

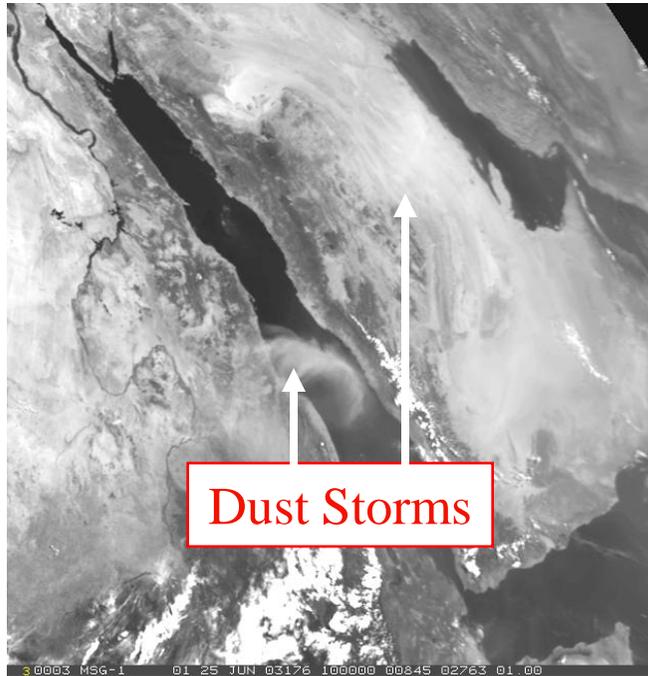
# DUST Detection

**HUMAI D ALBADI**

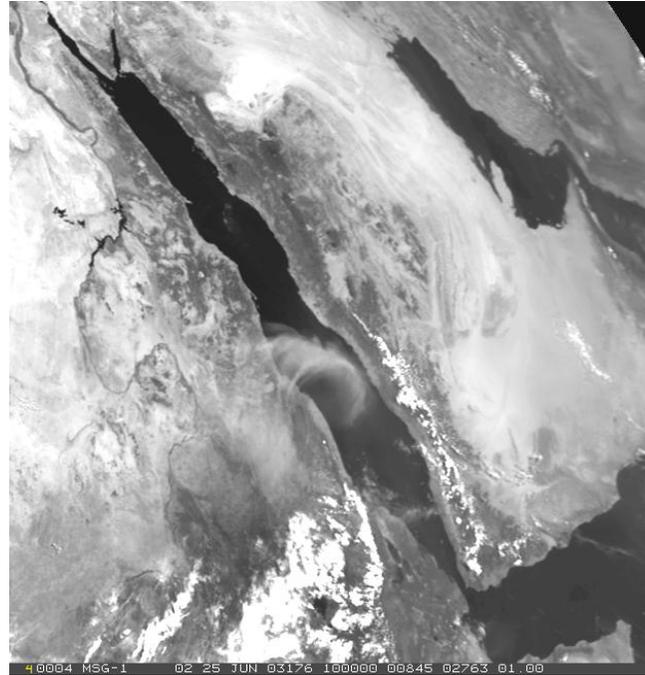
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Roesli ,D. Rosenfeld (HUJ)**

# Remote Sensing of Dust Clouds



Channel 01 (0.6  $\mu\text{m}$ )



Channel 02 (0.8  $\mu\text{m}$ )



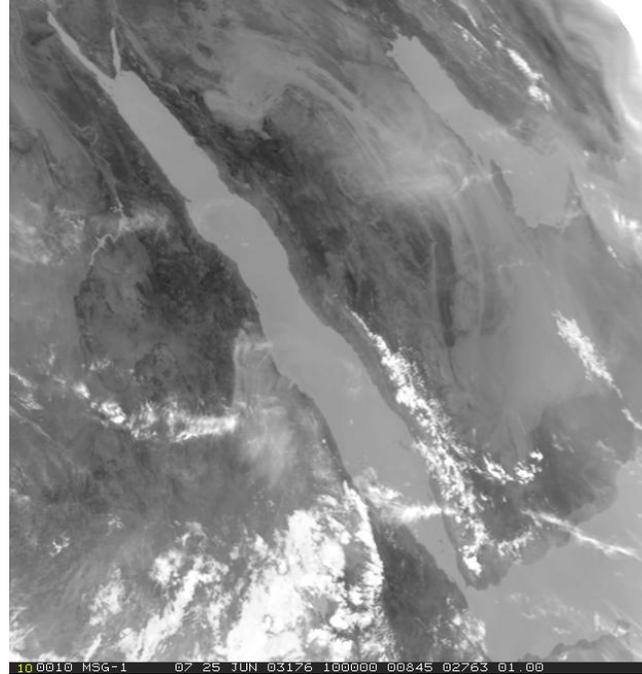
Channel 03 (1.6  $\mu\text{m}$ )

MSG **VIS** imagery on 25 June 2003 at 10:00 UTC showing a major **dust storm** over the Red Sea. The dust storm over the Arabian Peninsula is not visible in VIS imagery.

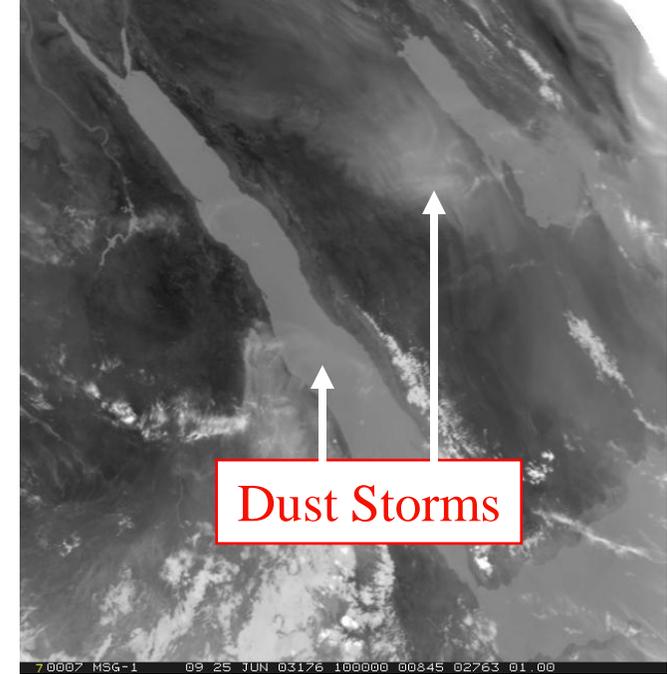
# Remote Sensing of Dust Clouds



Channel 04 (3.9 μm)



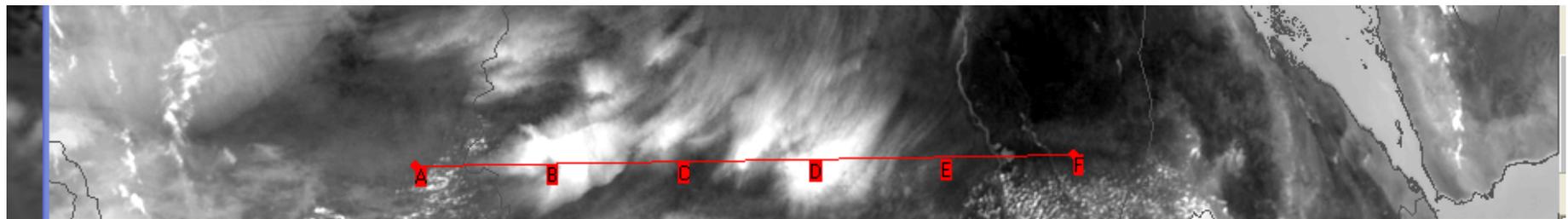
Channel 07 (8.7 μm)



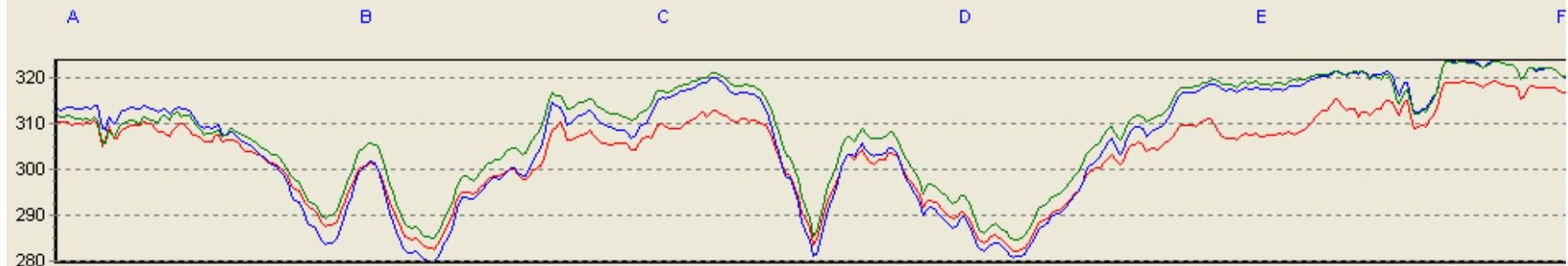
Channel 09 (10.8 μm)

MSG **IR** imagery on 25 June 2003 at 10:00 UTC showing a **dust storm** over the Arabian Peninsula.

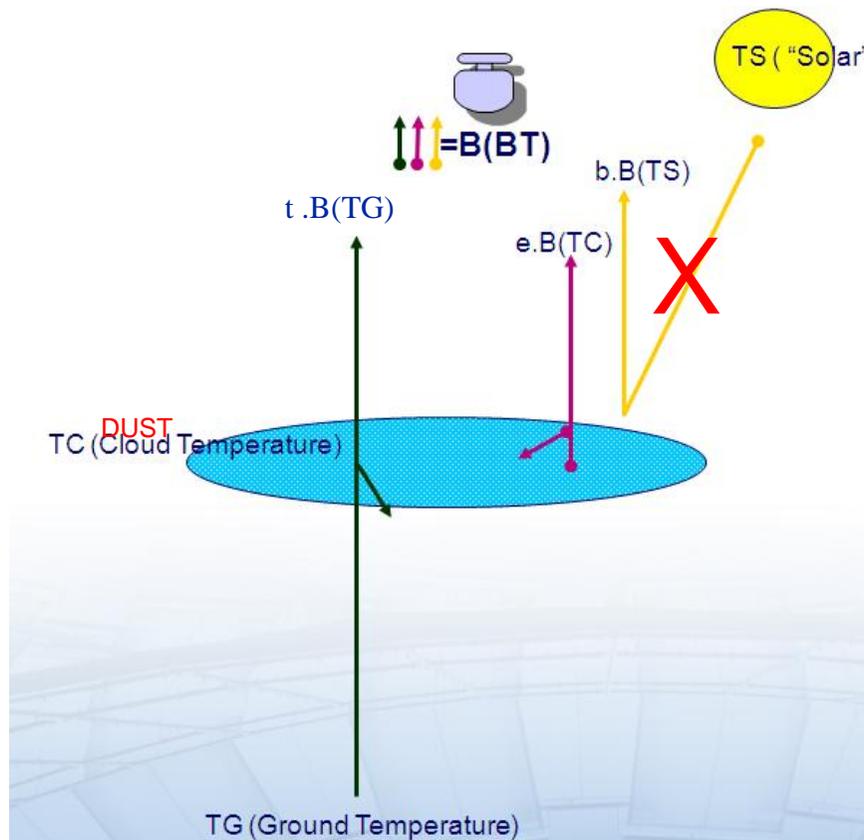
2004 May 13<sup>th</sup> 13:00 Meteosat 10.8 $\mu$ m  
gray-enhanced



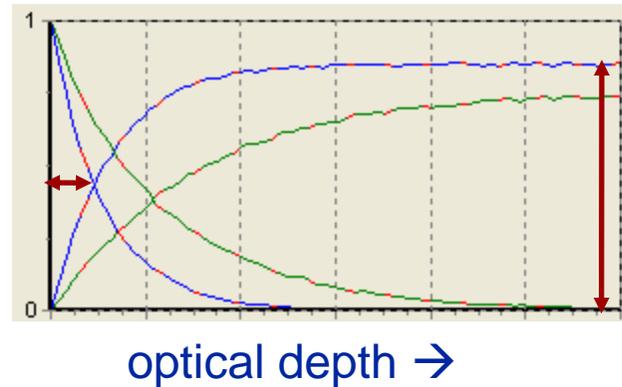
line channel comparison



Difference 7-9 depends on dust concentration, humidity and ground emissivity  
Difference 9-10 depends on dust concentration and humidity

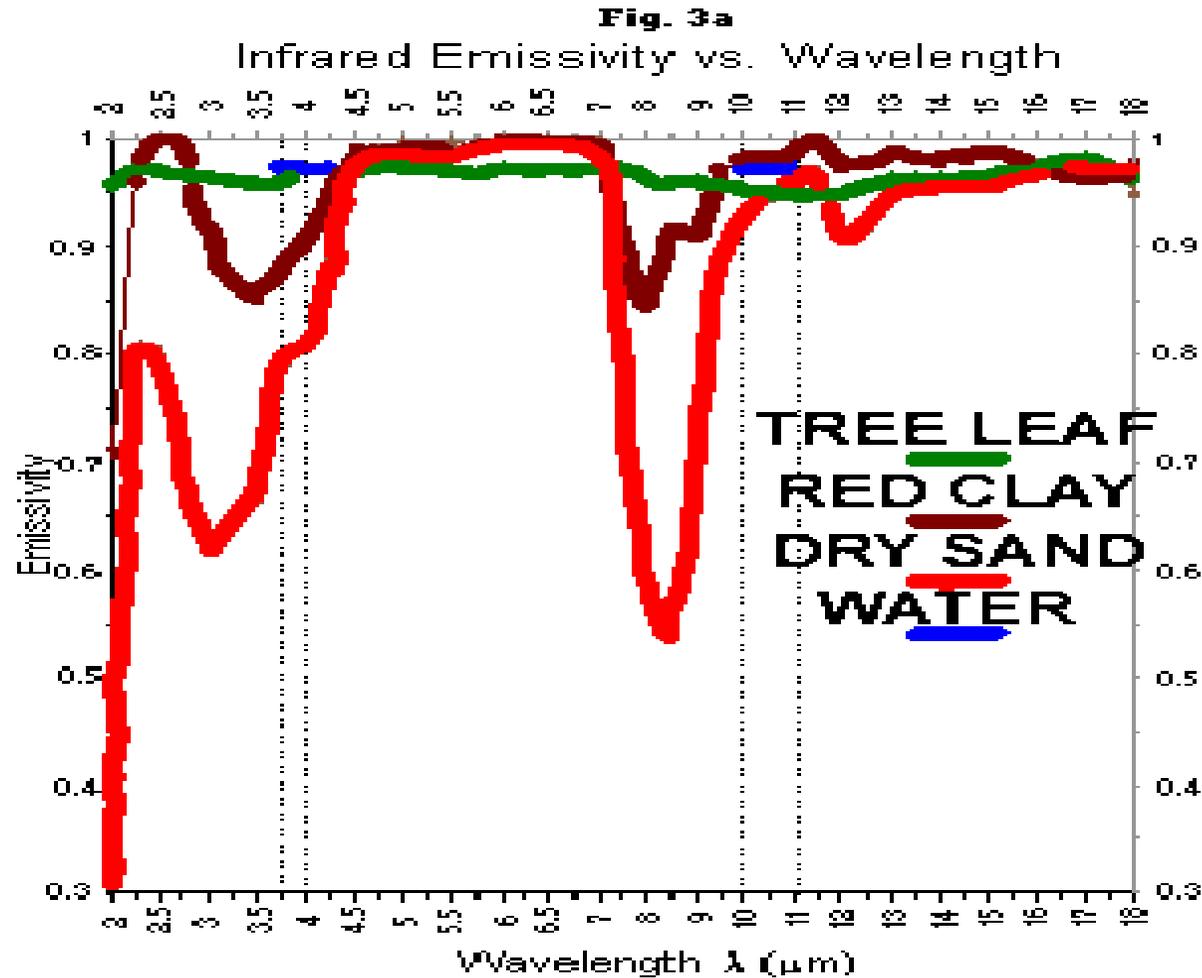


- No solar contribution in the spectral range above  $8\mu\text{m}$
- But **scattering** !
- Signal =  $t + e$
- For thick dust layers  $f \approx 0$
- **Thick layer emissivity** dependent on absorption/scattering efficiencies **ratio**
- **Contributing layer** inversely to absorption+scattering (extinction) **sum**



# Remote Sensing of Dust Clouds

## Ground Emissivity

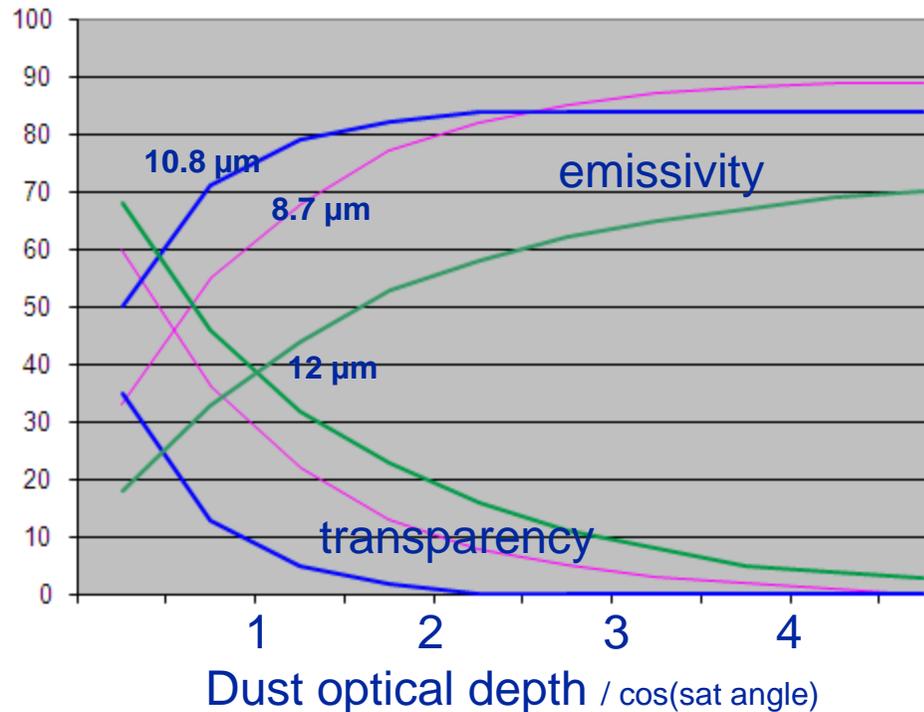


➤ IR8.7: sand has much less emissivity than at IR10.8

➤ Another minimum around 3.5 microns

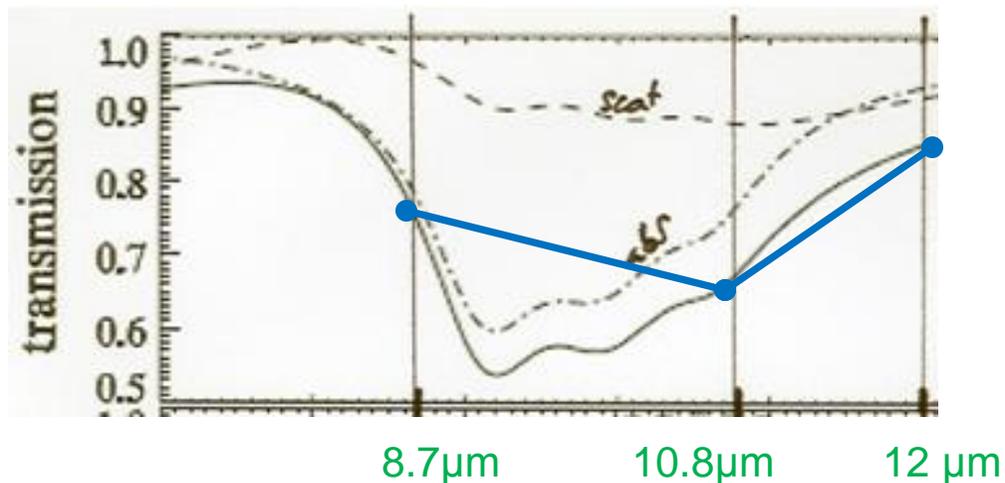
>

10.8 suffer more by dust cloud scattering



- **EMISSIVITY:** The emissivity of the dust layer grows with the dust optical depth up to a saturation value. It is higher for 10.8μm than for 12.0μm.
- **TRANSPARENCY:** The transparency supplies warm signal from the ground, making the signal stronger at 12.0μm than at 10.8μm (opposite to warm bias)
- **CONTRIBUTION LAYER:** For deep dust (no ground contribution) the upper layer (supplying the signal) is thicker (and a few K warmer) at 12.0μm

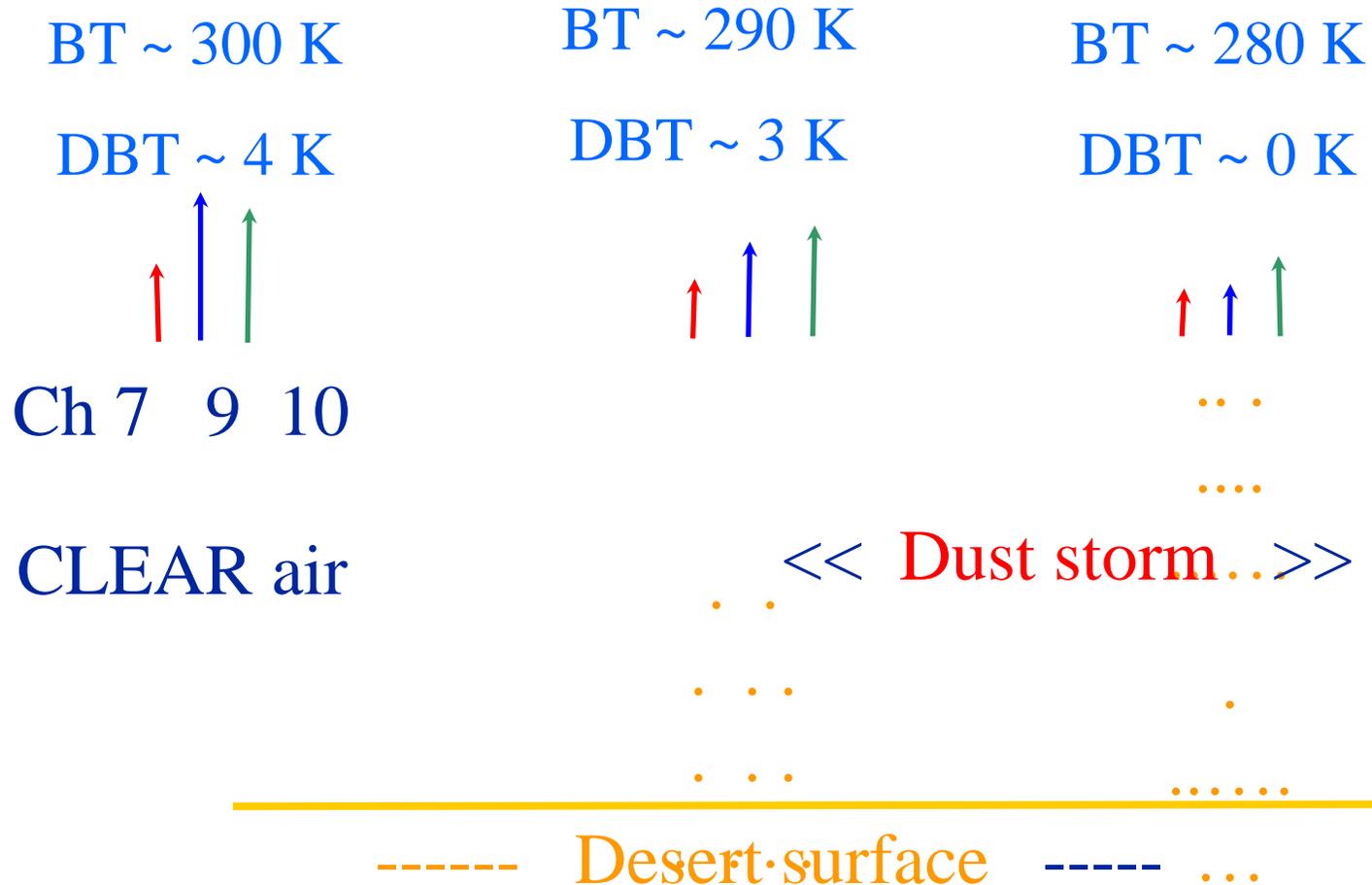
<b>Signal reduction (K) at chan</b>	<b>8.7<math>\mu</math>m</b>	<b>10.8 <math>\mu</math>m</b>	<b>12.0 <math>\mu</math>m</b>
Water vapour absorption	-2	0	-1
Dust absorption	-5	-6	-2
Dust scattering	-2	-4	-3
Dust extinction (abs + scat)	-7	-10	-5
Desert/clay emissivity	-10	-1	0
Ocean emissivity	0	0	0



Transmission through 3 $\mu$ m-ash  
for wavelengths in the atmospheric window

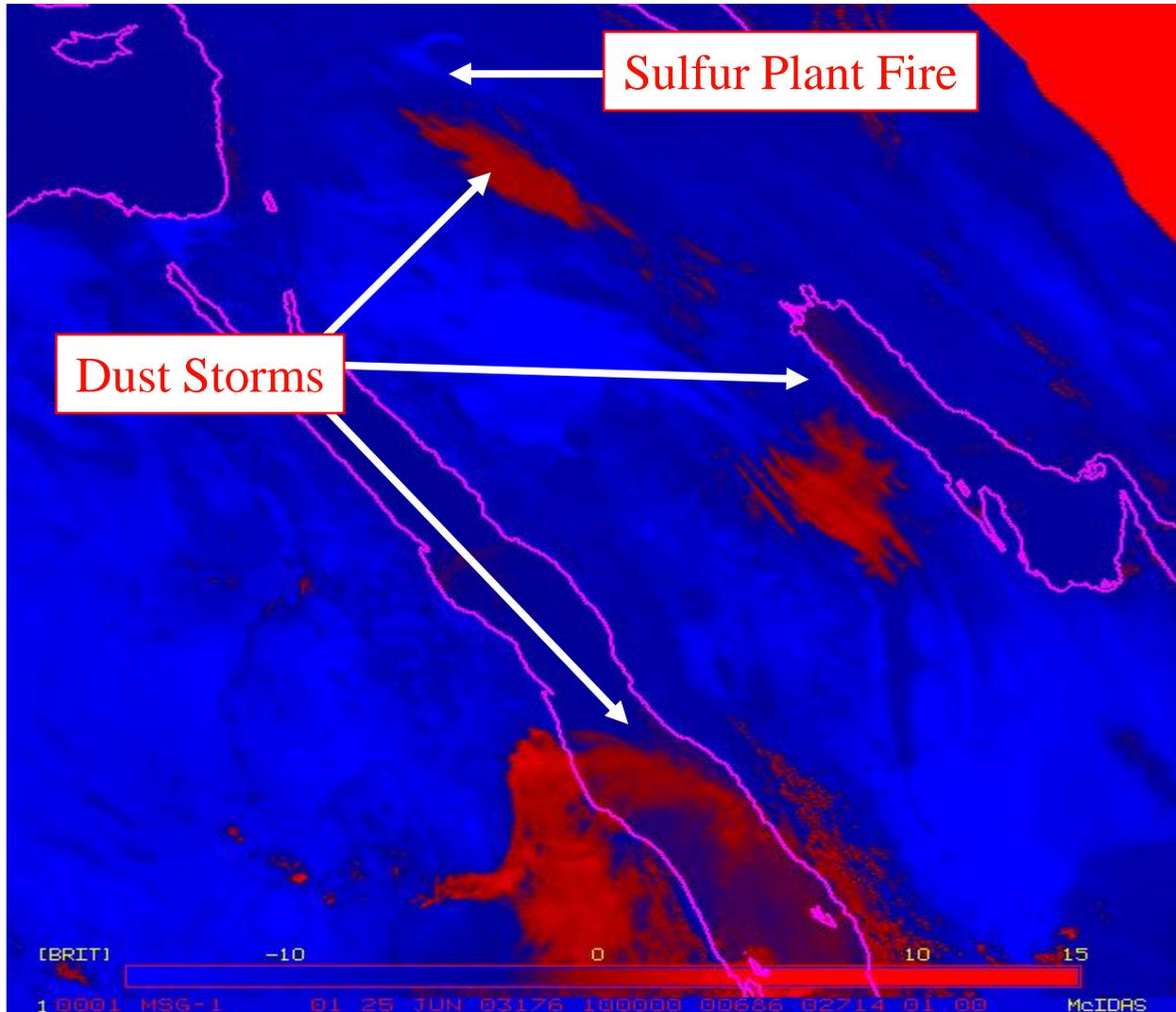
# Differences for Dust storms

- Dust Emit less at 8.7  $\mu\text{m}$
- the strong difference Ch7-Ch9 gets blurred by *dust* (scattering more on 10.8  $\mu\text{m}$ )



Brightness (BT) and differential brightness temperatures (DBT) typical values for the three analysed channels

# Remote Sensing of Dust Clouds



Meteosat-8  
25 June 2003  
10:00 UTC  
Difference Image  
Channels IR8.7 - IR10.8

Monitoring of thin Cirrus clouds, but also useful for detecting dust storms over deserts (day and night).

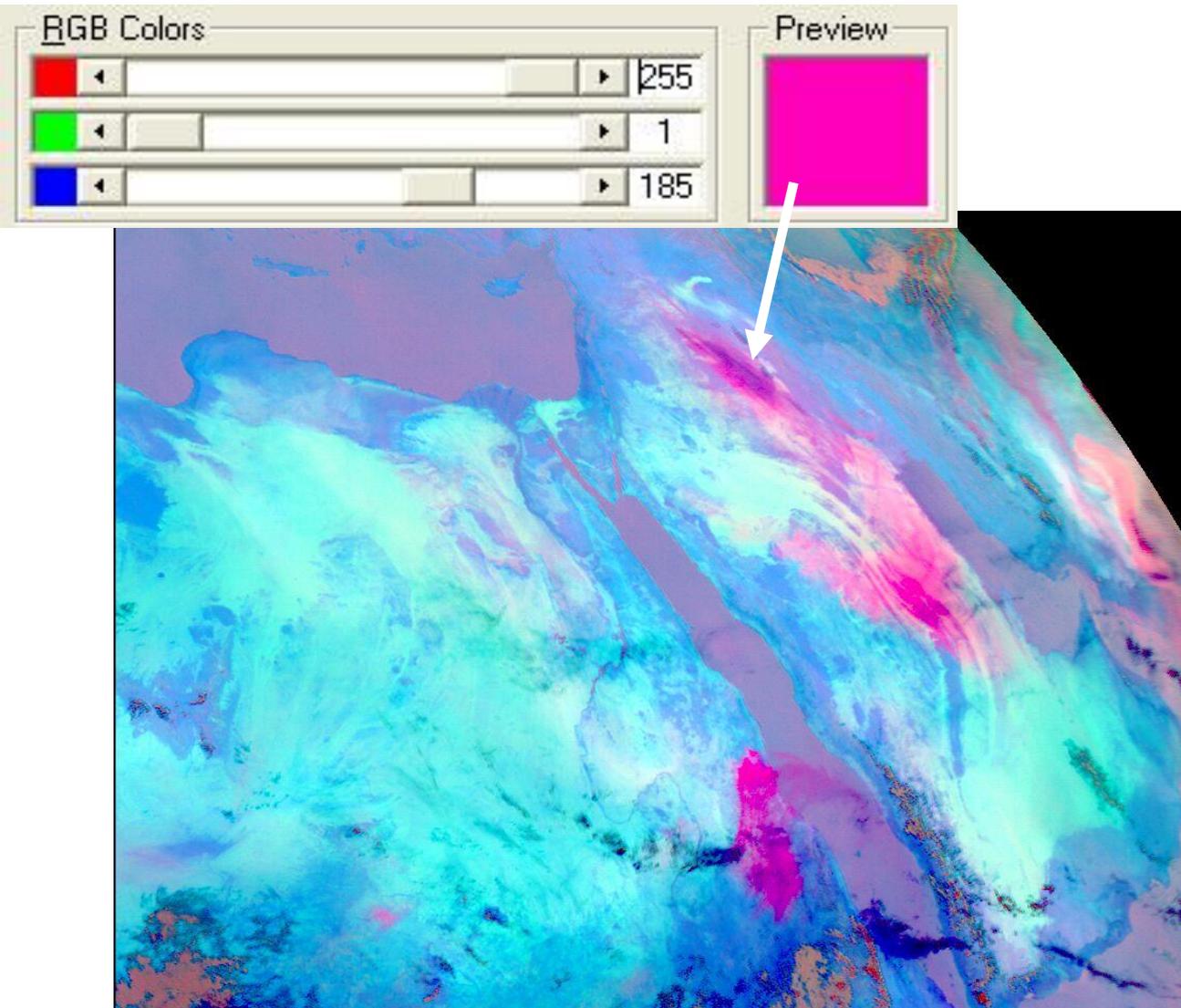
# Remote Sensing of Dust Clouds

## Recommended Ranges and Enhancements to show dust in RGB

	Temperature Range	Gamma
• Red IR12.0 - IR10.8	-4 K ... +2 K	1.0
• Green IR10.8 - IR8.7	0 K ... +15 K	2.5
• Blue IR10.8	261 K ... 289 K	1.0

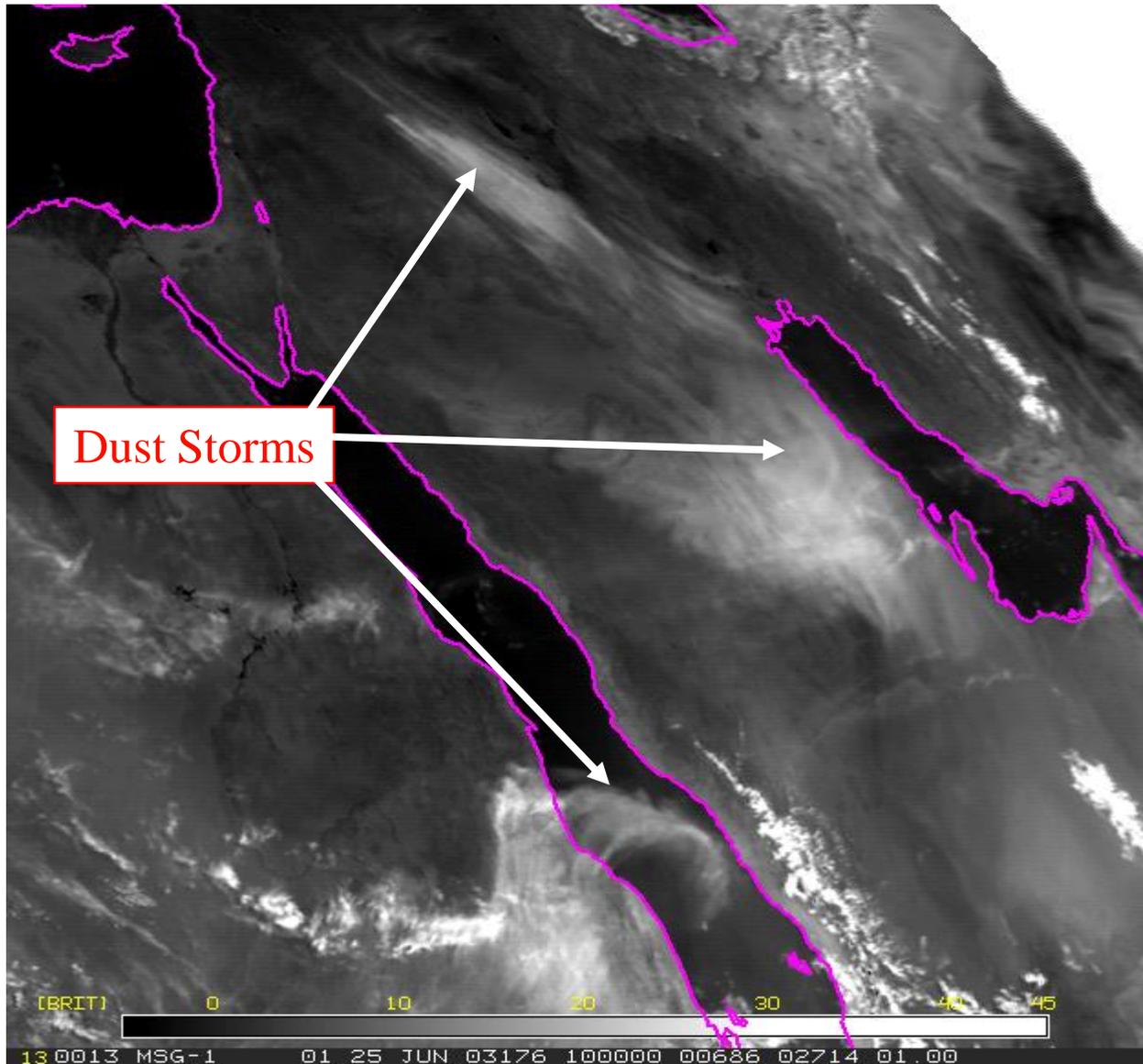
# Remote Sensing of Dust Clouds

## Recommended RGB for Monitoring of Dust Storms



Meteosat -8  
25 June 2003  
10:00 UTC  
RGB Composite  
**R = IR12.0 - IR10.8**  
**G = IR10.8 - IR8.7**  
**B = IR10.8**

# Remote Sensing of Dust Clouds

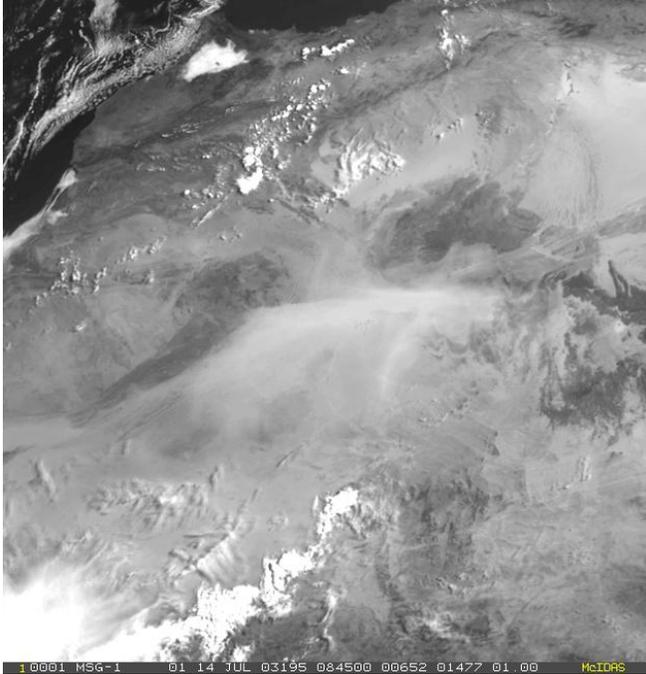


MSG-1  
25 June 2003  
10:00 UTC  
Difference Image  
Channels IR3.9 - IR10.8

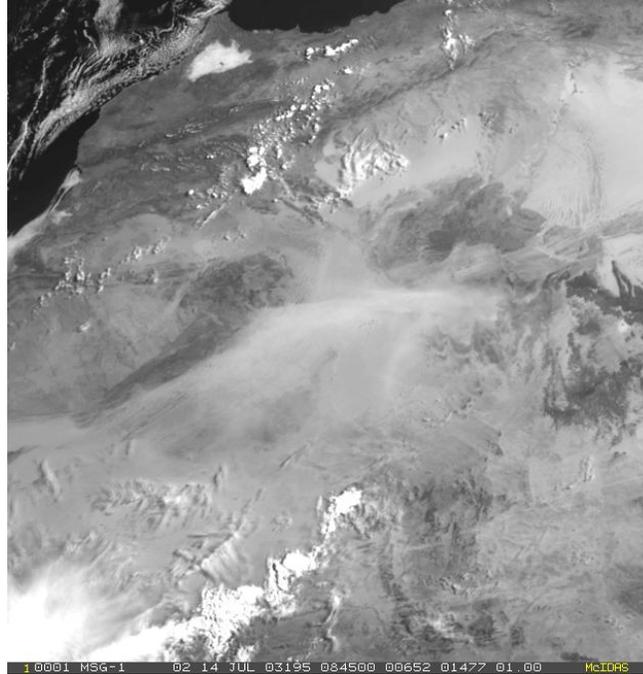
Monitoring of fires and fog, but  
also useful for the detection of  
dust storms over deserts.

# Remote Sensing of Dust Clouds

## Recommended RGB for Monitoring of Dust Storms



Channel 01 (0.6  $\mu\text{m}$ )



Channel 02 (0.8  $\mu\text{m}$ )

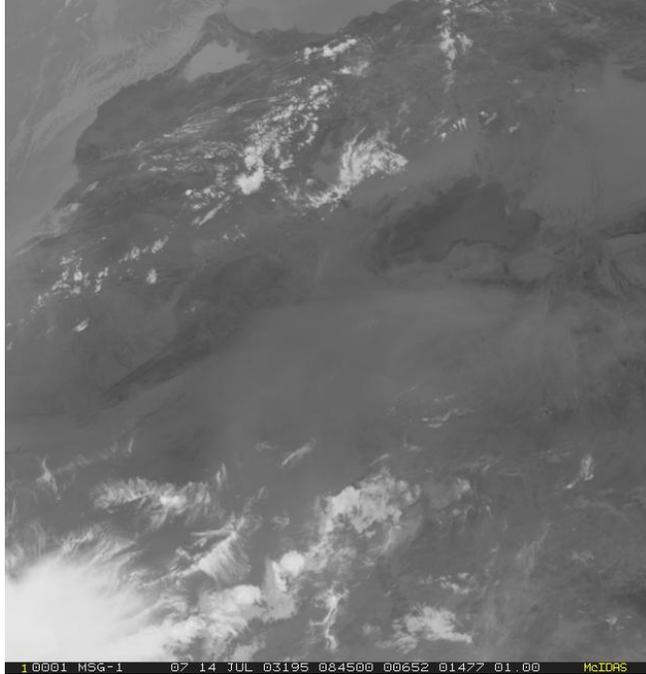


Channel 03 (1.6  $\mu\text{m}$ )

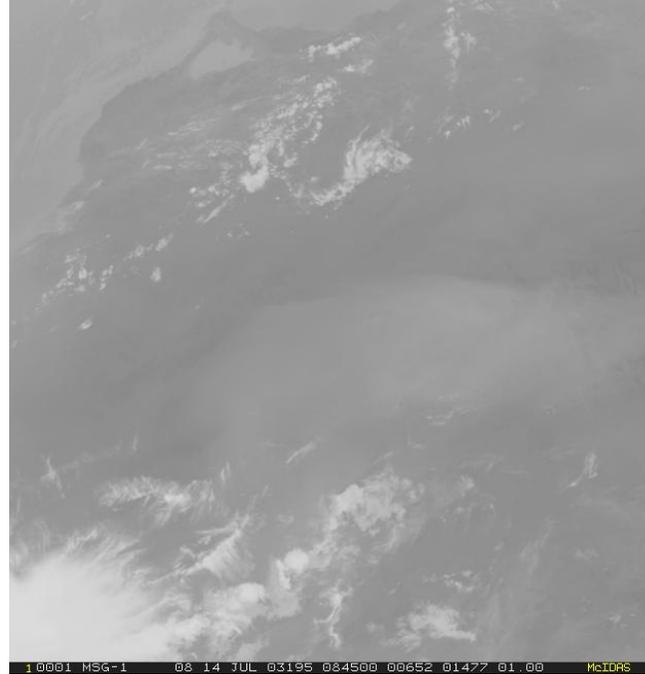
MSG **VIS** imagery on 14 July 2003 at 08:45 UTC  
showing a **dust storm** over Algeria

# Remote Sensing of Dust Clouds

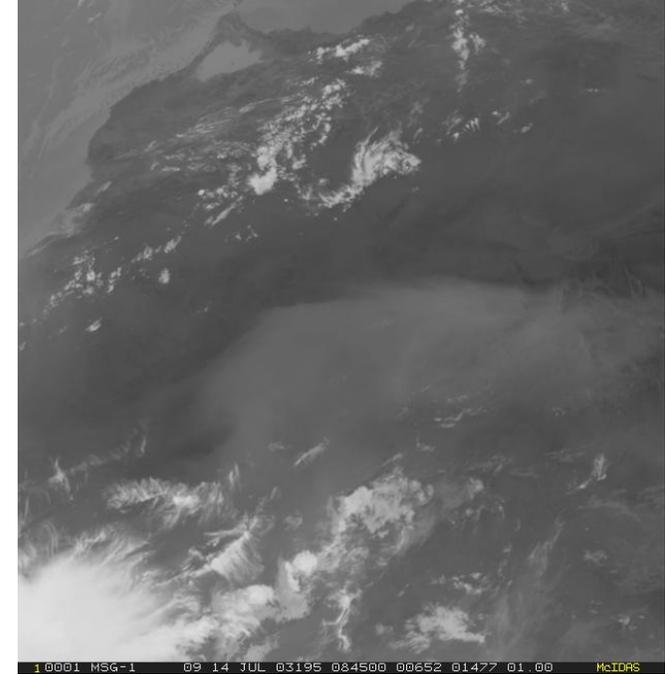
## Recommended RGB for Monitoring of Dust Storms



Channel 07 (8.7  $\mu\text{m}$ )



Channel 08 (9.7  $\mu\text{m}$ )



Channel 09 (10.8  $\mu\text{m}$ )

MSG **IR** imagery on 14 July 2003 at 08:45 UTC  
showing a **dust storm** over Algeria

# Recommended RGB for Monitoring of Dust Storms

- 1 = dust storm
- 2 = clear ground
- 3 = low-level clouds
- 4 = thin high-level clouds
- 5 = thick high-level clouds

MSG-1

14 July 2003

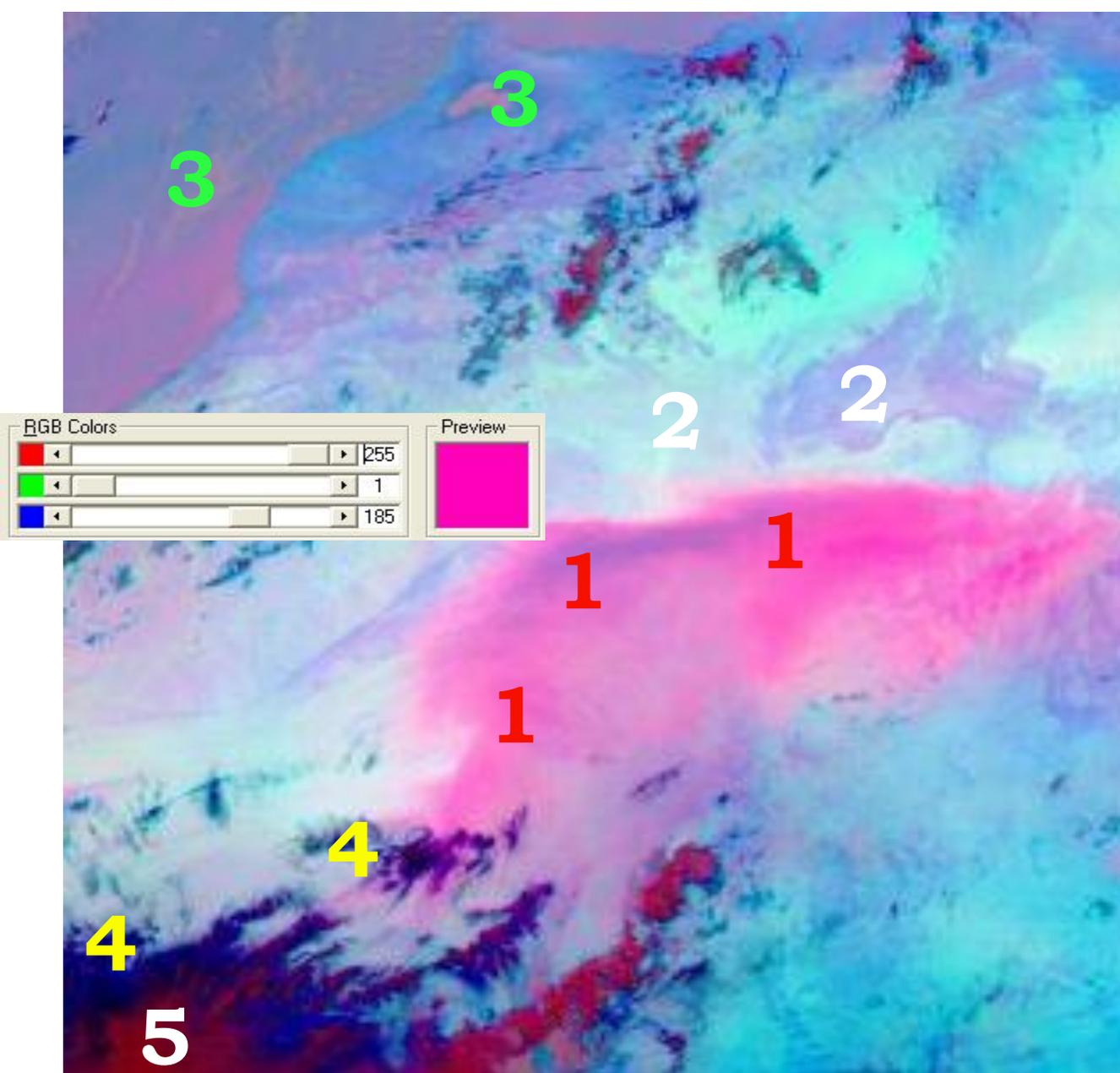
10:00 UTC

RGB Composite

**R = IR12.0 - IR10.8**

**G = IR10.8 - IR8.7**

**B = IR10.8**



**Questions ?**