







What controls the vertical distribution of dust over the Western Africa region?

Habib Senghor, Romain Pilon

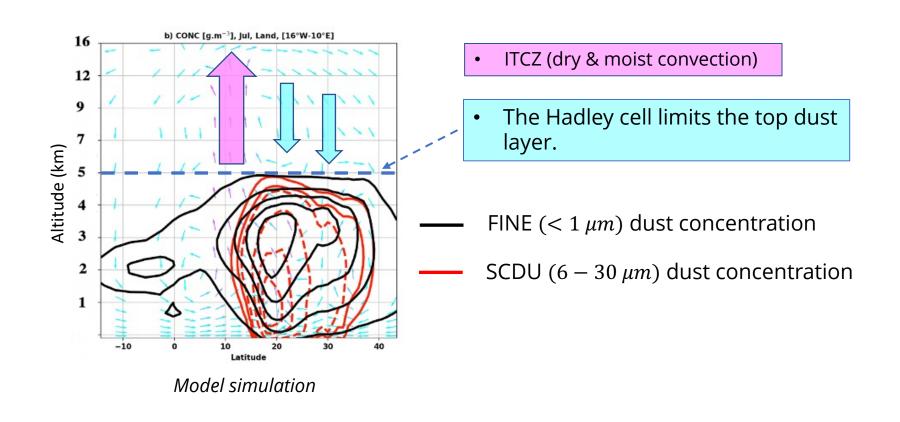
B. Diallo, J. Escribano, F. Hourdin, J.-Y. Grandpeix, O. Boucher, M. Gueye, A. T. Gaye, and E. Machu

habib.senghor@anacim.sn

romain.pilon@unil.ch

Motivation

Are other processes involved in the dust distribution?



Models & Methods

LMDz v6 climate model

Hourdin et al. (2020)



SPLA (simplified aerosol model)

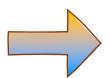
Huneeus et al. (2009) Escribano et al. (2016)

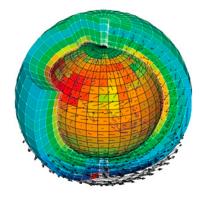
Tracer transport and scavenging Pilon et al. (2015)



tracers follow convective processes

Mineral dust production, emissions & dust bins





Simulation 2006–2010

Scavenging ON vs OFF

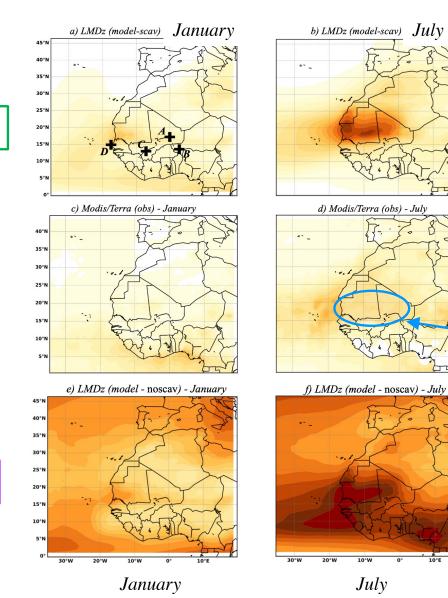


With scavenging

data MODIS/TERRA

model

No scavenging



Aerosol Optical Depth

Monthly averaged 2006-2010

- 2.3

- 1.9

1.5

1.1

0.9 0

0.7

0.5

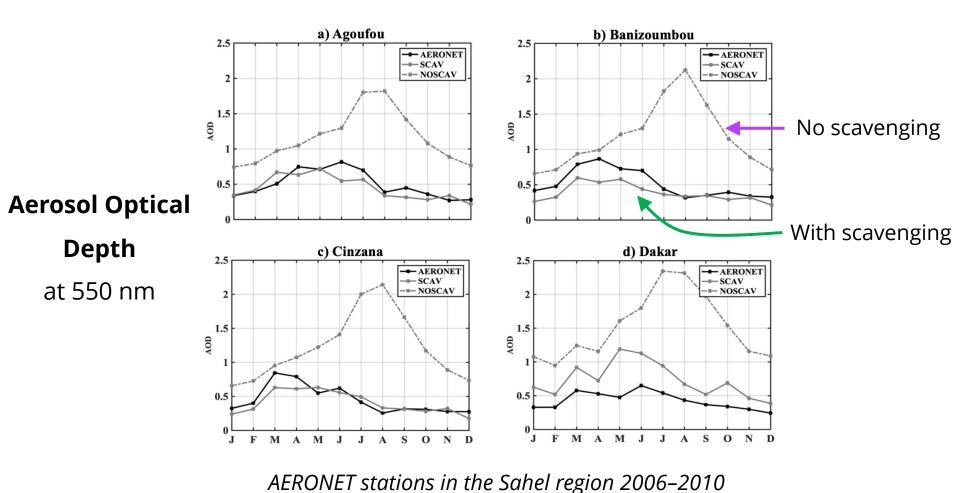
0.3

0.1

July

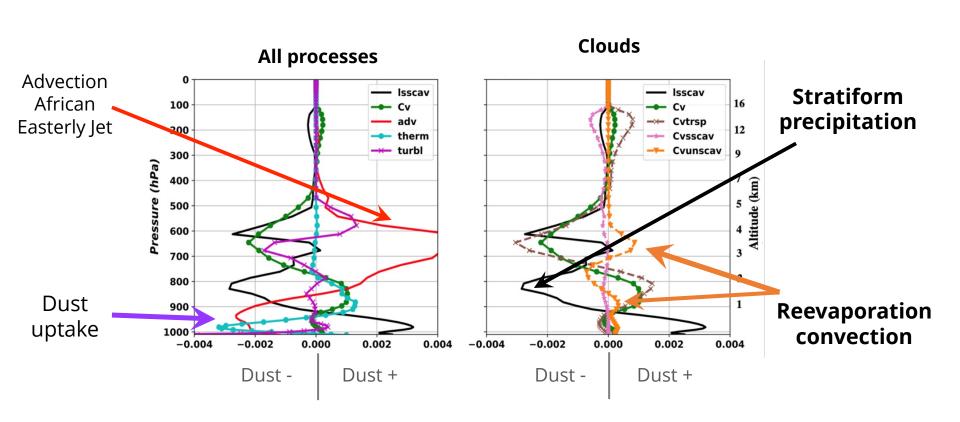
Sources missed by satellite

Improvement of dust seasonal cycle



Which physical process prevails on the vertical distribution?

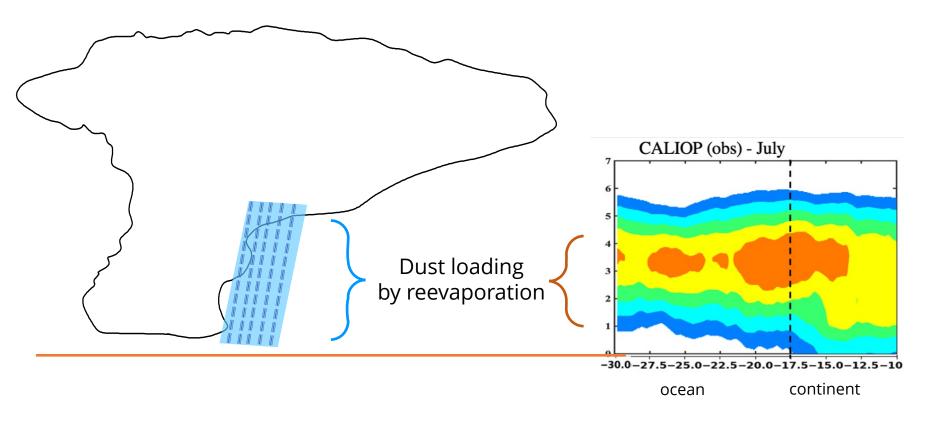
Removal and release of coarse dust between 16°W–10°W / 0–10°N



Vertical redistribution

Common knowledge: scavenging processes ≈ sink for aerosols

Here, **convection** (**re-evaporation** in downdrafts) $\longrightarrow \nearrow \nearrow \nearrow$ dust concentration



Take-home message

Scavenging in deep convection

& subsequent re-evaporation of dusty rainfall



Key role for maintaining a well-defined dust layer with sharp transition at the top of the SAL



Dust seasonal cycle

More in a paper in review:

"Control of the Dust Vertical Distribution in the Saharan Air Layer by Convection and Scavenging"

We also talk about the dust layer over the Atlantic.

