

Global dust model intercomparison in AeroCom phase I

N. Huneeus¹, M. Schulz¹, Y. Balkanski¹, J. Griesfeller¹, S. Kinne²,
J. Prospero³, S. Bauer^{4,5}, O. Boucher⁷, M. Chin⁸, F. Dentener⁹, T.
Diehl¹⁰, R. Easter¹¹, D. Fillmore¹², S. Ghan¹¹, P. Ginoux¹³, A.
Grini^{14,21}, L. Horowitz¹³, D. Koch^{4,5}, M.C. Krol^{15,22}, W.
Landing²³, X. Liu^{16,11}, N. Mahowald¹⁶, R. Miller⁵, J.-J.
Morcrette⁶, G. Myhre^{14,17}, J. Penner¹⁶, J. Perlitz^{4,5}, P. Stier¹⁸, T.
Takemura¹⁹ and C. Zender²⁰.

INTRODUCTION

Status of the Article:

Manuscript has been accepted
to ACPD with minor
corrections

Impact on Biogeochemical
cycle

Dust Deposition
Surface Concentration

Radiative impact
(direct effect)

Aerosol optical depth at 550 nm
(total and coarse mode)
Angström Exponent

AeroCom Models

N	Model	Resolution	Characteristics of size distribution	Reference of emission scheme	Model Reference
3	GISS	5°x4°x20 layers	4 bins 0.1-1-2-4-8 μm	Cakmur et al., 2006)	Schmidt et al., 2006); Bauer and Koch, 2005); Miller et al., 2006)
4	GOCART	2°x2.5°x30 layers	5 bins ¹ 0.1-1.0-1.8-3.0-6.0-10.0	Ginoux et al., 2001)	Chin et al., 2000)
5	SPRINTARS	1.125°x1.125°x20 layers	6 bins 0.1-0.22-0.46-1.0-2.15-4.64-10.0	Takemura et al., 2009)	Takemura et al., 2005)
6	LOA	3.75°x2.5°x19 layers	2 bins ² 0.03-0.5-20 μm	Balkanski et al., 2004)	Reddy et al., 2005a; Reddy et al., 2005b)
7	LSCE	3.75°x2.5°x19 layers	1 mode mmr=1.25 μm $\sigma_0=2.0$	Balkanski et al., 2004)	Schulz, 2007)
8	MATCH	1.9°x1.9°x28 layers	4 bins 0.1-1.0-2.5-5.0-10	Zender et al., 2003)	Zender et al., 2003)
9	MOZGN	1.9°x1.9°x28 layers	5 bins 0.1-1.0-1.8-3.0-6.0-10.0	Ginoux et al., 2001)	Horowitz et al., 2003); Tie et al., 2005)
10	ECHAM5-HAM	1.8°x1.8°x31 layers	2 modes mmr=0.37, 1.75 μm $\sigma_0=1.5, 2.0$	Tegen et al., 2002)	Stier et al., 2005)
11	MIRAGE	2.5°x2.0°x24 layers	4 modes ³ mmr= 0.03, 0.16, 2.1, 2.5 μm $\sigma_0=1.6, 1.8, 1.8, 2.0$	Ginoux et al., 2001)	Ghan and Easter, 2006)
12	TM5	6°x4° global 1°x1° North America and Europe 25 layers	2 modes mmr= μm $\sigma_0=1.59, 2.0$	Dentener et al., 2006)	Krol et al., 2005); de Meij et al., 2006)
13	UIO_CTM	2.8°x2.8°x40 layers	8 bins 0.03-0.07-0.16-0.37-0.87-2.01-4.65-10.79-25	Grini et al., 2005)	Berglen et al., 2004); Myhre et al., 2007)
14	UMI	2.5°x2°x30 layers	4 bins 0.05-0.63-1.25-2.5-10 um radius	Ginoux et al., 2001)	Liu and Penner, 2002), Liu et al., 2007)

Models ARQM, DLR, ULAQ, UIO_GCM were not considered due to a configuration not fit for the comparison.

AeroCom Models

AeroCom Median was constructed using the following models for each analyzed variable:

Model	AOD	AE	SCONC	DEPO
CAM				
ECMWF				
GISS	x		x	x
GOCART	x		x	x
SPRINTARS	x	x	x	x
LOA	x	x	x	x
LSCE	x	x	x	x
MATCH	x	x	x	x
MOZGN	x	x	x	x
ECHAM5-HAM	x	x	x	x
MIRAGE	x	x		x
TM5	x	x	x	x
UIO_CTM	x	x	x	x
UMI	x	x	x	x

Dust Deposition

- Total Deposition:

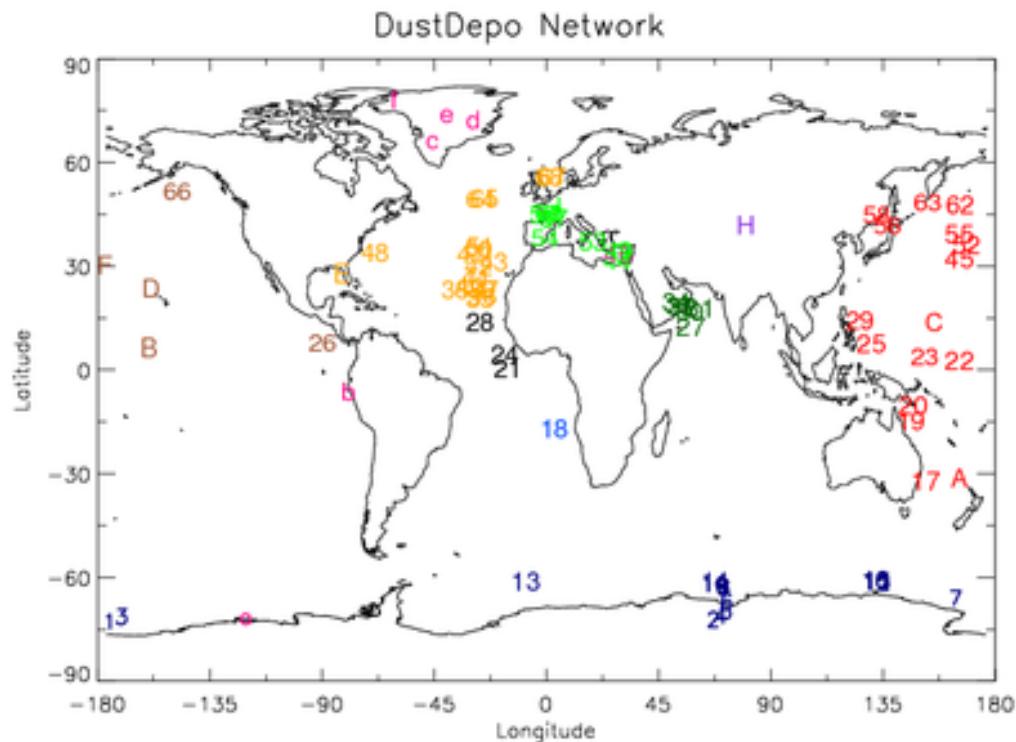
- Ginoux et al. (2001)

- (Capital letters)

- Mahowald et al. (2009)
(non italic numbers)

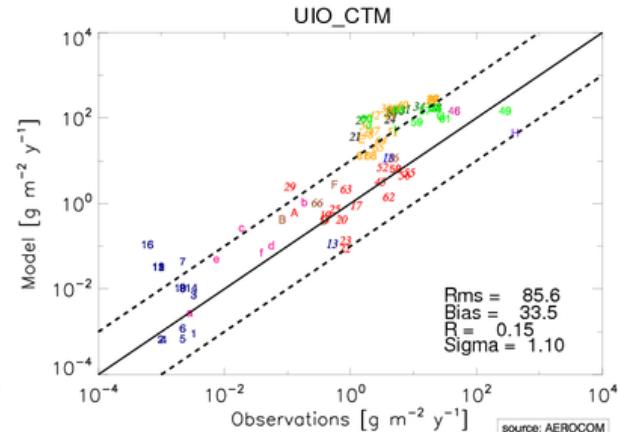
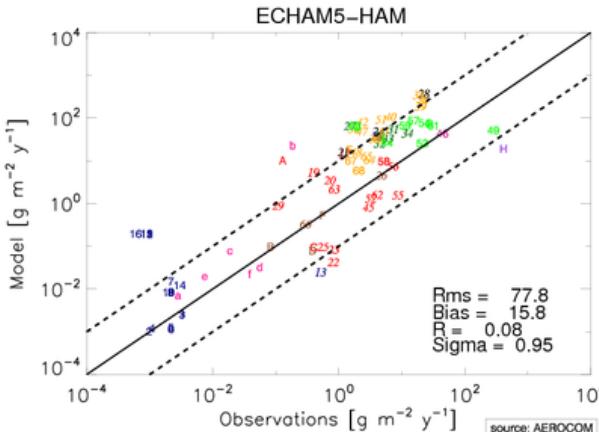
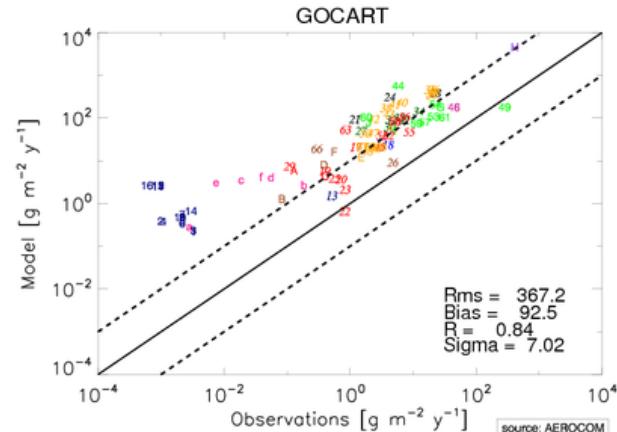
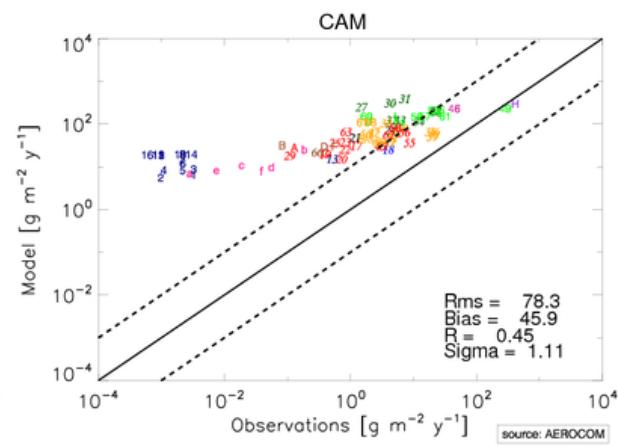
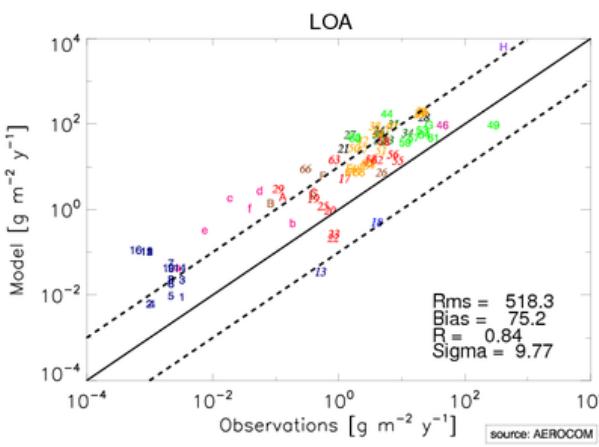
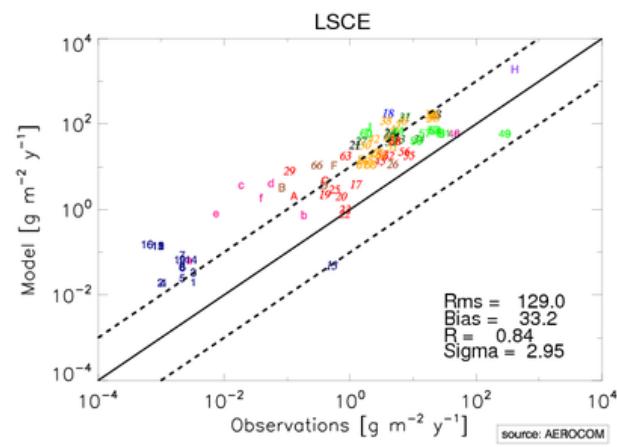
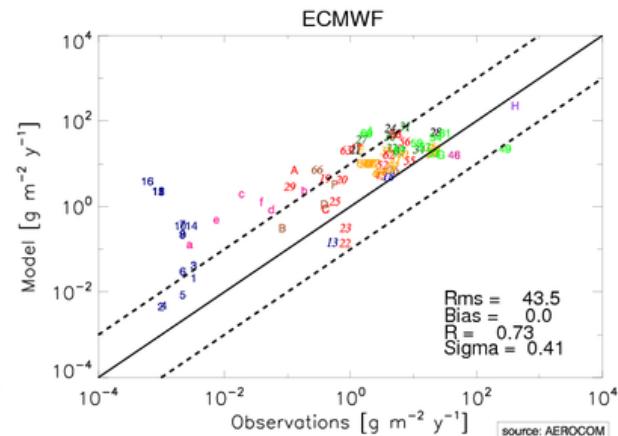
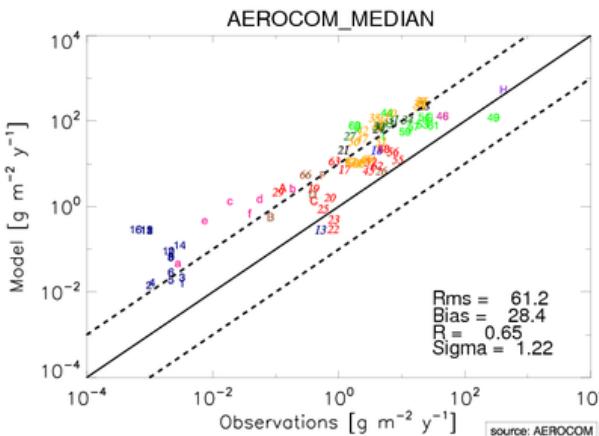
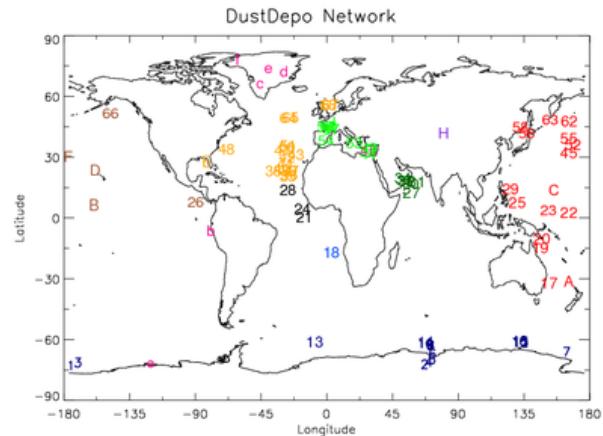
- DIRTMAP (italic
numbers)

- Mahowald et al. (1999)
(lower case letters)



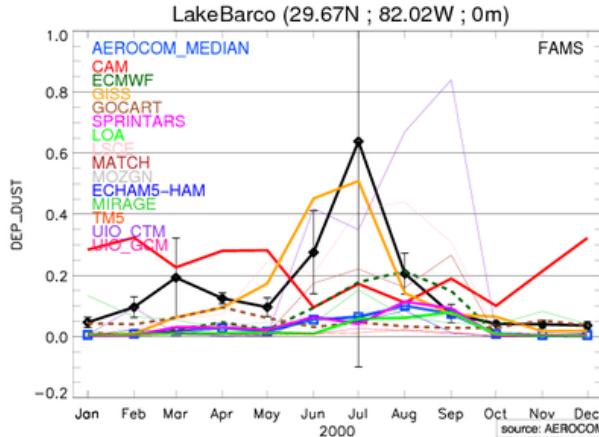
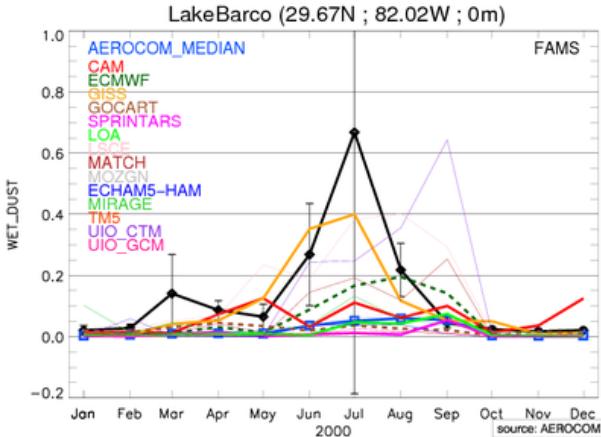
- Total & Wet Deposition

- Florida Atmospheric Mercury Study (FAMS) network, April 1994 till end of 1996 (Prospero et al., 2010).



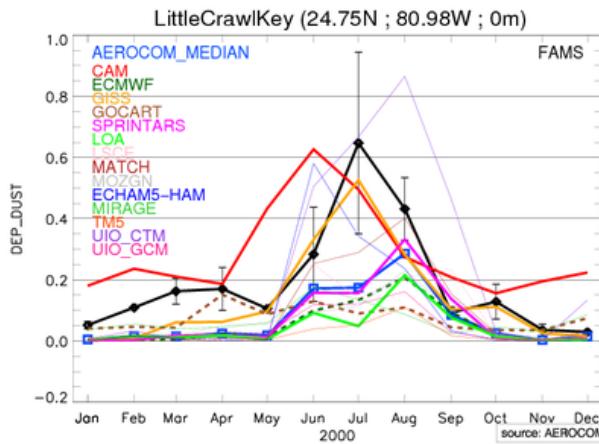
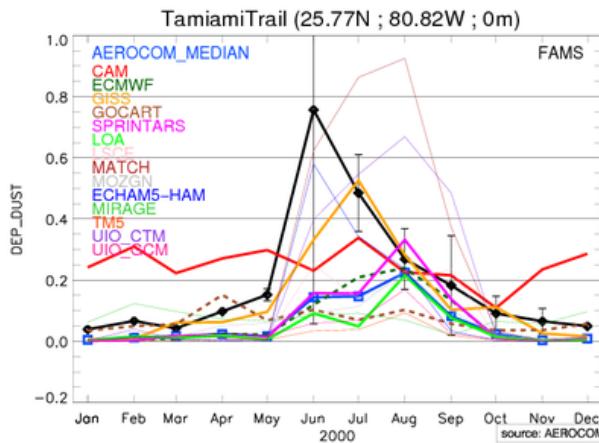
North

Wet Deposition

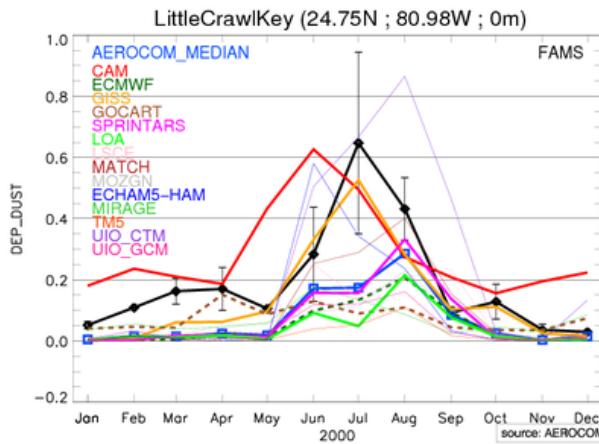
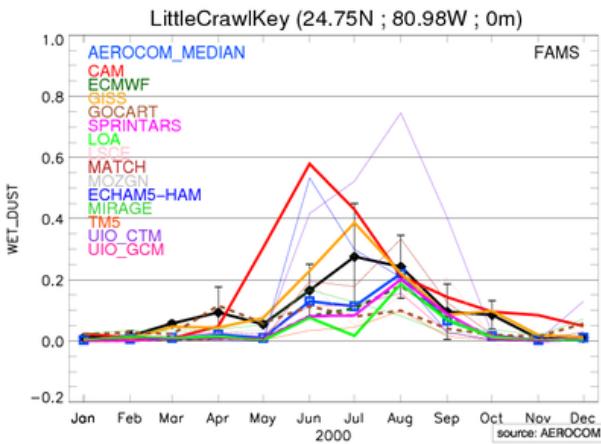


North

Total Deposition



South



South

Surface Concentration

- Climatology

- SEAREX & AEROCE data + data at Rukomechi (Zimbabwe) and Jabiru (Australia).

- **Low conc** <1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (orange)

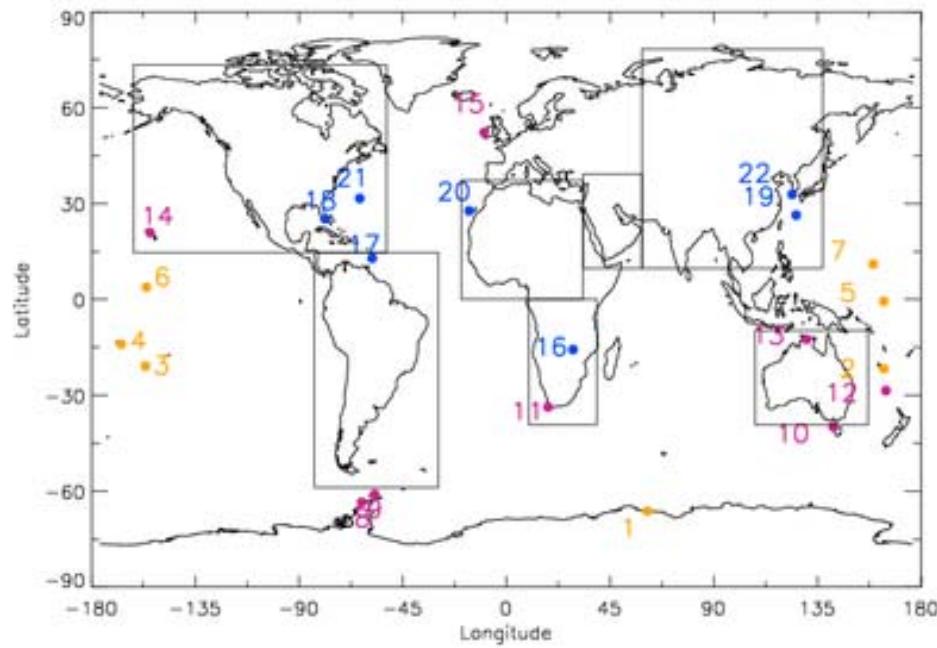
- **Medium conc**: stations dominated by sources of the SH or remote sites in the NH (violet).

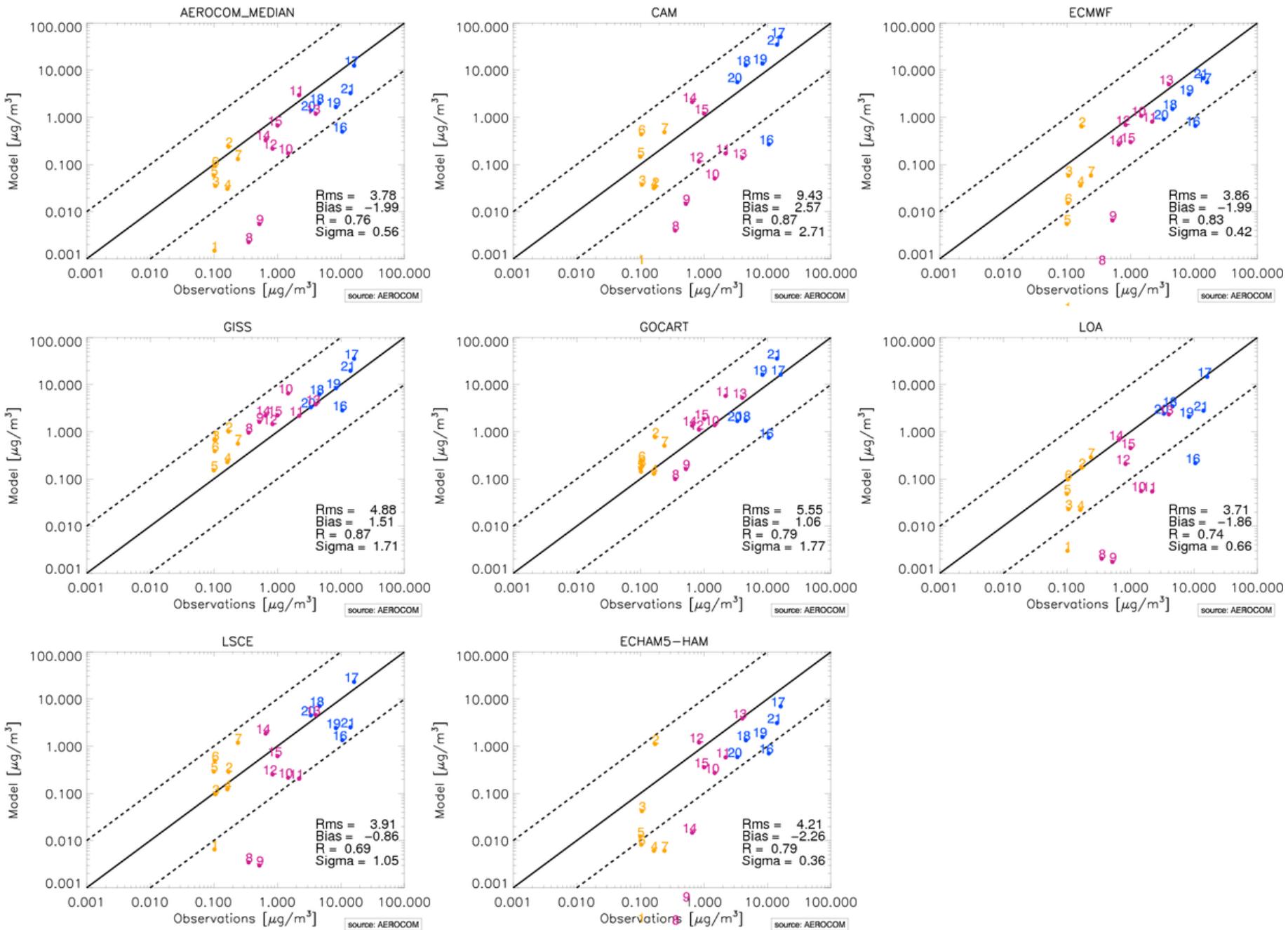
- **High conc**: downwind of main sources in NH (blue).

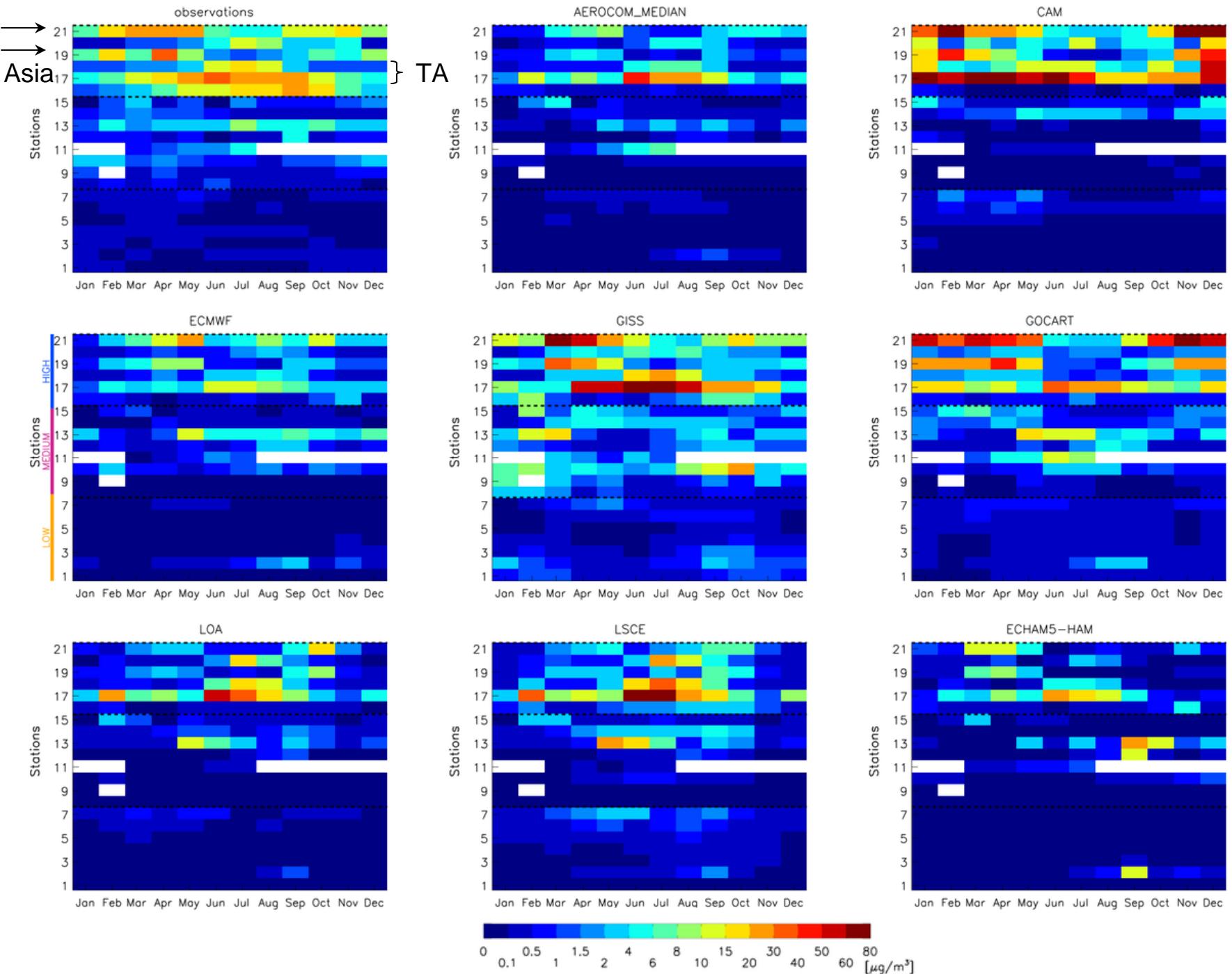
- Mahowald et al. (2009). Cruise data, short term (Not shown)

- Present measurements

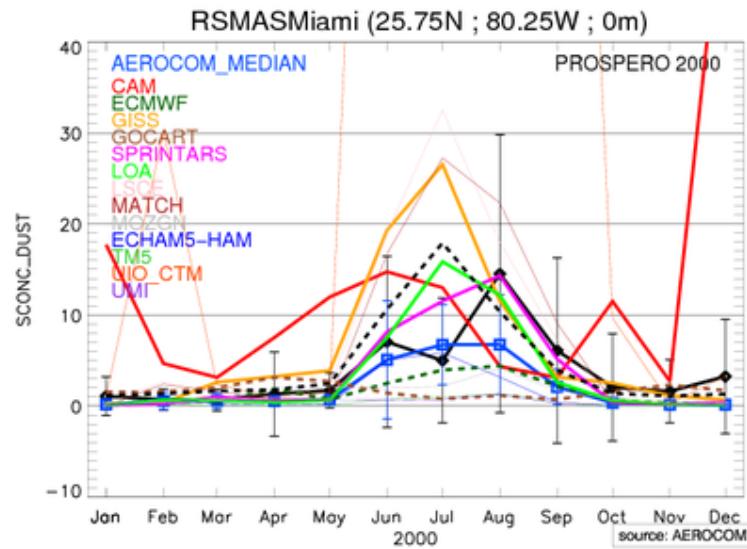
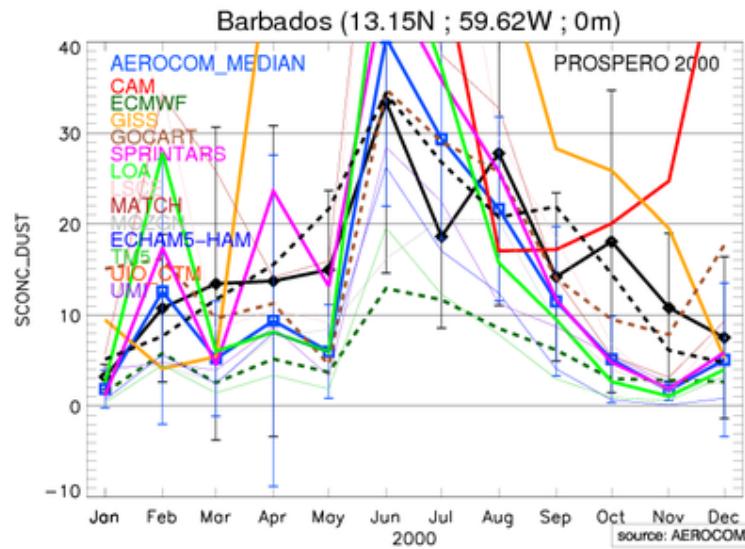
- Surface concentrations at Barbados & Miami for the year 2000







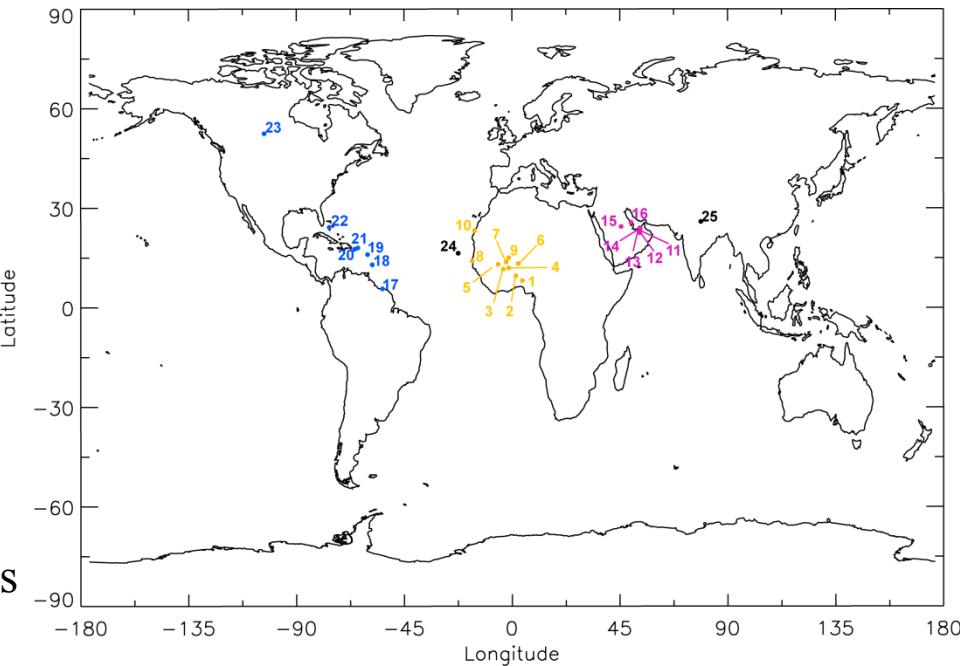
Surface Concentration



AOD & Angström Exponent

- Dusty Stations

Angström exponent	$\alpha < 0.4$	Natural aerosols
	\sim	$\square \square \alpha \tilde{1} \square$ Mixture
	$\alpha > 1.2$	Anthropogenic Aerosols
AOD	$\tau < 0.2$	Sea salt AERONET stations (Dubovik et al., 2002)

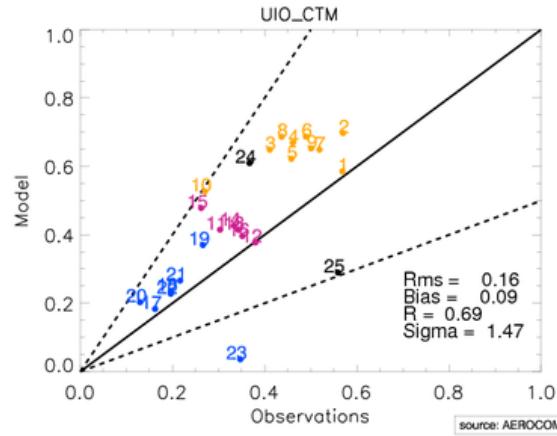
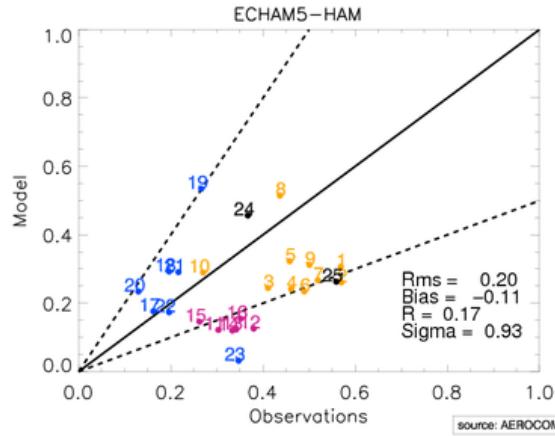
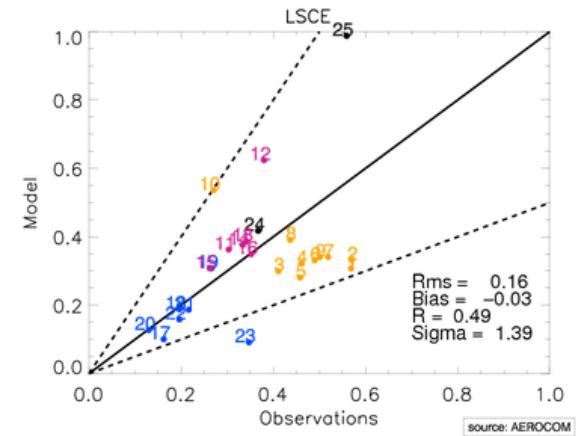
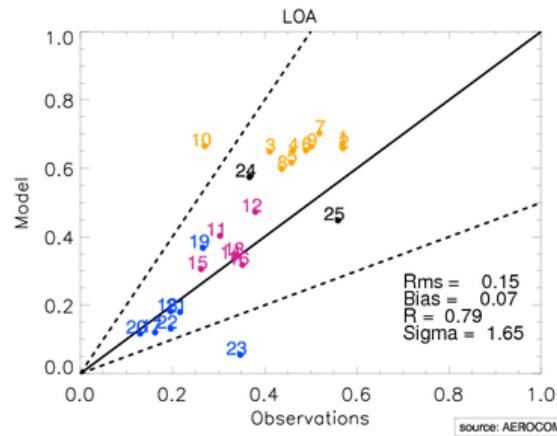
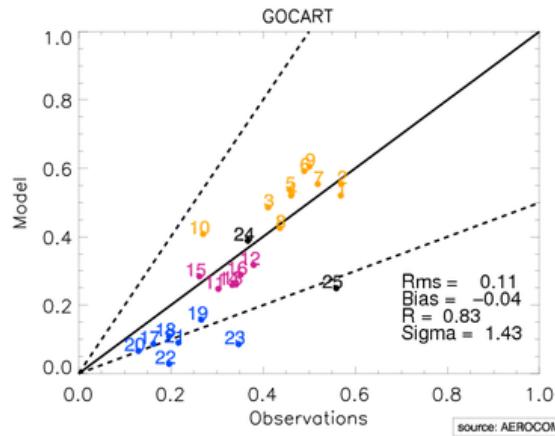
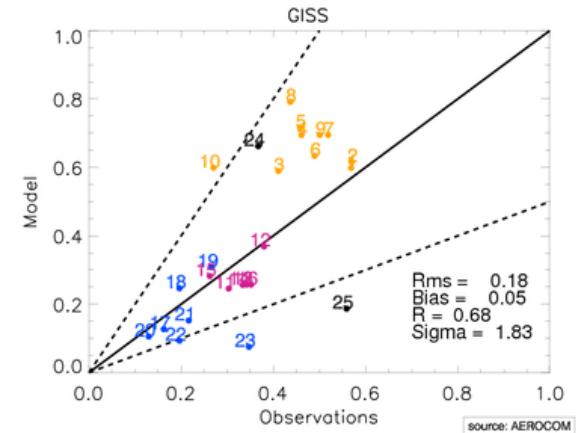
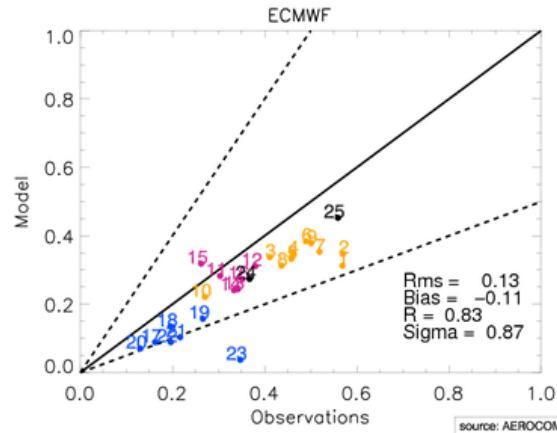
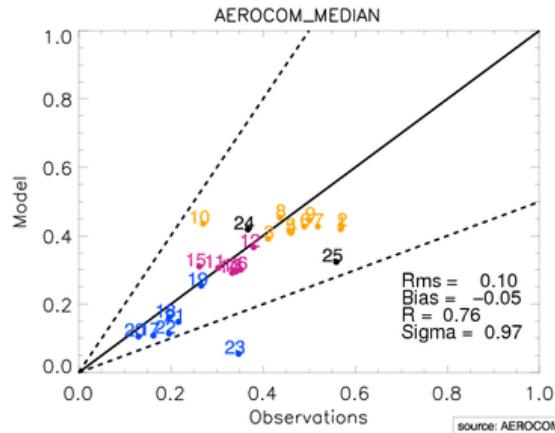


Dusty stations: stations where $\alpha < 0.4$ and $\tau > 0.2$ for at least two month

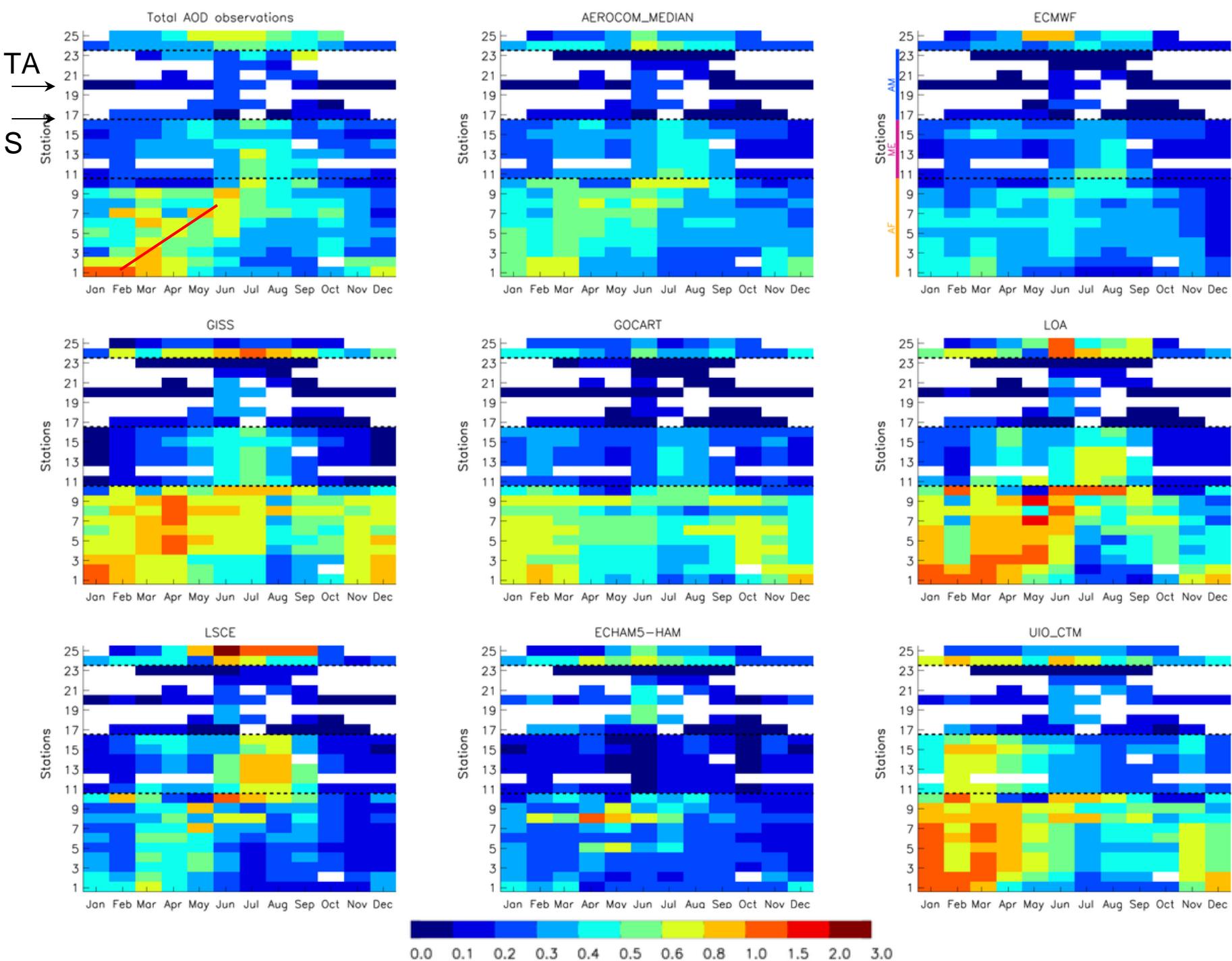
- Climatology (25 Stations)

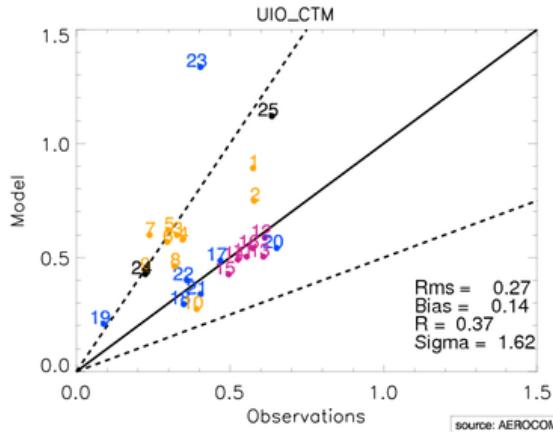
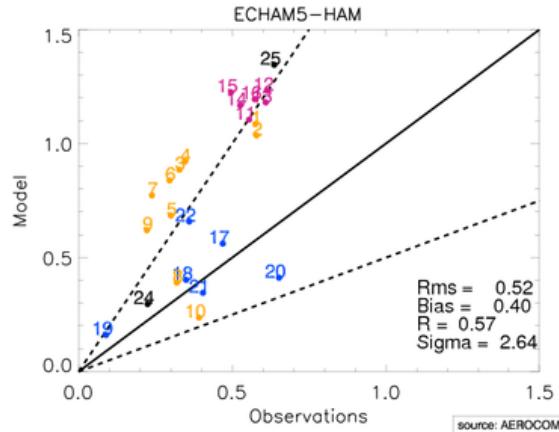
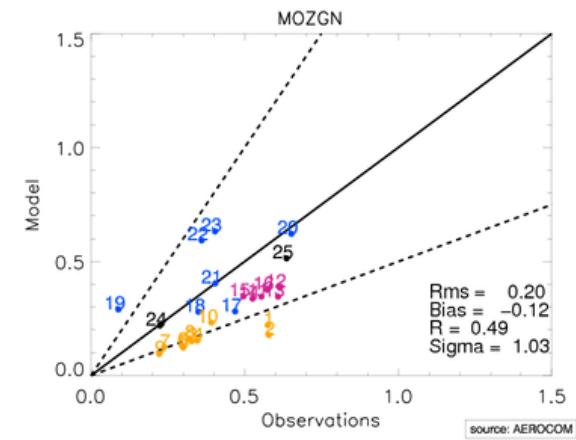
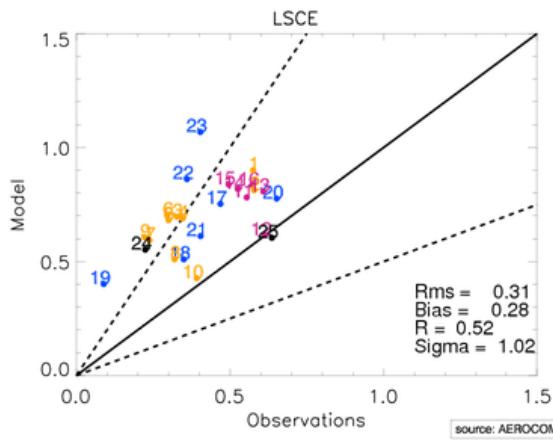
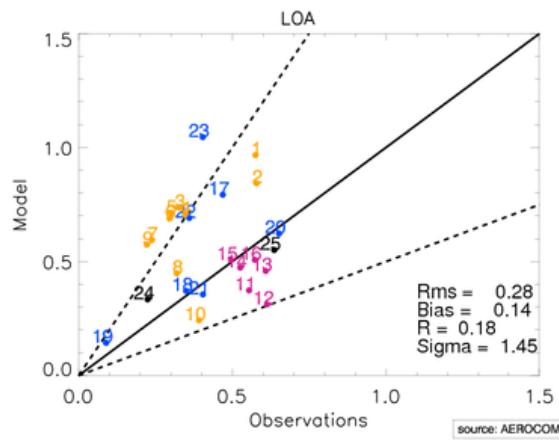
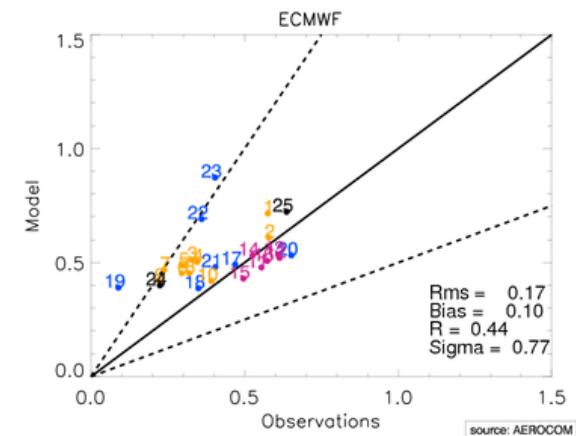
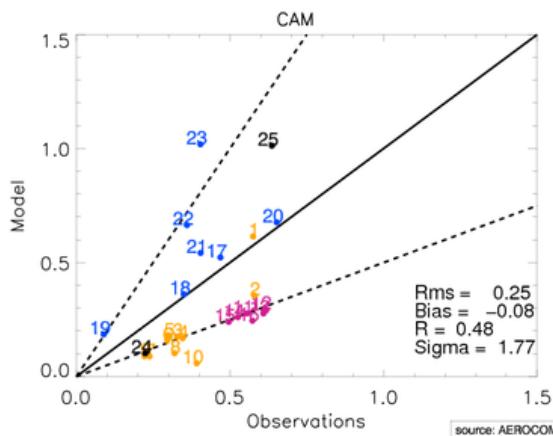
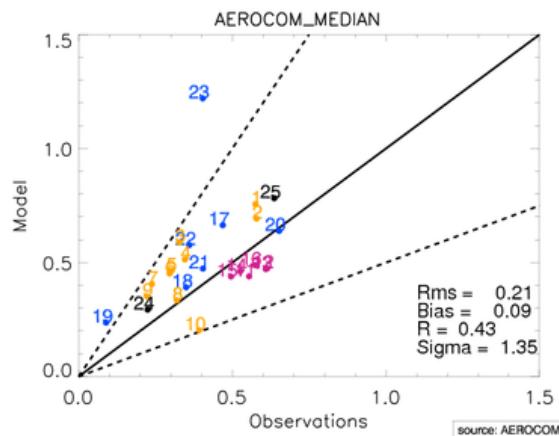
- Year 2000 (8 Stations) → Only days with obs are considered

In the analysis month dominated with aerosol mixture (at dusty sites) are also considered

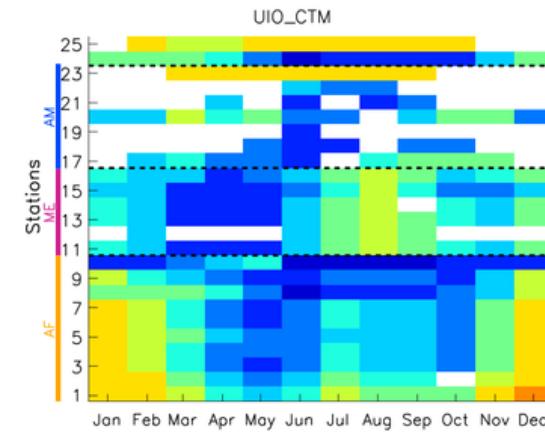
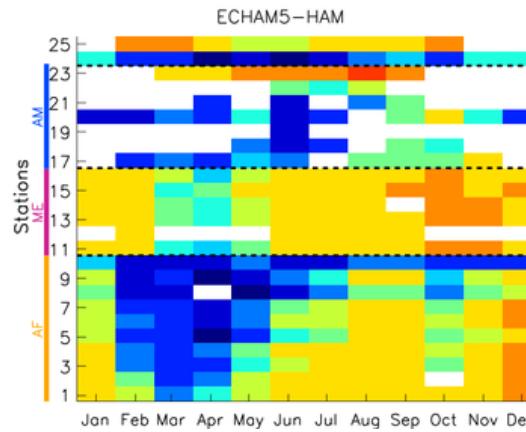
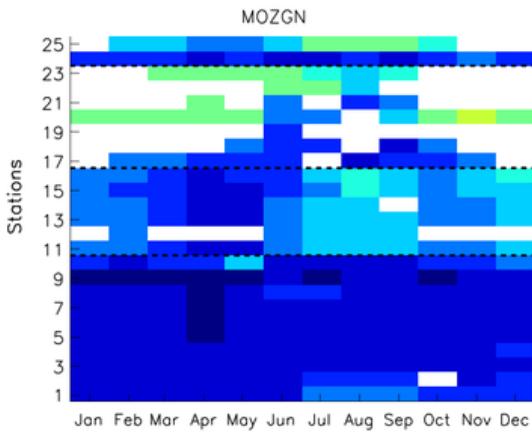
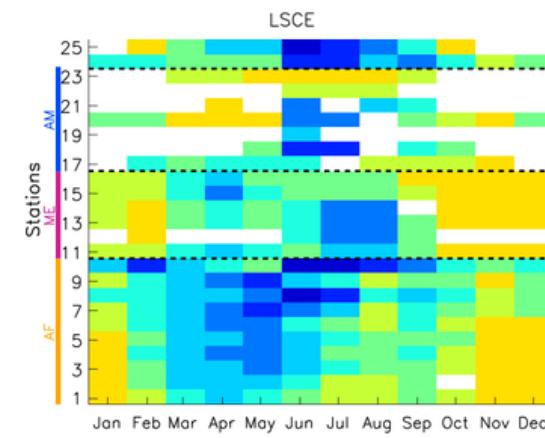
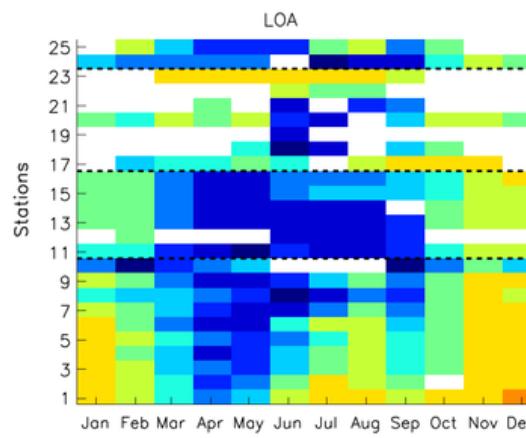
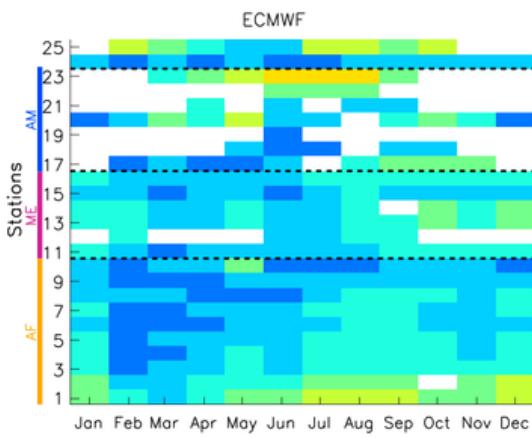
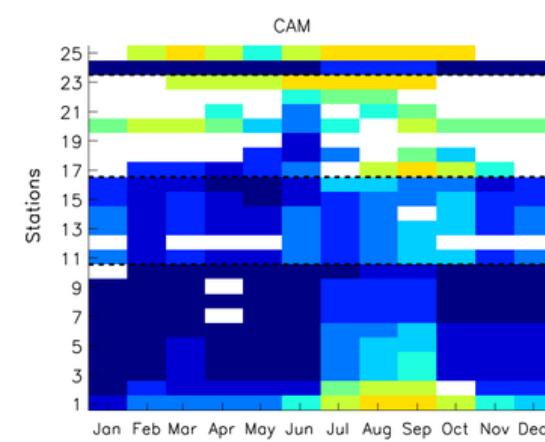
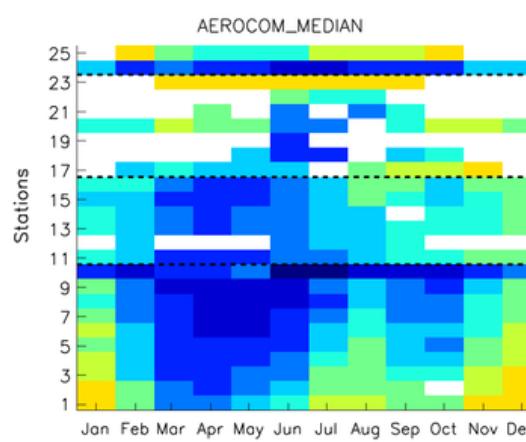
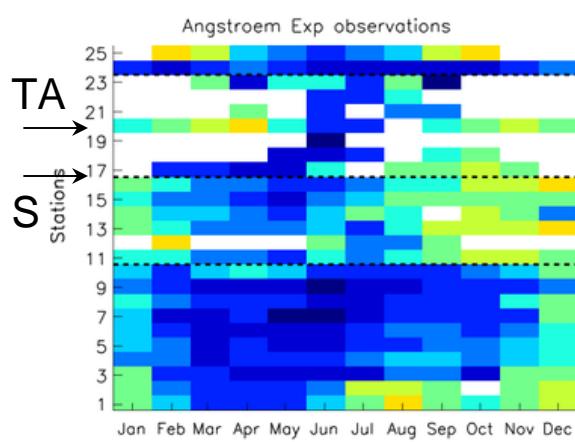


AOD

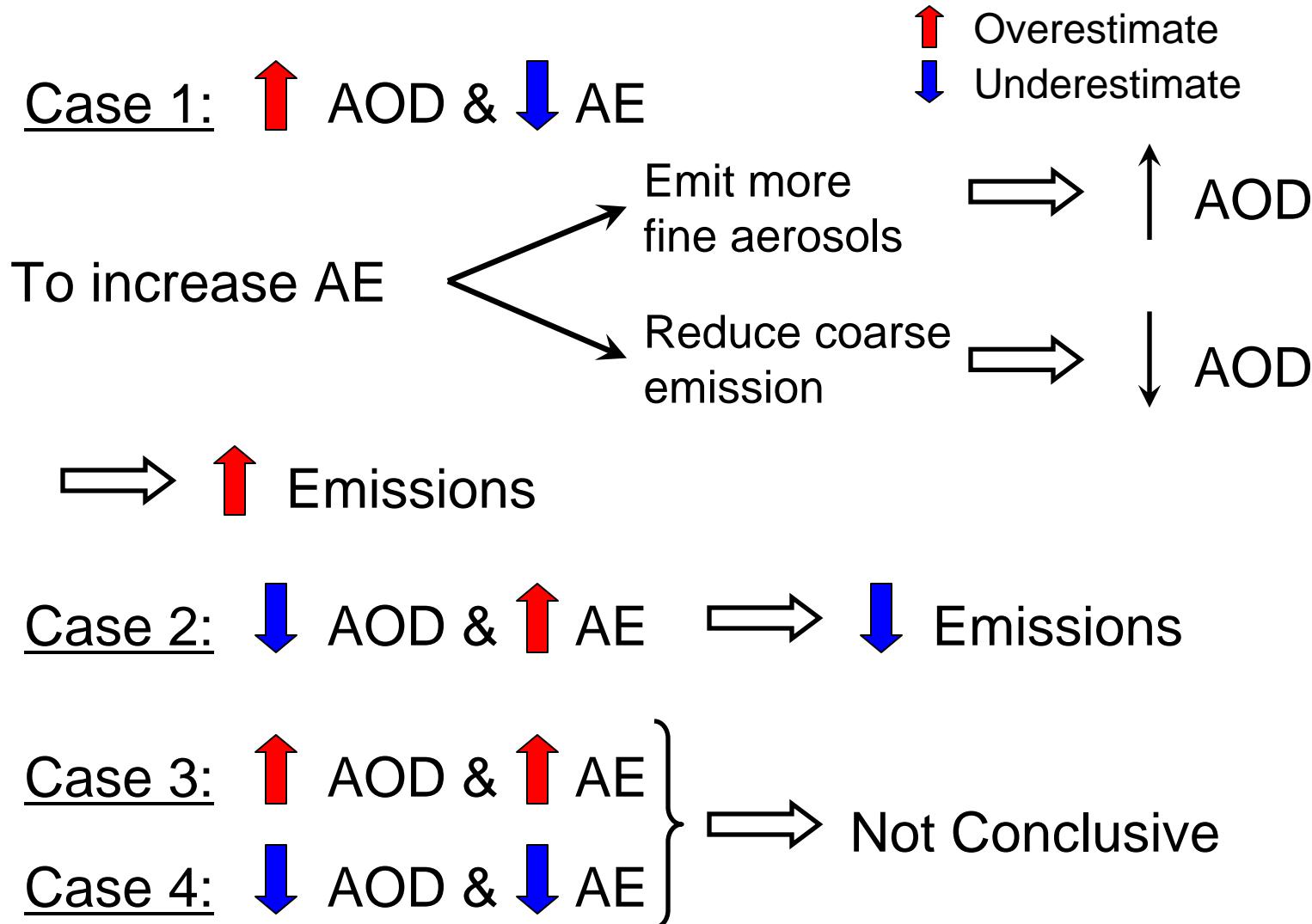




Angström Exponent (AE)

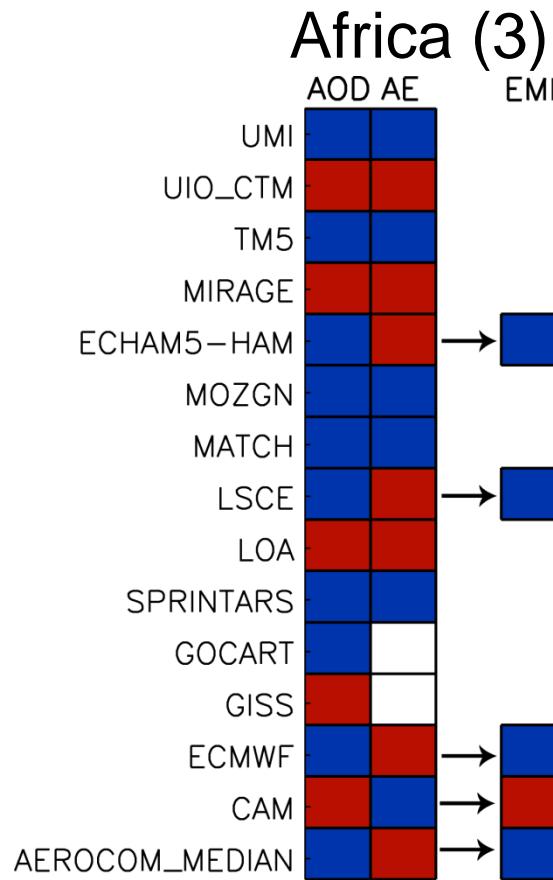


Emission

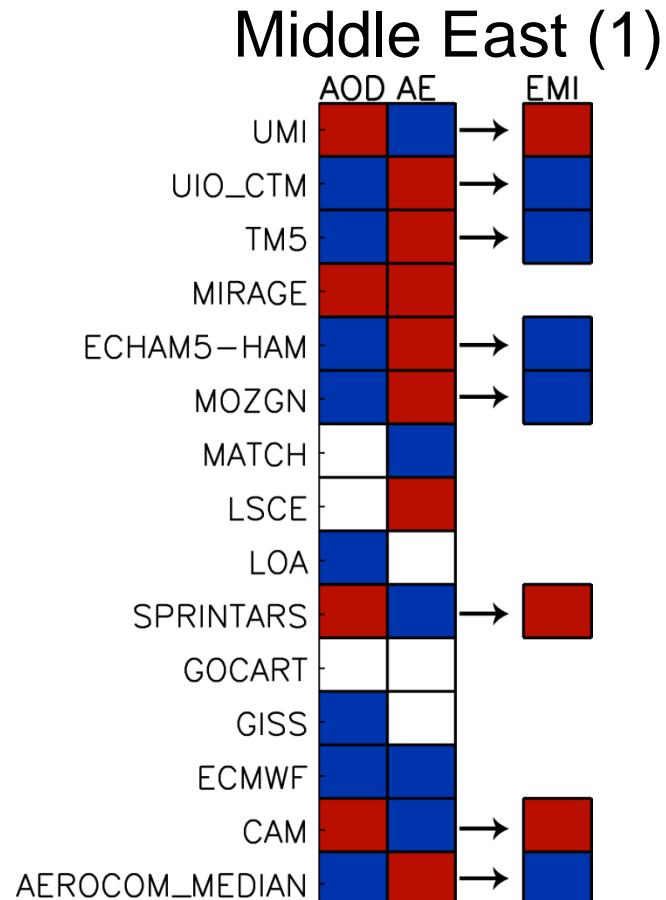


Emission

- Only data of year 2000 are considered



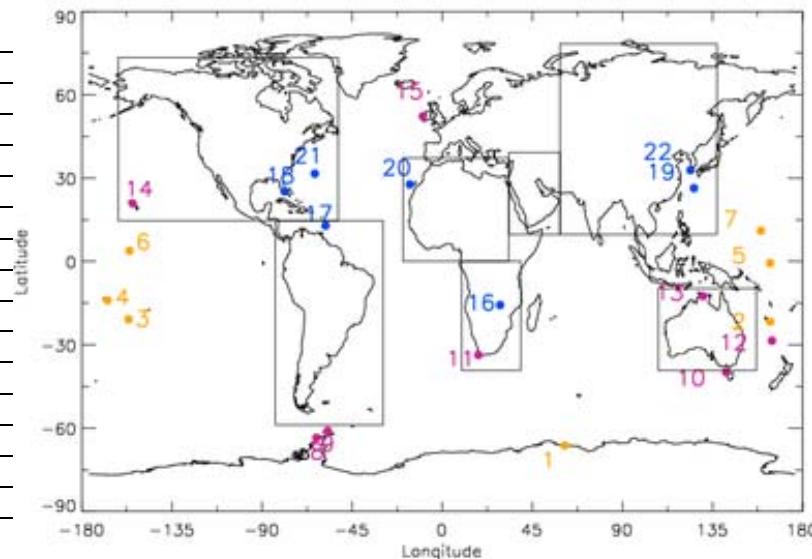
Overestimation



Underestimation

Emission

	North Africa	Middle East	Asia	South America	South Africa	Australia	North America
AEROCOM MEDIAN	792	128	137	9,8	11,8	30,7	2,0
CAM	2271	526	727	13,7	2,9	12,2	286
ECMWF	204	68	125	1,0	16,3	57,0	15,3
GISS	1031	125	180	39,9	31,7	87,8	7,3
GOCART	1736	348	873	66,5	25,0	111	13,0
SPRINTARS	2888	531	363	6,9	113	36,8	4,1
LOA	772	114	411	0,5	3,5	14,9	4,5
LSCE	529	39,2	509	0,2	57,2	10,6	7,2
MATCH	539	241	100	19,3	24,5	40,9	2,4
MOZGN	1410	376	294	92,8	55,4	89,5	12,7
ECHAM5-HAM	401	25,6	54	3,7	40,2	58,4	1,7
MIRAGE	703	292	608	186	25,0	129	70,8
TM5	1091	212	253	30,4	15,3	59,4	8,1
UIO CTM	1213	206	27	5,0	11,6	9,0	1,8
UMI	933	329	340	47,1	20,6	35,4	6,1



→ North Africa $\begin{cases} < 2271 \text{ Tg/yr} \\ > 792 \text{ Tg/yr} \end{cases}$

Cakmur et al. (2006)
 (1803 Tg/yr)
 (964Tg/yr)

Estimation for ME is based only on 1 station and 1 year whereas Cakmur et al. (2006) uses different datasets and 5 years of simulation

→ Middle East $\begin{cases} < 526 \text{ Tg/yr} \\ > 376 \text{ Tg/yr} \end{cases}$

(132 Tg/yr)
 (23Tg/yr)

→ Range of emissions

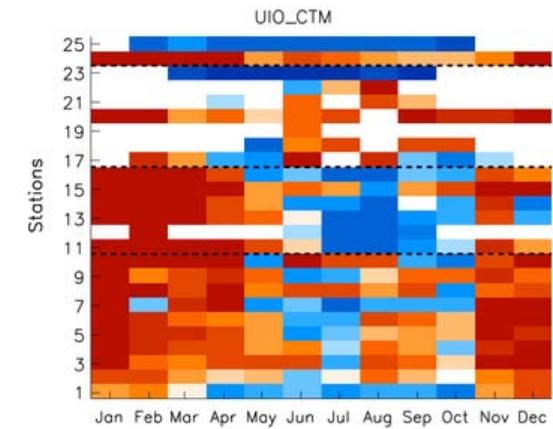
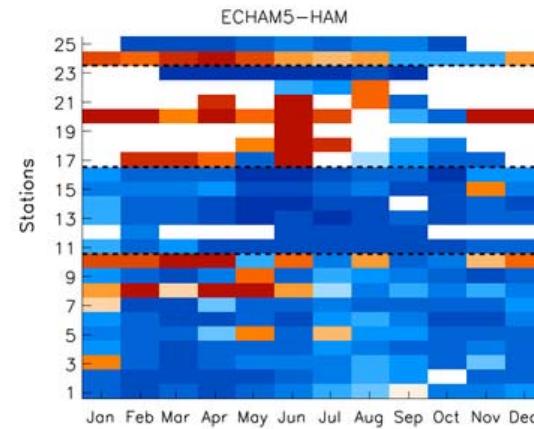
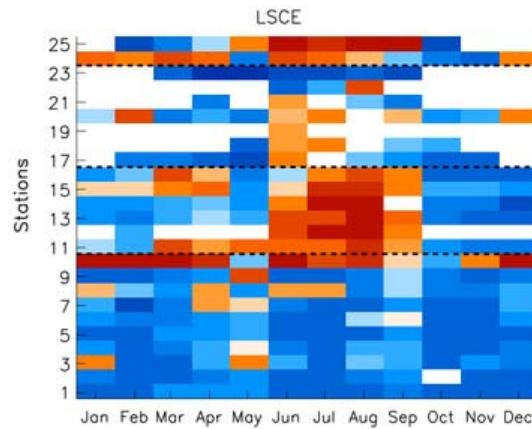
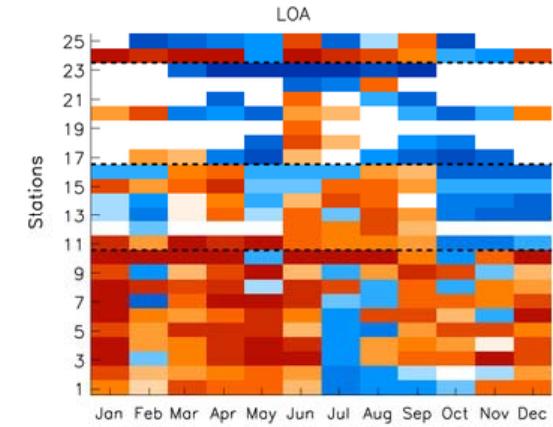
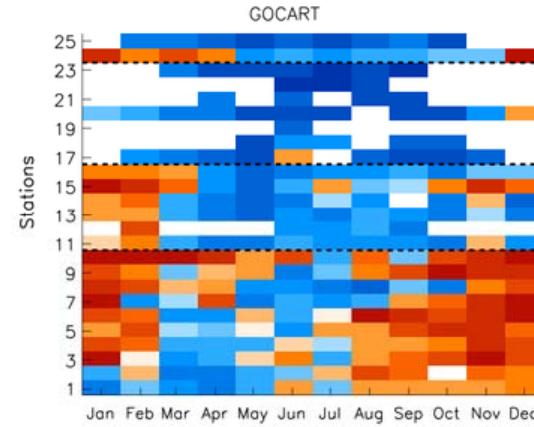
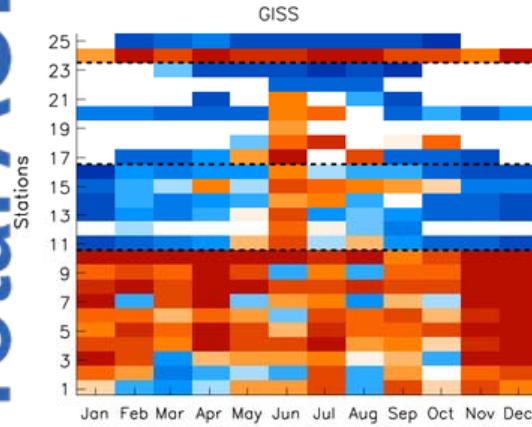
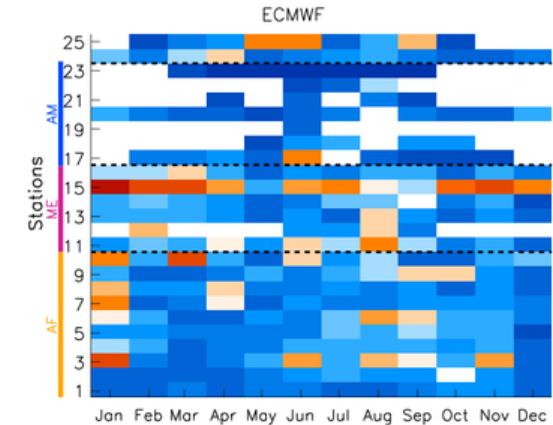
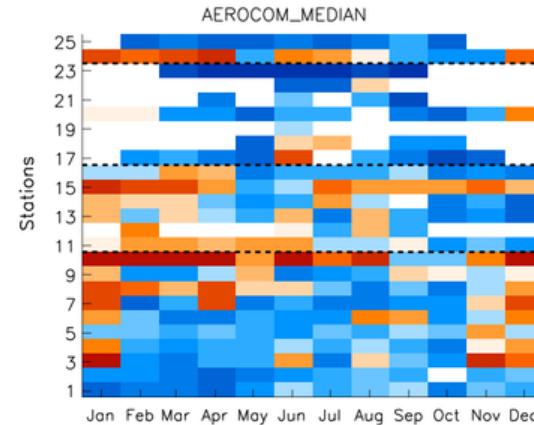
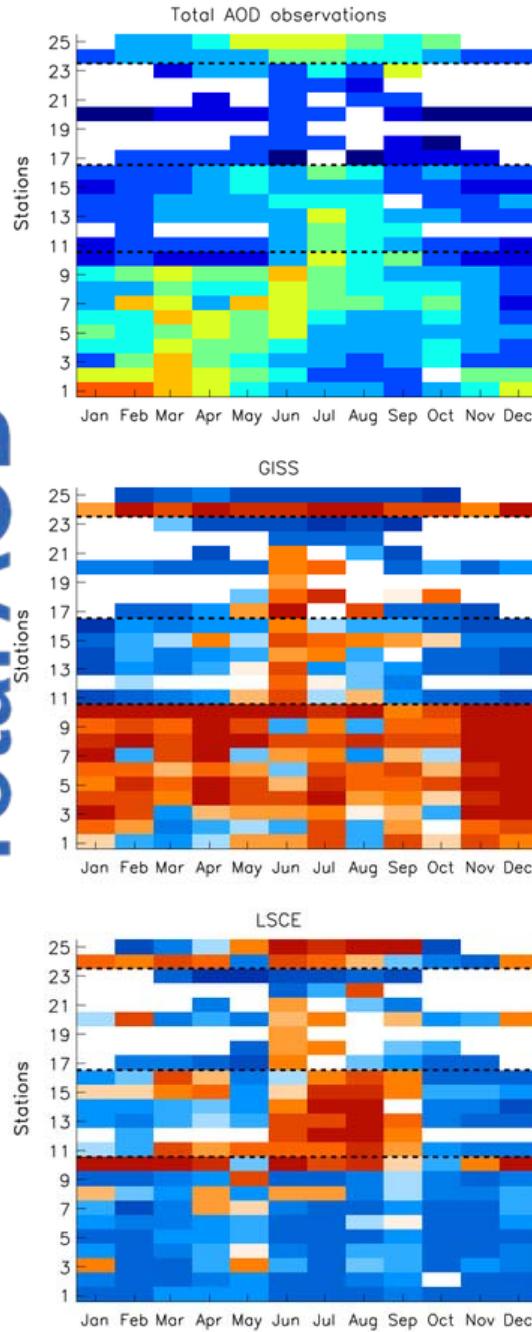
514 - 4313 Tg/yr → 1162 - 4326 Tg/yr

Conclusion

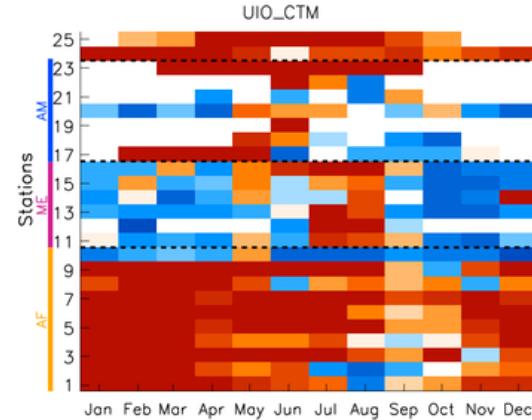
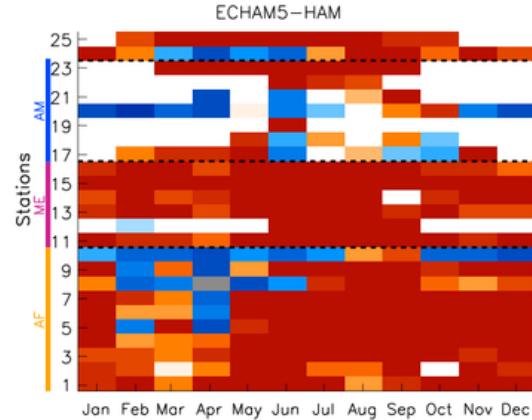
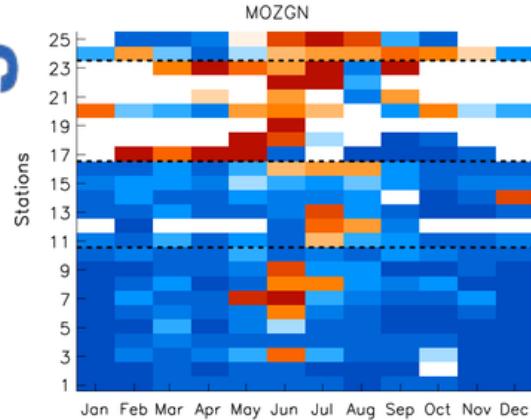
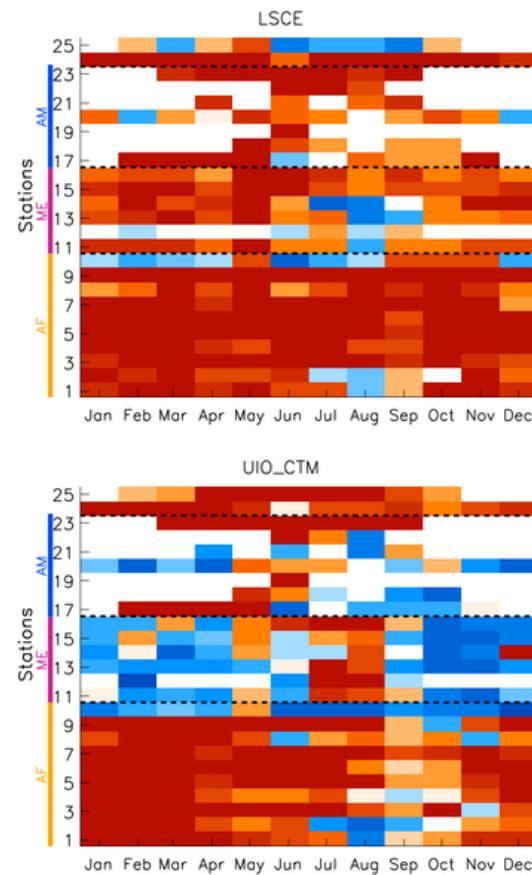
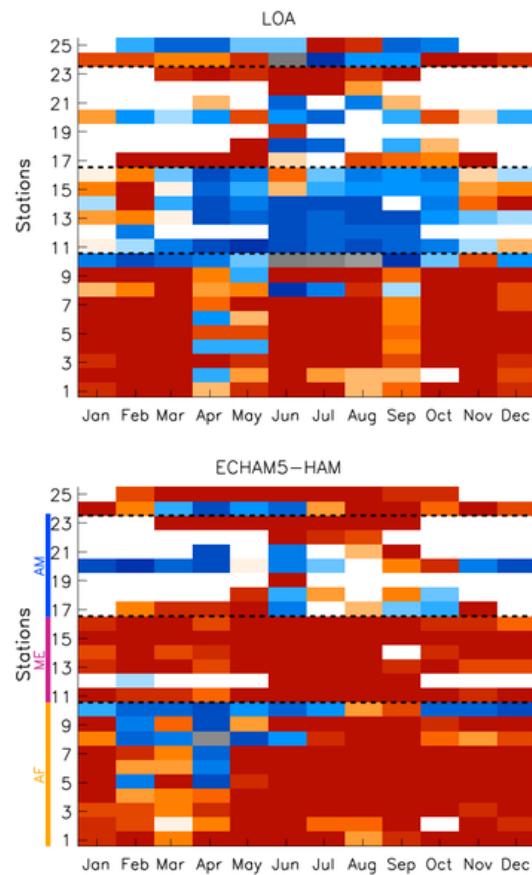
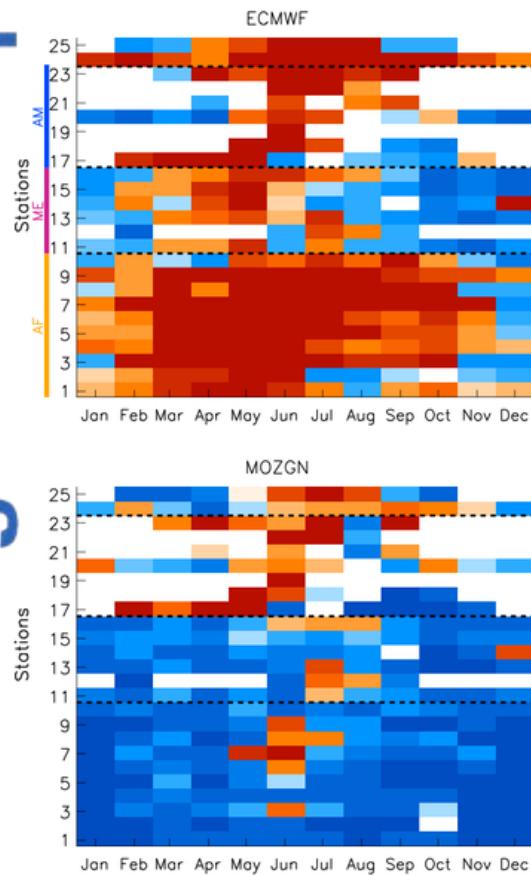
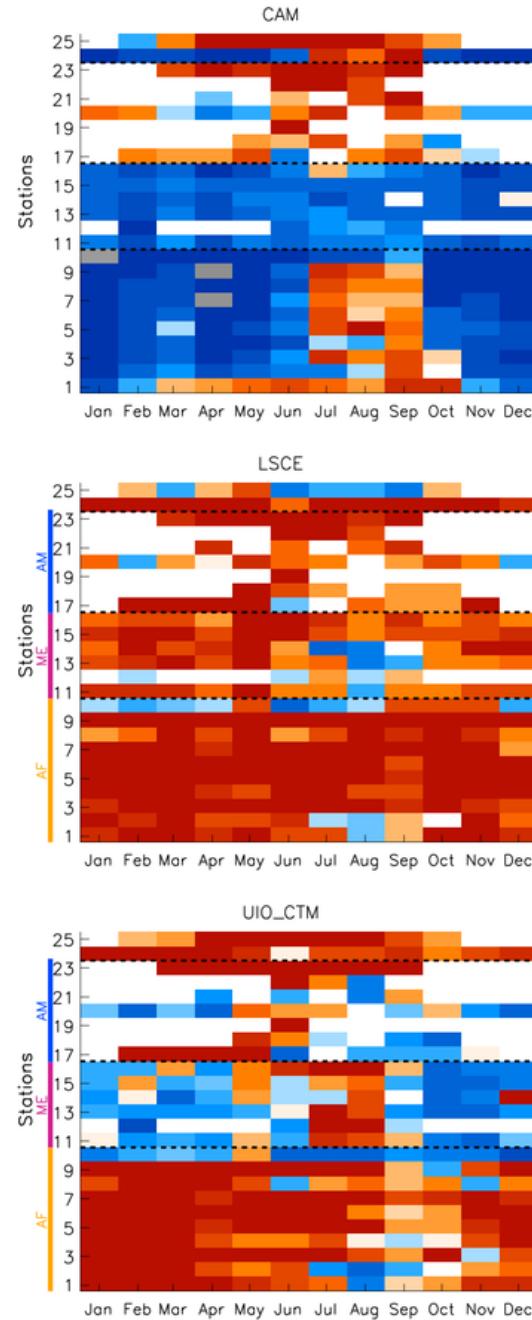
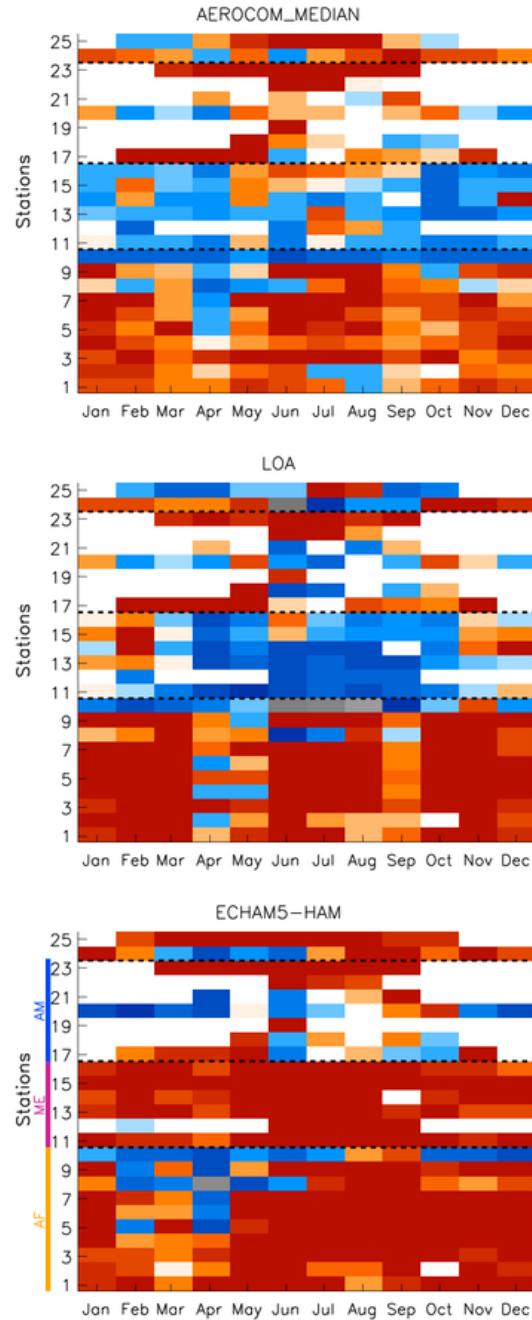
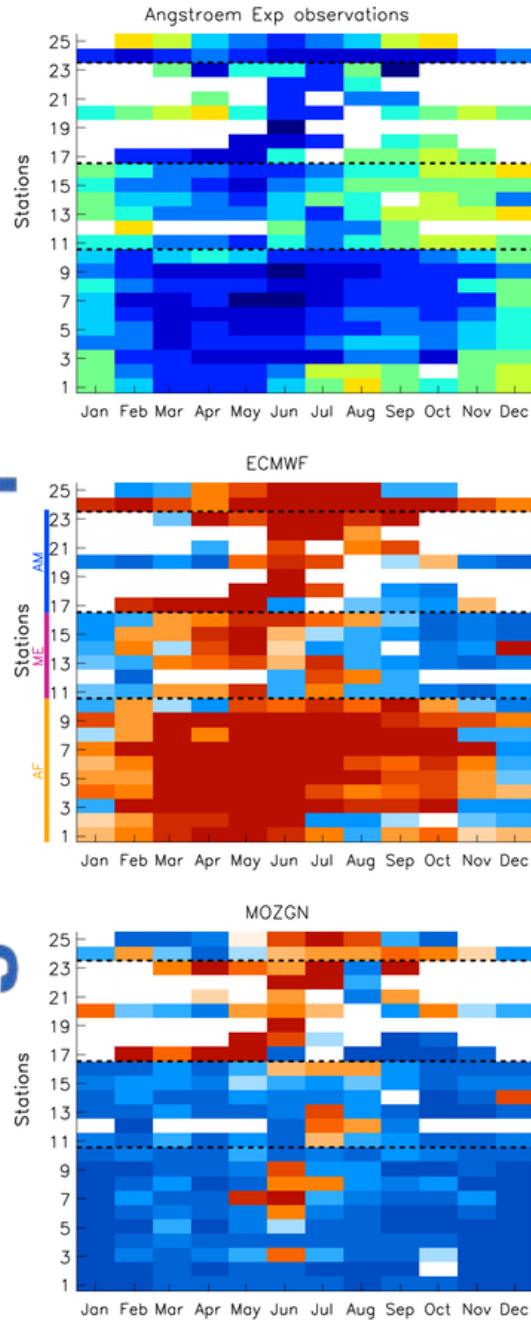
- Models agree in largely overestimating the dust deposition over most of the globe. Differences in model performance exists in remote regions.
- Models reproduce better climatology of vertically integrated variables than surface variables. Data quality might explain some of the difference but not all of it.
- Dust transport across the Atlantic is simulated but difficulties arise in reproducing its north & southward displacement though the year
- Asian dust was not explored due to definition of dust sources, but surface concentration data suggest that models simulate better transatlantic dust transport than asian dust over the Pacific Ocean.
- Emission in the Sahara < 2271 TG/yr and > 792 Tg/yr. In the Middle East emissions < 526 Tg/yr and > 376 Tg/yr.
- New range of dust emissions is 1162 - 4326 Tg/yr (instead of 514-4313 Tg/yr)
- Datasets are available in AeroCom database waiting to be used.
- AeroCom Phase II will allow conducting additional comparisons (e.g. size distribution) to asses the model performance to simulate the dust cycle.
- I invite you to participate in the interactive discussion in ACPD.

Thank you for your attention!

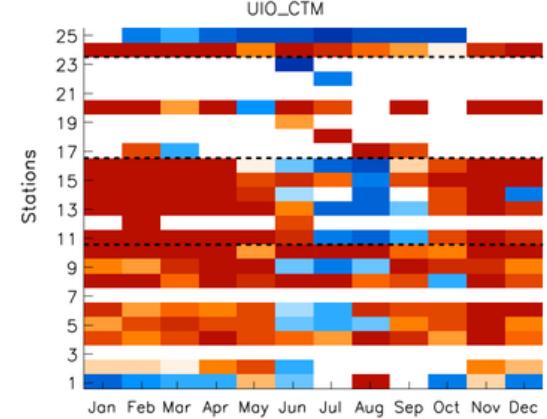
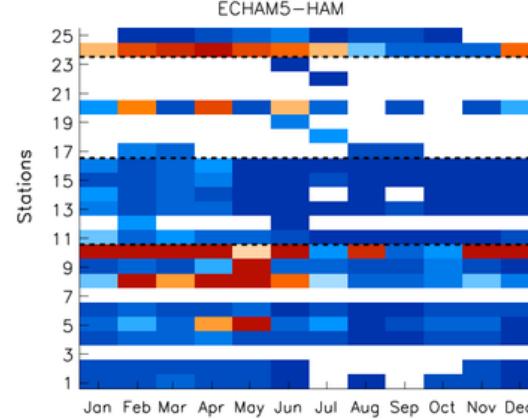
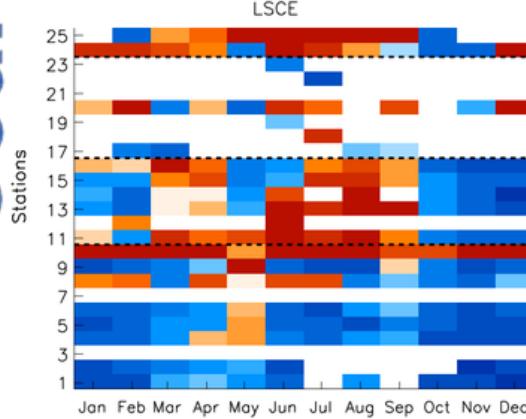
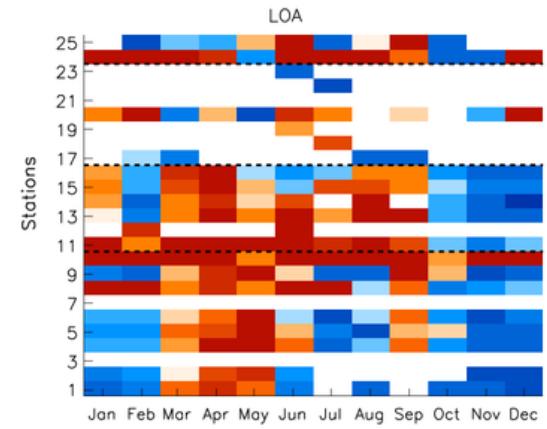
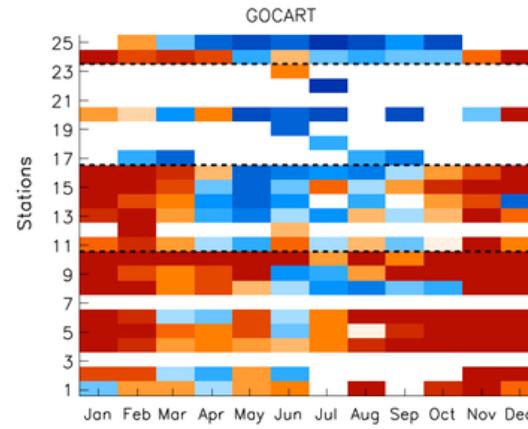
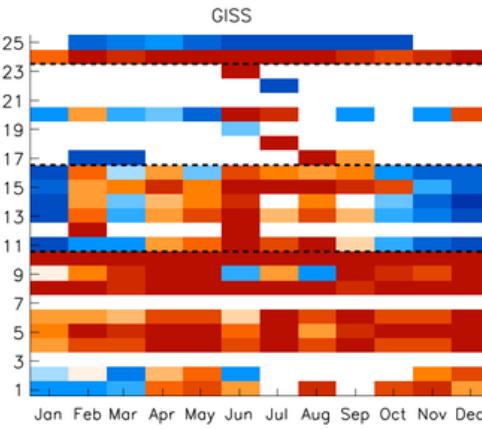
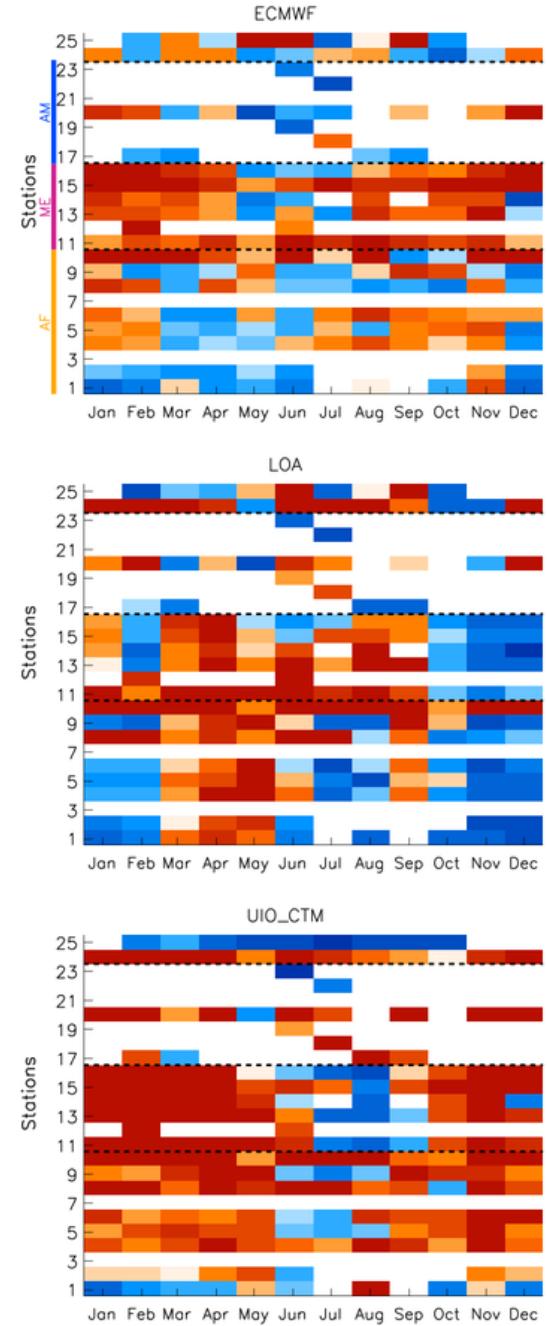
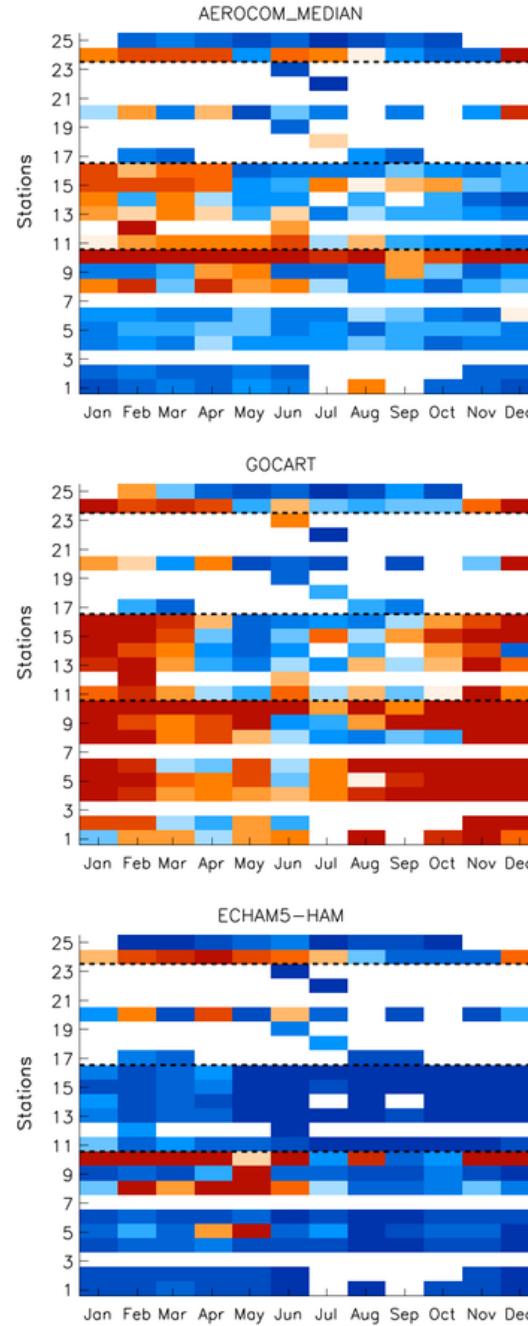
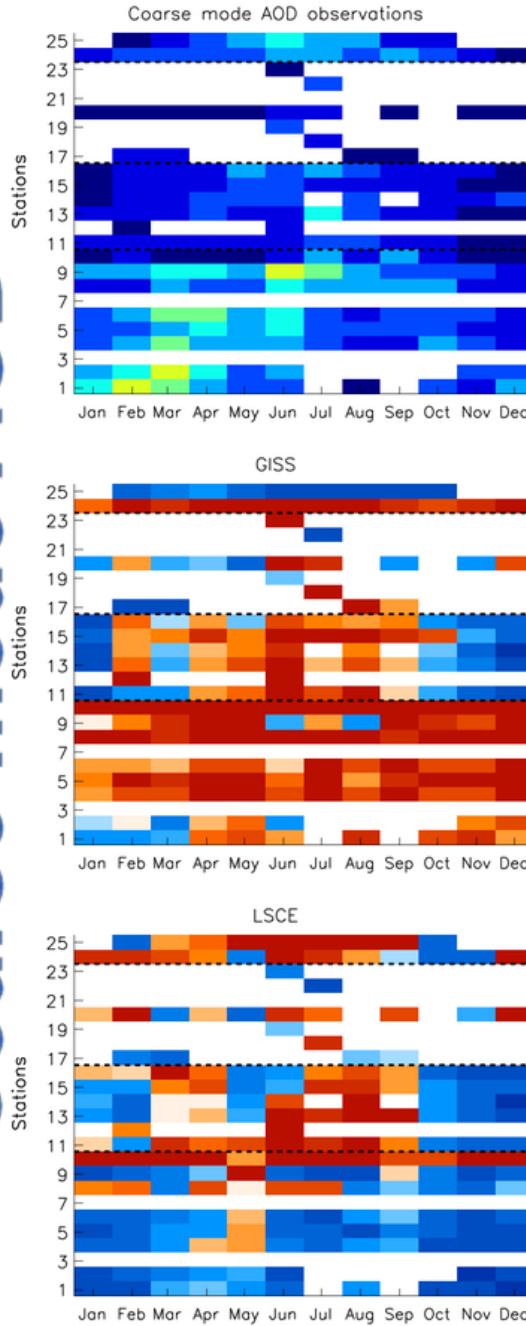
Total AOD



Angström Exponent



Coarse mode AOD



Coarse mode AOD

