

BSC Barcelona Supercomputing Center Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

MONARCH and Barcelona Dust Regional Center updates

J. Escribano and the Atmospheric Composition Group

18 October 2022

ICAP Monterey 2022

The Atmospheric Composition group at BSC

Luka I.

Elina K.



Carlos P.



Marc G.



Montse C.







Oriol J.

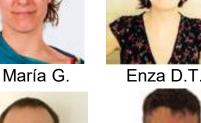
Sara B.



Santiago E.

Elisa B.

Jerónimo E.





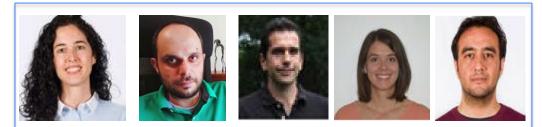
Dene B.





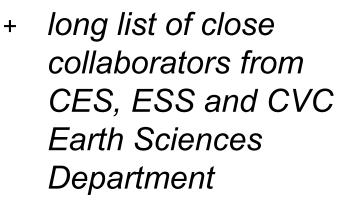


Cristina G.



Visitors ex-BSC and collaborators





Open positions (DA, Model dev., SDS)





Ruben S.

Calum M.





Roger G.

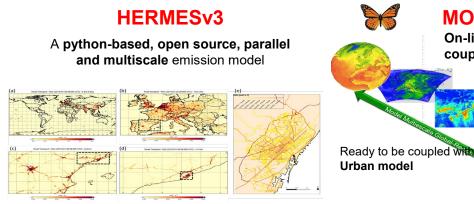


Kevin O.

+

Atmospheric Composition Group

Understand, constrain and predict the spatiotemporal variations of atmospheric pollutants across scales along with their effects upon air quality, health, weather and climate



Guevara et al. (2019, GMD) Guevara et al. (2020, GMD) Guevara et al. (2021, ESSD)

EC-Earth3-Iron Atmospheric iron cycle in EC-Earth EARTH ospheric Dynamics Atmospheri Ocean State Chemistry AMIP reader TMS **(**+**)** on Developement

Myriokefalitakis et al. (2021, sub, GMD) Bergas-Masso et al. (in prep)





coupling Multiscale: global to local (1km

Telescoping nesting

103

 10^{2}

 O_3

1985

1990

1995

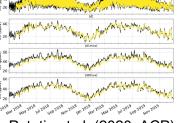
2000

2005

Peng et al. (2019, QJMRS) Kok et al. (2021a, 2021b, ACP) Li et al. (2021, ACP) Obiso et al. (in prep. Nat. Geo.)

Model Output Statistics





Petetin et al. (2020, ACP) Petetin et al. (2021, sub, ACP)

LETKF DA **Ensemble based Data** Assimilation system

Escribano et al. (2022, ACP) Escribano et al. (in prep, JAMES) Di Tomaso et al. (2022, ESSD)

GHOST

Harmonised treatment of

observations

CALIOPE-Urban

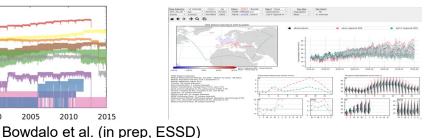
Street-scale dispersion model



Benavides et al. (2019, GMD) Benavides et al. (2021, ERL) Rodriguez-Rey et al. (2021, TR-RES) Rodriguez-Rey et al. (2021, STOTEN)

Providentia

Dynamic/flexible evaluation system



Model and tool developments and related research outcomes

2010

2015

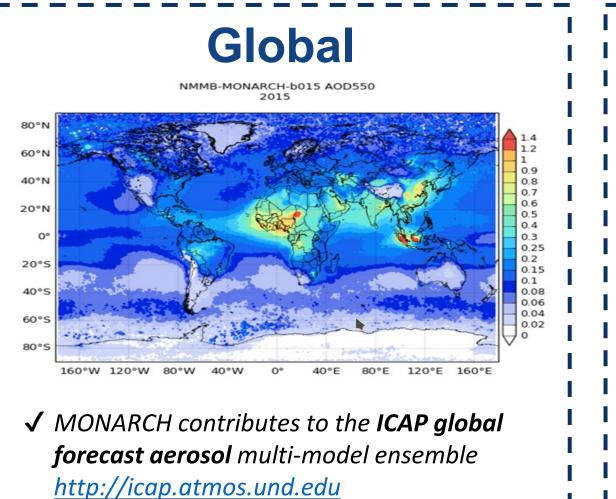
Bowdalo et al. (in prep, Nature Sust.)

MONARCH overview



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MONARCH overview



Regional 20100715 at 12UTC O3 -UMO ppmv 60N 40N 20N 30W 30E 60E 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.06 0.07 0.08 0.09 0.1 0.2 ✓ BDRC and SDS-WAS dust forecast ✓ Copernicus model CAMS2_40a ✓ It will be implemented in CALIOPE (www.bsc.es/caliope) AQ Forecast System for **Spain**

And more products in: http://www.bsc.es/ess/

BSC Current forecasts and plans

CURRENT FORECASTING – DEVELOPED/AVAILABLE – UNDER DEVELOPMENT - PLANNED

DOMAIN	GLOBAL (ICAP)	REGIONAL North Africa, Middle East and Europe (SDS-WAS)	REGIONAL Europe (Copernicus)
Model	MONARCH	MONARCH	MONARCH
Status	QO	0	0
Meteorology	Inline: NMMB	Inline: NMMB	Inline: NMMB
Resolution	0.7x0.5 deg	0.1x0.1 deg	0.15x0.15
levels	48	40	24
DA	LETKF	LETKF	LETKF (for analysis and reanalysis, not used as IC)
Assimilated Obs	VIIRS DT+DB (DU) VIIRS DT+DB (ALL)	VIIRS DT+DB (DU)	EEA AQreporting Europe in-situ TROPOMI (NO2), VIIRS (AOD)
Aerosol Species	DU, SS, BC, POA, SOA bio, SOA anthro, SOA fires, SU, NI	DU	<i>DU, SS, BC, POA, SOA bio</i> , SOA anthro, SOA fires, <i>SU</i> , NI
Gas phase chemistry	CBM-IV CB05 ONLINE and CLIMATOLOGY		CB05
Emissions	HERMESv3 (HTAP v2, CAMS-GLOB) MEGAN ONLINE		HERMESv3 (CAMS-REGv5) MEGAN ONLINE
Bio. Burn. Emissions	GFAS NRT		GFAS hourly NRT

Other operational products:

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

Barcelona Dust Regional Center



Barcelona Supercomputing Center Centro Nacional de Supercomputación WMO Barcelona Dust Regional Center is coordinating the WMO SDS-WAS activities for Northern Africa, the Middle East and Europe



The WMO Barcelona Dust Regional Center is managed by AEMET and **BSC** https://dust.aemet.es/ @Dust_Barcelona

More than 10,000 visits per month in our website

and more than 900 new Twitter followers in the last year (at present 3,948 followers in total)

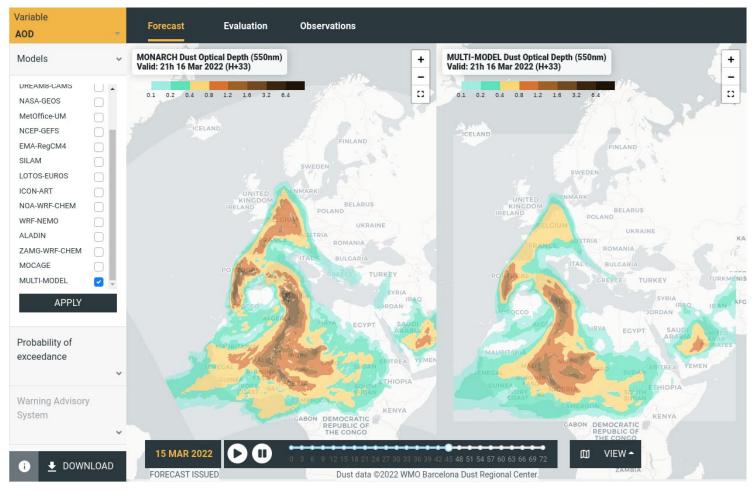








Daily Dust Products



Daily dust forecasts from 15 regional and global models that are evaluated with AERONET and MODIS

Tailored products: Probability of exceedance and Warning Advisory System

Easy access to numerical data through a THREDDS system

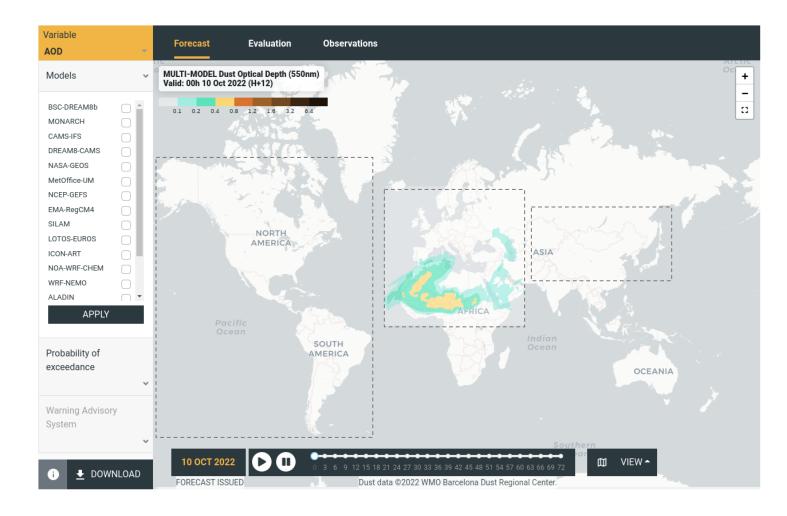
Note that five ICAP global models are considered in the intercomparison







WMO SDOVAS & ICAP



Ongoing discussions to provide a **global dust forecast** product based on **ICAP**

It should be used for the three Regional Centers of the WMO SDS-WAS (i.e. NAMEE, Asia and Pan-American)









Other products:

Contribution to the CAMS regional ensemble

Regional dust forecasts

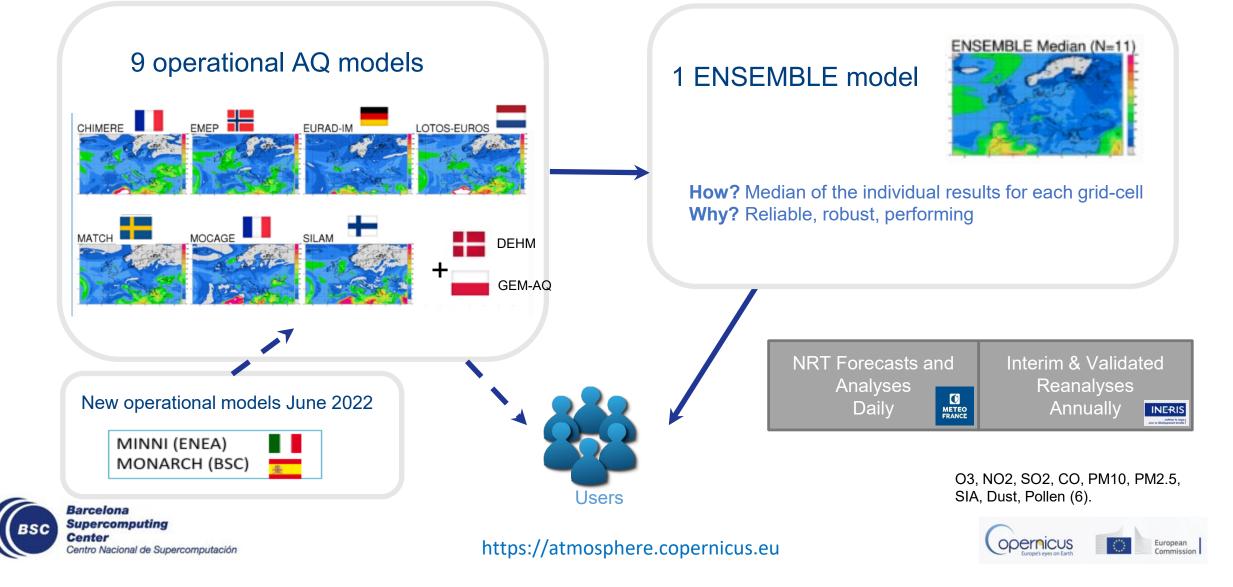
DustClim 10-yr dust reanalysis



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Copernicus Programme: Regional Air Quality Products

Operational Europe-wide Air Quality Service based on:



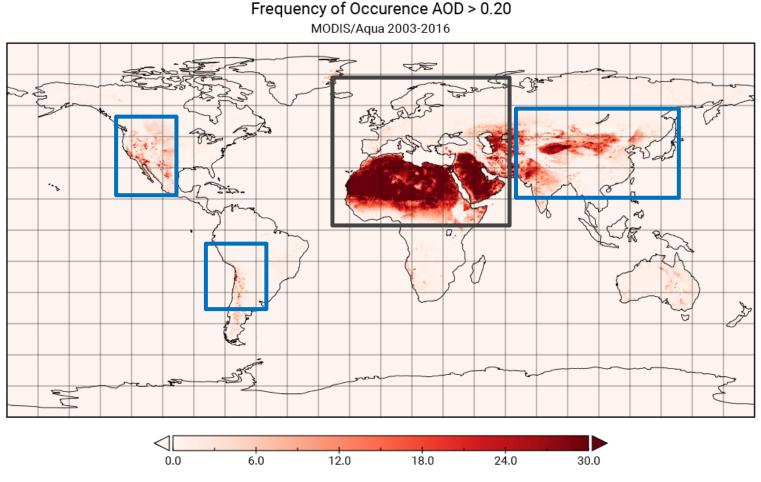
MONARCH-REG Dust Operational forecast

Running 4 domains:

- NAMEE is operational since 2010 (in black)
- China, Colorado and Chile started operations in October 2021 within the EU AQ-Watch project (in blue)

Upgrades (expected for February 2023) for NAMEE includes:

- The use of the latest MONARCH code version (Klose et al., 2021)
- Revision of the calibration coefficients for wet and dry deposition.
- AOD considering triaxial spheroids (~ 2 times larger than spheres)



Data Min = -999.0, Max = 81.1, Mean = -115.1





MONARCH high-resolution reanalysis data set of desert dust aerosol over Northern Africa, the Middle East and Europe

A complete and consistent, four dimensional, regional reconstruction of desert dust in a recent decade (2007-2016)

European Research Area for Climate Services

- ✓ Unprecedented high resolution: 0.1° x 0.1°
- ✓ Specific dust observational constraint
- ✓ Uncertainty estimates in the reanalysis output
- \checkmark Link to specific **air quality** and **climate services**

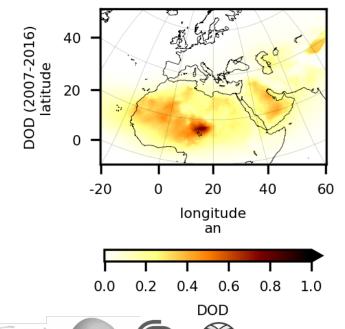
BustClim

✓ FAIR data guidelines

entro Nacional de Supercomputación

Barcelona Supercomputing

Center



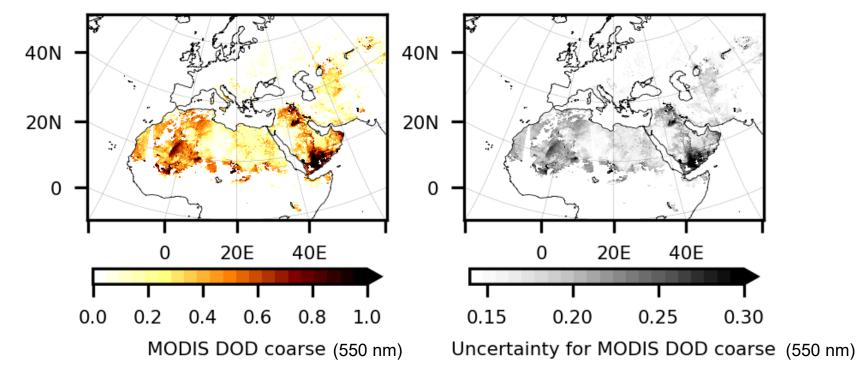
Open access. To request access to the repository, please contact <u>reanalysis.access@bsc.es</u>

License: Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0). License url: <u>https://creativecommons.org</u> /licenses/by/4.0/

Dataset PID: http://hdl.handle.net /21.12146 /c6d4a608-5de3-47f6a004-67cb1d498d98

Di Tomaso et al., 2022, ESSD

Assimilated observations: a daily sample

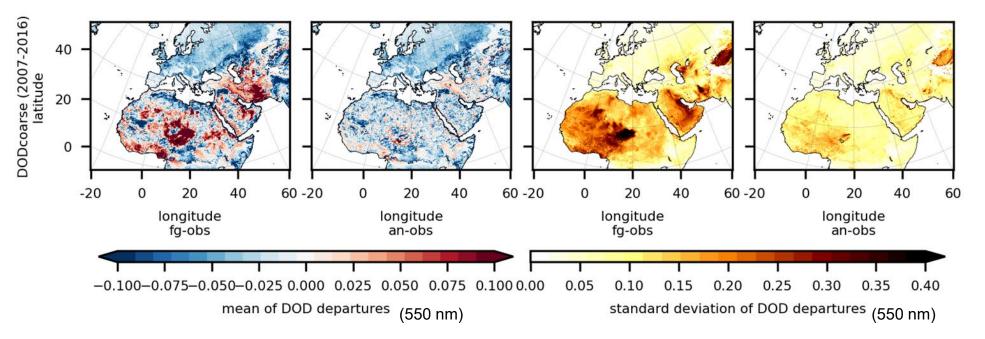


- Coarse-mode dust optical depth retrieved from MODIS Deep Blue L2 aerosol products over cloud- and snow-free land surfaces (Ginoux et al. 2010, 2012; Pu and Ginoux 2016):
 - \circ interpolated to a regular grid of 0.1 by 0.1 degrees
 - \circ AE, ω filter, coarse AOD retrieval by an empirical continuous function (Anderson et al., 2005)
 - highest quality flag

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~120,000 observations assimilated daily (after quality control)

Departures from assimilated observations



- The reduction of the standard deviation of the analysis departures compared to the first-guess proves the consistency of our assimilation procedure
- The positive mean departures decrease considerably in the analysis compared to the first-guess

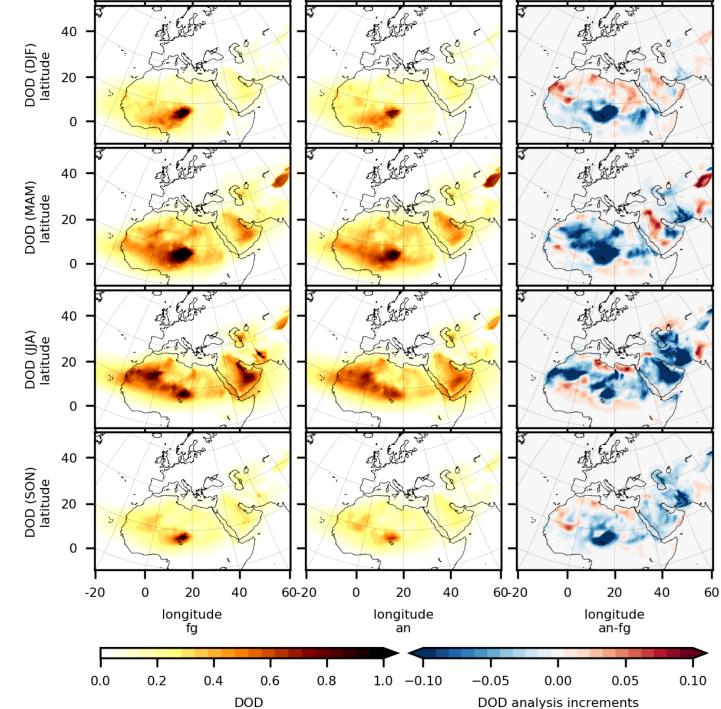


Some of the negative mean departures remain unchanged: lower
DOD not analyzed efficiently or contamination of other aerosols
than dust in the observations

Increments

- Systematic negative corrections likely linked to overestimation of the major sources' strength in Africa and the Middle East (the Bodélé depression in Chad, in the Bodélé Arabia lowlands and in the Balochistan region of south-western Asia) or too weak deposition
- Positive mean increments over the Thar desert, in the north part of Syria, inland from the Mediterranean sea in the north of Africa, and between Mauritania and Mali







AVIATION. Aircraft and airport operations, maintenance and planning

- Visibility conditions and exceedance counts and probabilities for VFR, IFR, LVP thresholds
- Accumulated flight route exposure to sand and dust at critical flight levels for NAMEE flight routes
- Airport resilience classification (to sand and dust storms)

SOLAR ENERGY. Strategic investment and operations optimization

- Soiling index (% transmissivity reduction due to dust deposition)
- Sunshine hours (maximum potential sunshine, corrected for dust presence)
- Optimal cleaning frequency (frequency of cleaning to operate with profit)

AIR QUALITY. The mineral dust component and its health and regulatory implications

- Climatology and validation of dust contribution to PM10 at the ground in source and downwind areas
- Desert-dust driven exceedances of PM10 thresholds fixed by EU legislation and WHO AQ Guidelines
- Exposure of population to desert-dust PM10
- Use of climatology to feed an in-progress Early Warning System for air quality

DustClim methodology is used in the recent UN ESCAP-ADPIM Sand and Dust Storms Risk Assessment report









Research activities



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CAMP: Chemistry Across Multiple Phases

- Scalable kinetics treatment for chemistry in multiphase models
- Change the chemical mechanism *without recompiling*
 - Vary mechanism complexity based on conditions/location
 - Compare mechanisms in real time

ÌÁRC

Your

favorite

model

PartMC

 Use *same mechanisms* across models (MONARCH, PartMC, etc.) changing only Aerosol Representation JSON

State

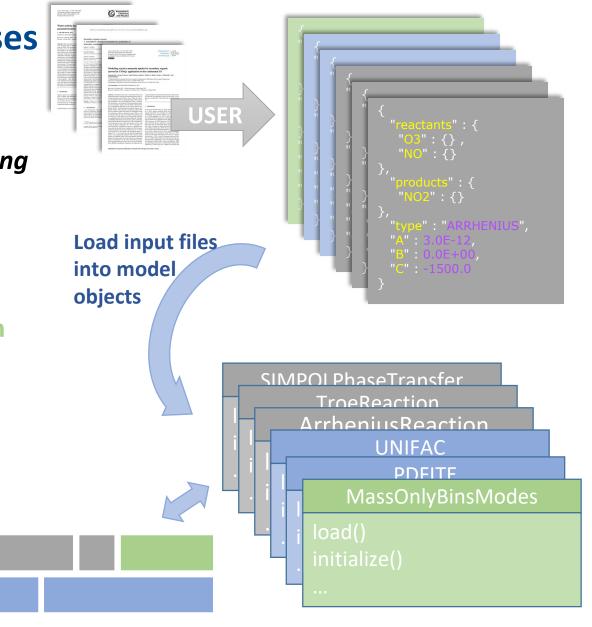
Dawson et al. (2021 GMD)

Solver

CPU/GPU

advance

state

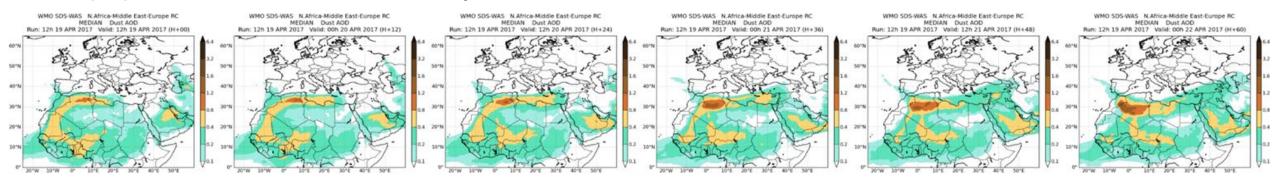




The CAMP library is available at: https://github.com/open-atmos/camp

Assimilation of LIVAS extinction coefficient profiles

Three-dimensional analyses of atmospheric dust aerosol concentrations constrained by satellite vertical retrievals of dust properties, and associated uncertainty estimation.



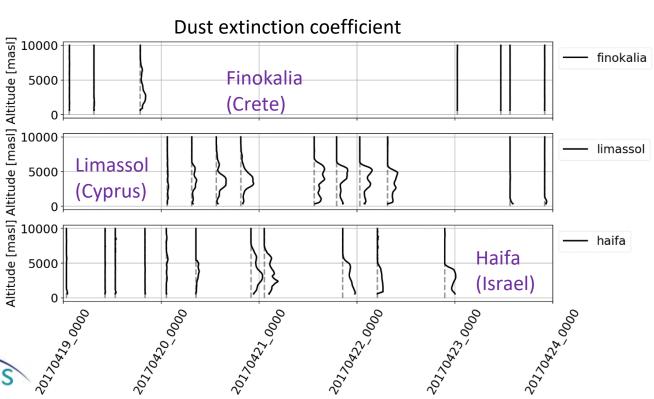
Event observed by 3 lidar sensors located in Finokalia (Crete), Limassol (Cyprus) and Haifa (Israel) part of the PollyNet (http://polly.tropos.de/) system. Data (with uncertainty estimation) processed by TROPOS.

Escribano et al., 2022, ACP



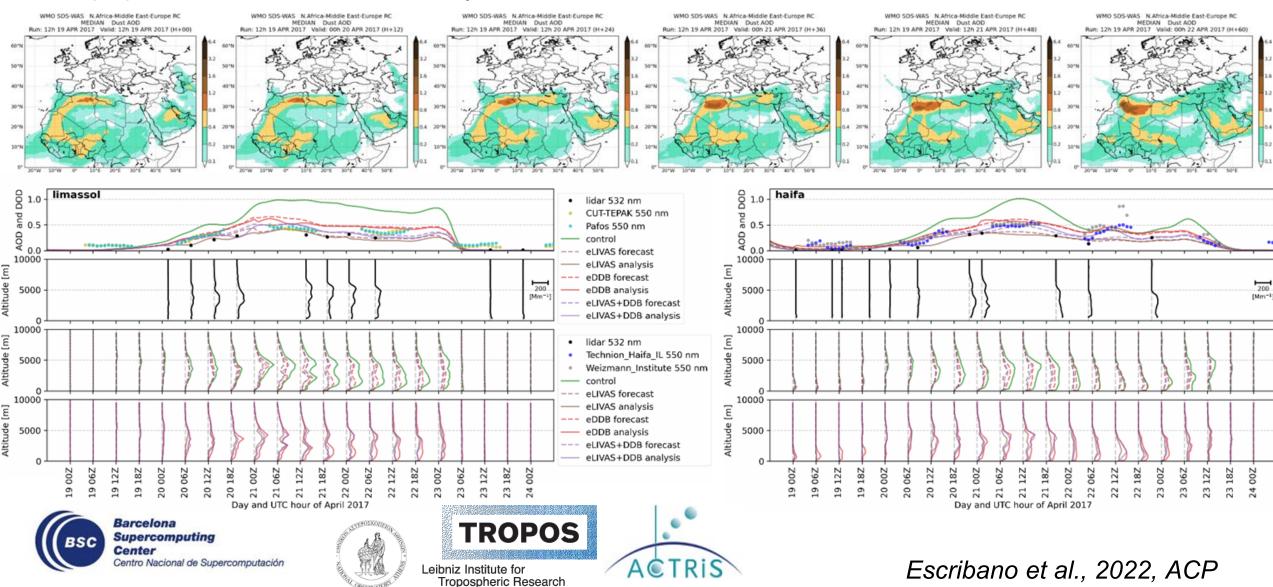




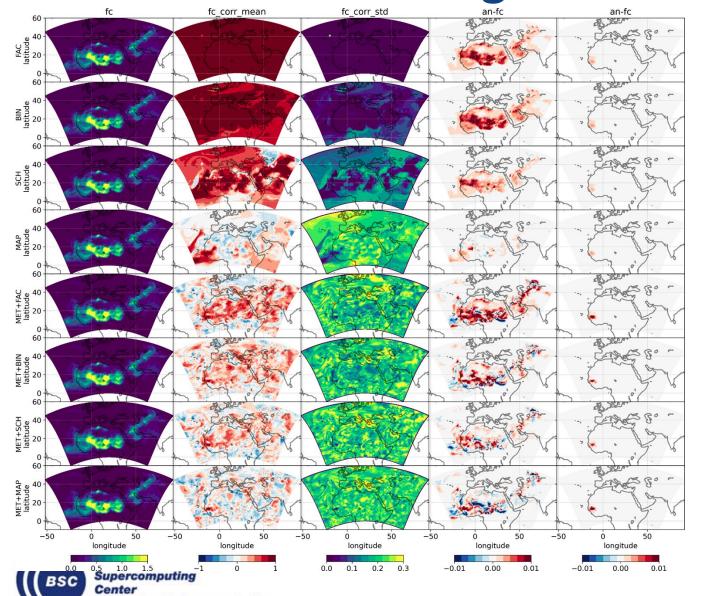


Assimilation of LIVAS extinction coefficient profiles

Three-dimensional analyses of atmospheric dust aerosol concentrations constrained by satellite vertical retrievals of dust properties, and associated uncertainty estimation.



Ensemble generation for dust DA



Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

uean 0.50 0.50 Model 0.25 0.00 0.2 0.2 Mean bias 0.0 0.0 0.5 0.5 MFB 0.0 0.0 -0.5 -0. 1.0 1.00.5 Q 0.5 -0.0 0.75 0.75 범 0.50 ₩ 0.25 0.50 · 0.25 · 0.00 0.375 0.250 -0.375 US 0.250 CRPS 0.2 0.2 Mean BIN SCH MAP BIN SCH MAP FAC FAC **MET+FAC** MET+BIN MET+MAP MET+FAC MET+BIN MET+MAP MET+SCH MET+SCH

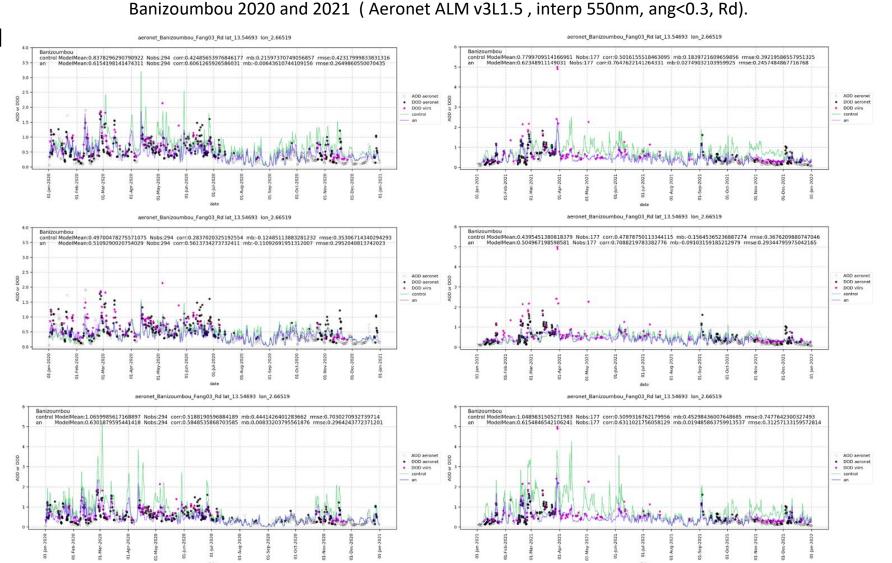
DDB reference

AERONET reference

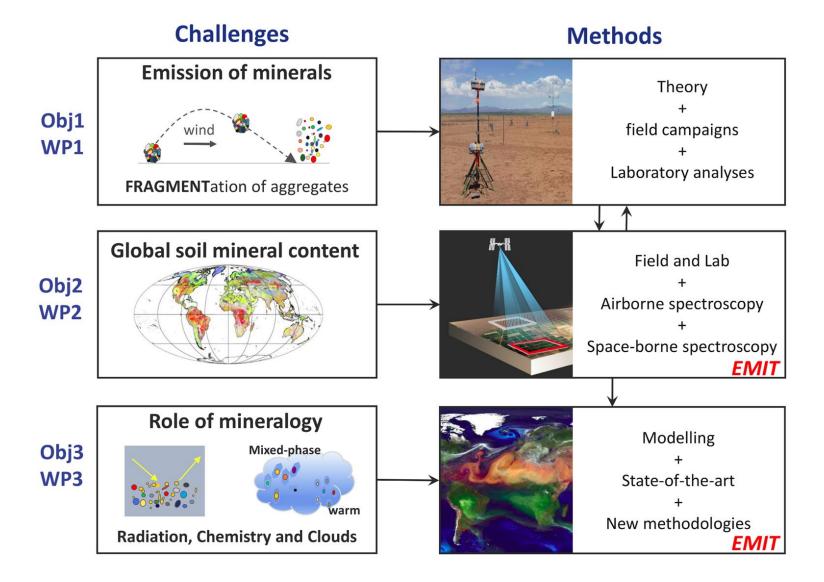
Dust emission top-down inversion/estimation

- Only dust emission in control vector of DA, based on LETKF, and assimilating SNPP-VIIRS DB AOD.
- 5 years: 2017-2021
- 3 dust emission schemes (runs): Ginoux-GOCART (top), Kok2014 (middle) and Shao2012 (bottom) emission schemes (as in Klose et al 2021 GMD)





FRontiers in dust minerAloGical coMposition and its Effects upoN climaTe (FRAGMENT ERC)





Research on dust mineralogy and its impacts on the Earth System

MONARCH has been developed to explicitly represent dust mineralogy, with the aim of improving our knowledge on its impacts in the Earth System (e.g. interaction with radiation, atmospheric chemistry).

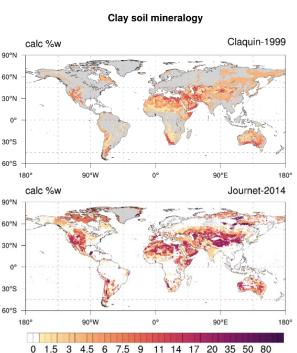
2 state of the art Mineralogy Atlases:

Claquin et al. (1999), Nickovic et al. (2012) 8 minerals:

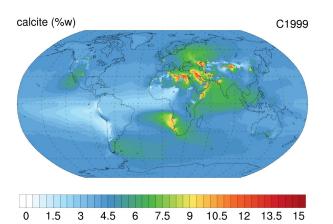
Illite, smectite, kaolinite, quartz, feldspars, calcite, gypsum and hematite (iron oxides).

Journet et al. (2014) 12 minerals: Illite, smectite, kaolinite, vermiculite, chlorite, mica, quartz, feldspars, calcite, gypsum, hematite and goethite.

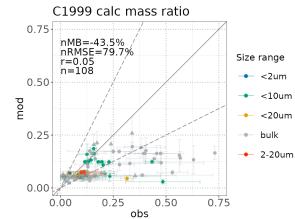


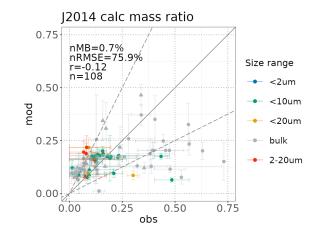


Mineral fraction at surface conc. (MONARCH 2006-2010, %w)



calcite (%w) J2014-C1999 Evaluation against observations (following Perlwitz et al. 2015)







Meteorologica Organization



MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA Y COMPETITIVIDAD GOBIERNO ESPAÑA









European Research Area





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thanks!

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