



n of volcanic ash mass co

Puyehue-Cordón Caulle eruption



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Current and future operational applications:

- Volcanic Ash: "On-Demand" forecast for the European airspace apability to run forecasts for any active volcanoes worldwide
- Mineral Dust: Reduction of Photovoltaic power generation due to Saharan mineral dust Global operational forecasts as a new component of the NWP system of DWD
- Radionuclides: Implement ICON-ART in addition to Lagrangian offline model LPDM

Toxic Chemical

Substances: Implement ICON-ART in very high resolution limited area mode as replacement for Gaussian plume model (e.g. fire brigades)

NWP applications:

A new parametrization for the mineral dust - radiation interaction was developed. From the ART online aerosol concentrations optical properties used in the RRTM (Mlawer et al., 1997) are obtained using Miecalculations. Varying median diameters during transport are taken into account for the first time, significantly influencing the radiation interaction of the largest mode. Simulation results for a Saharan dust outbreak over Europe can be seen on the right side. A strong nighttime warming can only be seen in dust source regions. However, day-time cooling is prominent in all dustaffected regions becoming more pronounced with increasing dust-layer elevation.



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AMIP simulation

ICON-ART can also be coupled to ECHAM physics, used by the climate version of ICON (ICON-AES) developed by MPI-M.

AMIP (Atmospheric Model Intercomparison Project) style experiment boundary conditions:

SST and SI(1), spectral solar irradiation(2), well mixed greenhouse gases CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, CFCs (RCP 8.5)₁₃

O₃ concentration^[4], tropospheric aerosol, and stratospheric volcanic aerosol optical properties [5][6][7].

Initialisation with ECMWF analysis, 1979-01-01T00:00:00Z. 15 years of simulation, R2B4 (160 km) grid, 47 level up to approximately 80 km.

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 Lean, J. et al. Solar Physics, 2005
 Riahi, K. et al. Technological Forecasting and Social Change, 2007 [4] Cionni, I. et al. Atmos. Chem. Phys. 2011.
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[6] Stenchikov, G. et al. J. Geophysical Research, 2004



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