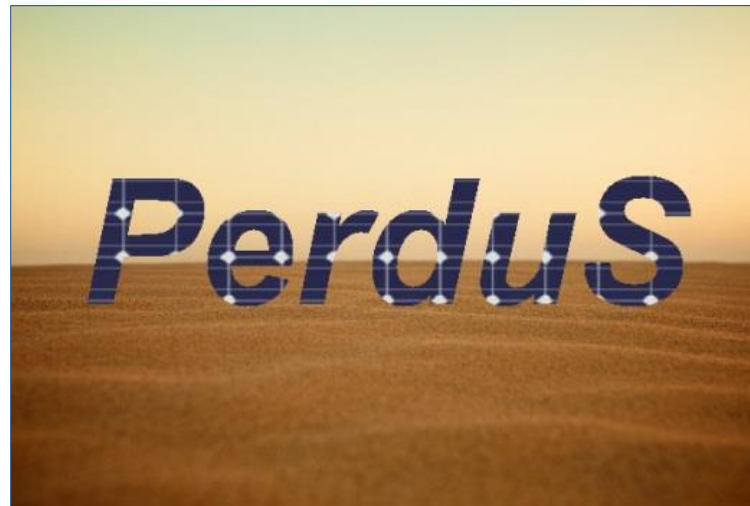


PerduS: Mineral dust forecasts using ICON-ART



Andrea Steiner¹⁾, Vanessa Bachmann¹⁾, Jochen Förstner¹⁾, Thomas Hanisch¹⁾, Florian Filipitsch²⁾, Gholamali Hoshyaripour³⁾, Frank Wagner³⁾, Heike Vogel³⁾, Bernhard Vogel³⁾, Bodo Ritter¹⁾, Detlev Majewski¹⁾

¹⁾ Deutscher Wetterdienst (DWD), Offenbach, ²⁾ Deutscher Wetterdienst, Meteorologisches Observatorium Lindenberg,

³⁾ Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)

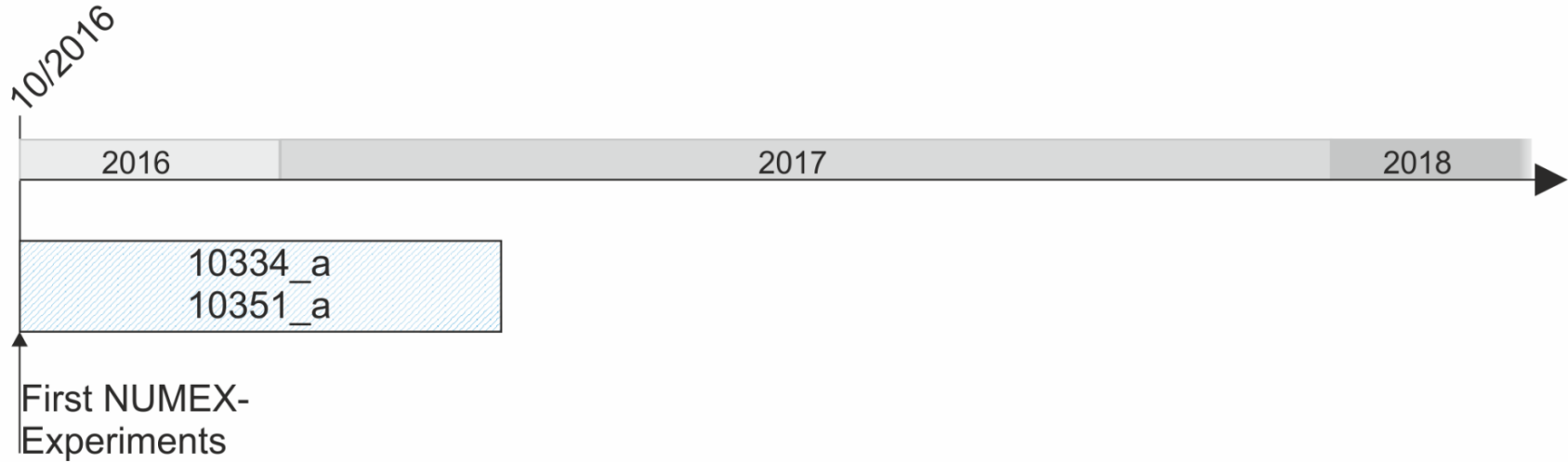
→ PerduS Milestones



→ ICON-ART in EnVar mode

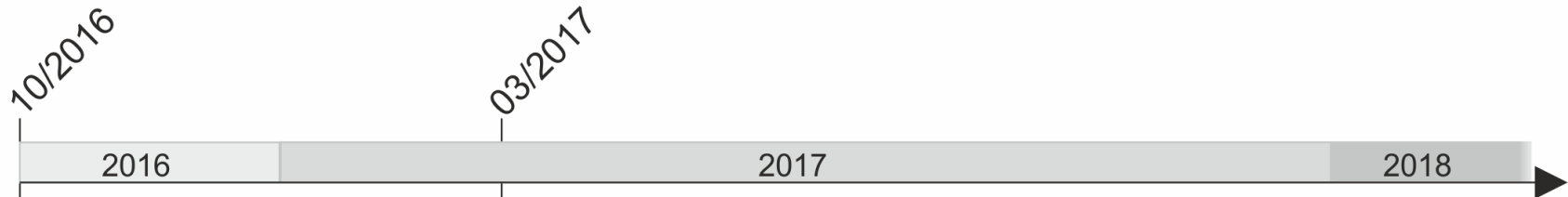
→ First results

→ Outlook



Thanks to
Thomas
Hanisch!

PerduS - Milestones

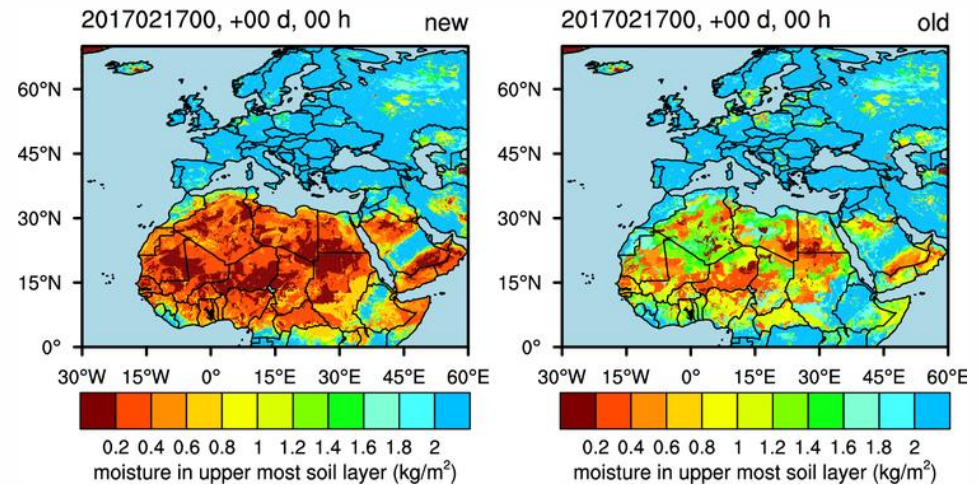


First NUMEX-Experiments

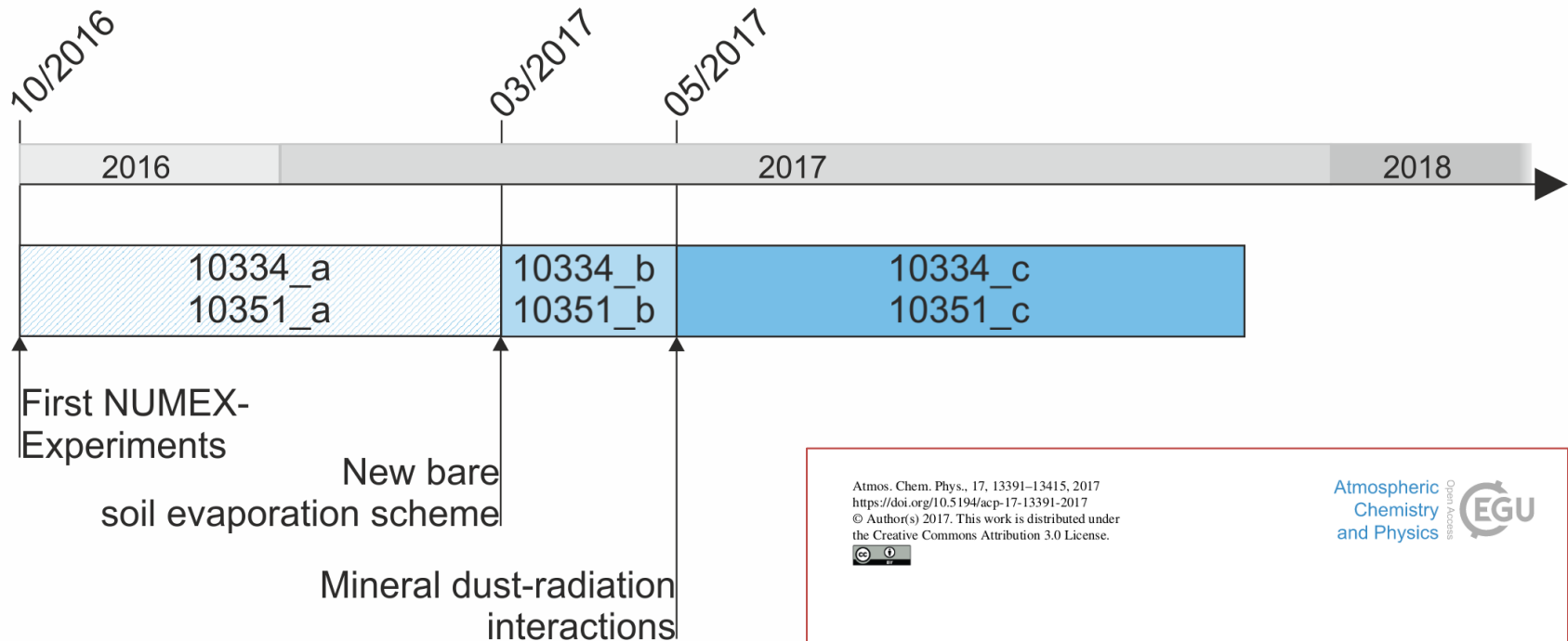
New bare soil evaporation scheme



See presentation by Vanessa Bachmann @ ICCARUS 2017
Bachmann et al. (2017)



**New evaporation scheme: ca. 50% drier soil in Saharan region
-> ~60 % more dust in Saharan region**



See paper by Daniel Rieger
Rieger et al. (2017)

Atmos. Chem. Phys., 17, 13391–13415, 2017
<https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-17-13391-2017>
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Atmospheric
Chemistry
and Physics
EGU

Impact of the 4 April 2014 Saharan dust outbreak on the photovoltaic power generation in Germany

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²Deutscher Wetterdienst, Frankfurter Str. 135, 63067 Offenbach, Germany

^anow at: Deutscher Wetterdienst, Frankfurter Str. 135, 63067 Offenbach, Germany

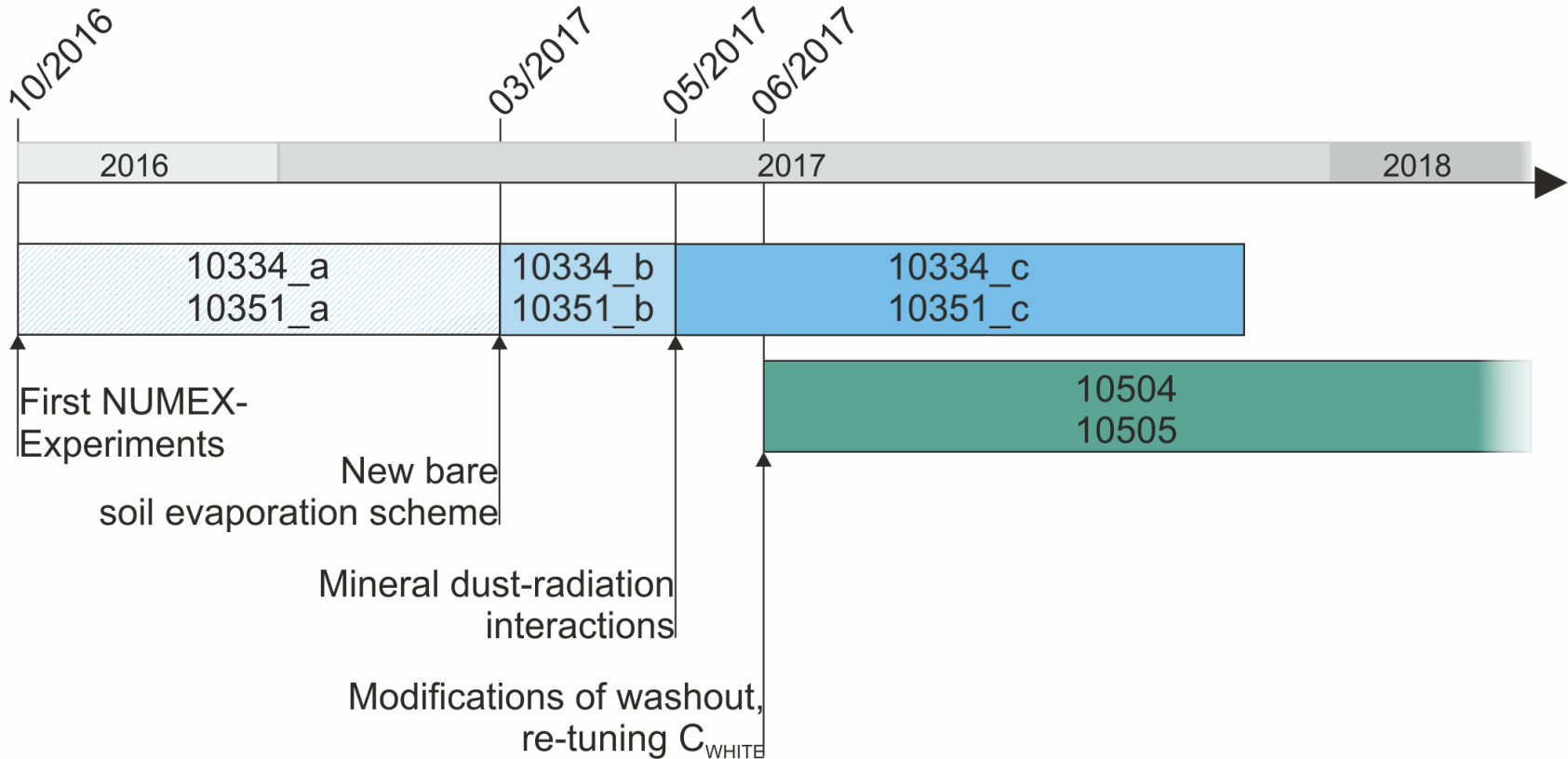
Correspondence to: Daniel Rieger (daniel.rieger@dwd.de)

Received: 11 May 2017 – Discussion started: 21 June 2017

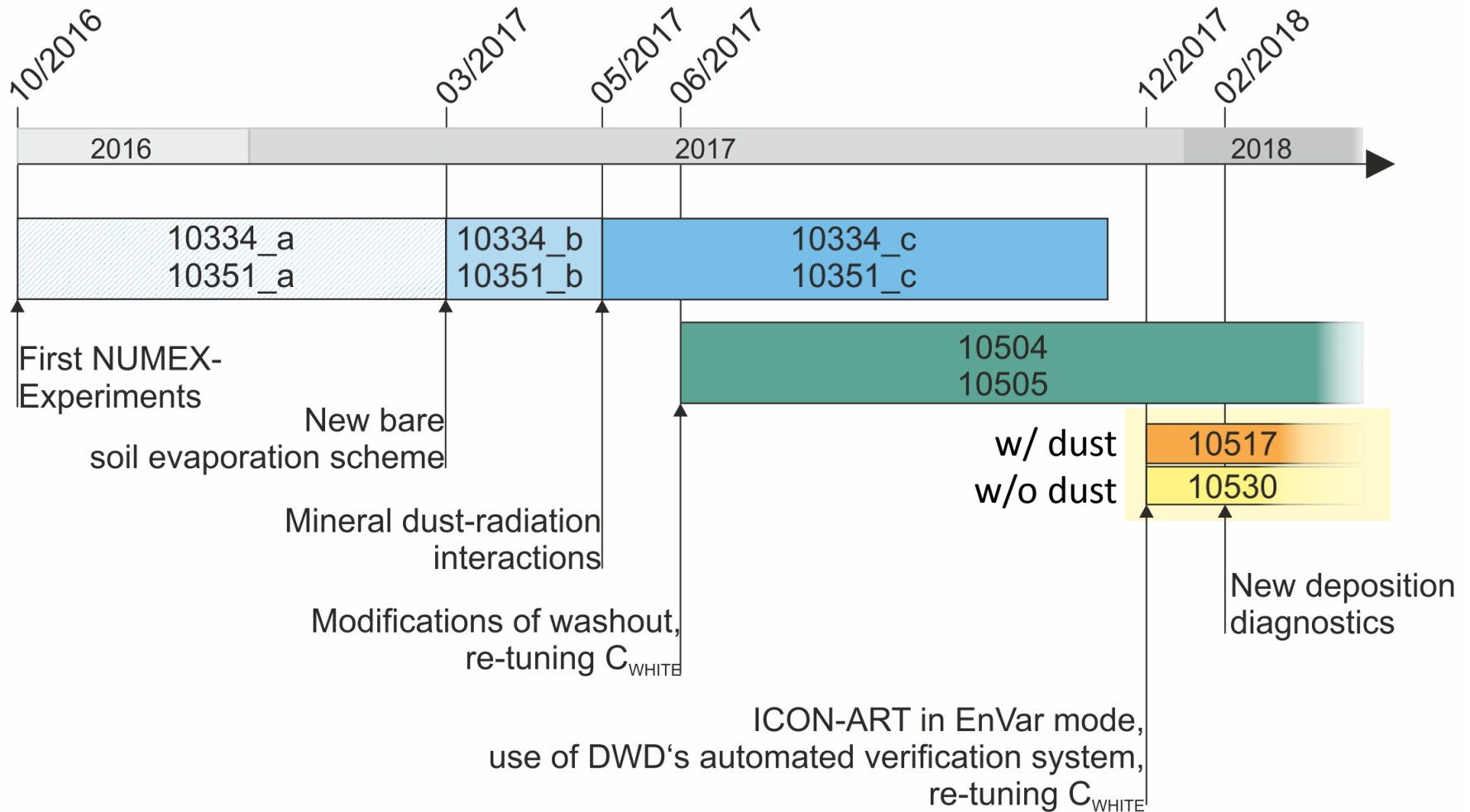
Revised: 8 September 2017 – Accepted: 12 September 2017 – Published: 10 November 2017

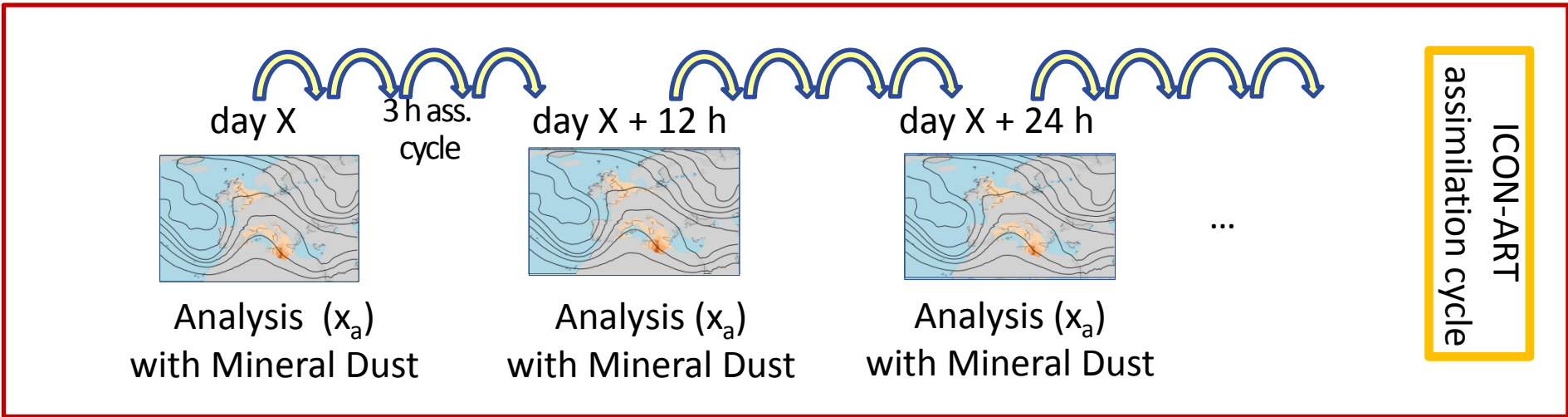
Abstract. The importance for reliable forecasts of incoming solar radiation is growing rapidly, especially for those countries with an increasing share in photovoltaic (PV) power production. The ability of long-range forecast models to predict the impact of Saharan dust on solar radiation is limited. For our study, direct effects account for 64 %, indirect effects for 20 % and synergistic interaction effects for 16 % of the differences between the forecast including mineral dust radiation and the forecast including only direct dust

PerduS - Milestones

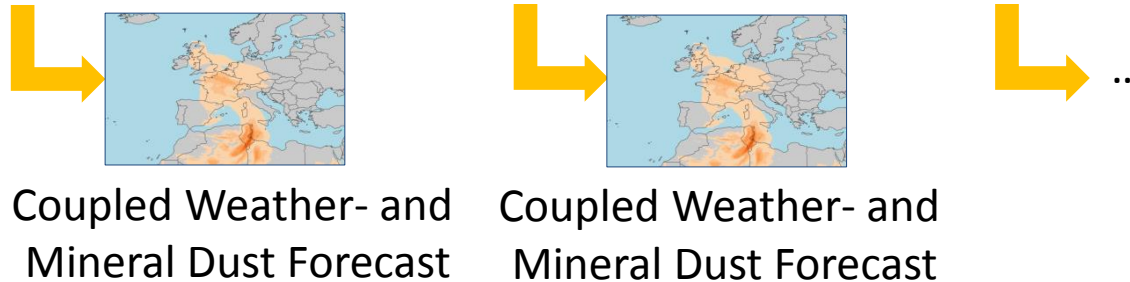


PerduS - Milestones



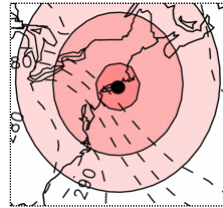


ICON-ART forecasts

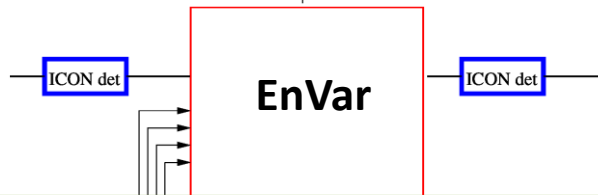


Take home message: First guess forecasts (x_b) in assimilation cycle are ICON-ART forecasts with mineral dust, including aerosol radiation interactions

Climatological
B-matrix
“NMC method”
based on **3DVar**



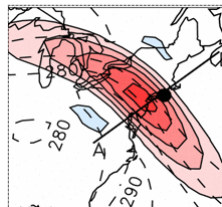
obs



QC obs



flow dependent
B-matrix
based on **EDA**



3DVar/EnVar:

$$\mathbf{x}_a = \mathbf{x}_b + \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{y}_0 - H(\mathbf{x}_b))$$

$$\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{B} \mathbf{H}^T (\mathbf{H} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{H}^T + \mathbf{R})^{-1}$$

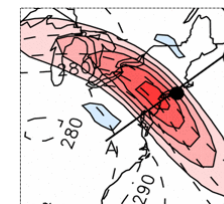
3DVar ↔ EnVar

ensemble background error
covariance matrix in a
variational context:

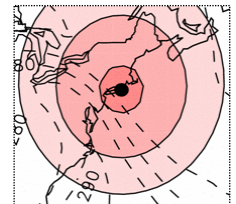
$$\mathbf{B}_{hybrid} = \alpha \mathbf{B}_{EnKF} + \beta \mathbf{B}_{3DVar}$$

$$\alpha = 0.7$$

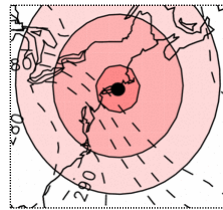
$$\beta = 0.3$$



+



Climatological
B-matrix
“NMC method”
based on **3DVar**



obs

ICON-ART

EnVar

ICON-ART

QC obs

ICON ens

ICON ens

ICON ens

ICON ens

LETKF

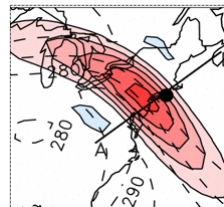
ICON ens

ICON ens

ICON ens

ICON ens

flow dependent
B-matrix
based on **EDA**



3DVar/EnVar:

$$\mathbf{x}_a = \mathbf{x}_b + \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{y}_0 - H(\mathbf{x}_b))$$

First guess

$$\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{B} \mathbf{H}^T (\mathbf{H} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{H}^T + \mathbf{R})^{-1}$$

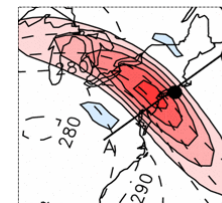
3DVar ↔ EnVar

ensemble background error
covariance matrix in a
variational context:

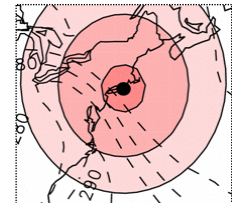
$$\mathbf{B}_{hybrid} = \alpha \mathbf{B}_{EnKF} + \beta \mathbf{B}_{3DVar}$$

$$\alpha = 0.7$$

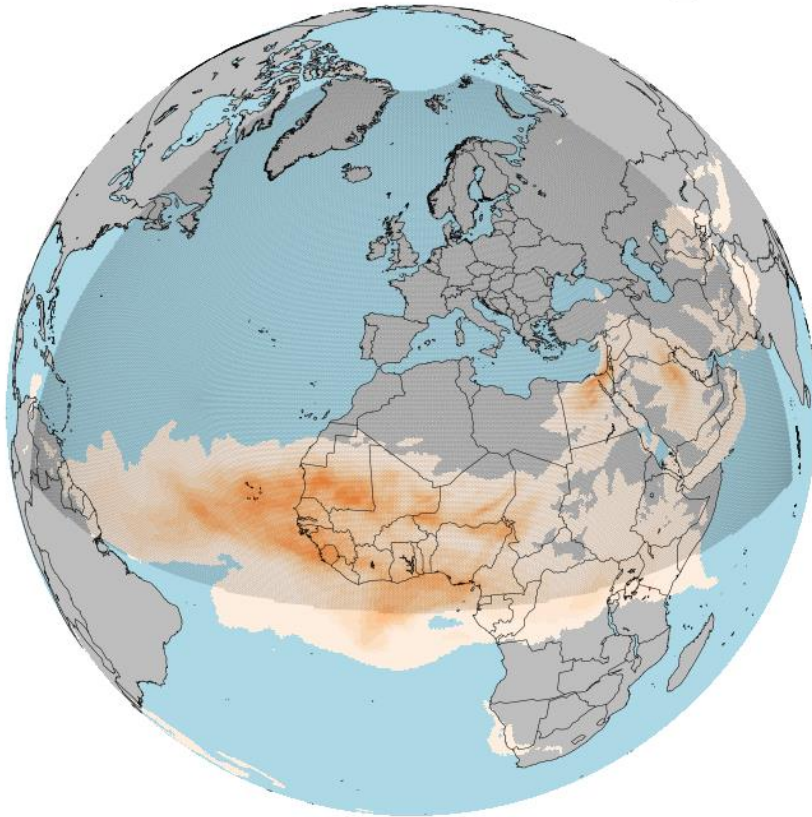
$$\beta = 0.3$$



+



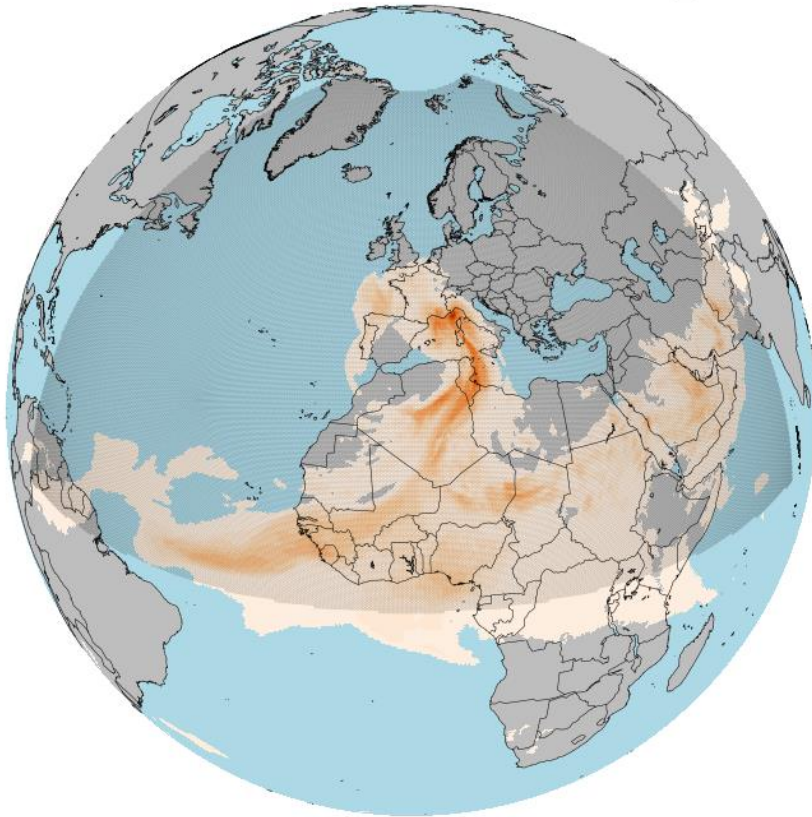
2018010500, vv: 003, ICON-ART, AOD_DUST



- Daily 00/12 UTC forecast runs with a lead time up to +180h (Nest: 120h)
- With / without prognostic dust
- *How good are the dust forecasts?*
- How does the forecasted mineral dust compare with the used Tegen climatology*) for mineral dust?
- How good is the NWP forecast with prognostic dust-radiation interactions?

*) Tegen et al. (1997)

2018010800, vv: 012, ICON-ART, AOD_DUST



→ Daily 00/12 UTC forecast runs with a lead time up to +180h (Nest: 120h)

→ With / without prognostic dust

→ *How good are the dust forecasts?*

→ **How does the forecasted mineral dust compare with the used Tegen climatology^{*)} for mineral dust?**

→ How good is the NWP forecast with prognostic dust-radiation interactions?

^{*)} Tegen et al. (1997)

Tegen Aerosol Climatology

➔ Mineral dust optical depth for 09/01/2018:

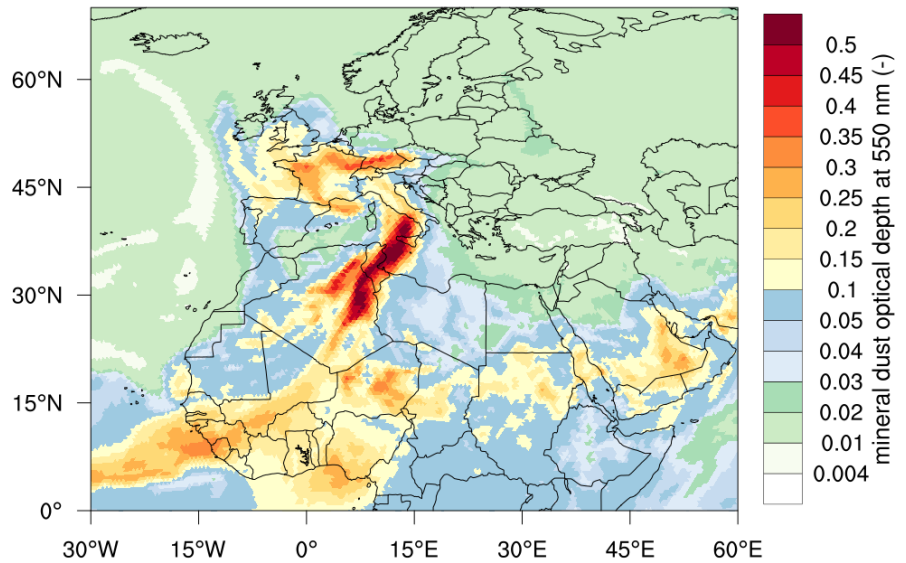
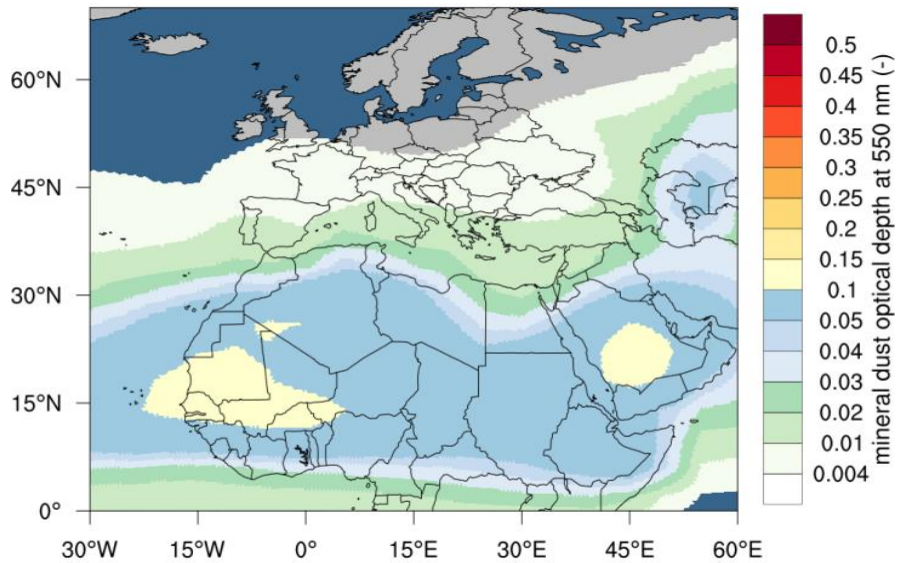
Tegen

ICON-ART

Tegen Aerosol Climatology valid for: 2018010900

exp_10517, r2b06

2018010900, +00 d,00 h



mean: 0.04, max: 0.13, std: 0.03 (plot)

mean: 0.01, max: 0.17, std: 0.02 (global)

mean: 0.07, max: 0.61, std: 0.08 (plot)

mean: 0.02, max: 0.61, std: 0.04 (global)

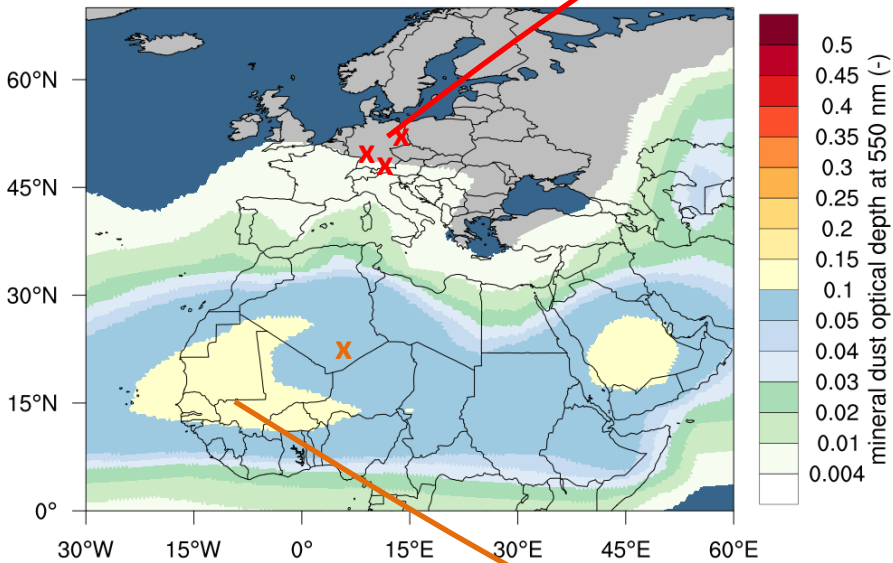
Tegen Aerosol Climatology



➔ Mineral dust optical depth for 01/2018:

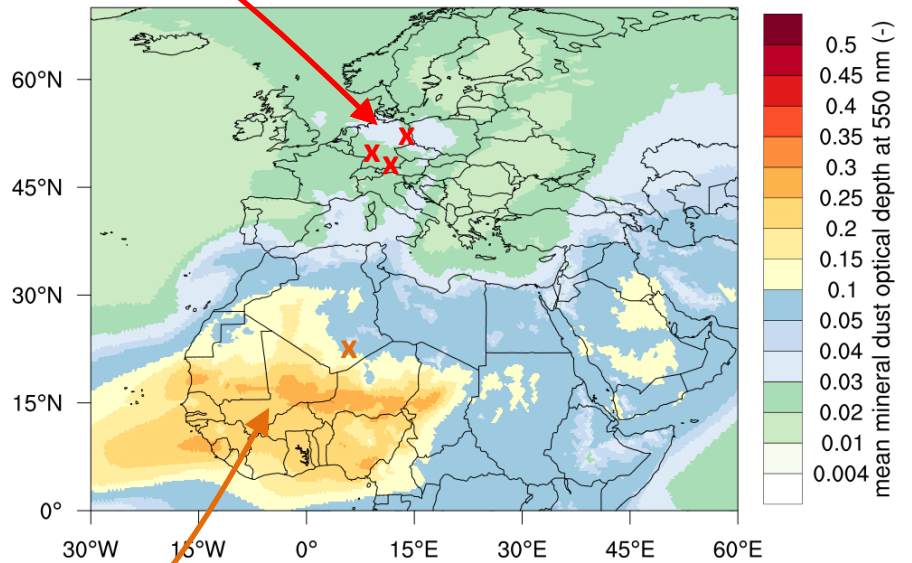
Tegen 0.002 vs 0.03 **ICON-ART**

Tegen Aerosol Climatology valid for: 201801



mean: 0.04, max: 0.15, std: 0.04 (plot)
mean: 0.01, max: 0.17, std: 0.02 (global)

exp_10517, r2b062018010106-2018020100, step: 6

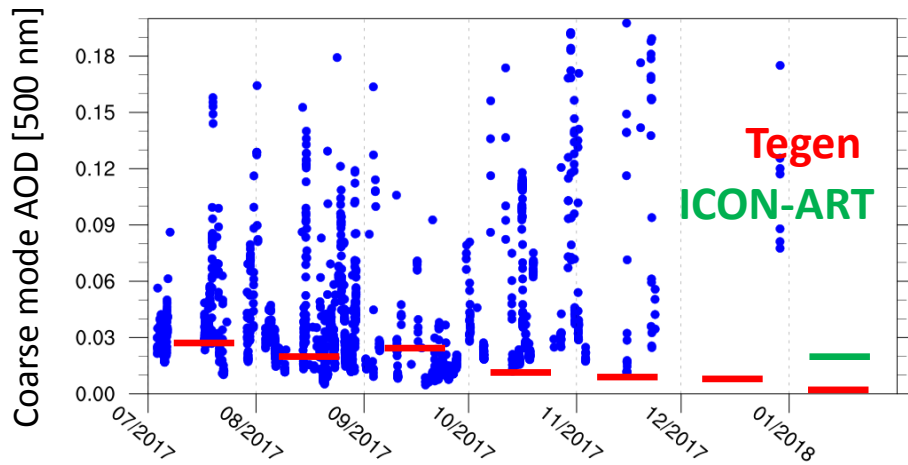


mean: 0.07, max: 0.30, std: 0.06 (plot)
mean: 0.02, max: 0.30, std: 0.03 (global)

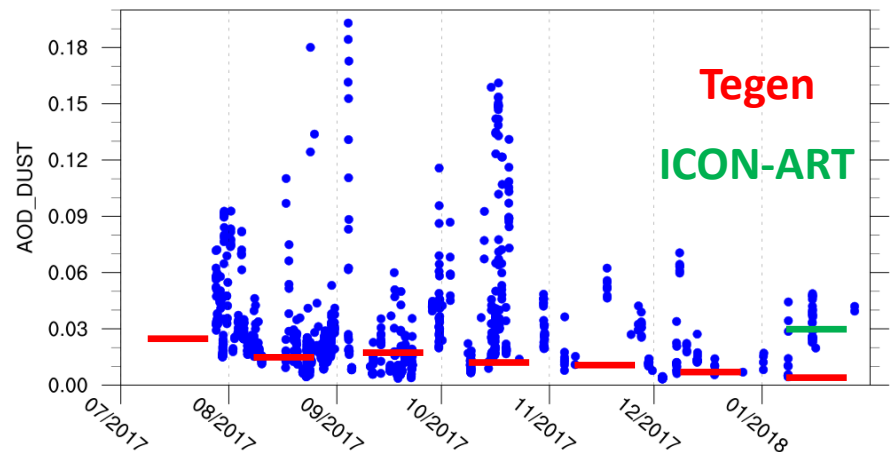
0.1 vs 0.2

Aeronet Observations

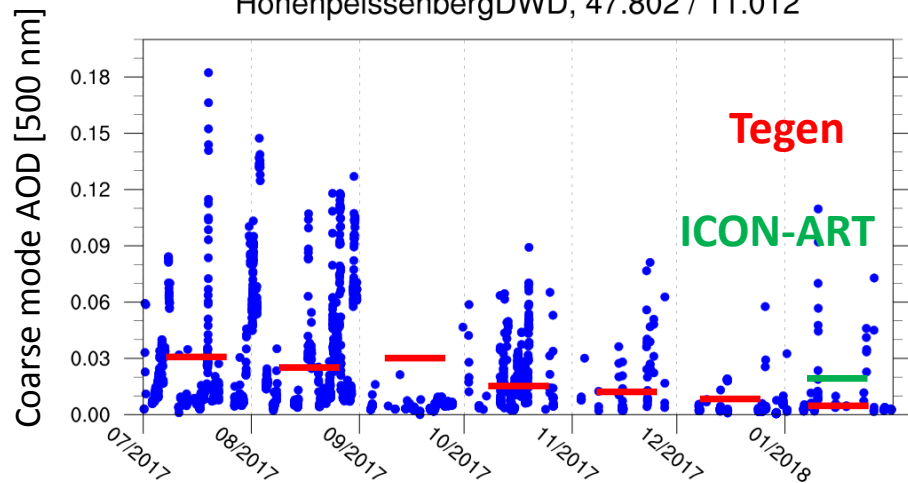
Karlsruhe, 49.093 / 8.428



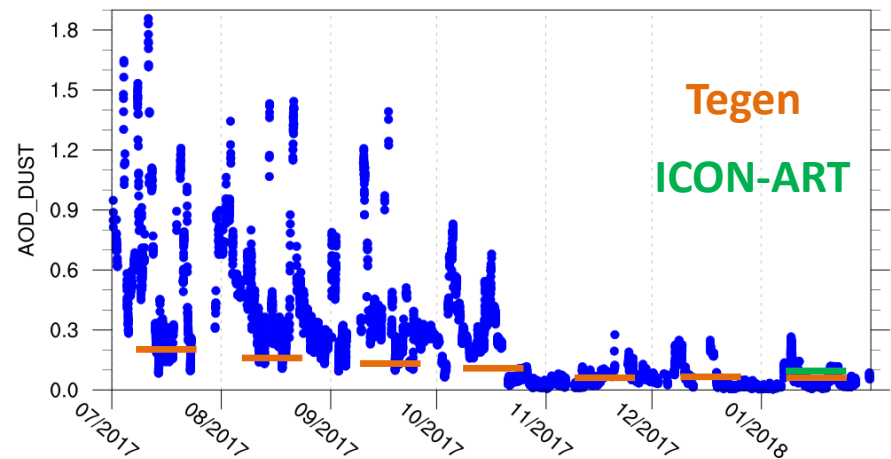
MetObs_Lindenberg, 52.209 / 14.121



HohenpeissenbergDWD, 47.802 / 11.012



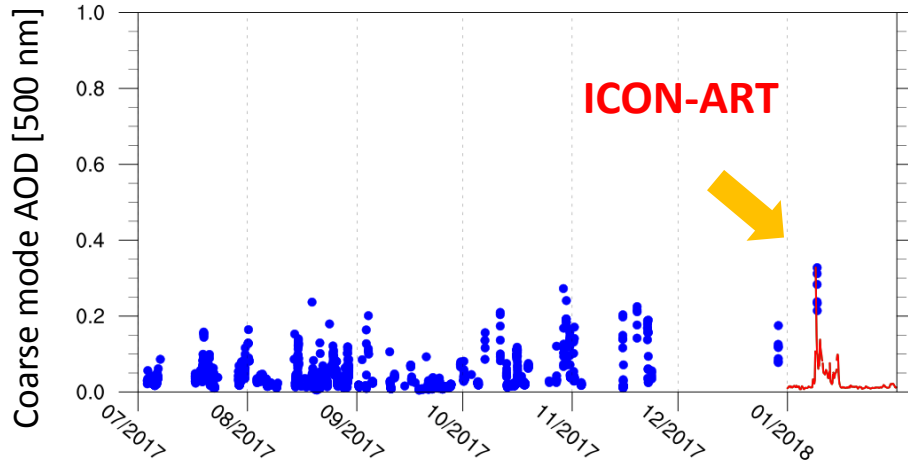
Tamanrasset_INM, 22.79 / 5.53



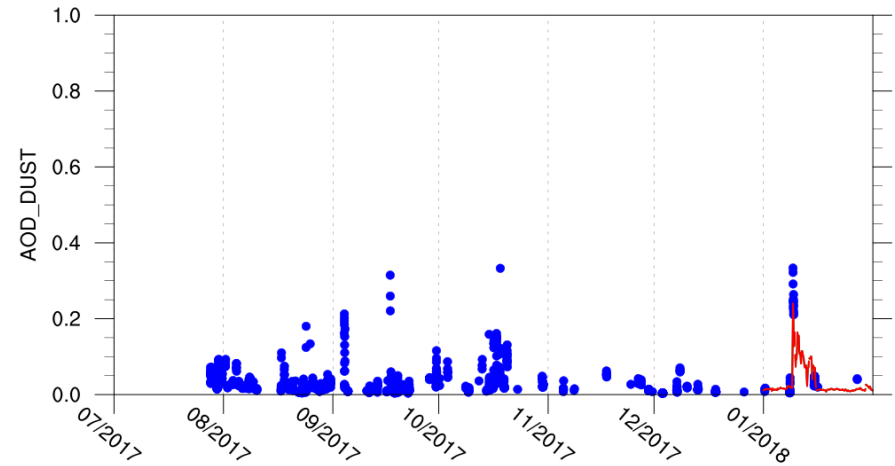
Aeronet Observations



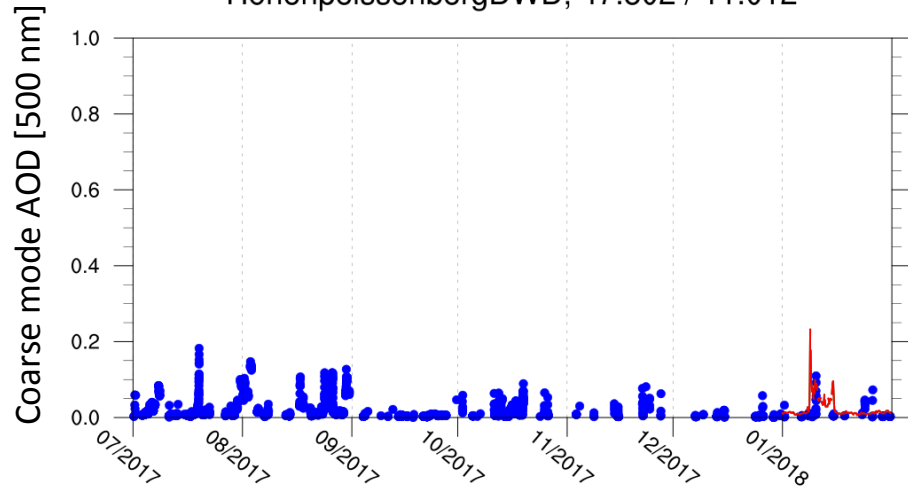
Karlsruhe, 49.093 / 8.428



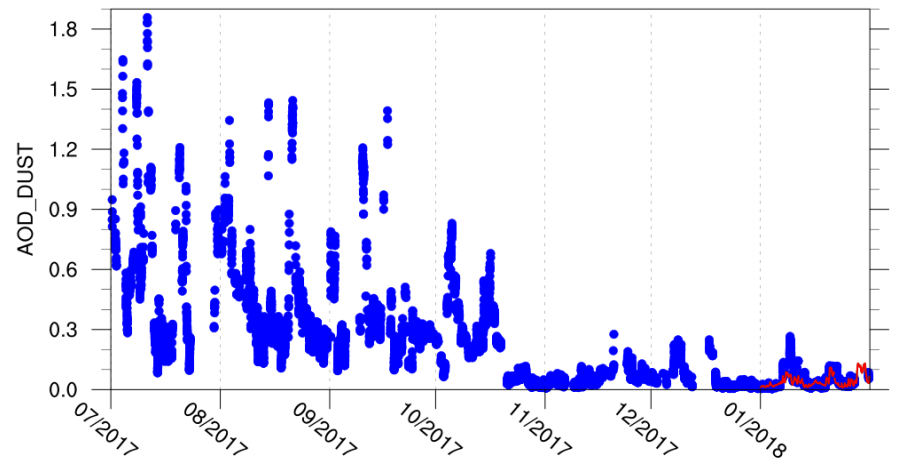
MetObs_Lindenberg, 52.209 / 14.121



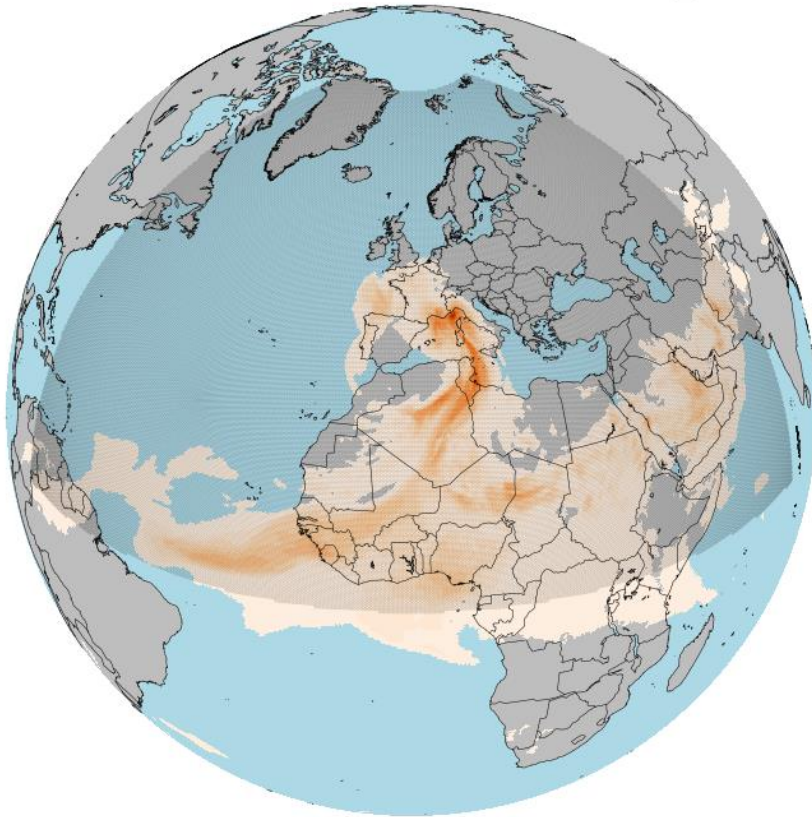
HohenpeissenbergDWD, 47.802 / 11.012



Tamanrasset_INM, 22.79 / 5.53

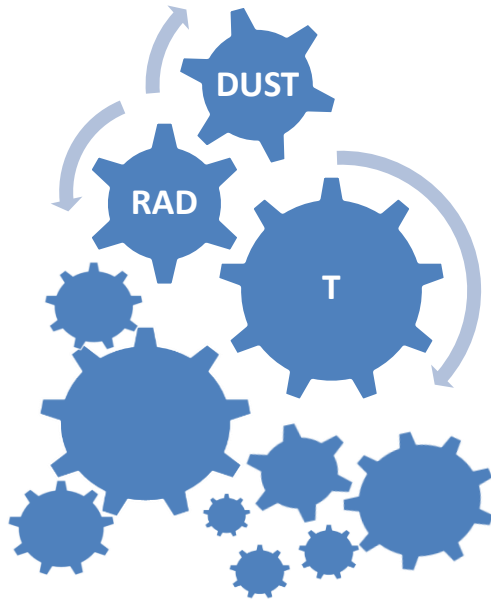


2018010800, vv: 012, ICON-ART, AOD_DUST

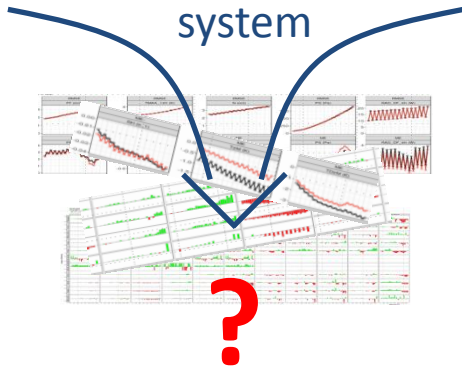


- ➔ Daily 00/12 UTC forecast runs with a lead time up to +180h (Nest: 120h)
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- ➔ *How good are the dust forecasts?*
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*) Tegen et al. (1997)



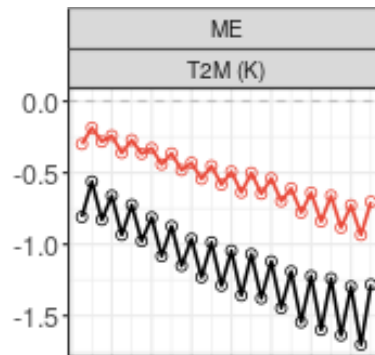
Automated verification system



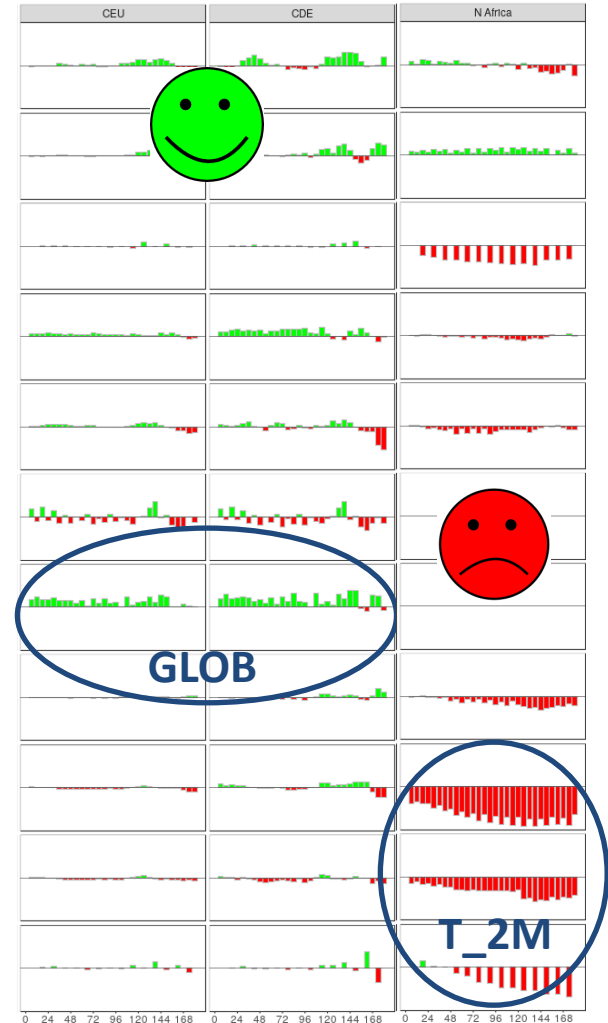
➔ Improvement for DE/EU scores

➔ **BUT:**
Strong increase of negative Temperature Bias in N-Africa

2018/01/01-00UTC - 2018/01/31-18UTC
INI: ALL UTC, DOM: N Africa, STAT: ALL



w/o dust
w/ dust

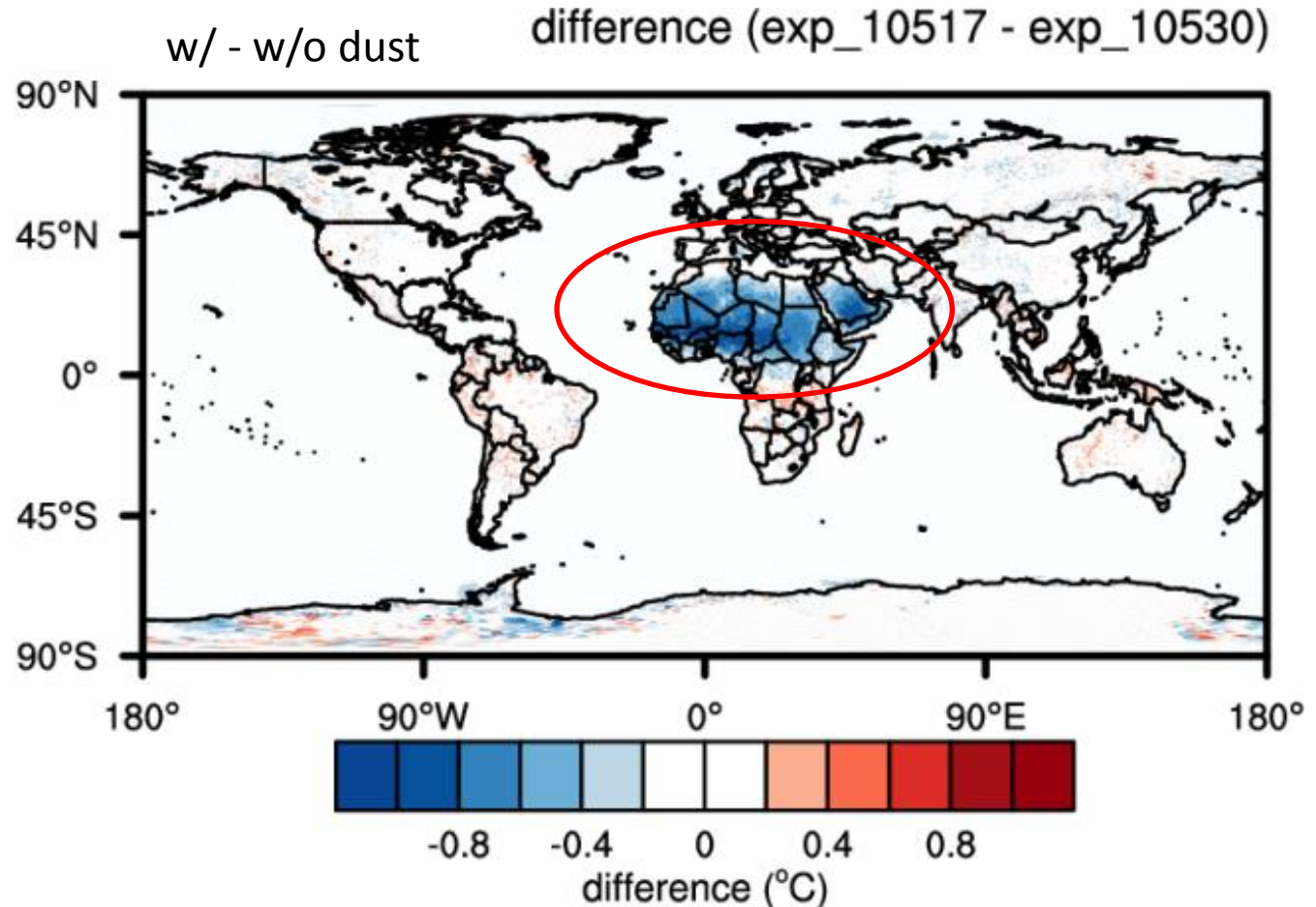


→ 2m Temperature:

Mean of all 6/12/18/24 h forecasts in 01/2018

Cooling of N-Africa

- ~ -0.5°C to -0.8°C on monthly average
- Stronger during night than during day



→ ICON in Sahara-region:

too sunny, too dry, too cold

→ Expectation / Hope:

Longwave radiative heating of increased dust concentration in ICON-ART should reduce the negative Temperature Bias in N-Africa

(as shown by case studies
e.g. Gasch et al., 2017)

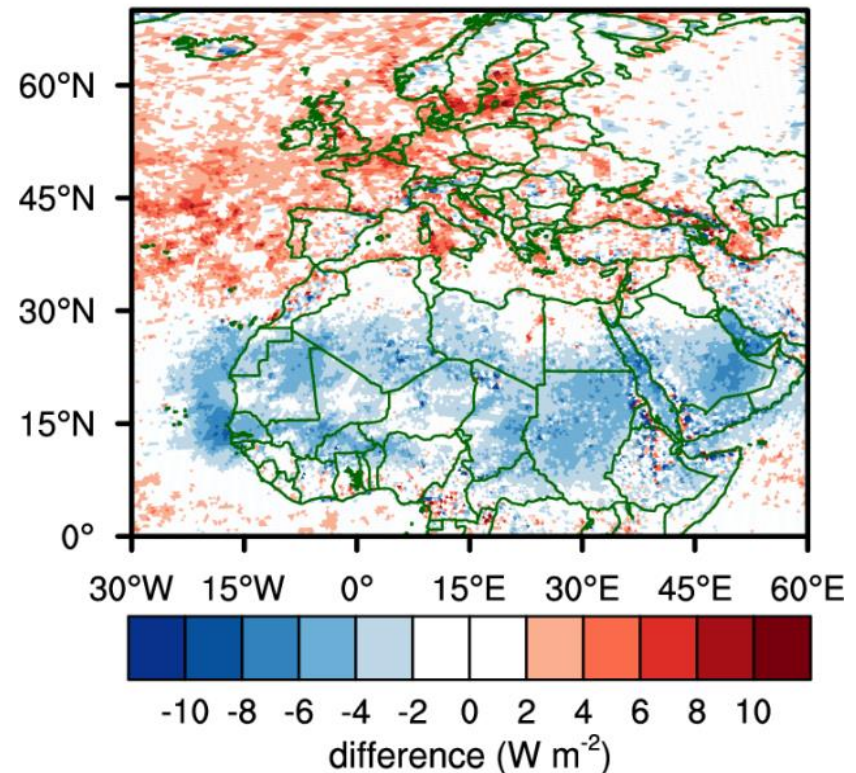
→ BUT:

On Average:

Shortwave radiative effects > longwave radiative effects of increased dust

2018/01, 21 UTC – 3UTC

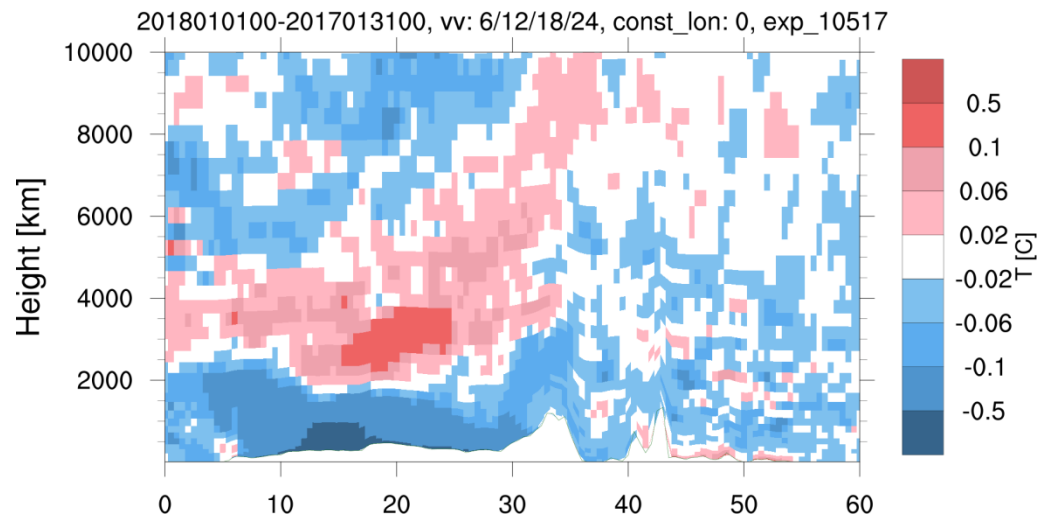
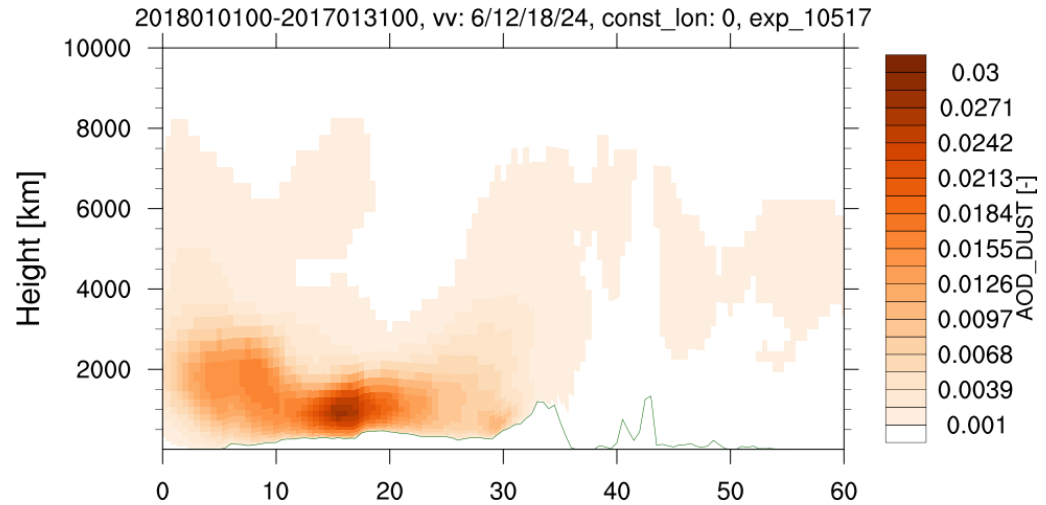
mean net longwave radiation flux at surface (W m^{-2})
difference (exp_10517 - exp_10530)





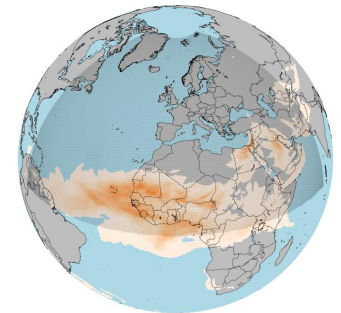
→ WHY?

- Longwave optical properties of dust?
- Strong stable stratifications?
- How important is the temperature of dust (ICON-ART: $T_{\text{dust}} = T_{\text{air}}$)?



- Ongoing improvement of the ICON-ART forecasting system
- Ongoing verification of ICON-ART in EnVar mode
 - Negative Temperature Bias also in other months (with higher dust loads)?
- Assimilation of mineral dust → PhD by Vanessa Bachmann
- Can the prognostic dust be used for the operational NWP?

Thank You!



- ➔ Bachmann, V., Steiner, A., Förstner, J., & the PerduS-Team: Forecasting the reduction in photovoltaic power production during Saharan dust outbreaks, *talk at the COSMO-USER Seminar 2017*, Offenbach, Germany, 2017.
- ➔ Gasch, P., Rieger, D., Walter, C., Khain, P., Levi, Y., Knippertz, P., and Vogel, B.: Revealing the meteorological drivers of the September 2015 severe dust event in the Eastern Mediterranean, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 17, 13573–13604, doi: <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-17-13573-2017>
- ➔ Rieger, D., Steiner, A., Bachmann, V., Gasch, P., Förstner, J., Deetz, K., Vogel, B., and Vogel, H.: Impact of the 4 April 2014 Saharan dust outbreak on the photovoltaic power generation in Germany, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 17, 13391 – 13415, doi:10.5194/acp-17-13391-2017, 2017
- ➔ Tegen, I., Hollrig, P., Chin, M., Fung, I., Jacob, D., and Penner, J. et al., Contribution of different aerosol species to the global aerosol extinction optical thickness: Estimates from model results, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 1997, 102, 23895–23915