

Modeling Dust Generation and Deposition

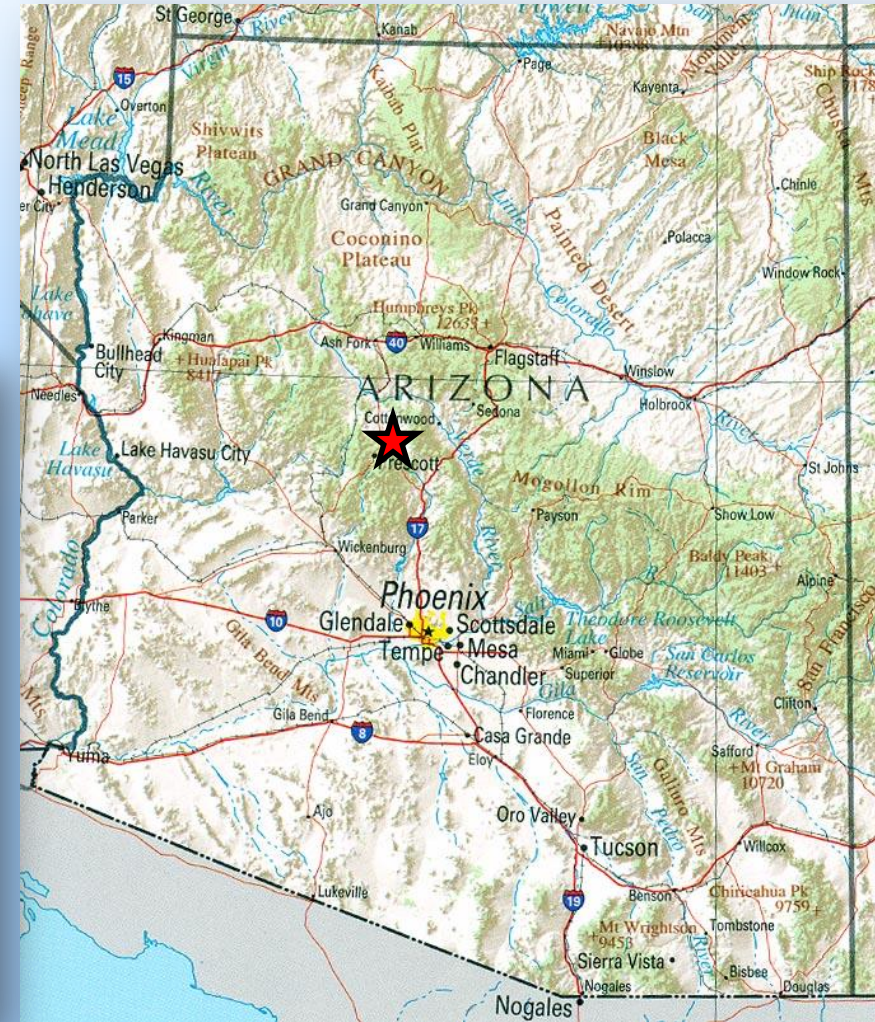
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Dust Storm Workshop
Casagrande, Arizona, March 2015

Iron King tailings impoundment

- Superfund site since 2008
- Directly adjacent to the town of Dewey-Humboldt
- Highly contaminated (As, Pb)



Eddy flux towers

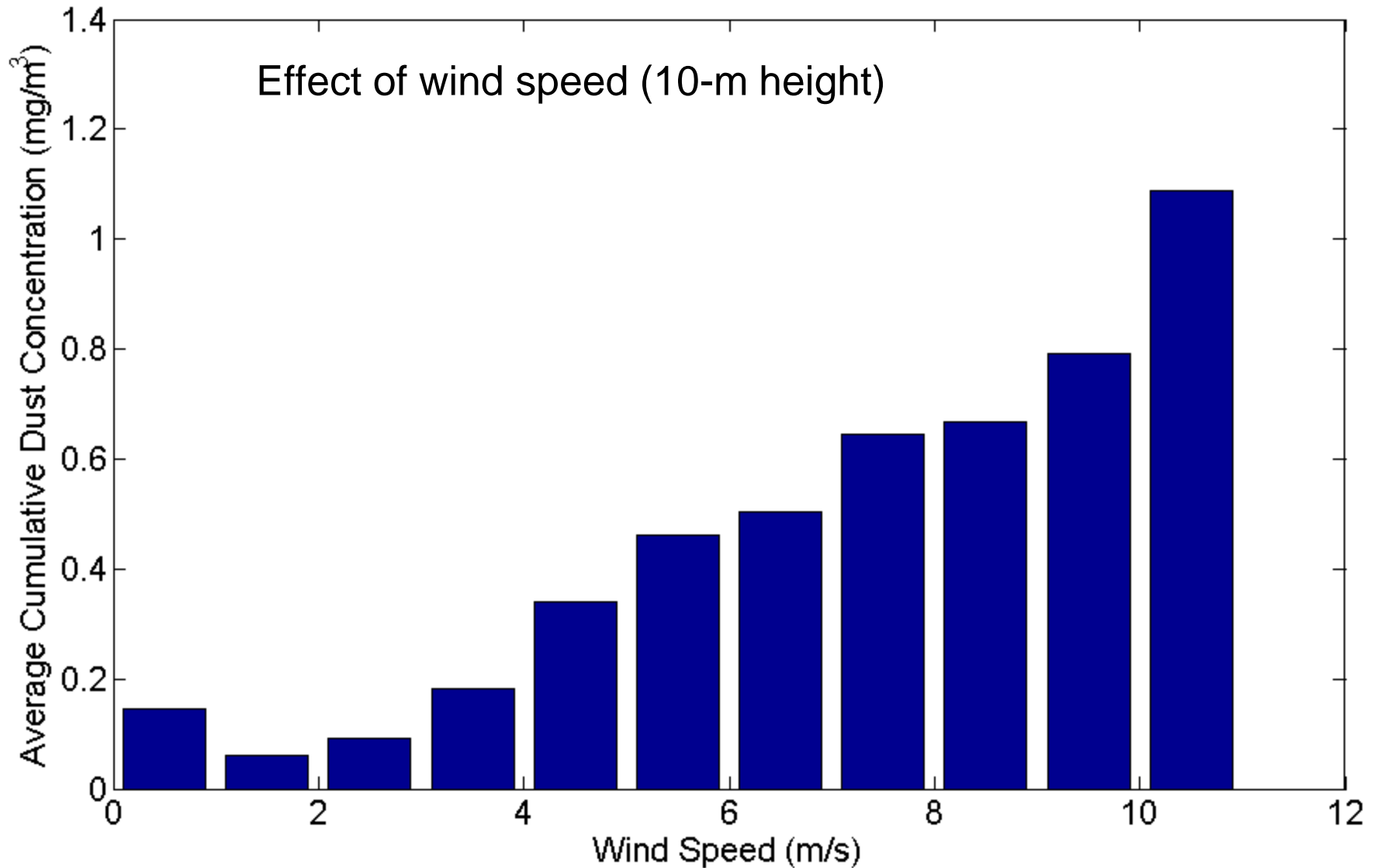
- TSI DUSTTRAKs
- Anemometers
- Wind vanes
- Thermometers
- Hygrometers
- Soil moisture probe
- Soil radiometer

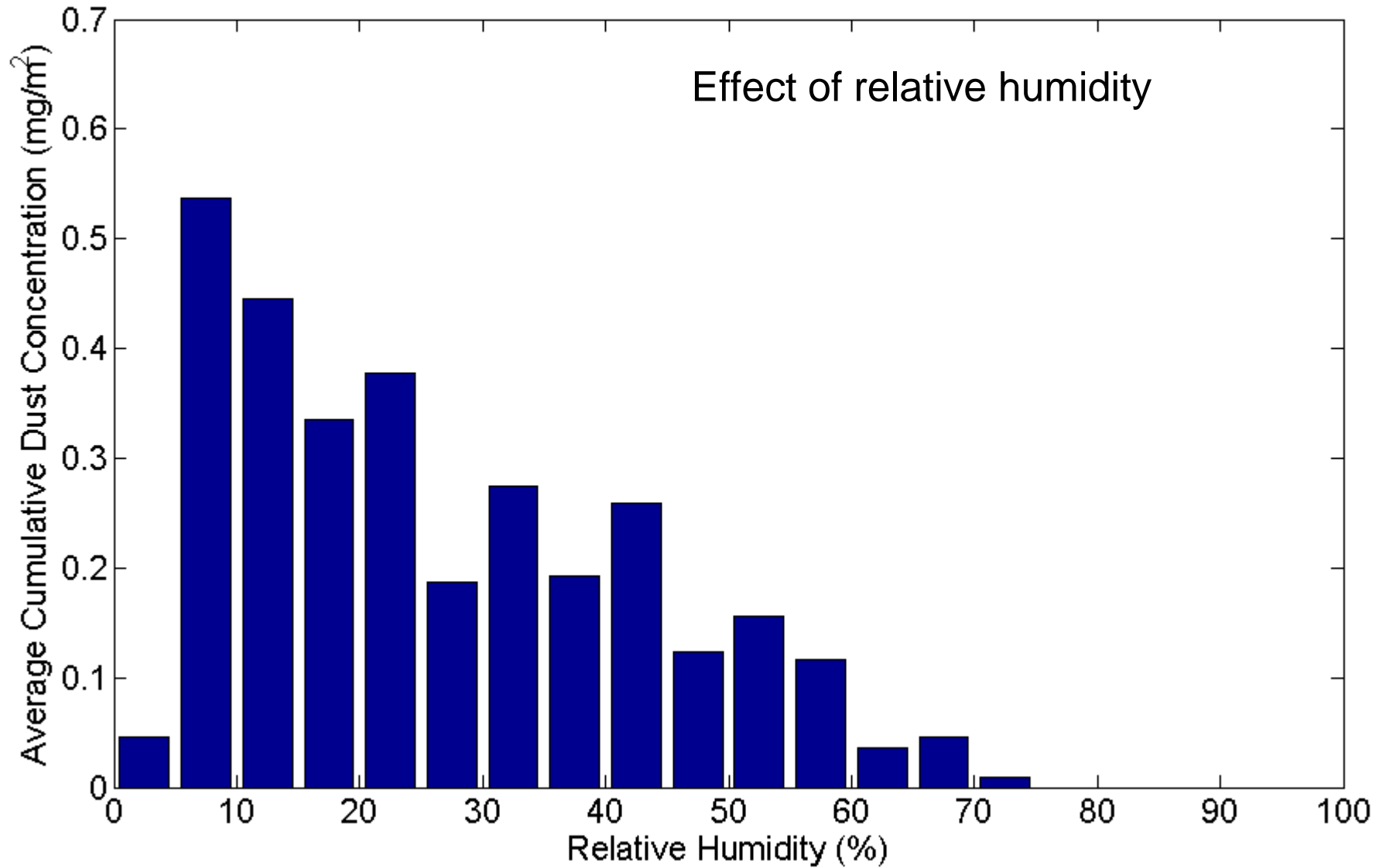


MOUDI

- Micro-Orifice Uniform-Deposit Impactor
- Particle Size Fractionation



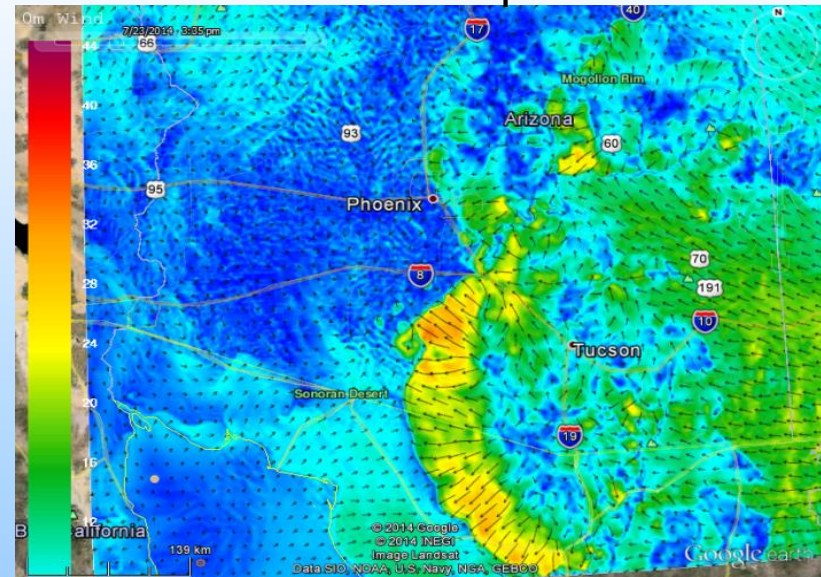




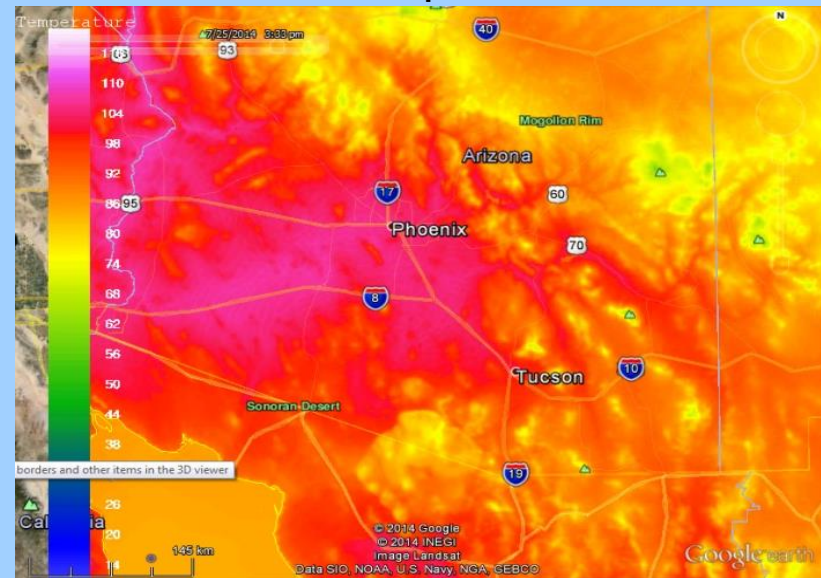
Initialization Weather Forecast

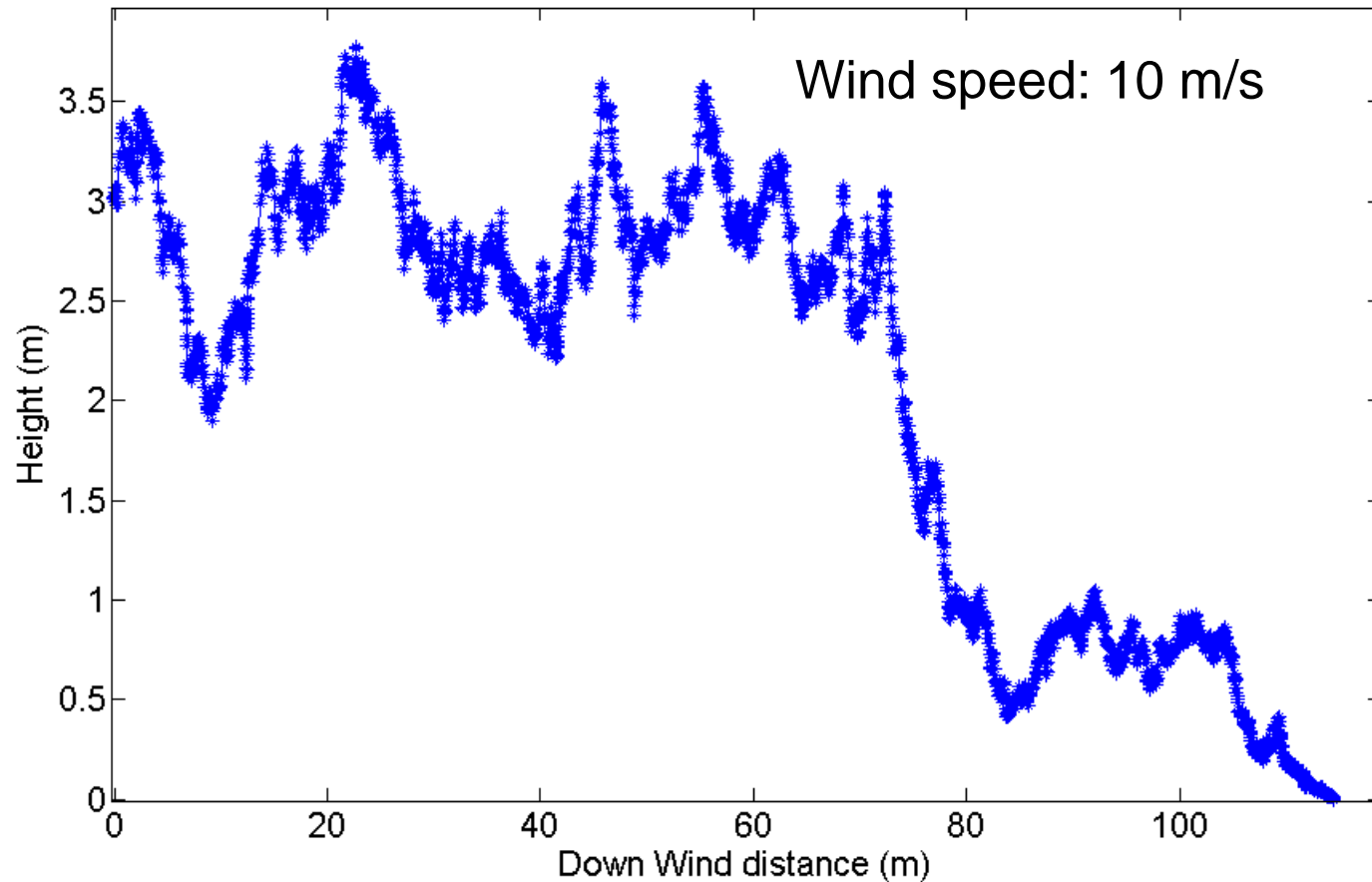
- Operational WRF model
 - 1.8-km spatial resolution (inner domain)
 - Hourly temporal resolution
- Analysis of WRF surface output
 - 10-m Wind Velocity
 - 2-m Temperature
 - 2-m Specific Humidity
 - Surface Pressure

10-m wind speed



2-m temperature





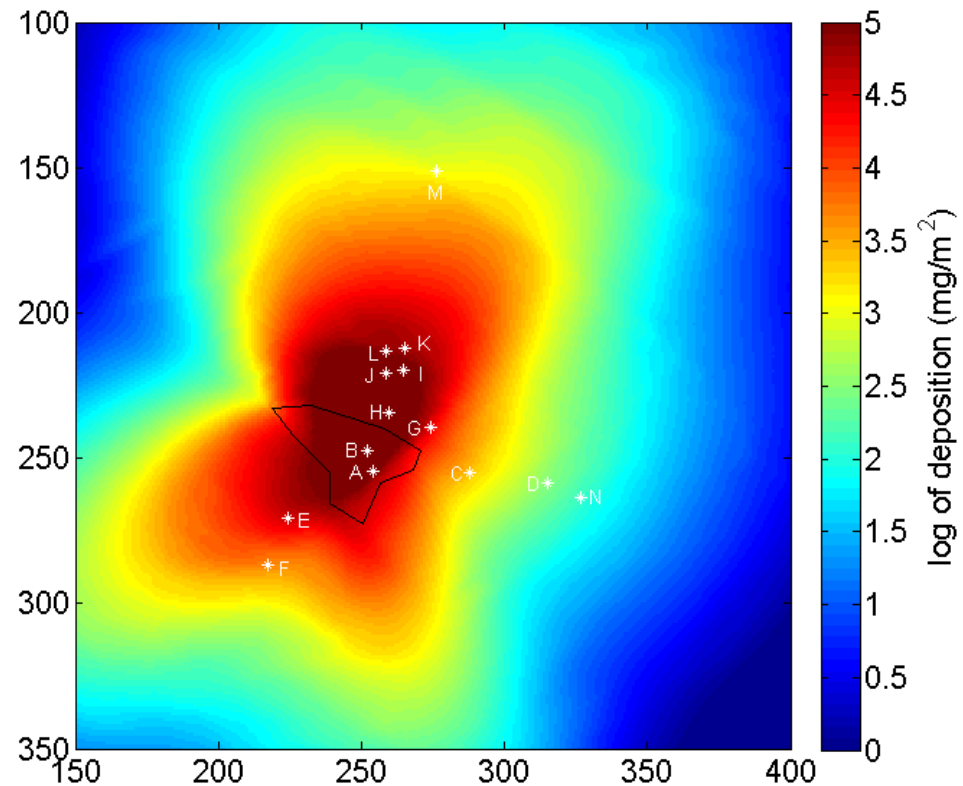
Equations of motion for individual particles coupled to WRF model predictions allow for determination of particle trajectories. Example: 10- μm particle

In situ verification

- Inverted-disc (Frisbee) samplers
 - Weight
 - Chemical composition
 - Lead isotopes
- Month long sampling campaigns
 - May and June, 2014



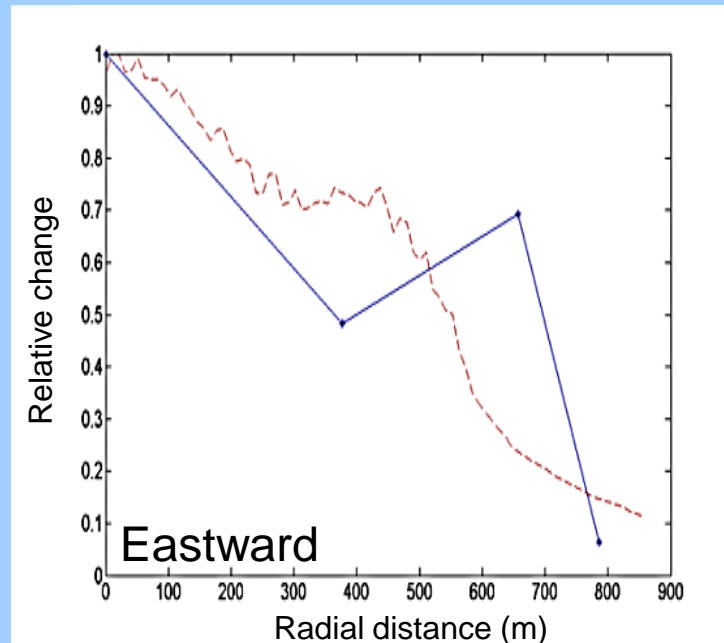
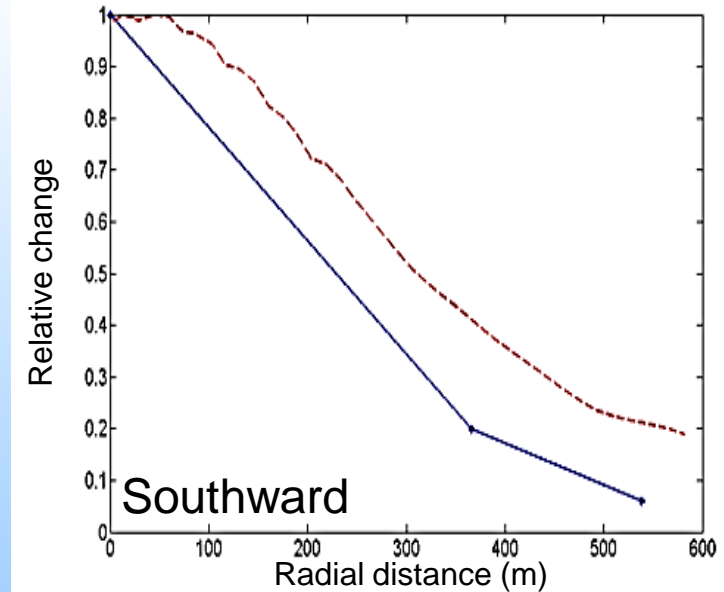
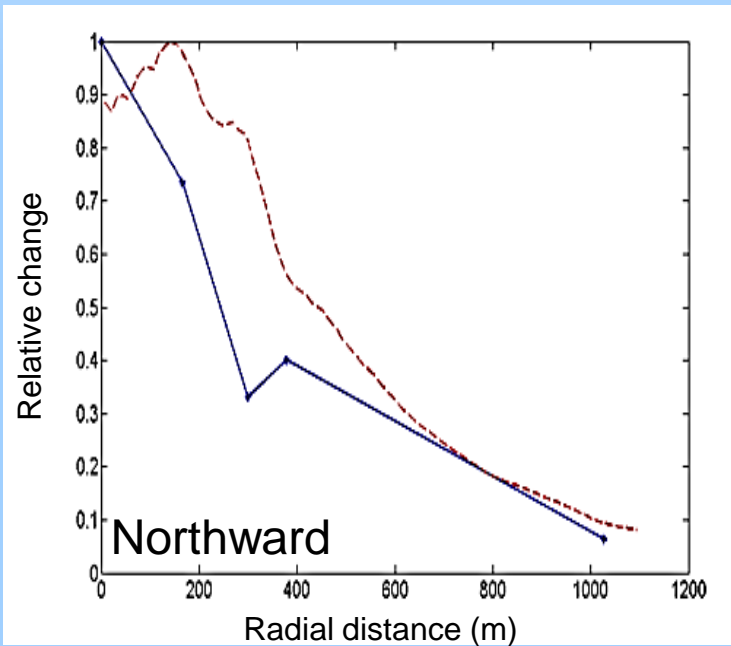
DFM results for May 2014



Model (DFM PM27)

VS

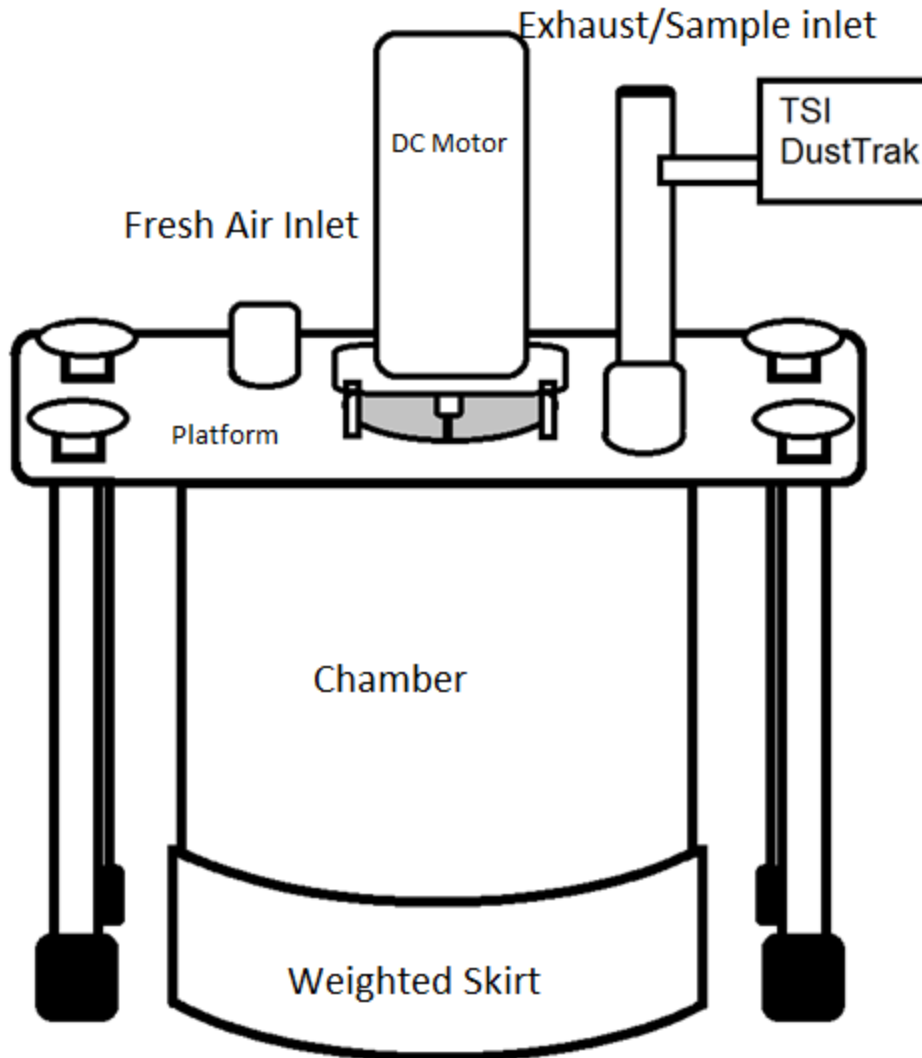
Observed (lead concentration)



1. The deposition forecasting model can be used to predict transport and deposition of $PM_{2.7}$ tailings dust
2. Arsenic and lead contaminants can be used as tailings dust tracers
3. DFM captured the spatial variations of the deposition patterns up to 1 km distance from the tailings

Next: Develop a realistic model for dust generation.

First step: Measurement of threshold friction velocities



- Based on PI-SWERL (Etyemezian et al., 2007)
- A rotating annular ring provides shear to generate dust
- Wind speeds measured by a calibrated Irwin sensor
- Objective: to measure threshold friction velocities for dust generation

Picacho Peak

- Measured RPM
- +— TSP Concentration
- PM10 Concentration
- x— PM2.5 Concentration

