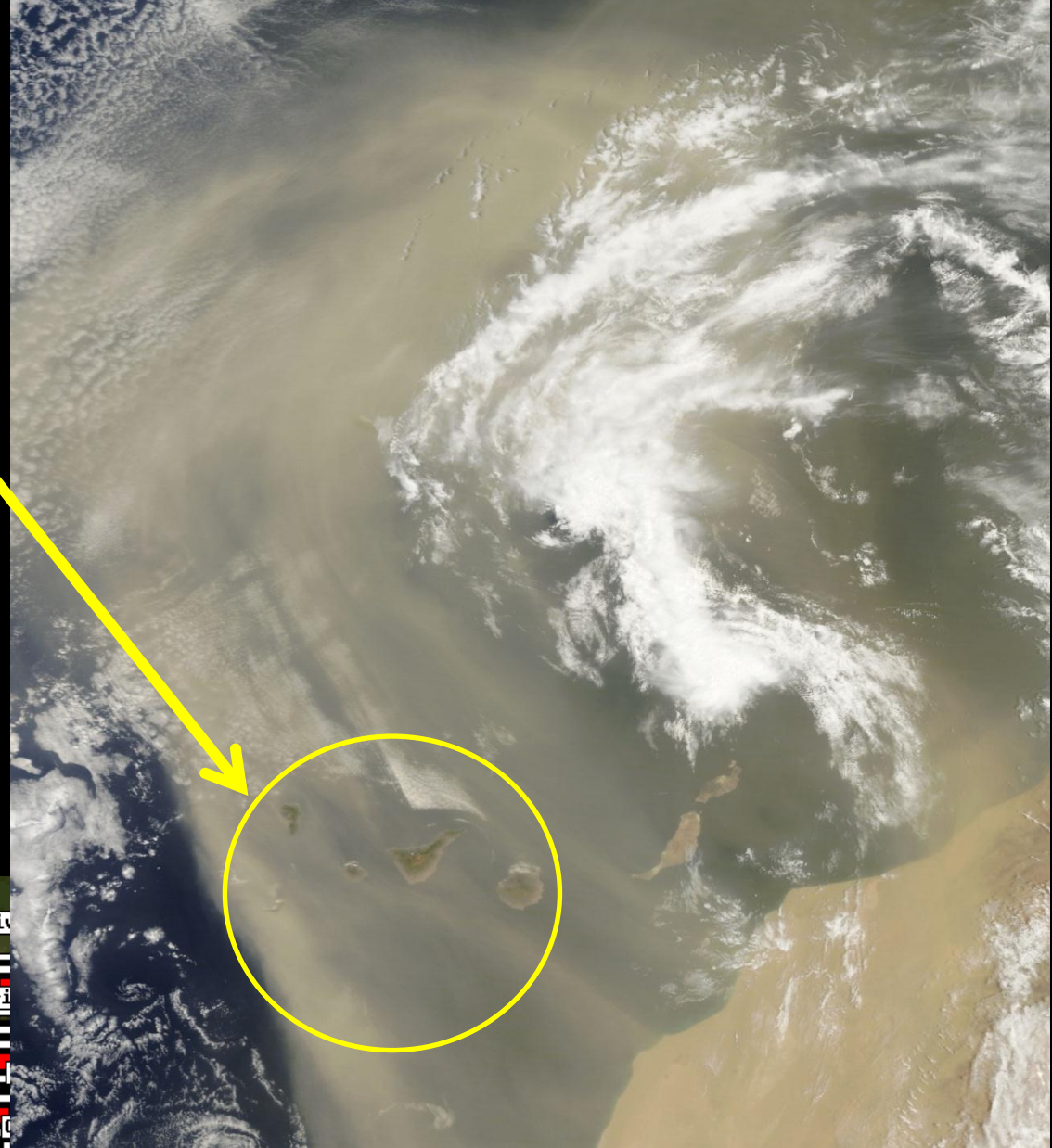
Concentration
between 0-5000 m

Start time: 06/25/2012



AERONET Station Map





Canary
Islands



Africa

Izana Station

28.30932° , -16.49906°
Fasnia

Santa Cruz de Tenerife

El Rosario

Candelaria

Guímar

Tacoronte

La Matanza de Acentejo

Santa Úrsula

Orotava

Los Realejos

° Tenerife
Canary Islands

Tenerife Island

- Populous
- Subtropical climate
- Cloud-free sky
- Above inversion layer

Image © 2012 GRAFCAN

© 2012 Cnes/Spot Image

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

© 2012 Google

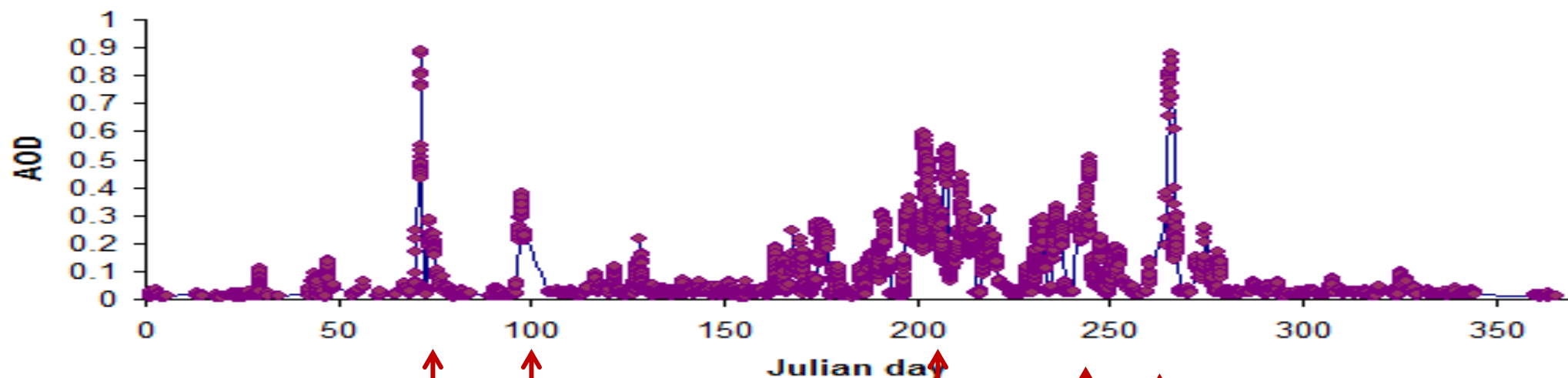
Google earth

High AOD and low angstrom exponent related to dust particles during warm season.

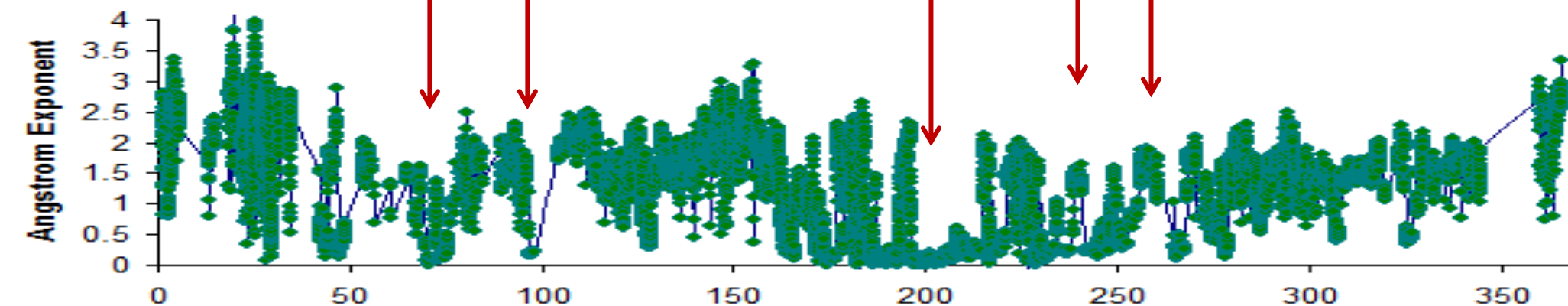
AERONET Data
Analysis

JJA

Time Series of AOD at 500 nm, AERONET, lev 2, Izana, 2009

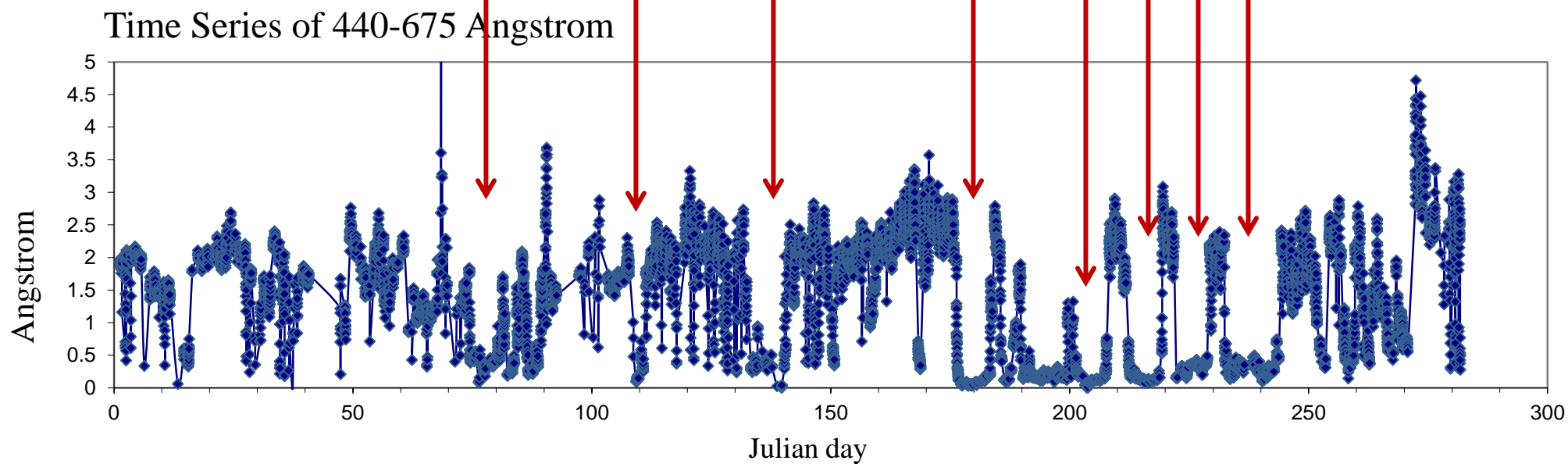
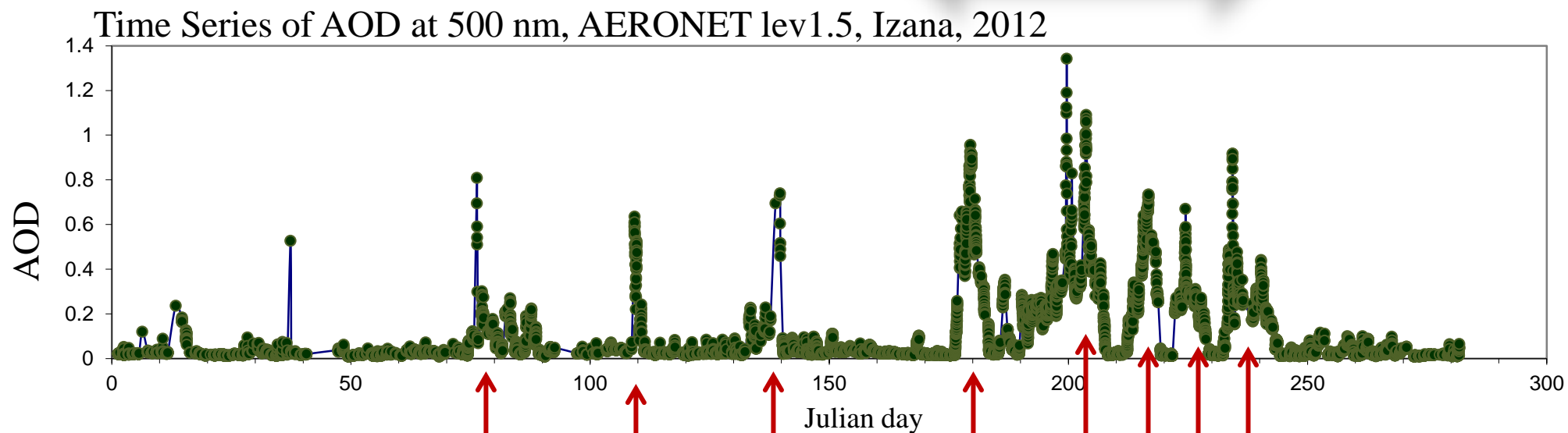


Time Series of 440-675 Angstrom Exponent



AERONET Data Analysis

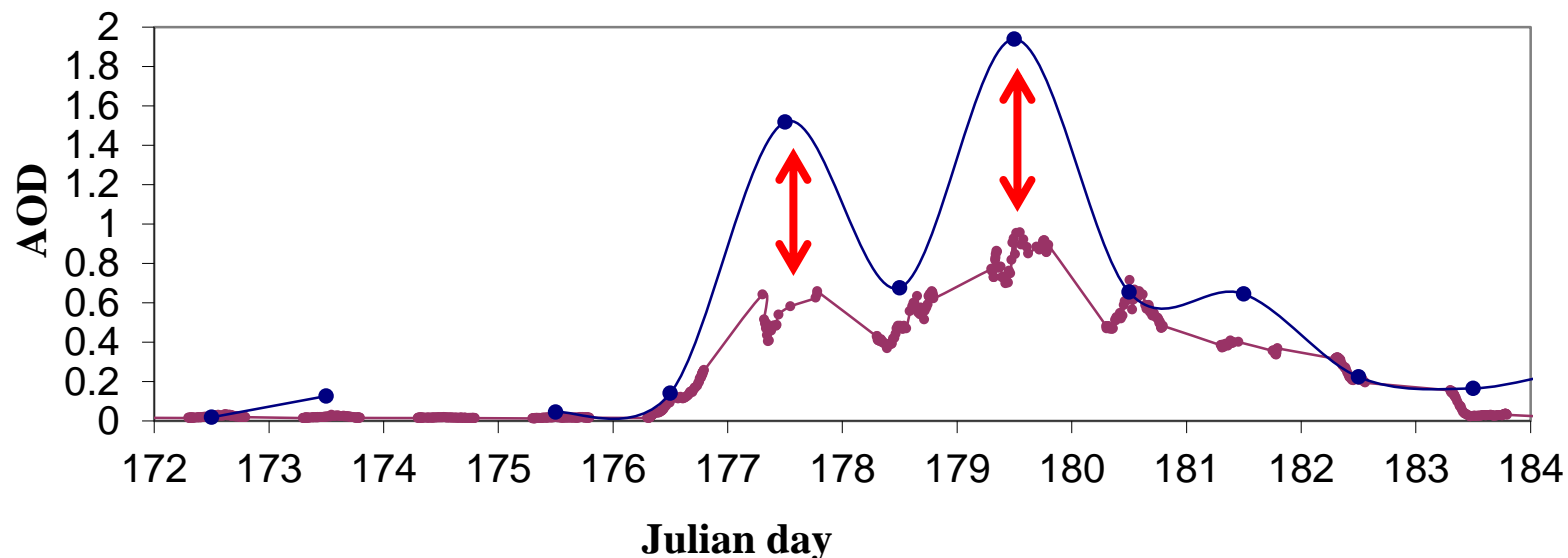
JJA



Comparison of MODIS and AERONET

AERONET represents lower values for dust AOD
compared to MODIS.

Time Series of AOD, Jun20-Jul02 2012

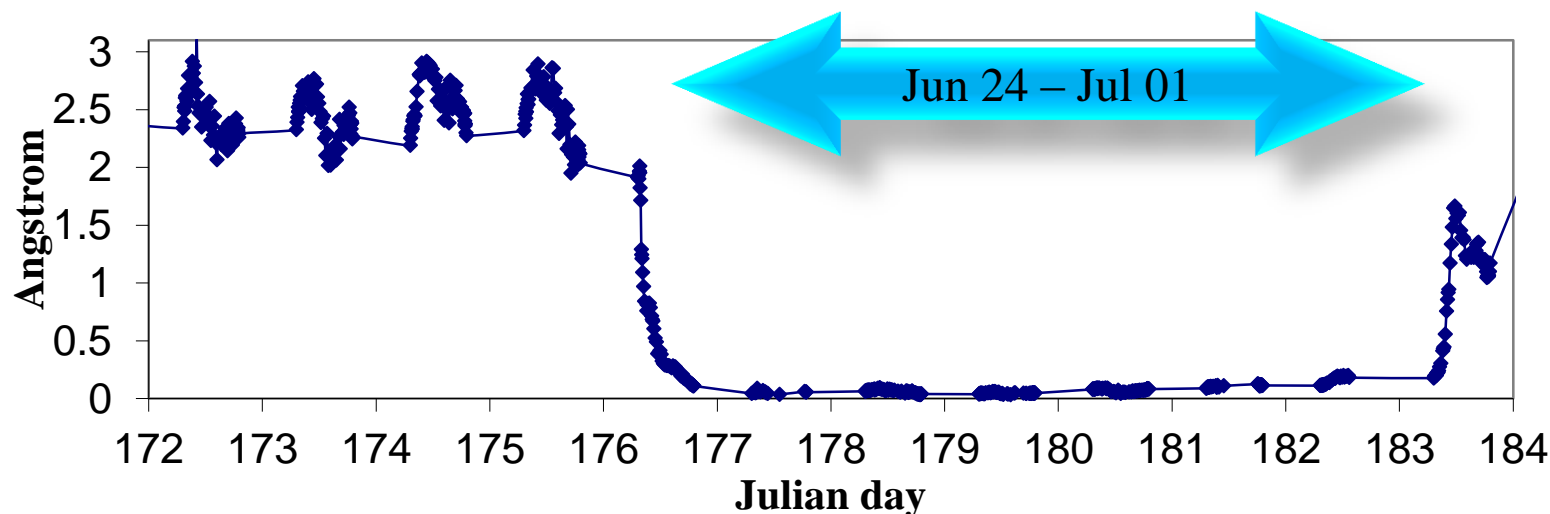


— Aeronet, AOD 500 nm,
Lev1.5
— MODIS, AOD 550 nm,
Lev3

AERONET data
from Izana station

MODIS data: a box
of 1 X 1 including
Izana station

440-675Angstrom by AERONET Lev1.5



Conclusion:

- 1- Remarkable AOD over western Saharan indicates more concentration of dust particles accompanied with Anti- cyclonic vorticity, which blocks the aerosols.
- 2- African easterly jet and trade winds are associated with the westward propagation of the Saharan dust across the Atlantic Ocean during the NH warm season .
- 3- Saharan dust transport toward Mediterranean Sea and Europe via Rossby waves. Back trajectory and dust plumes confirm the northward expansion of Saharan dust particles.
- 4- Dust particles may not exist under the tropopause due to the domination of subtropical jet streams.
- 5- Convective systems in Hadley cell elevate the dust particles to upper troposphere over the African western tropics and western Mediterranean.
- 6- Elevated dust over Saharan is accompanied with African easterly jet at 500 hPa.
- 7- AERONET represents the lower values for dust AOD. This indicates that AERONET might underestimate dust AOD.