Profiling Saharan Airborne Dust with UAV-based in-situ Instrumentation during the ASKOS Experiment in Cape Verde



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Many thanks to the Cesaria Evora International Airport and the Ocean Science Centre Mindelo for their support, which has been decisive for the success of this campaign.











University*of* Hertfordshıre

ASKOS Campaign Objectives



- Evaluate the Aeolus L2A aerosol and cloud product
- Estimate the uncertainty in the Aeolus backscatter caused by the undetected cross-polar signal return from dust particles
- Estimate the impact of particle orientation in Aeolus products for mineral particles and ice crystals
- Provide quality assured datasets for a number of applications
 → e.g. improvements in desert dust modelling and sea salt emission estimations
- Study Sahara dust properties over Cape Verde





ARF-C



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Models transport Saharan dust too low in the atmosphere: a comparison of the MetUM and CAMS forecasts with observations

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particles too quickly so that they are negligible in quantity at Cape Verde.

Model: June climatology (5-year modelled June mean) (HadGEM3A)



Observations: Mean of all campaign flights per location (Fennec for Sahara, AER-D for Cape Ver Gerus















ASKOS instrumentation: VARDUST-SAL Spanish contribution

VARDUST-SAL campaign: variability of dust composition and dust properties in the core path of the Saharan Air Layer

PI: Sergio Rodríguez

contribution of VARDUST-SAL to ASKOS

measurements of:

-aerosol chemistry (1h resolution), PIXE elemental composition (Si, Al, Fe, Na, Mg, Mn, S, K, Ca, Sr, Cl, Ti, Cu, V, Ni, Zn, Br, Cr...) -aerosol scattering and back scattering, 3 λ -aerosol absorption, 7 λ

into the high altitude (1500 m.a.s.l.) Saharan Air Layer







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Courtesy of Sergio Rodriguez

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THE CYPRUS INSTITUTE







UAV-based measurements during ASKOS

A. OPC measurements (from 0.1 up to 80 µm)







Instruments on-board UAVs for ASKOS Height-resolved PSD, particle orientation, and sample collection



- 25 flights (14 daytime, 11 nighttime).
- 12 days with science flights.
- 5 Aeolus overpasses (out of 6).
- Max altitude reached: 5,300 m.
- 24 high-altitude samples collected.









- A lot of waiting for winds easing, "ready to fly"
- 15 planned flights cancelled due to strong winds
- 9 days with no useful science
 3: no science interest
 4: high winds
 1: UAV failure
 1: rest day









PollyXT lidar backscatter at Mindelo, Cabo Verde

Credits: NOA, TROPOS

Volume depolarization ratio





Mass Concentration Profiles - UCASS



Size-resolved mineralogy (high altitude samples)

Date	Time (UTC)	Exposure (min)	Altitude (m ASL)
10/06/2022	19:25-19:29	4	1000-600
11/06/2022	18:39-18:43	4	3200-2400
11/06/2022	18:45-18:47	2	2200-1800
15/06/2022	12:37-12:40	3	3126-2389
15/06/2022	12:41-12:45	4	2081-1255
17/06/2022	18:15-18:20	5	3384-2499
17/06/2022	18:24-18:29	5	1892-1068
19/06/2022	18:33-18:36	3	2399-1550
19/06/2022	18:38-18:40	2	503-73
20/06/2022	5:25-5:27	2.4	3025-2278
23/06/2022	18:05-18:10	5	3139-2097
23/06/2022	18:12-18:14	2	1573-1062
24/06/2022	18:56-19:01	5.5	4789-3142
24/06/2022	19:03-19:07	4	2640-1596
26/06/2022	04:27-04:33	5.5	4990-3151
26/06/2022	04:33-04:38	4	2894-1784
28/06/2022	12:10-12:15	5	900-897
28/06/2022	12:33-12:37	4	3053-2308
29/06/2022	03:45-03:50	5	966-980
30/06/2023	04:31-04:36	5	3126-2079





Size-resolved mineralogy (high altitude samples)







Case study: 24.06.2022





Case study: 24.06.2022

PollyXT lidar



AEOLUS overpass over Cape Verde



Halo wind



Credits: National Observatory of Athens (NOA)











Size Distributions from OPCs

Case study: 24.06.2022







Composition of samples collected on-board



Sector Care-C



Indication of dust orientation - COBALD



Scare-C

Credits: F. G. Wienhold





Summary

- Measurements in the full particle size range and overlap by POPS and UCASS (0.1-77.0 $\mu m)$
- Particles up to 40 μm : from ground up to at least 3,500 m ASL
- Particles up to 15 μm : in higher-up layers up to 5,300 m ASL
- MBL presence of dust particles in addition to sea salt
- Dust layers dominated by clay minerals and silicates







Ongoing work

- Investigate properties of Sahara dust using height-resolved UAV measurements (OPCs, samples)
- Evaluate the AEOLUS L2A aerosol products
- Investigate the diurnal cycle of the Saharan Air Layer size-distribution for the first time - DAZSAL project (U. Reading)
- Correlate airborne in-situ observations with ground-based remotesensing
- Examine particle orientation with COBALD-UAV vertical profiles and WALL-E lidar observations







Thank you



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