

Examples of numerical modelling of atmospheric aerosols and hydrological processes

Slobodan Ničković

(with contributions of B. Cvetkovic and G. Pejanovic)

Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia

Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) and HPC

NWP one of the largest customers for HPC

Brief history

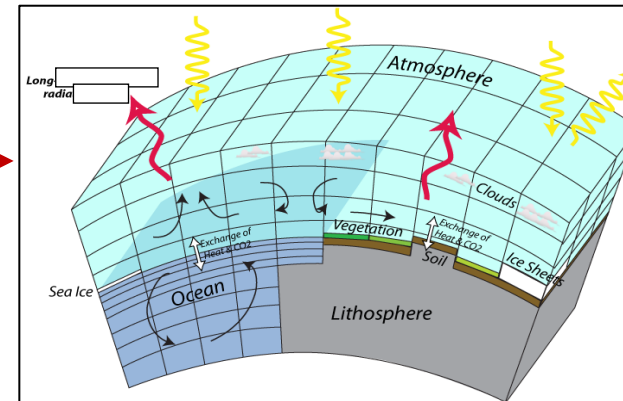
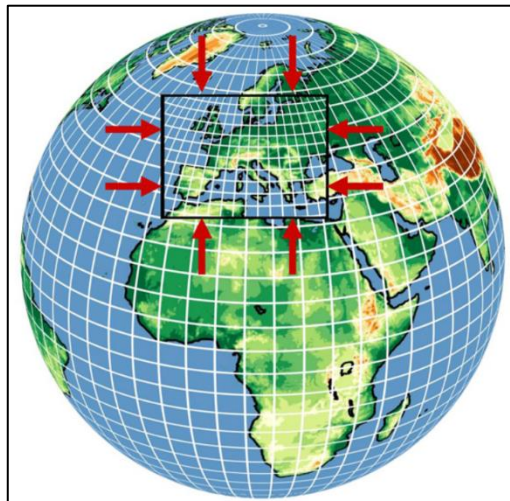
- Richardson 1924
 - Unsuccessful NWP attempt because of the short waves problem
- Charney et al., 1950
 - The Meteorology Project ran its first computerized weather forecast on the ENIAC in 1950.
- Arakawa:
 - Introducing conservation of energy and enstrophy in NWP systems

Increase 2X horizontal resolution →
computing time increases 8X (for the
same number of processors) –
Why?

Double the number of vertical levels →
16X more CPU!

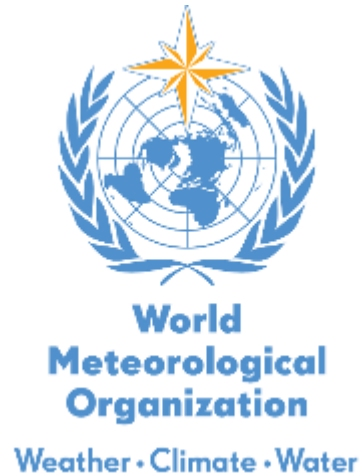


Current ECMWF operational global model resolution ~ 10km
Among the most powerful computers in the world!

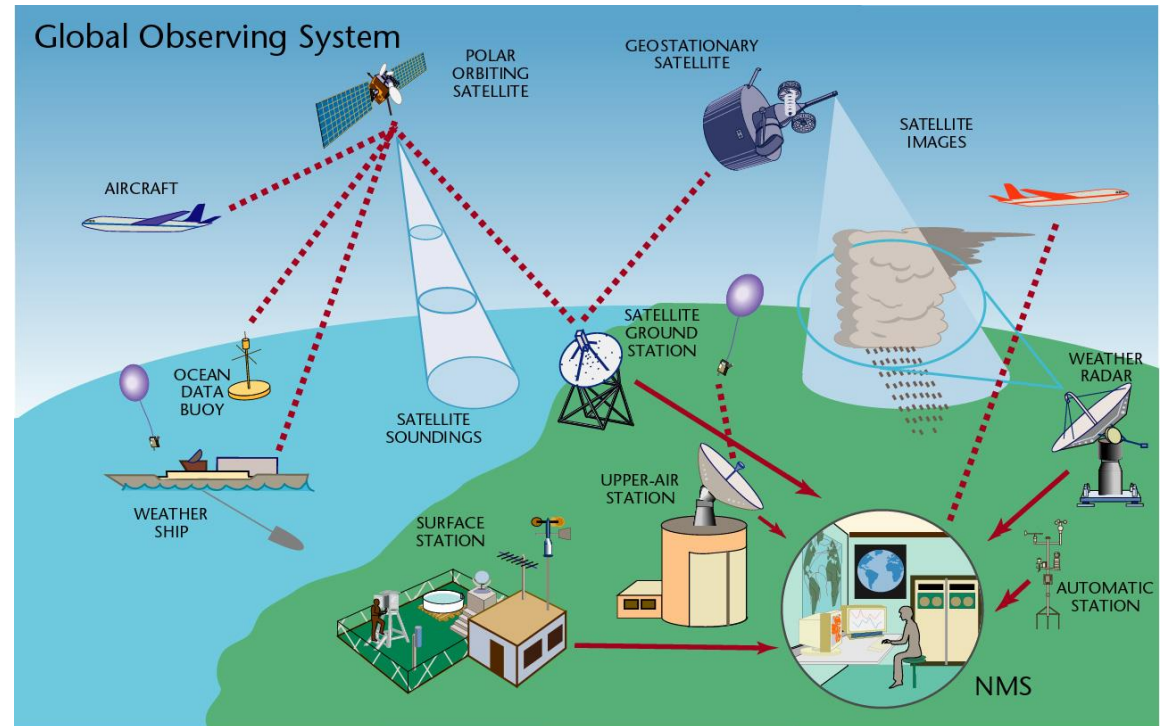


Model resolution – distance between grid points

Initial and boundary conditions – starting point for NWP



World Meteorological Organization
Global Observing System

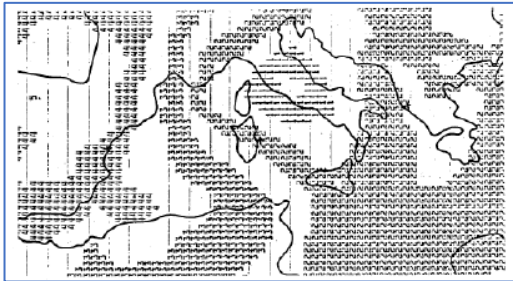


Actual atmosphere, ocean and land conditions

NWP in Serbia

Numerical weather prediction (Belgrade) – first steps in using HPC

- 1970: Arakawa NWP concept brought to Belgrade
- 1975: USA permitted export of IBM 370/135
- 1976: Yugoslav limited-area NWP HIBU model – Alpine cyclogenesis (Z. Janjic, F. Mesinger)
- 199ties- : The model became operational for NWP in USA NOAA



NWP Zebra maps (1979)



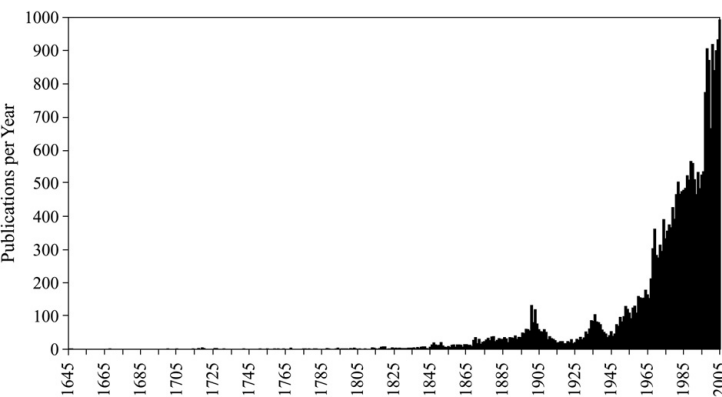
[IBM System/370](#)

MINERAL DUST

Mineral dust: an international issue

- WMO SDS-WAS
- COST InDust
- UN Coalition to Combat Sand and Dust Storms

dust publications



United Nations

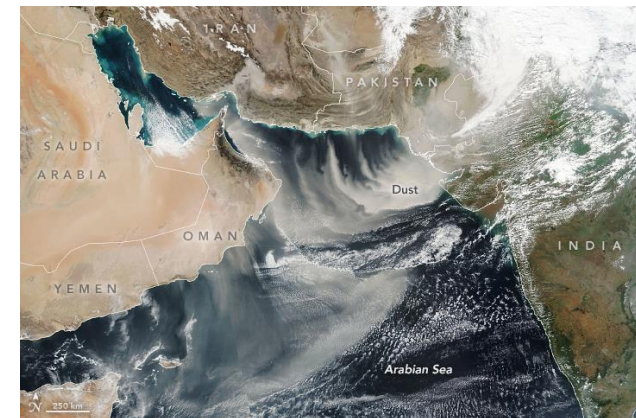
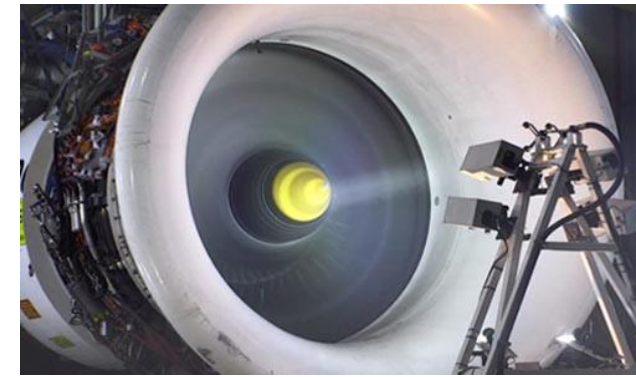
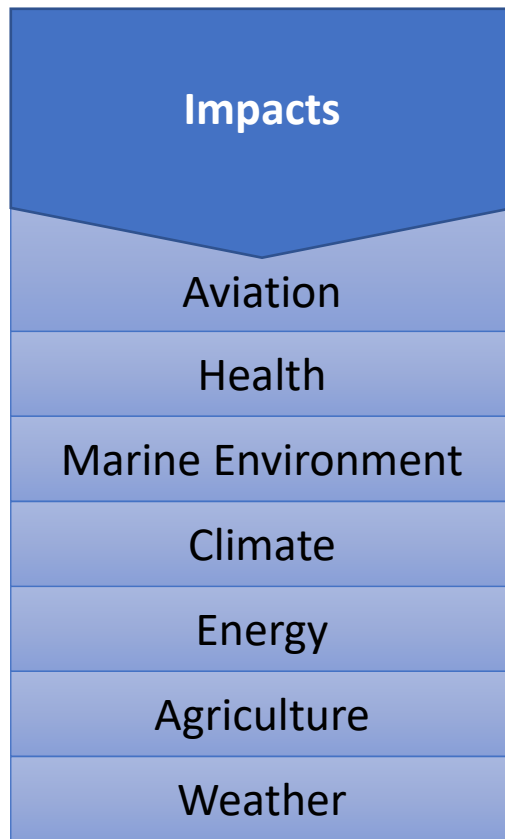


General Assembly

**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 21 December 2020**

75/222. Combating sand and dust storms

Why Dust? Hazards, benefits...



Ancient records on dust

TABLE 1. The records of dust events during the Three Kingdoms period (57 BC–AD 938) in Korea.				
Year	Month ^a	Kingdoms ^b	Original record ^c	Meaning
174	2	Silla	雨土	Dustfall
379	5	Baekje	雨土竟日	Dustfall for a day long
389	3	Silla	雨土	Dustfall
606	4	Baekje	王都雨土晝暗	The sky of Baekje's capital was darkened like night by dustfall
627	4	Silla	大風雨土過五日	Dust storm lingered over five days
644	11	Goguryeo	平壤雪色赤	Snow tinged with red in Pyongyang, Goguryeo's capital
770	4	Unified Silla	雨土	Dustfall
780	3	Unified Silla	雨土	Dustfall
850	2	Unified Silla	京都雨土	Dust fell in Gyeongju, Silla's capital

The records of dust events in **Koraa** (57 BC–AD 938)



Painter: George Francis Lyon



DUST MODELLING – first ideas

Richardson's "Forecast Factory": a pioneering attempt to predict weather

In 1922, **Lewis Fry Richardson** developed the first numerical weather prediction (NWP) system. Richardson's method, based on simplified versions of Bjerknes' "primitive equations" of motion and state (and adding an eighth variable, for **atmospheric dust**) reduced the calculations required to a level where manual solution could be contemplated.

BRIEF HISTORY OF DUST MODELLING

- First dust models, late 1980ties
- online- vs. offline modelling
- First operational online dust model – **DREAM - Dust regional Atmospheric model**) (Nickovic, 1987)

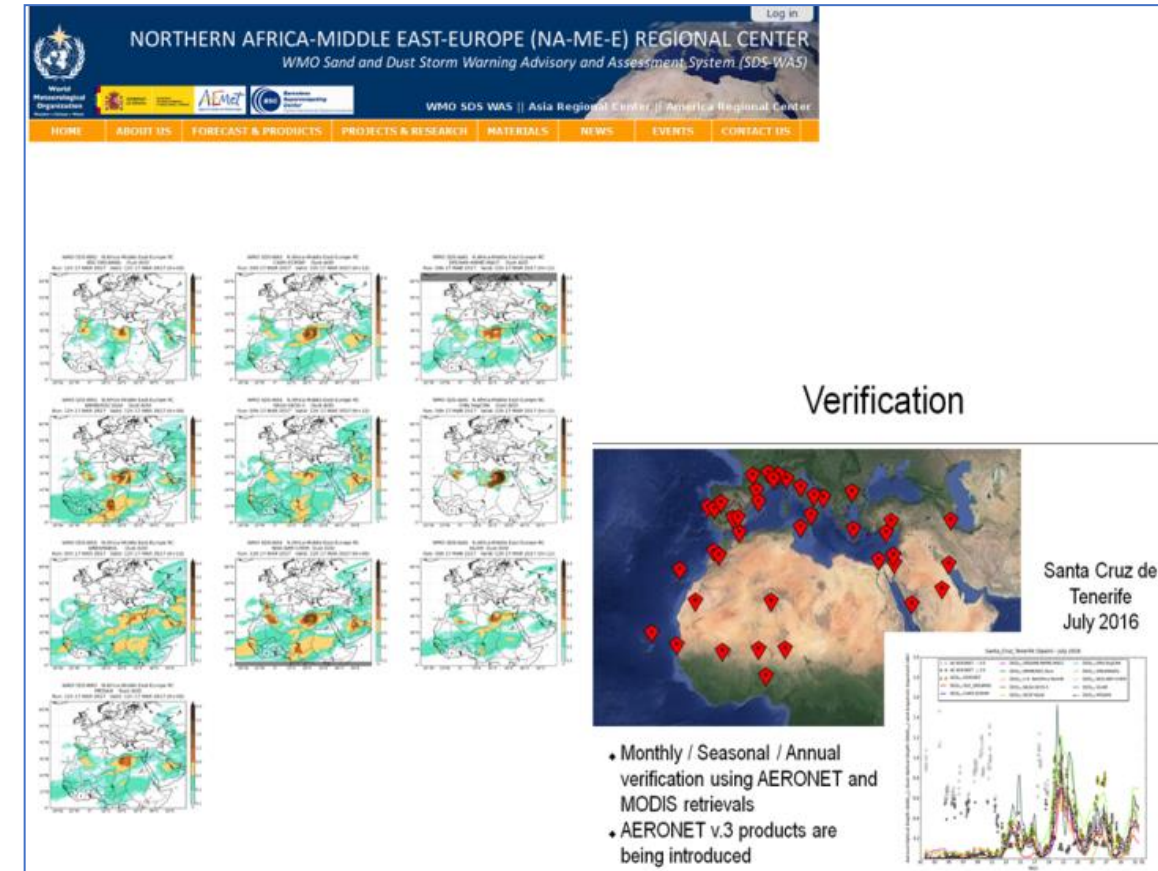
WMO Sand and Dust Storm Warning Advisory and Assessment System SDS-WAS

SDS-WAS

- established 2005
- First such UN project

Mission:

- Global network of SDS research & forecasting centers;
- Delivering SDS forecasts, observations and knowledge

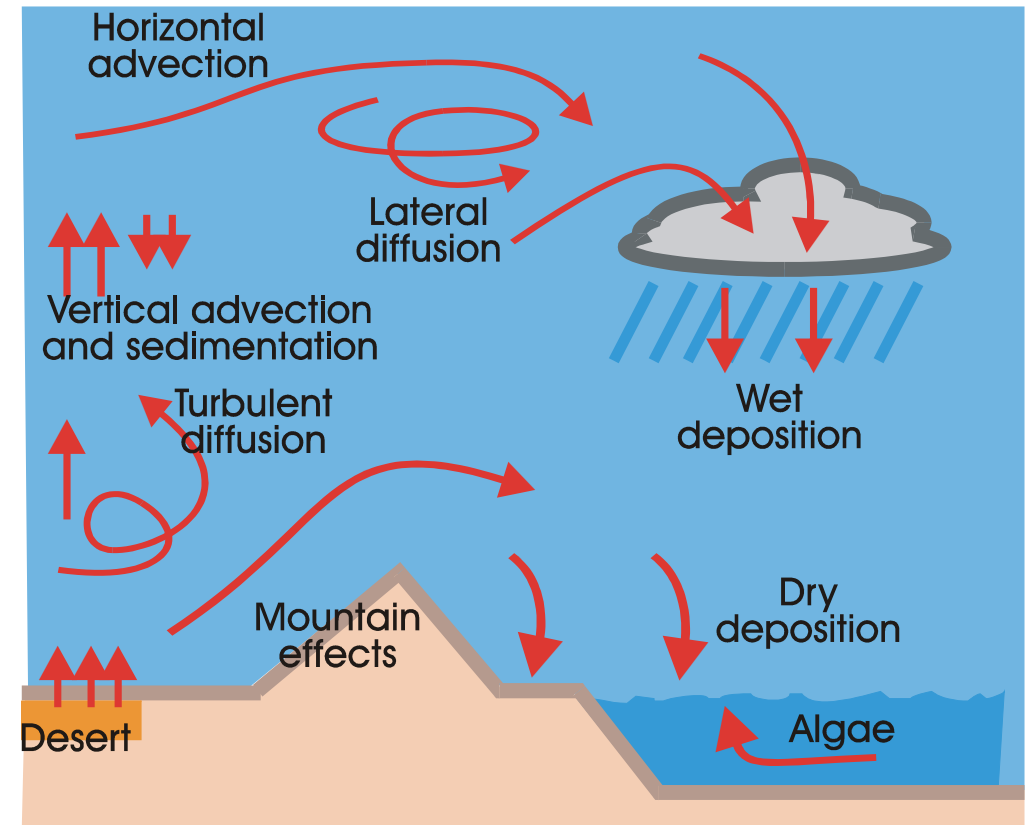


Dust Regional Atmospheric Model (DREAM)

$$\frac{\partial C_k}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial C_k}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial C_k}{\partial y} - (w - v_{gk}) \frac{\partial C_k}{\partial z} - \nabla \cdot (K_H \nabla C_k) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(K_z \frac{\partial C_k}{\partial z} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial C_k}{\partial t} \right)_{SOURCE} - \left(\frac{\partial C_k}{\partial t} \right)_{SINK}$$

- ❑ Dust component on-line driven by atmospheric models
- ❑ First prognostic dust model in the community (1994)
- ❑ Parameterization of all major atmospheric dust phases
 - Emission
 - Turbulent mixing
 - Long-range transport
 - Wet/dry deposition

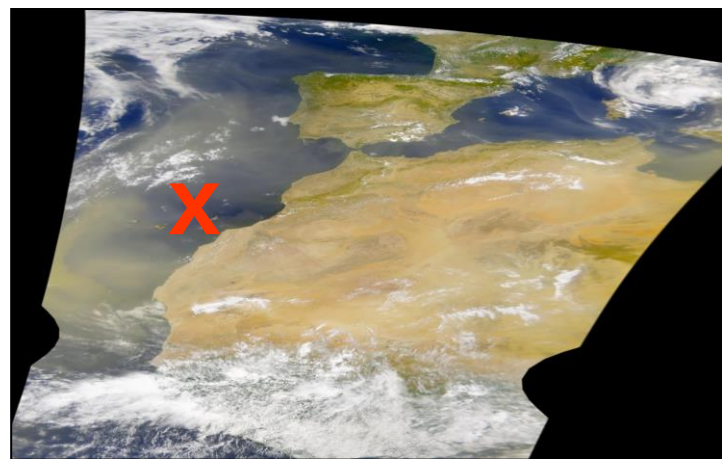
(Nickovic et al., 1996)



DUST AND OCEAN

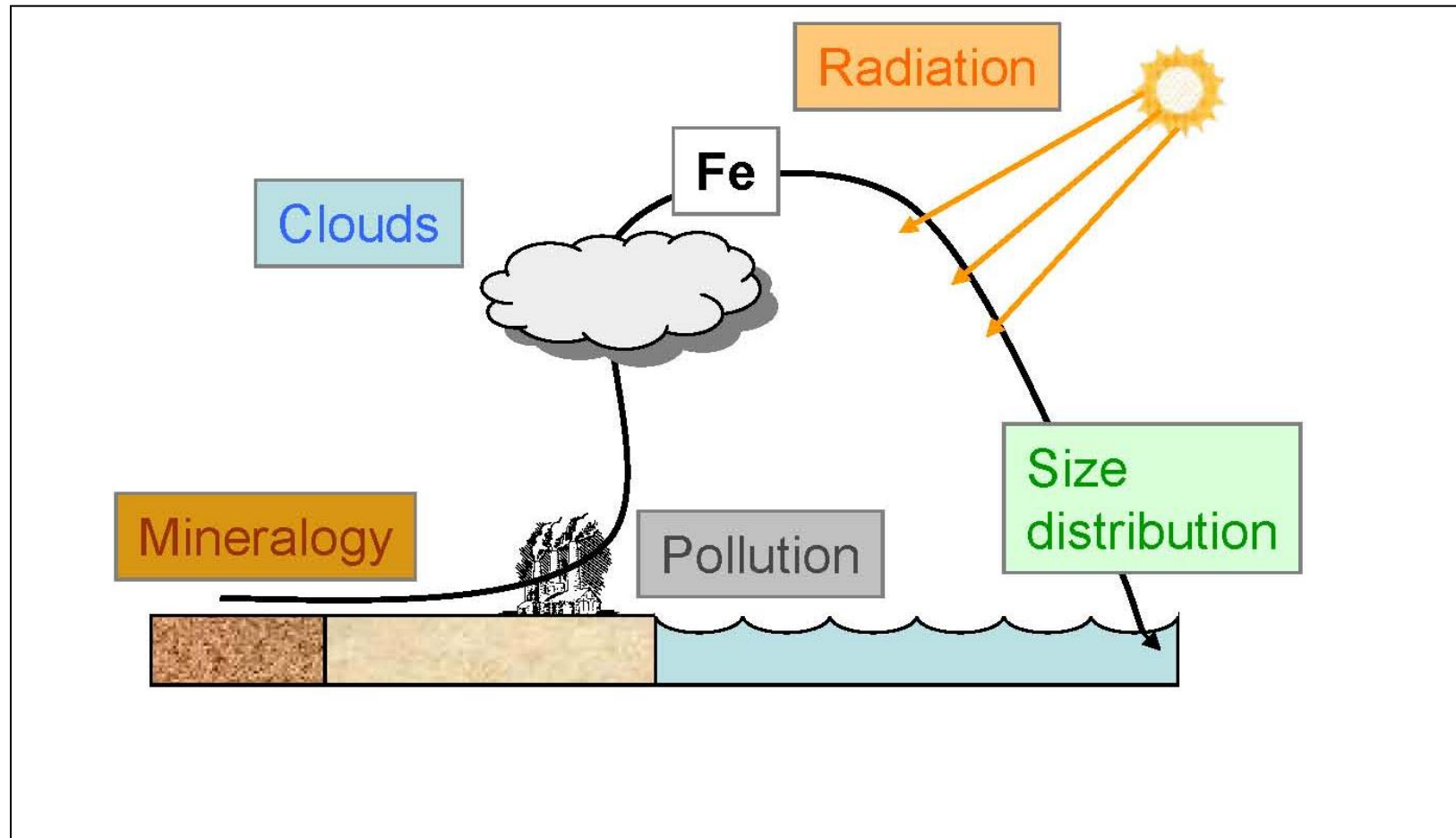
ATMOSPHERIC IRON

- Dust is a **carrier** of nutrients such as Fe oxides
- In **remote oceans**, Fe oxides in dust dominates other inputs
- **Soluble iron** is an essential micronutrient in marine environments



Algae Bloom Canary Islands, August 2004

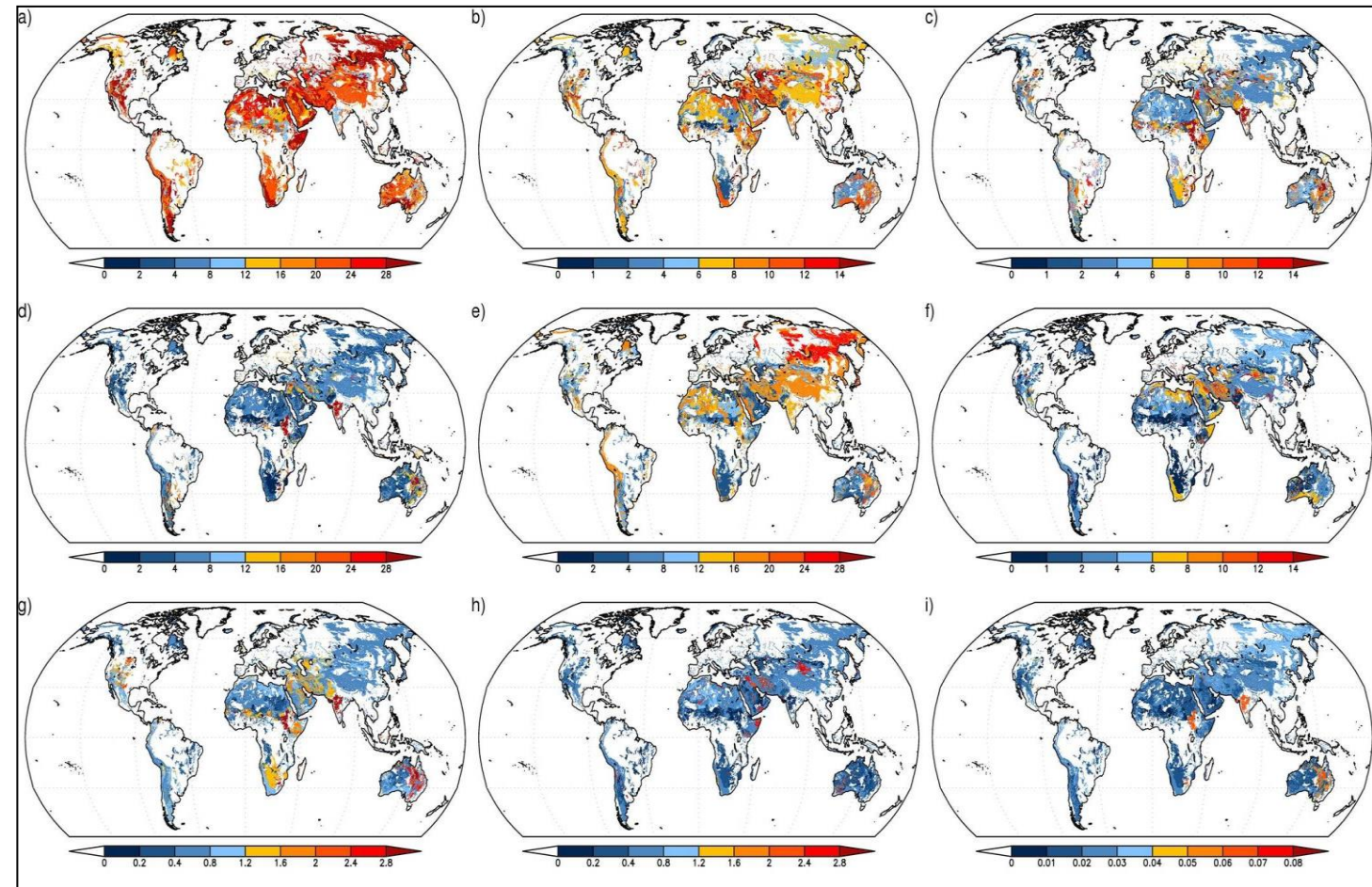
ATMOSPHERIC IRON PROCESSING AND OCEAN PRODUCTIVITY



(Nickovic et al., 2012)

Dust mineralogy 1km maps

(Nickovic et al., 2012)



Global maps of:

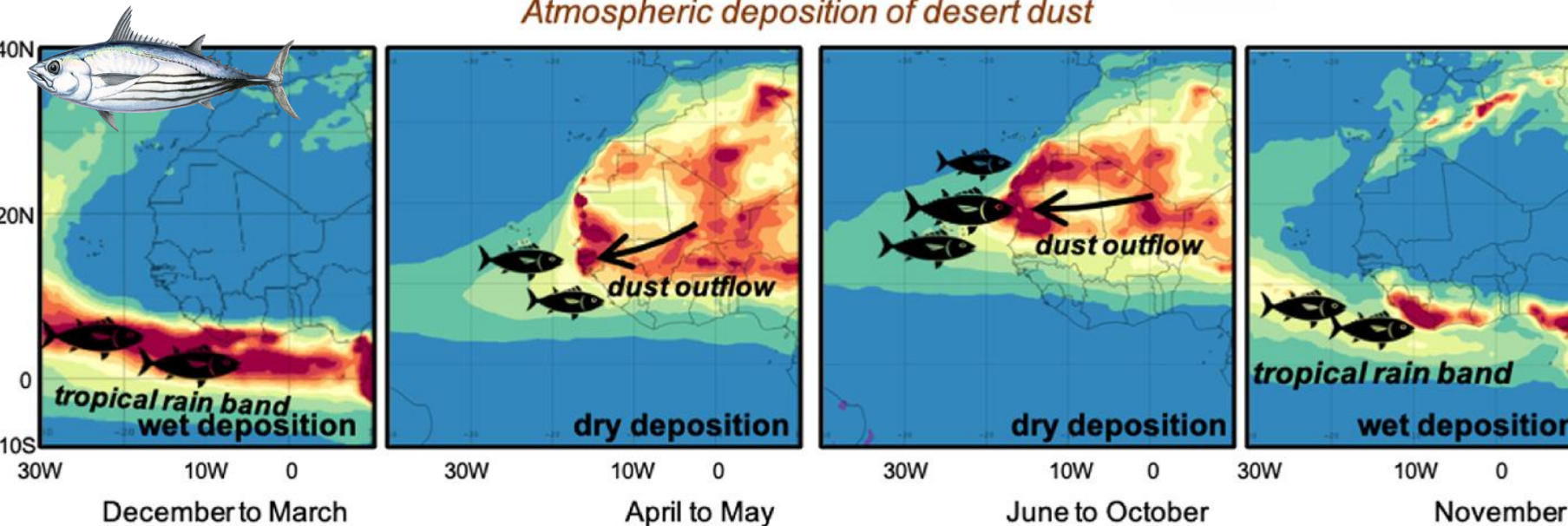
a) Quartz, b) Illite, c) Kaolinite, d) Smectite, e) Feldspar, f) Calcite, g) Hematite, h) Gypsum, i) Phosphorus

Skipjack-tuna migrations

Atlantic Saharan migration of skipjack tuna



Atmospheric deposition of desert dust



African desert dust influences migrations and fisheries of the Atlantic skipjack-tuna

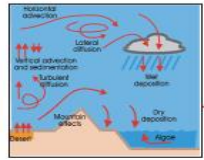
Sergio Rodríguez^{a,h,*}, Rodrigo Riera^{c,d}, Alain Fonteneau^a, Silvia Alonso-Pérez^{f,g}, Jessica López-Darias^{a,h}

DUST AND CLOUDS

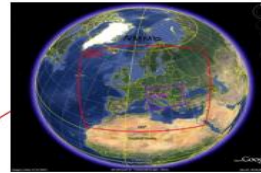
Dust particles: more than 60% than other aerosols generate ice clouds

Modelling dust-generated ice nucleation

Cold cloud formation: 'cooking' recipe



DREAM model



NMM model

Dust C

T, RH

DeMott (2015) [$-35^{\circ}\text{C} < T < -5^{\circ}\text{C}$]

$$n_{IN} = C(n_{dust})^{\alpha(27316-T)+\beta} \exp(\gamma(27316-T)+\delta)$$

Steinke et al (2015) [$-55^{\circ}\text{C} < T < -35^{\circ}\text{C}$]

$$n_{IN} = S_{dust} 1.88 \cdot 10^5 e^{-pT+q(RH_{ice}-1.00\%)}$$

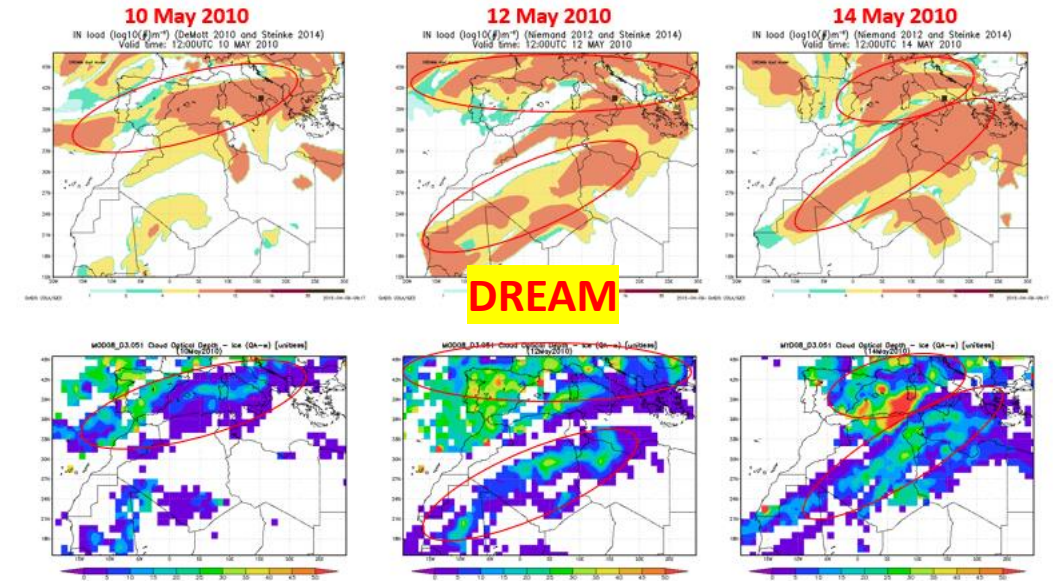
n_{IN}

NMMB Thompson dust-friendly cold
cloud microphysics



Nickovic et al, 2016, ACP

Ice nucleation predicted vs, observed



DUST AND AVIATION

Impact to aviation – dust cloud ice

AF477 – June 2009 – 228 deaths
Atlantic, near Brazil



BEA Report

*... Pitot probes **obstructed by ice** →
automatic systems failed by **ice crystals
formed by dust***

AH5017 – July 2014 – 116 deaths
Mali

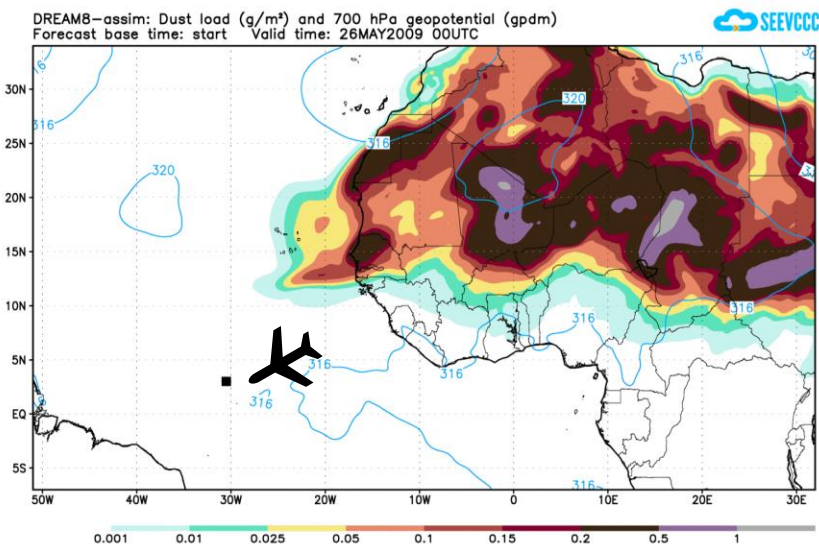


BEA Report

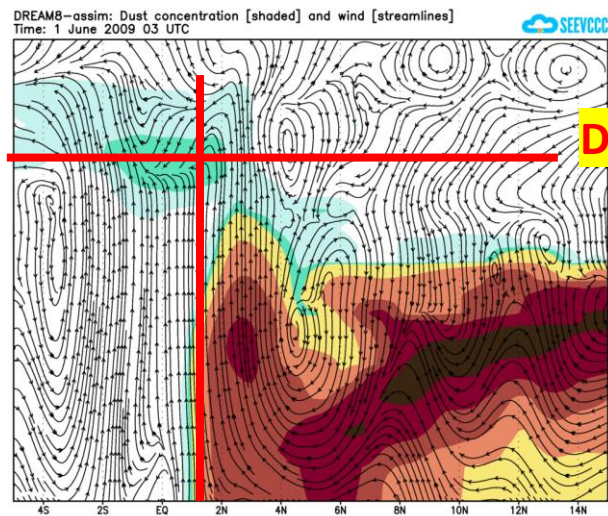
***ice crystals caused by dust** within the anvil cloud
was very likely cause for catastrophe...*

Both accidents related to presence of dust and consequent icing

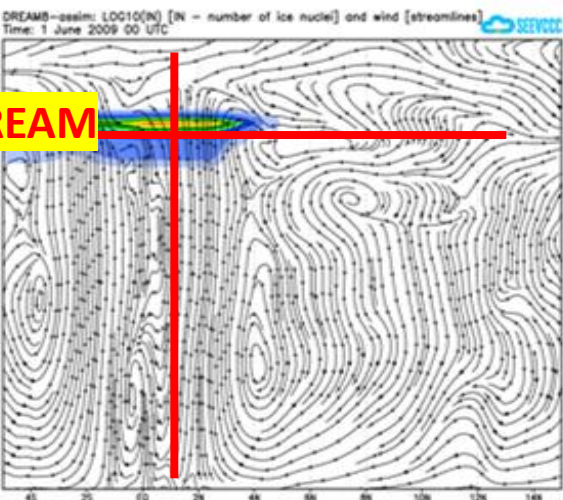
AF477 dust prediction



AF477 dust prediction



AF477 IN prediction

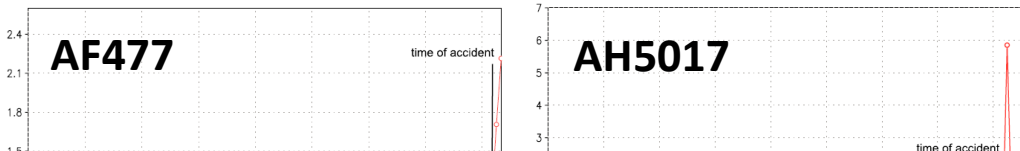


Nickovic et al, 2022, Nature SR

Satellite observation AF477



Predicted Dust Icing Index



Melting dust in aircraft turbines

Melting

- starts at approx. 2500 C deg
- depends on the dust minerals mixture
- DREAM used to predict dust melting

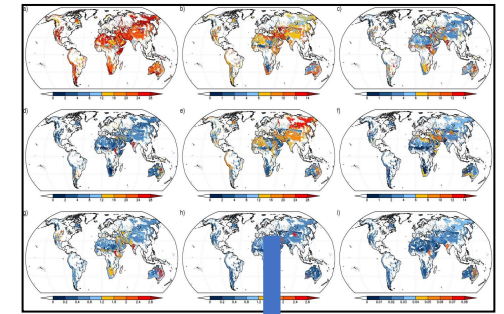
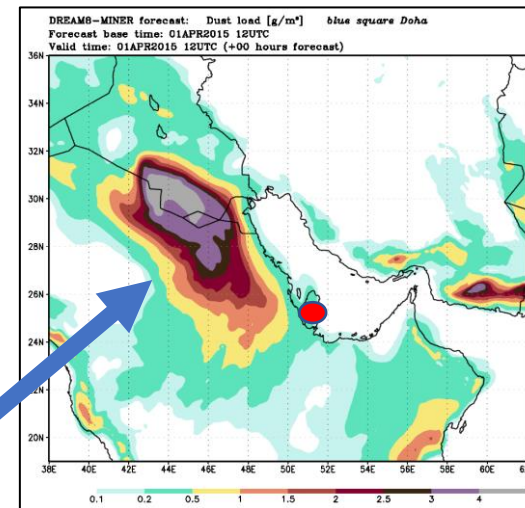
Doha April 2015 case

- ❖ Flight operations badly affected
- ❖ Dust melted in several aircrafts' turbines
- ❖ Economic loss – 3 mil USD in one day

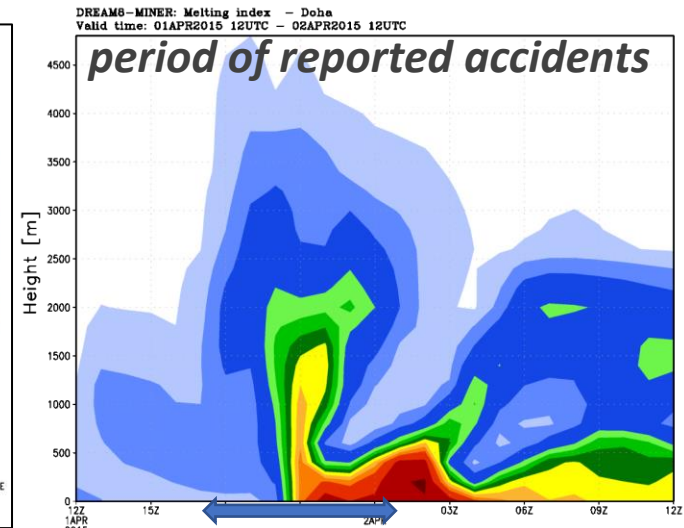


Doha

Predicted Doha dust storm



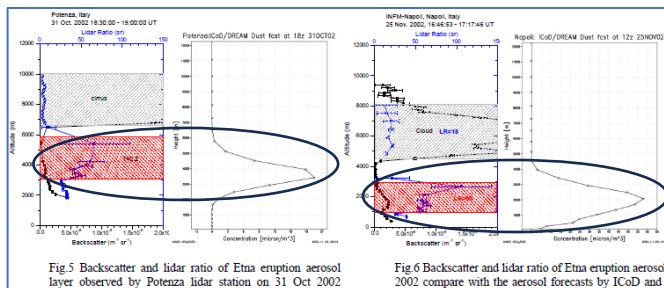
Predicted melting index (Doha)



Nickovic & Cvetkovic, 2019

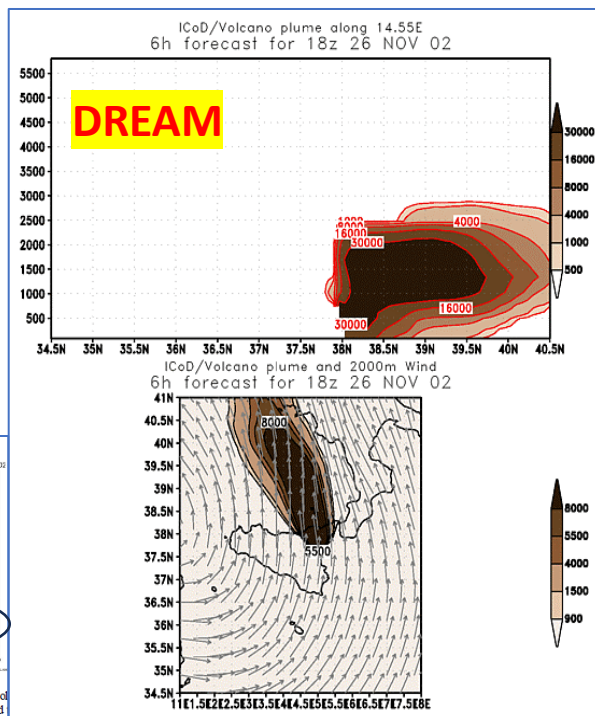
VOLCANIC ASH

Etna eruption 2002

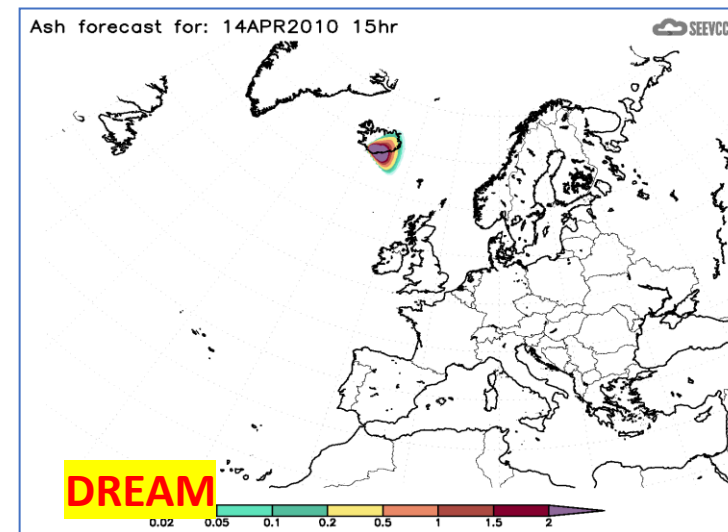


Volcanic dust characterization by EARLINET during Etna's eruptions in 2001–2002

X. Wang^{a,b,*}, A. Boselli^c, L. D'Avino^a, G. Pisani^a, N. Spinelli^a, A. Amodéo^c,
A. Chaikovsky^d, M. Wiegner^e, S. Nickovic^{f,1}, A. Papayannis^g, M.R. Perrone^h,
V. Rizziⁱ, L. Sauvage^j, A. Stohl^k



Iceland eruption 2010



NUCLEAR ACCIDENT AEROSOL

Kozloduj nuclear power station (Bulgaria) . concentration

Synthetic experiment 25-26 Nov 2014 proposed by

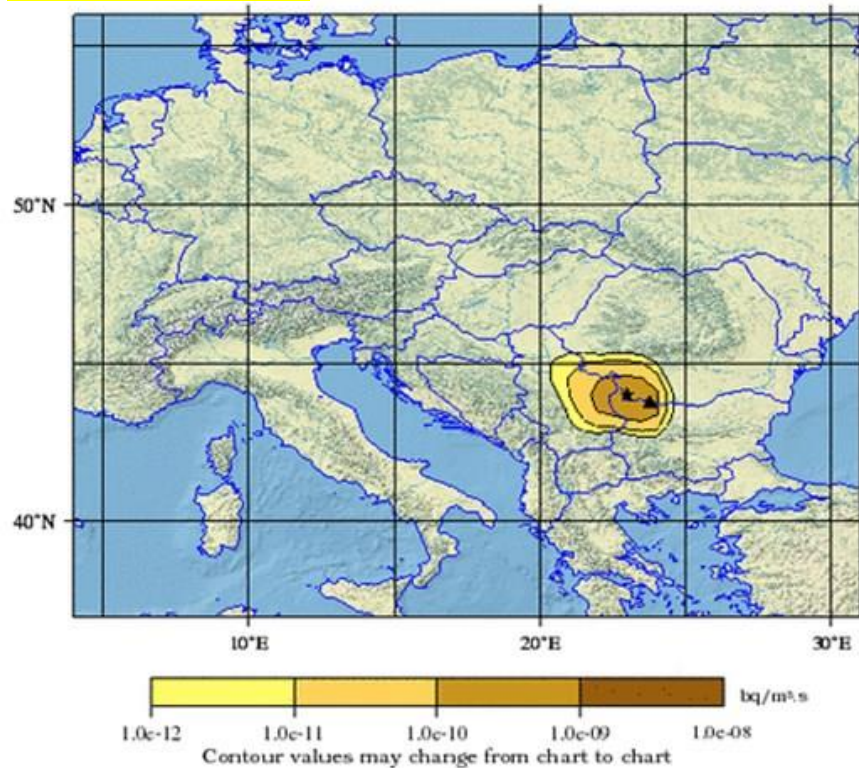
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)



KOZLODUIY Exercise 25/11/2014

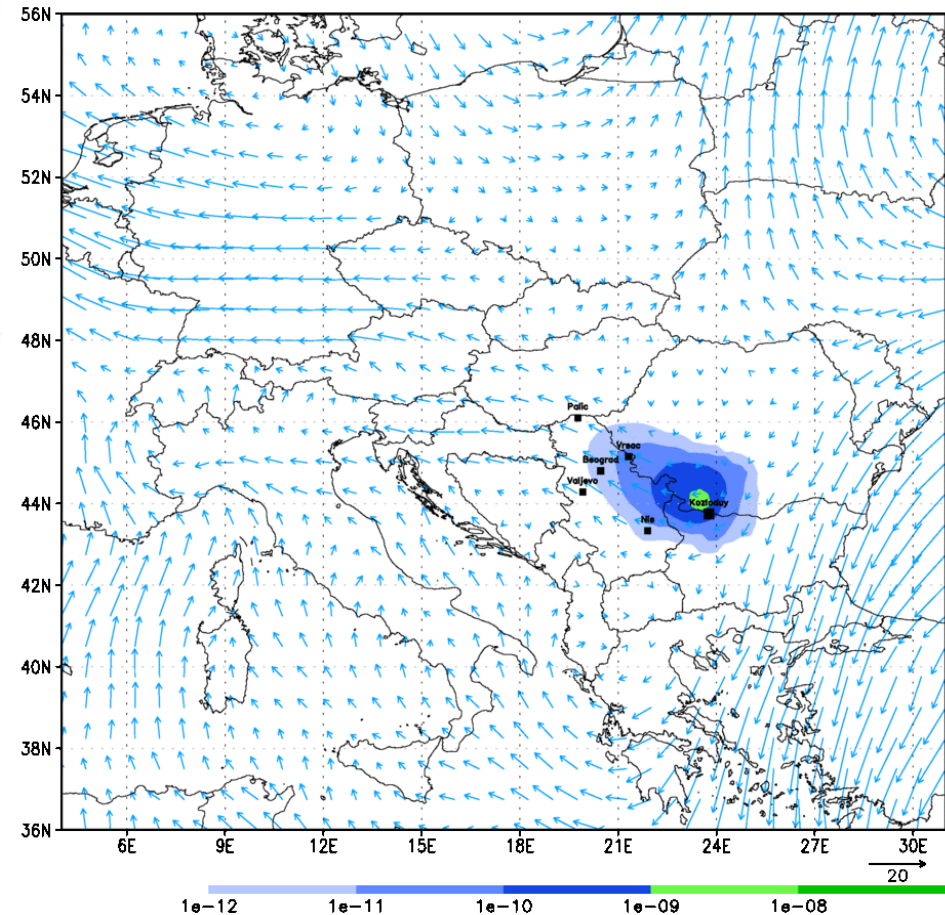
Time integrated concentration (Bq/m³.s)
surface to 500m layer over 15 hours
Valid 26/11/2014 00h00 UTC

METEOFRANCE



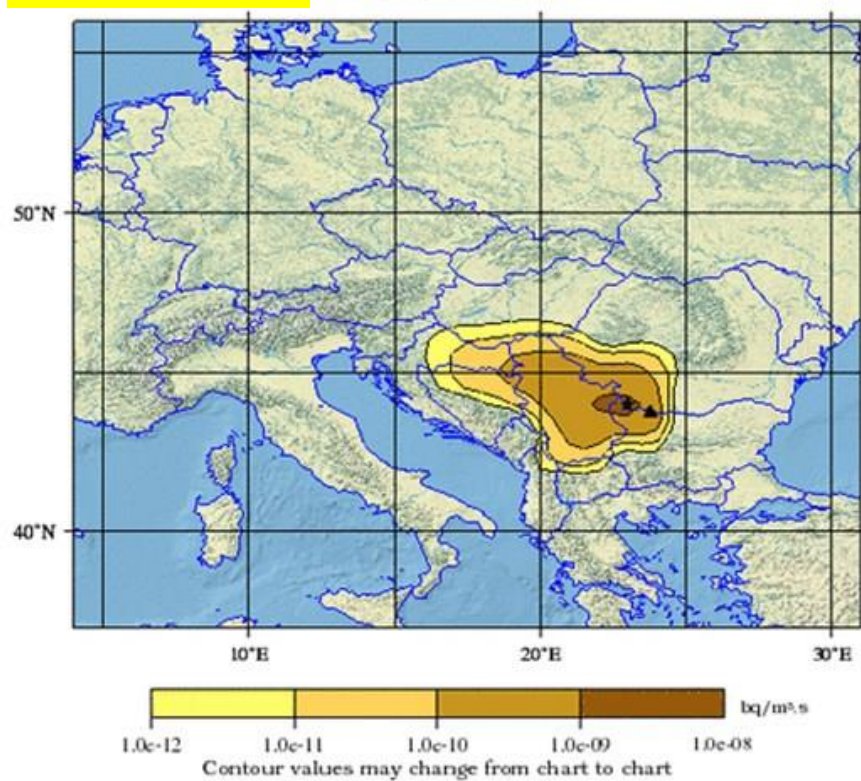
DREAM

DREAM8_ER forecast: Time integrated conc [Bq*s/m³] and h~400m wind [m/s]
Valid : 25NOV2014 00UTC - 26NOV2014 00UTC



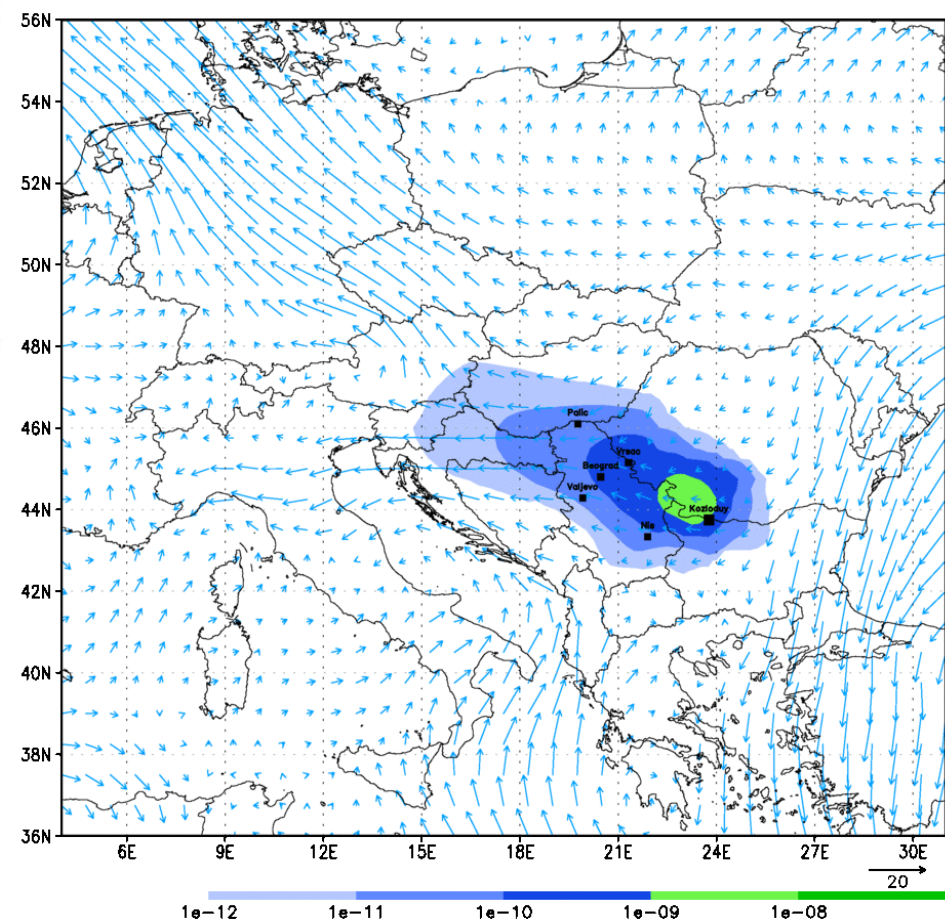
METEOFRANCE

Time integrated concentration (Bq/m³.s)
surface to 500m layer over 24 hours
Valid 27/11/2014 00h00 UTC



DREAM

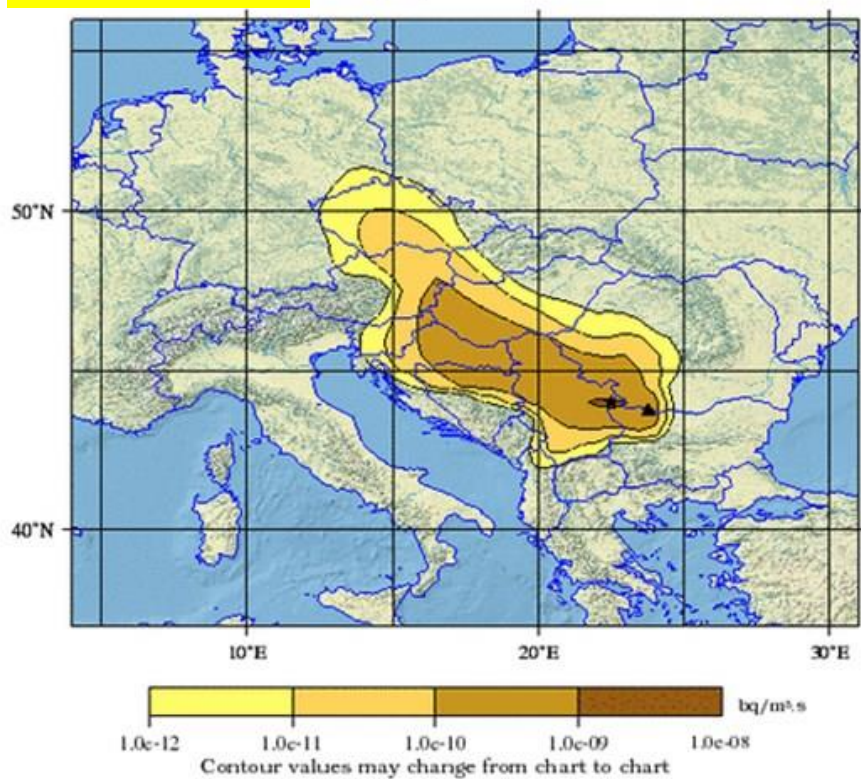
DREAM8_ER forecast: Time integrated conc [Bq*s/m³] and h~400m wind [m/s]
Valid : 25NOV2014 00UTC - 27NOV2014 00UTC



KOZLODUY Exercise 25/11/2014

METEOFRANCE

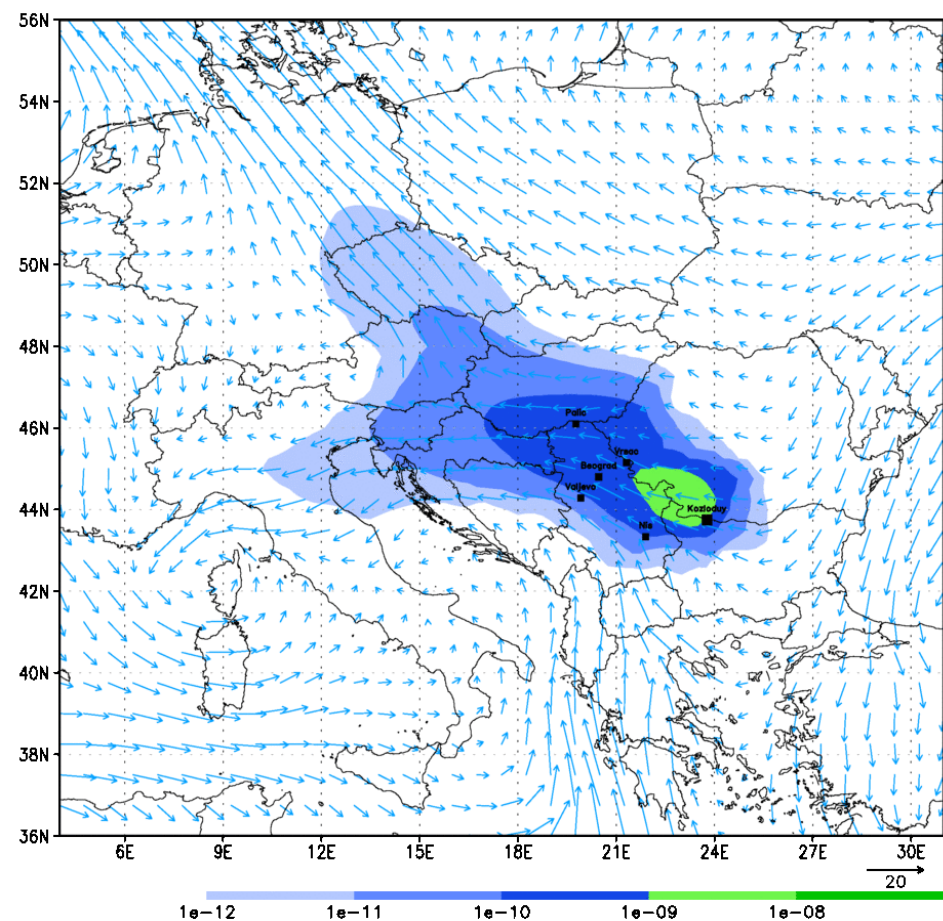
Time integrated concentration (Bq/m³.s)
surface to 500m layer over 24 hours
Valid 28/11/2014 00h00 UTC



DREAM

DREAM8_ER forecast: Time integrated conc [Bq*s/m³] and h~400m wind [m/s]

Valid : 25NOV2014 00UTC - 28NOV2014 00UTC

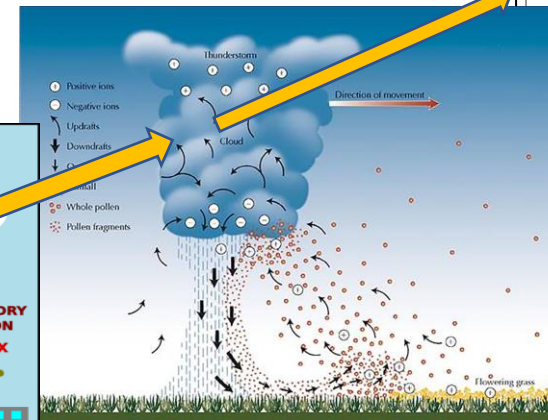
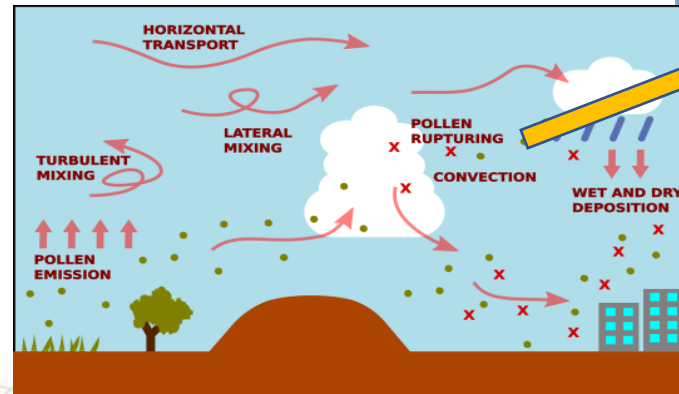
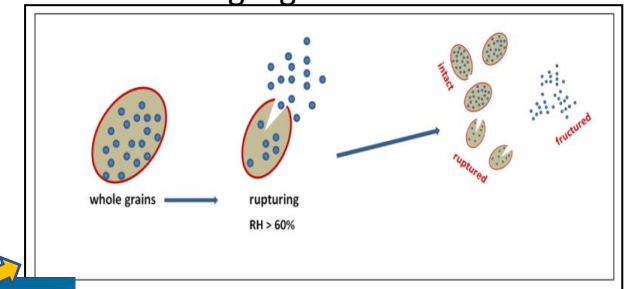


POLLEN

Sub-pollen fragments and thunderstorm asthma – **DREAM-POLL**

- Sub-pollen particles (SSPs) – intacts broken by thunderstorm forces
 - Electric force
 - High moisture osmotic force
 - Mechanic wind force
- SSPs supposed to be the major cause of Thunderstorm Asthma events
- **SSPs added in DREAM-POLL**

From a single grain → >700 SSPs



Taylor & Jonsson (2004) conceptual TA model

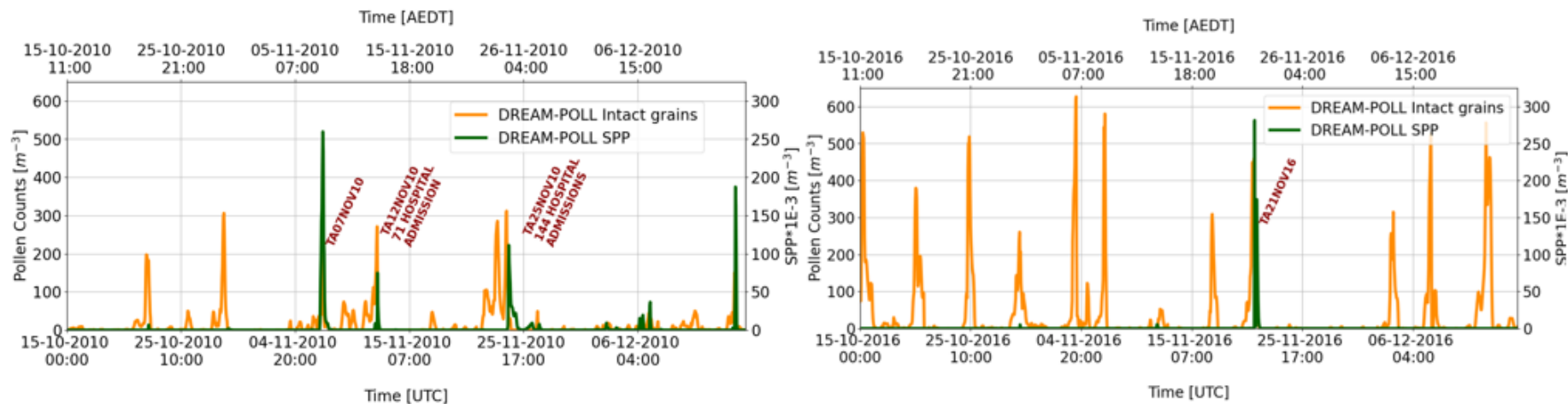
Melbourne pollen thunderstorm asthma (TA) events

- Rare events
- false alarms to the public if only whole grains predicted
- DREAM-POLL designed and available for operational public warnings
- Pollen seasons 2010 and 2016 caused 4 extreme medical TA events

❑ All cases successfully predicted by DREAM-POLL

Results

DREAM-POLL



HYDROLOGY

HYPROM governing equations:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + g \left[\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + S_{fx} - S_{0x} \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + g \left[\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} + S_{fy} - S_{0y} \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(hu)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(hv)}{\partial y} + \dot{H} = 0$$

Novel components in HYPROM

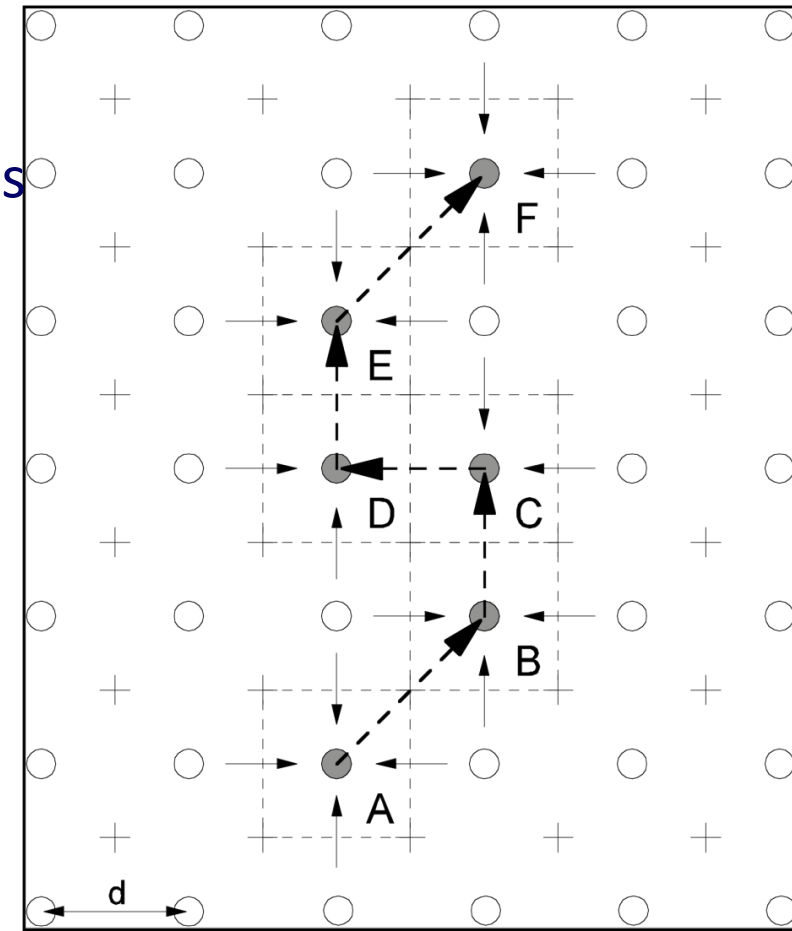
- **NO** approximation in the governing eq-s
- numerically **stable** numerics
- new numerical technique for **preventing grid decoupling** noise
- suitable for scales ranging from **local** (flash floods) to **climate** (large rivers, e.g. Danube)

reference

○ h - points
+ u,v - points

A-B-C-D-E-F river points

river routing



Possible instability in most hydro models due to vanishing water heights

Friction slope term

$$S_{fs} = \frac{n^2 \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}{h^{4/3}} U$$

Potential source of model instability when $h \rightarrow 0$

HYPROM solves it by physically correct approach

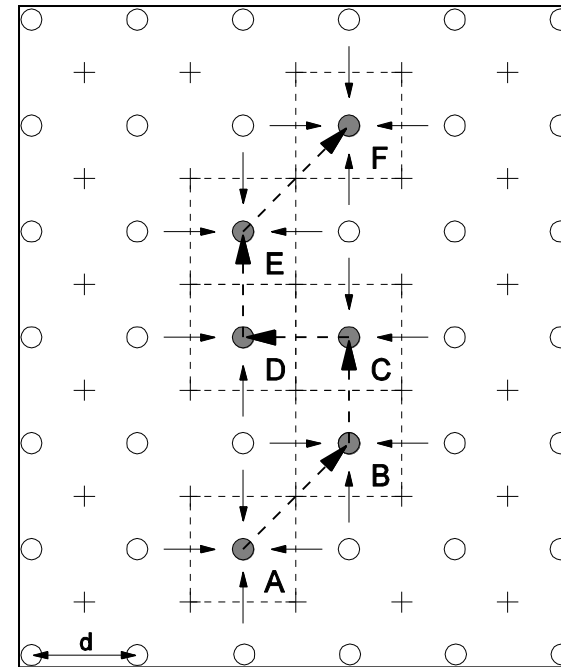
River routing

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + U \delta_s \bar{U}^s + g \delta_s (R + h_s) + \frac{n^2 |U|}{R^{4/3} s} U = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial t} + \delta_s (\bar{R}^s U) + \dot{R} = 0$$

s – river direction

- River – a water collector from surrounding points
- Same numerics as for non-river points



River path:
A-B-C-D-E-F



12UTC

14UTC

16UTC

S. Morava River flash flood case

23 Jan 2015

disasterous consequences

HYPROM run

Driven by radar precipitation

Predicted correctly the max discharge 7
hours in advance

Observed Q

Predicted Q

Radar P



THANK YOU