

Plumes Over the Pacific: Will Japanese Radiation Reach the United States?

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Spoiler!

- Will it get to the U.S.? It has.
- *What!? How much will get here?* Very little.
- *HOW!?!?*

A satellite photograph capturing a massive, swirling dust storm over the continent of Asia. The storm is a massive, light brown, cloud-like formation, appearing almost like a giant eye or a spiral galaxy. It's surrounded by a thick, white, turbulent boundary layer. To the right of the main storm, a large, dark, and textured landmass is visible, showing signs of vegetation and terrain. The overall scene is one of a powerful natural event on a global scale.

How could anything possibly make it?

NASA Terra Satellite: Dust storm over China April 7, 2001

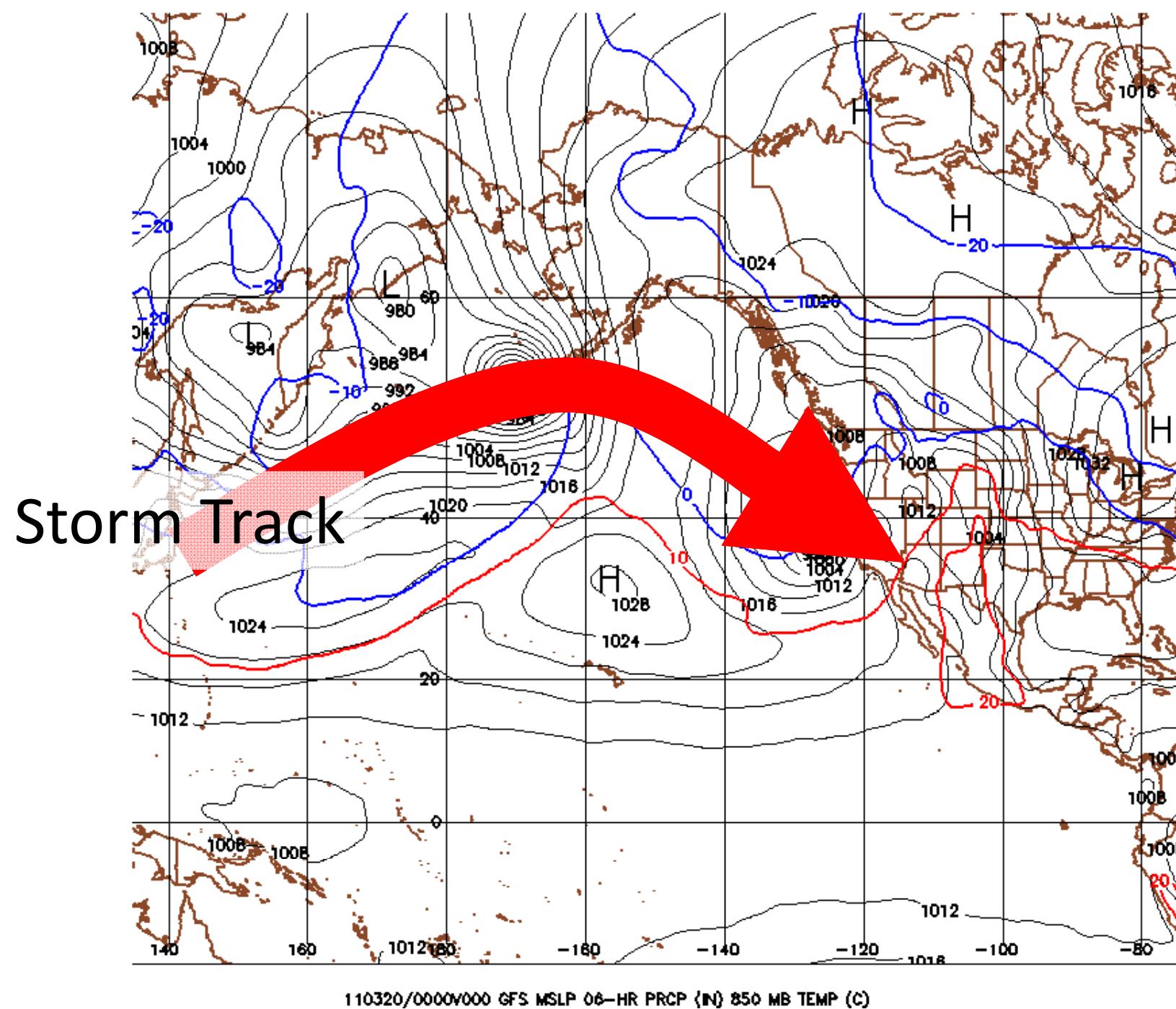
General Meteorology

- Japan is within the mid-latitude Westerlies this time of year
 - Westerlies \Rightarrow winds that blow from west to east
- Springtime is a very active time of year for Japan, with frequent storm systems making prolonged stagnation unlikely
 - This is good for Japan
- Tends to push pollution out into the open Pacific
 - This is good for everyone*

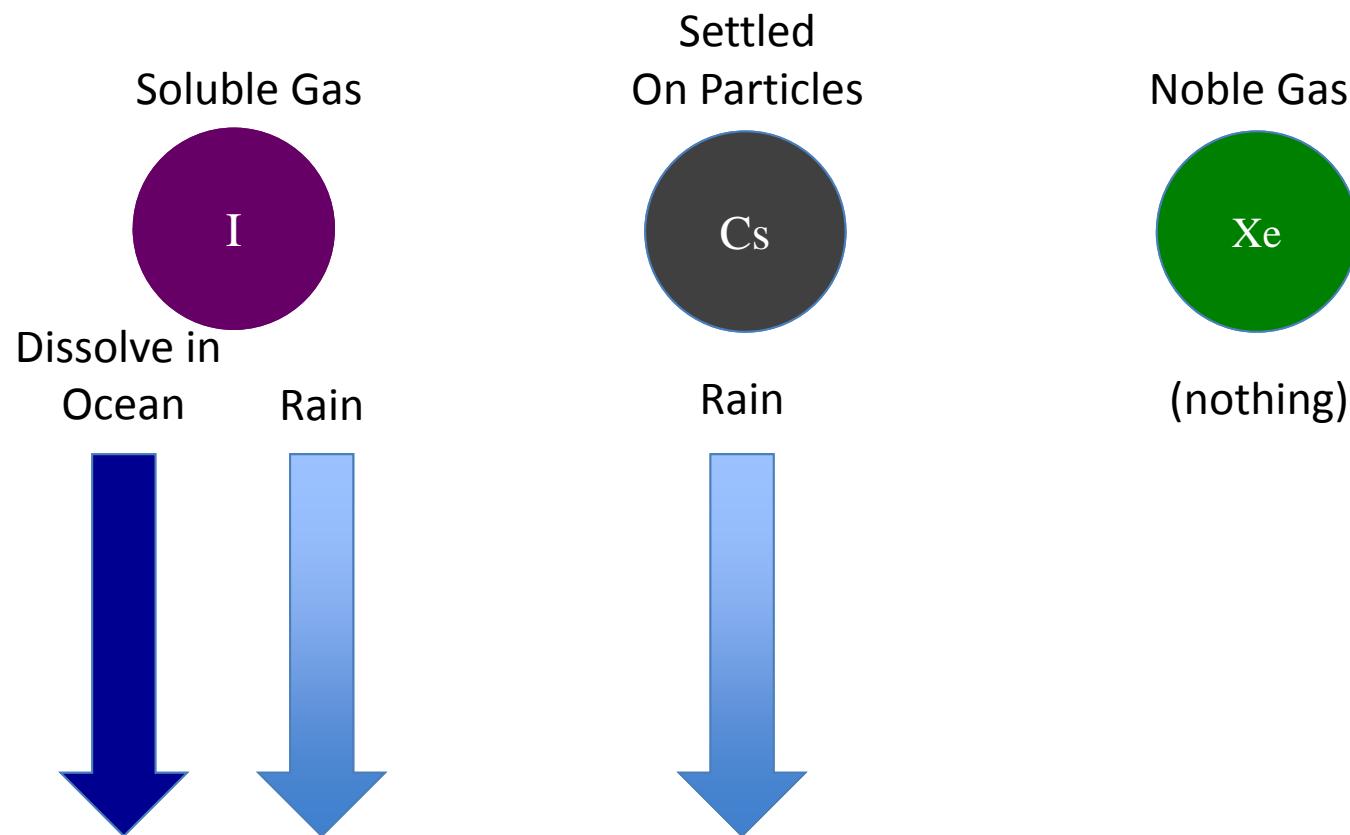
*Relatively speaking.



03/20/11 00UTC 000HR FCST VALID Sun 03/20/11 00UTC NCEP/NWS/NOAA



Elements Affected Differently

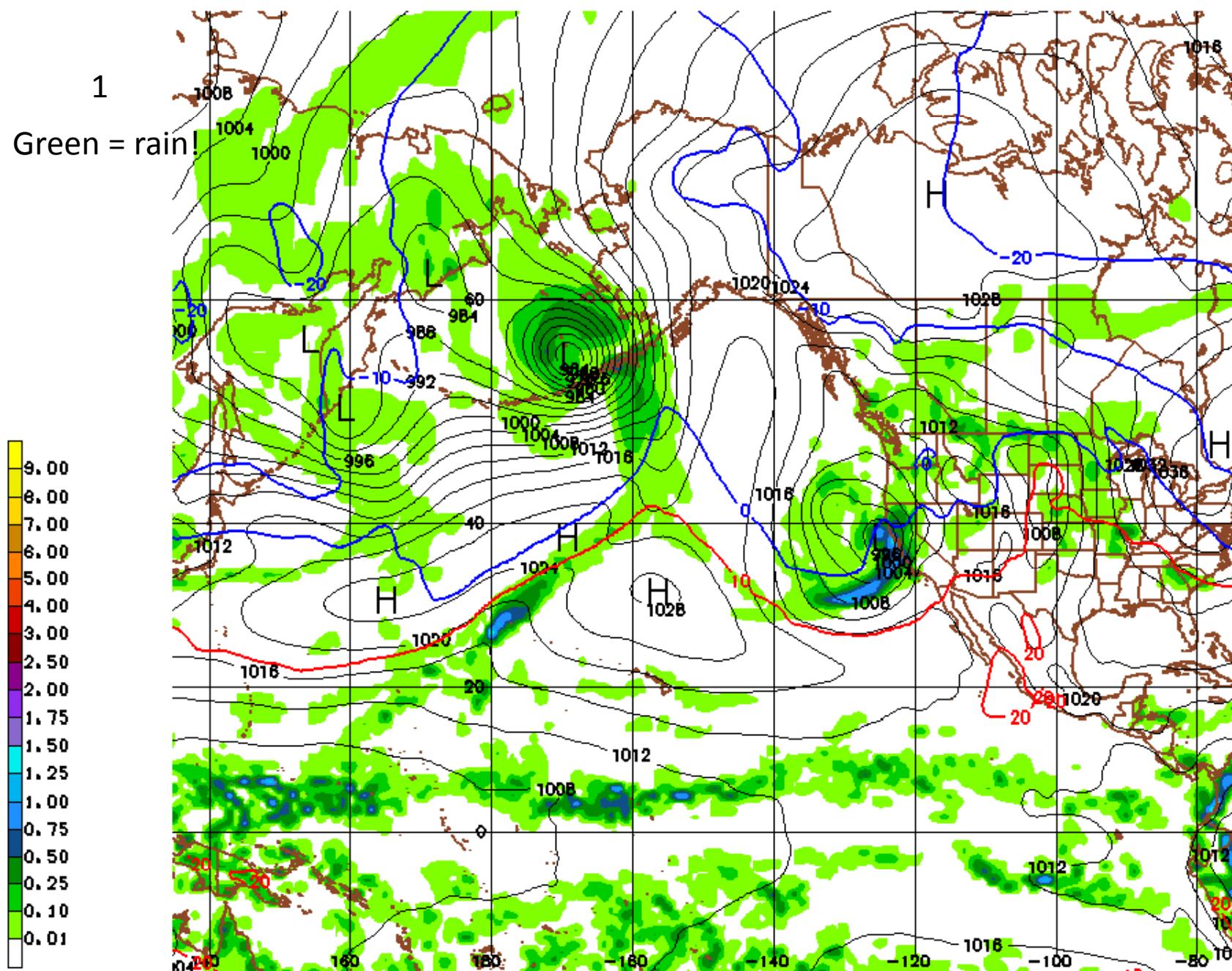


Depending on their physical & chemical forms,
different materials deposit differently

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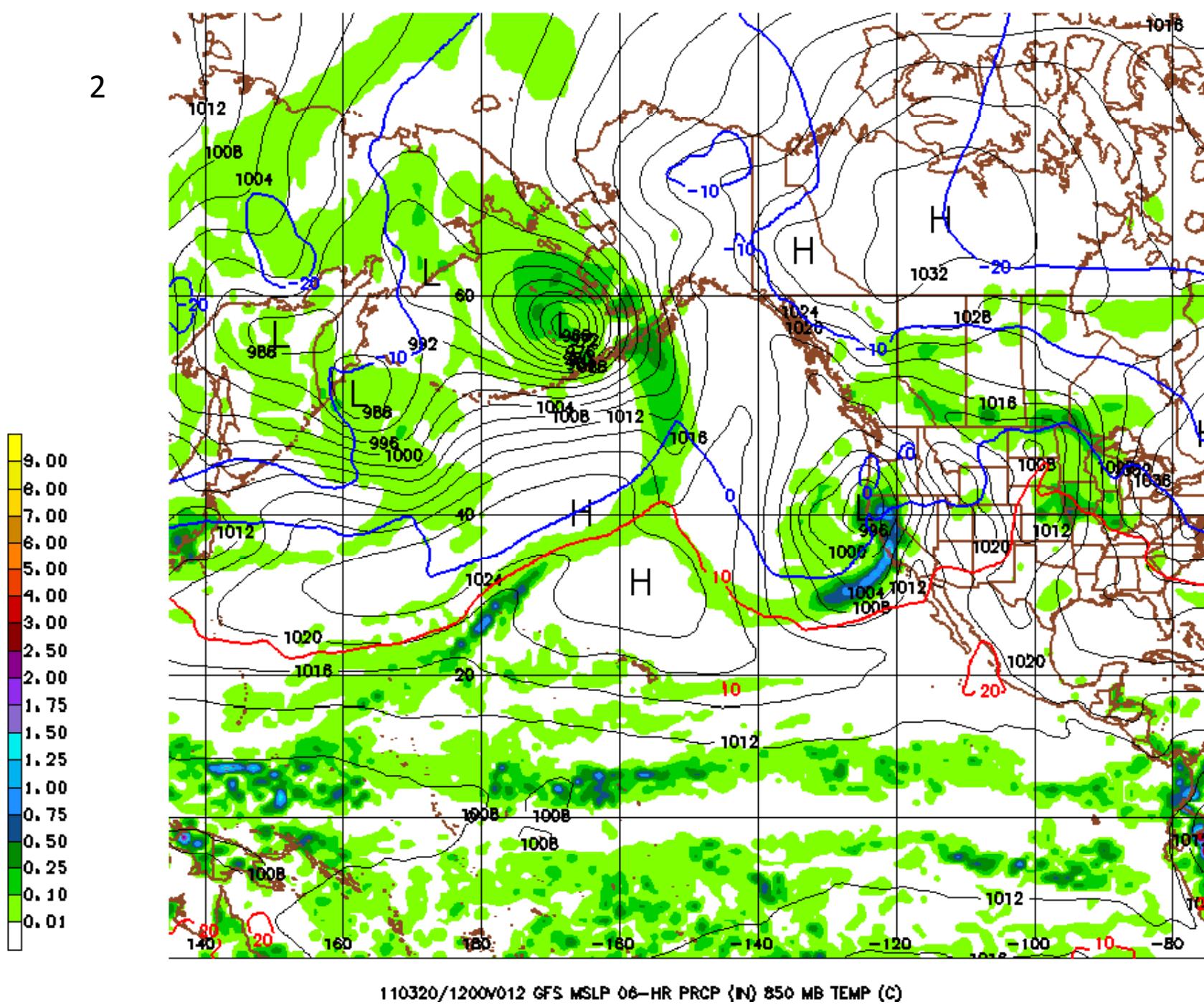
1

Green = rain!

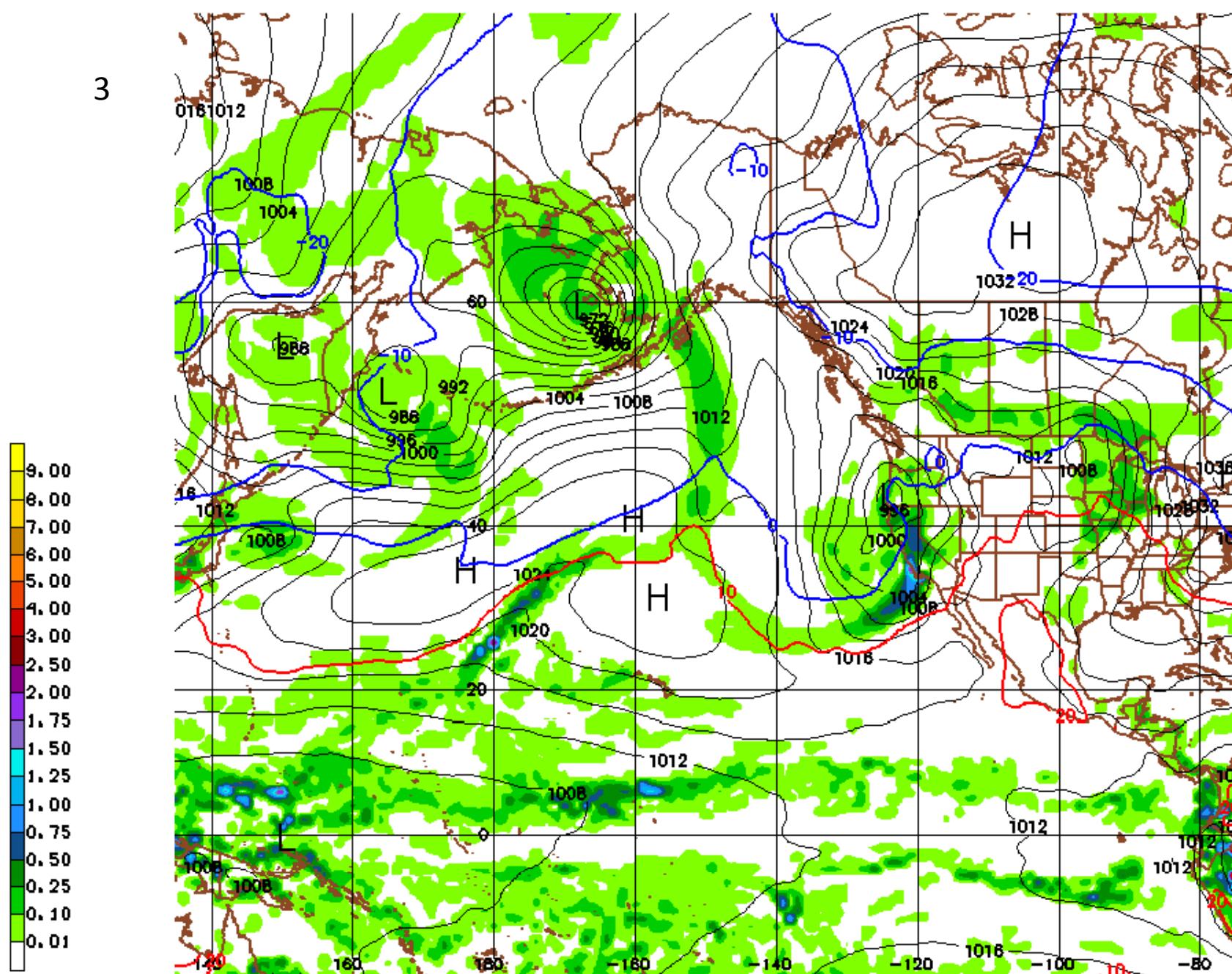


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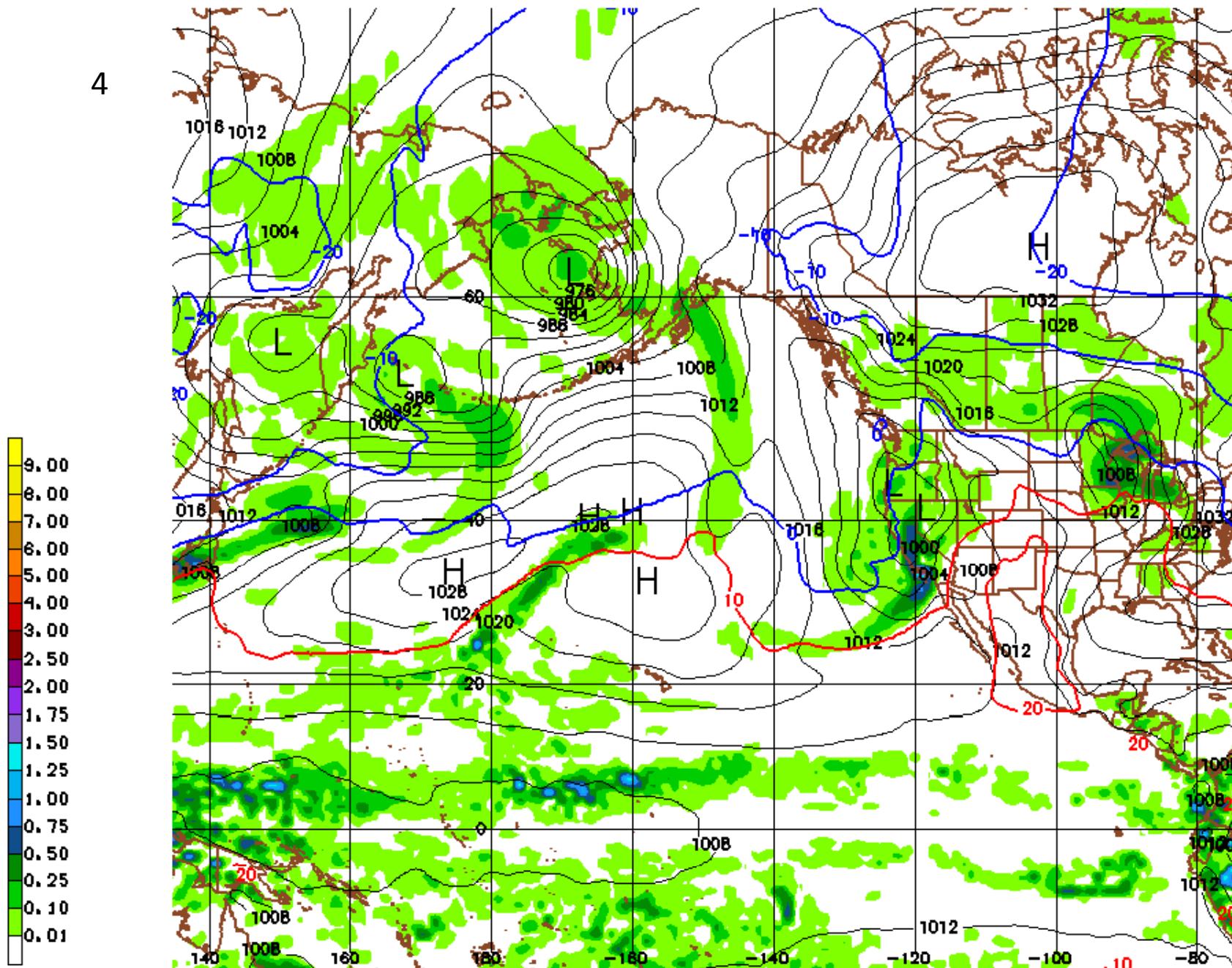


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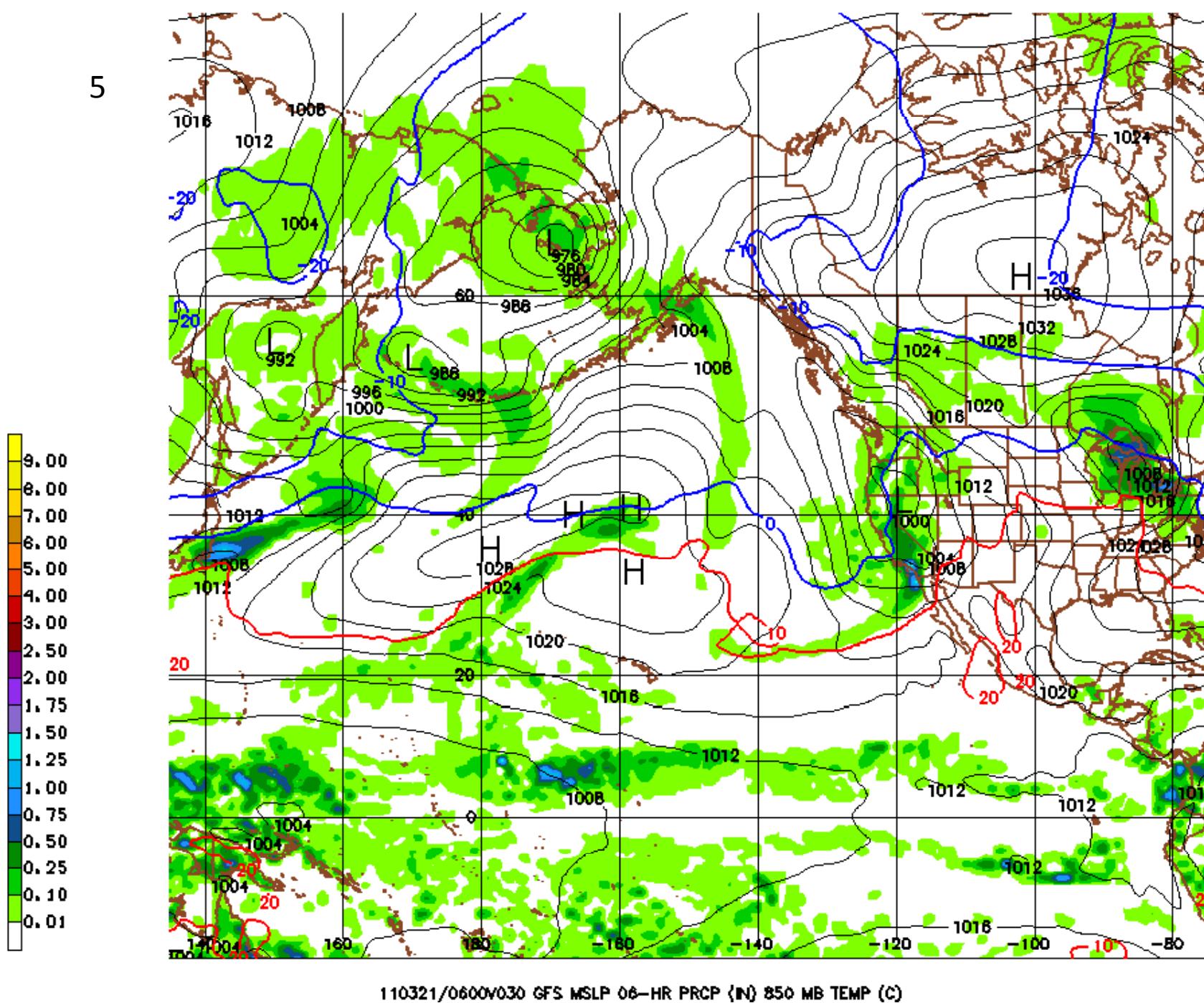
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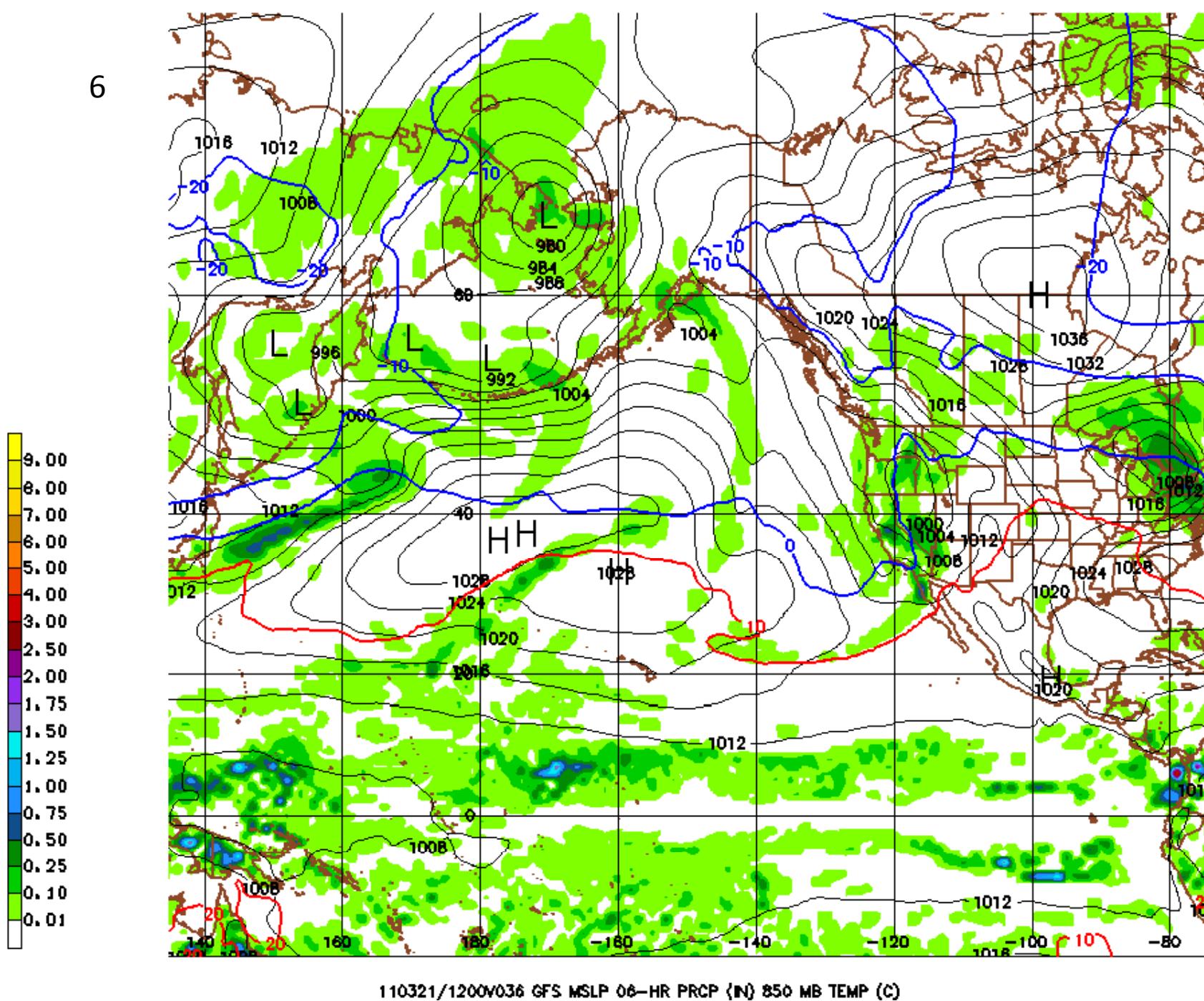
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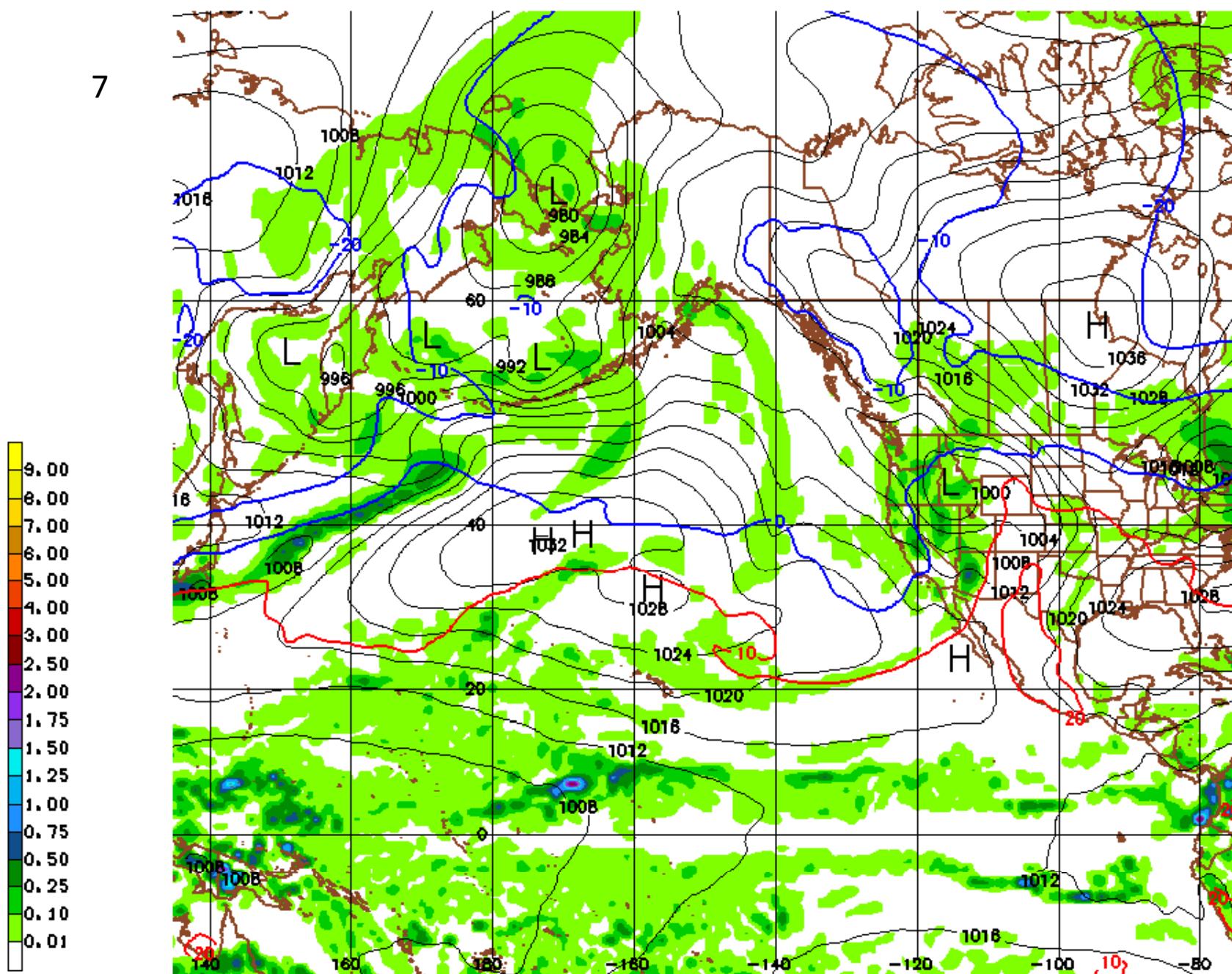
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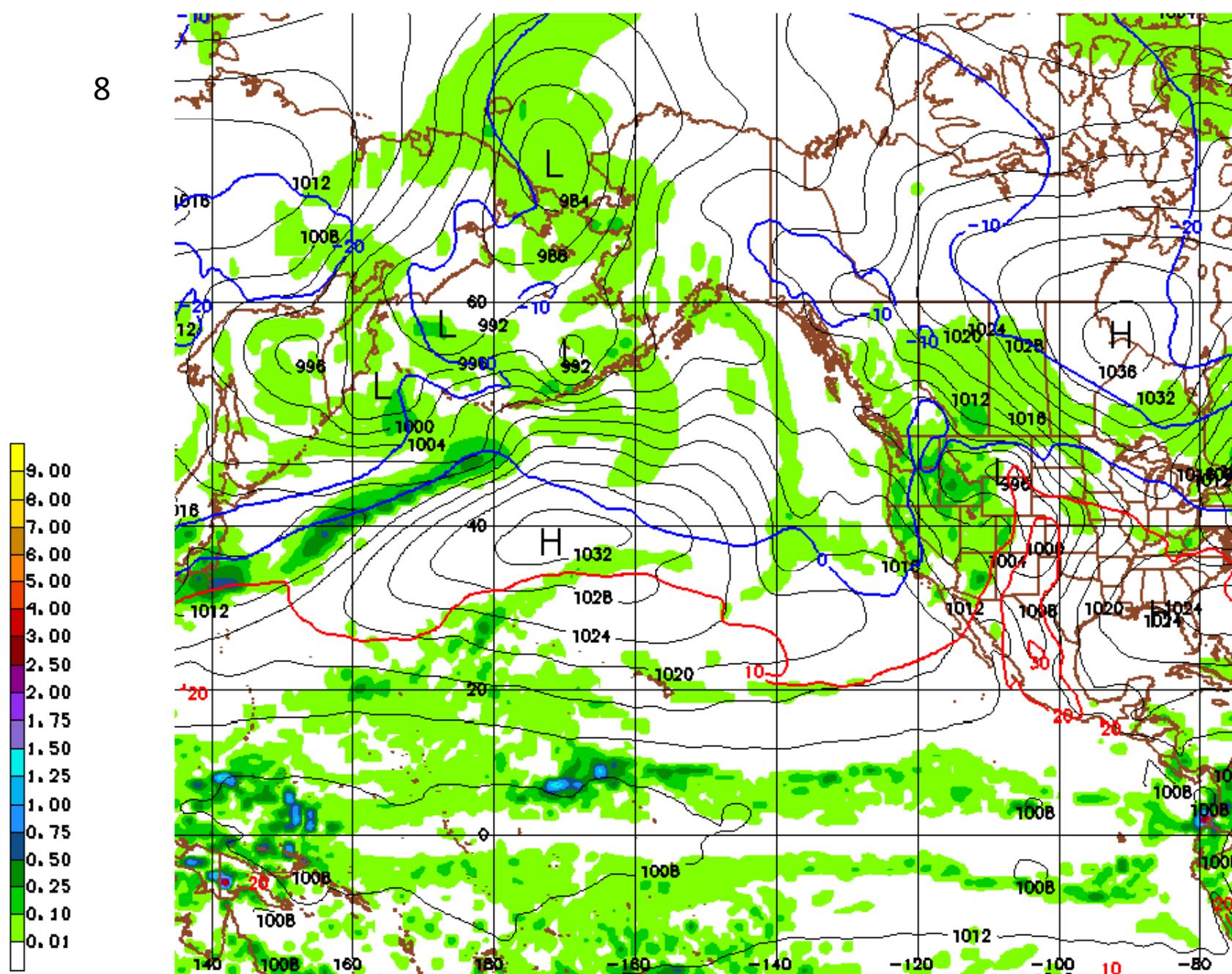
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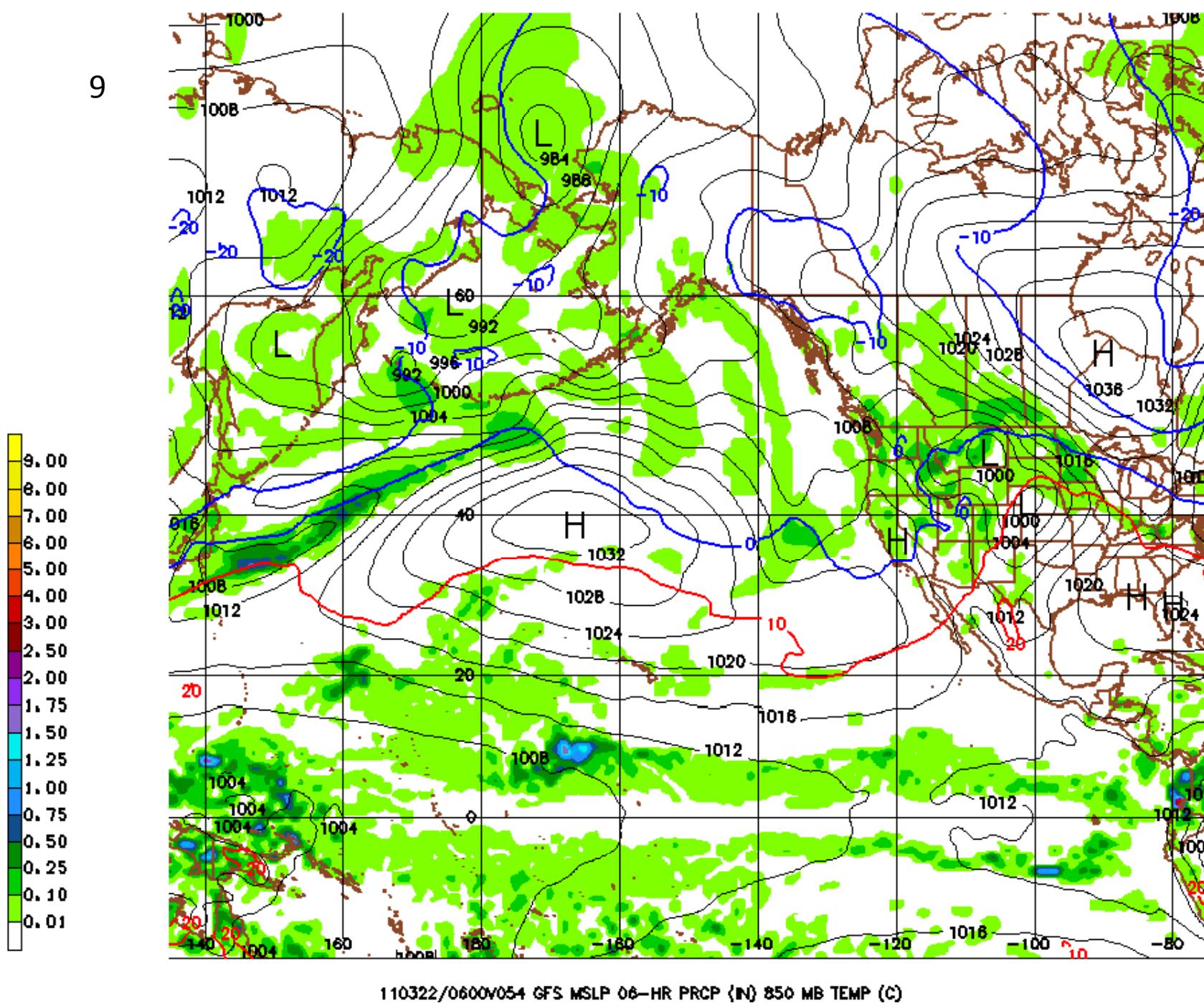
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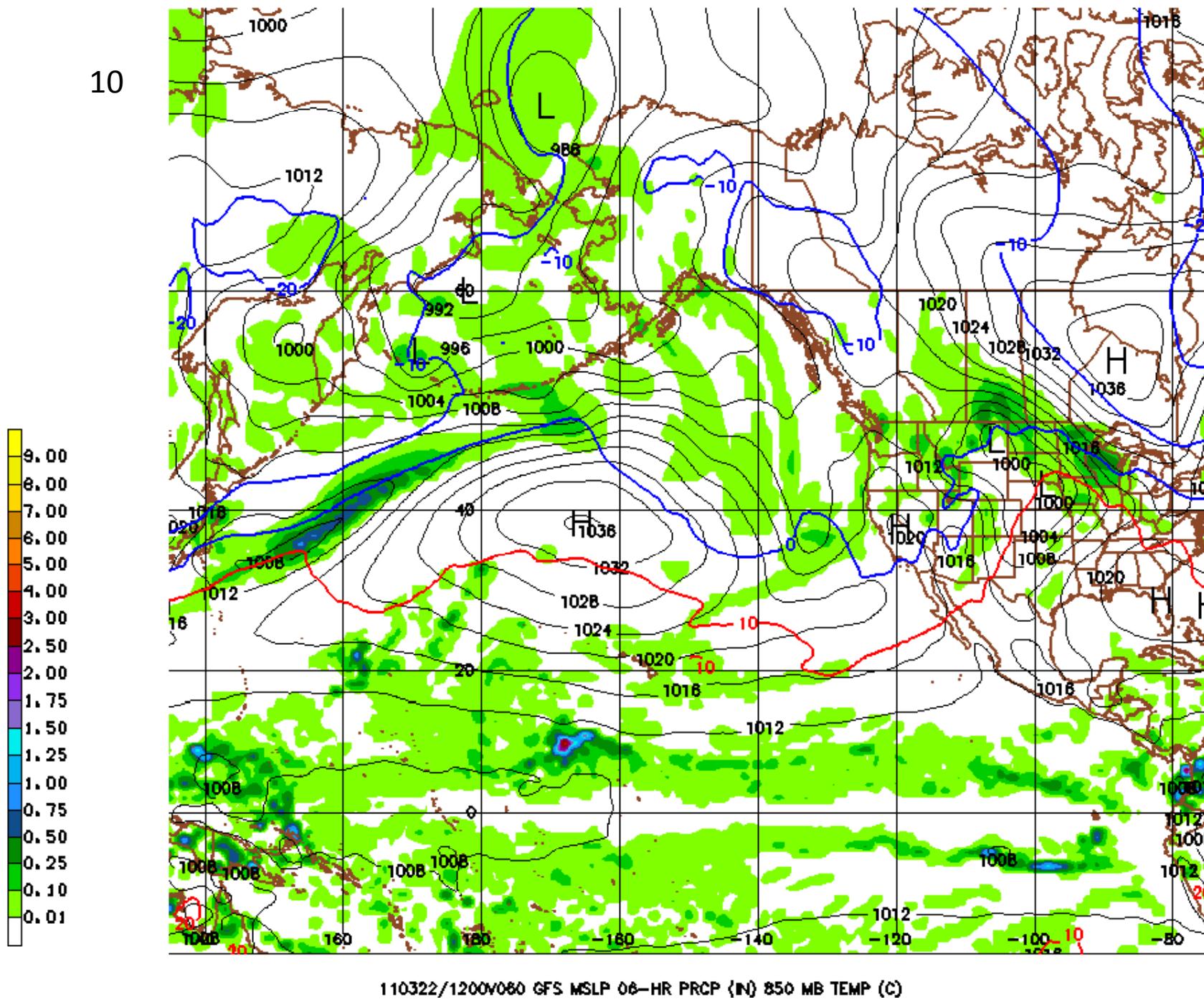
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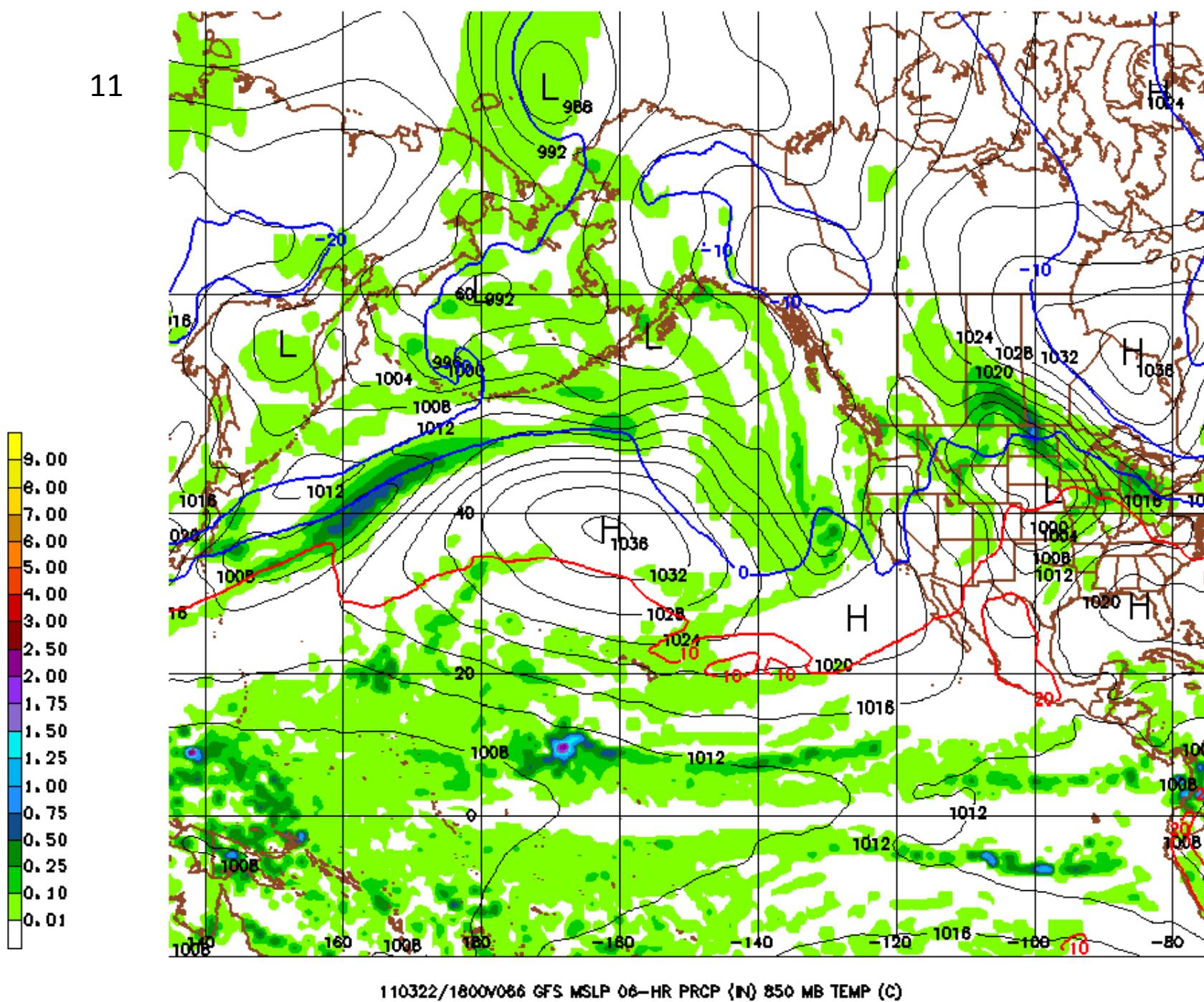


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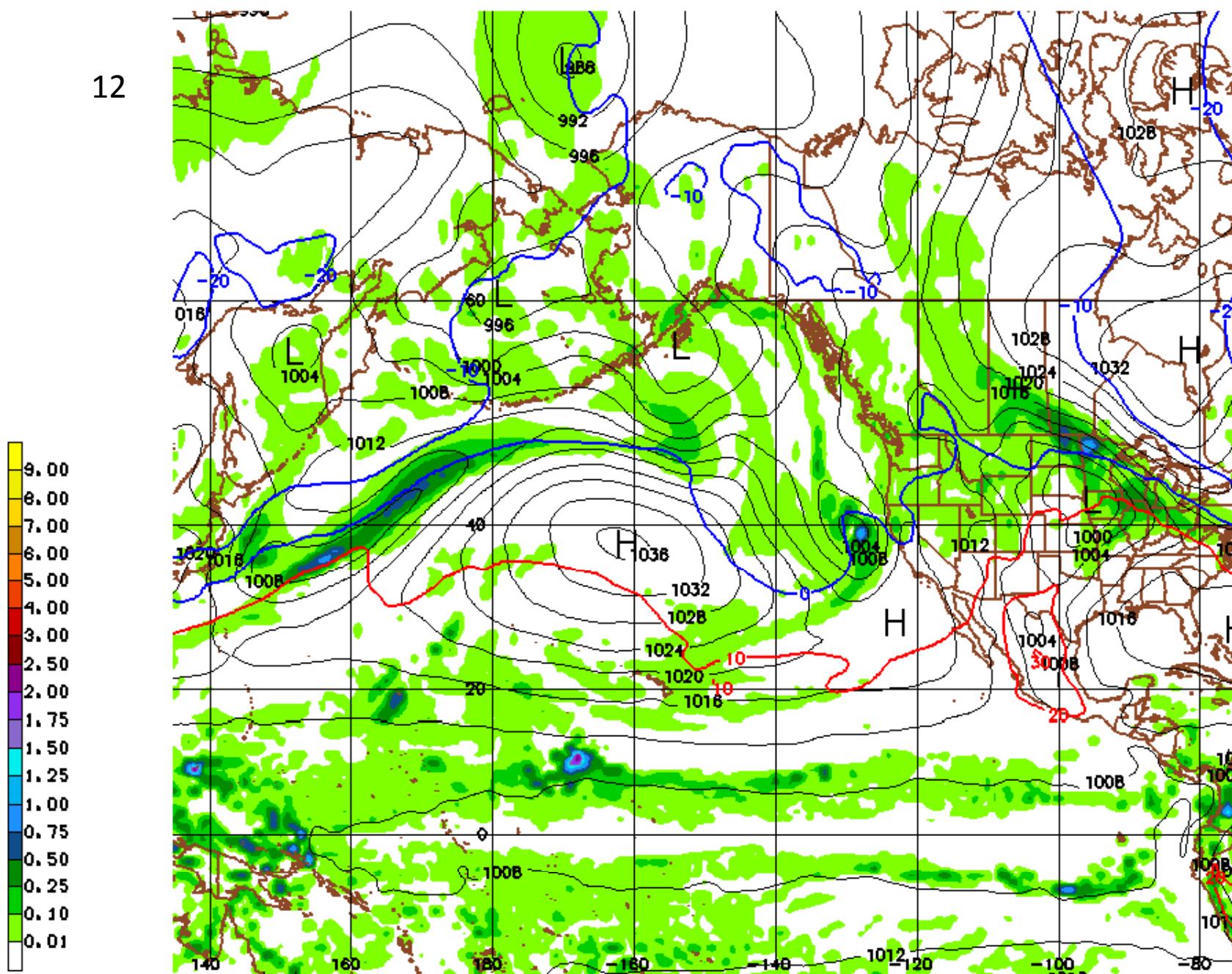
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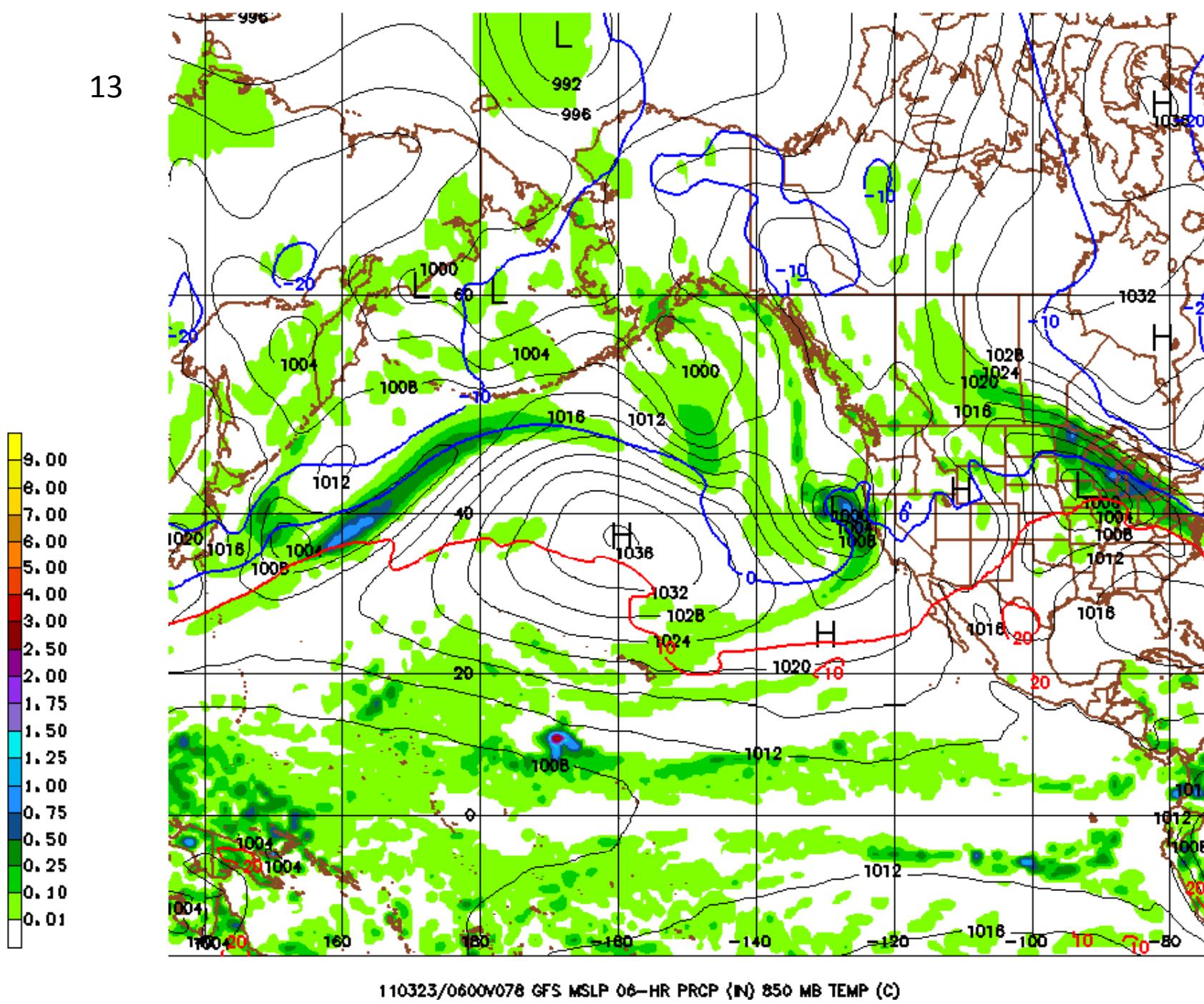


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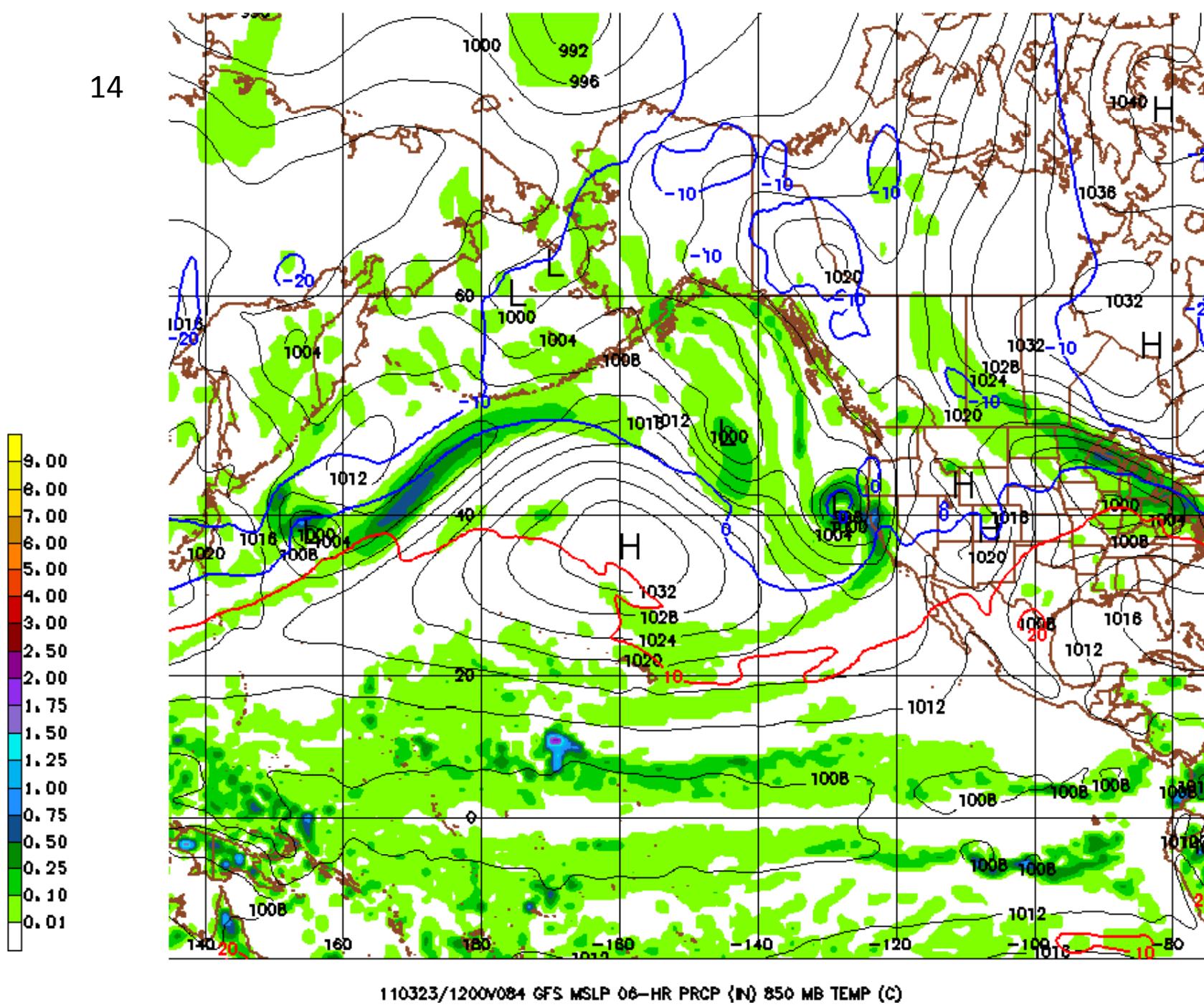


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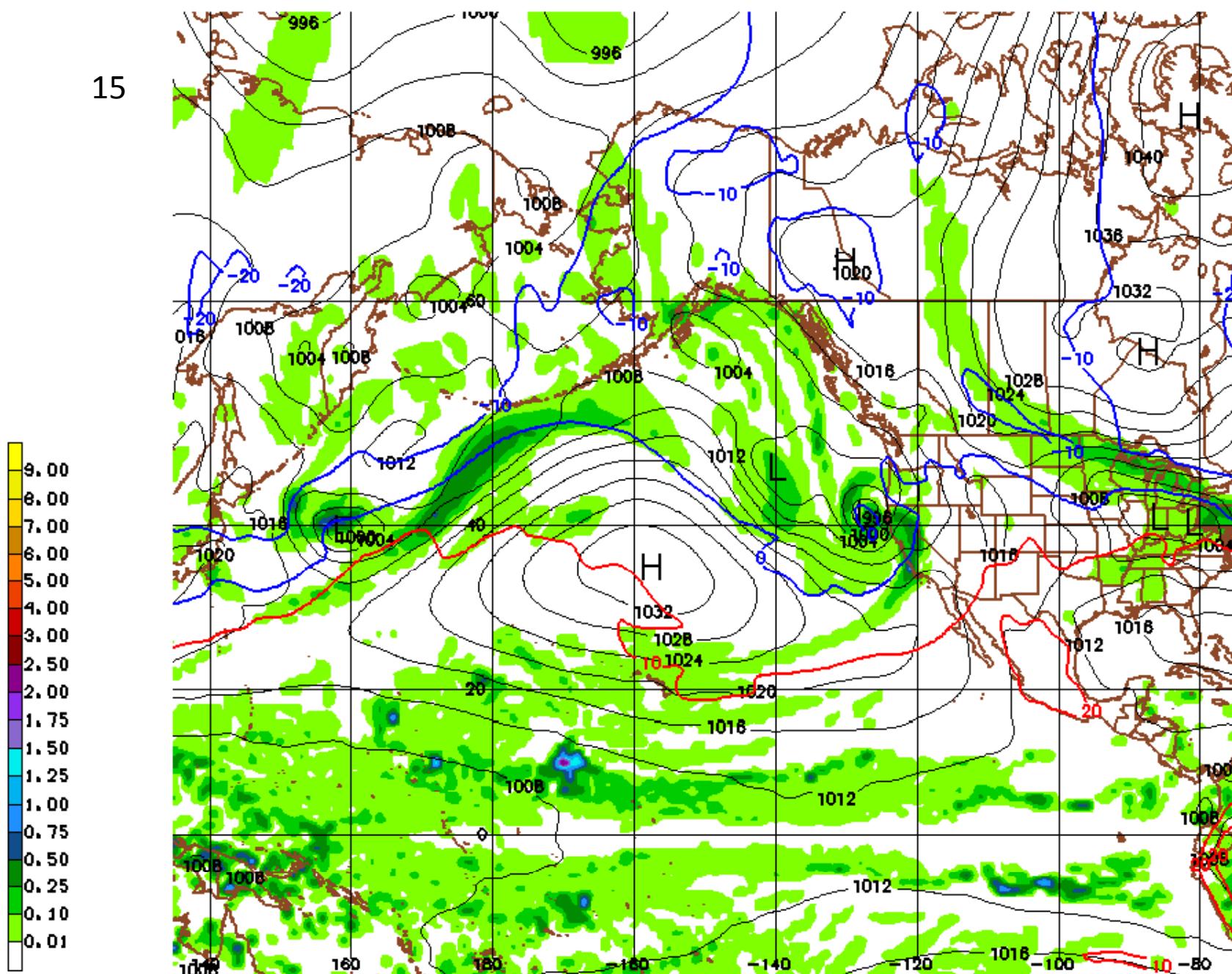


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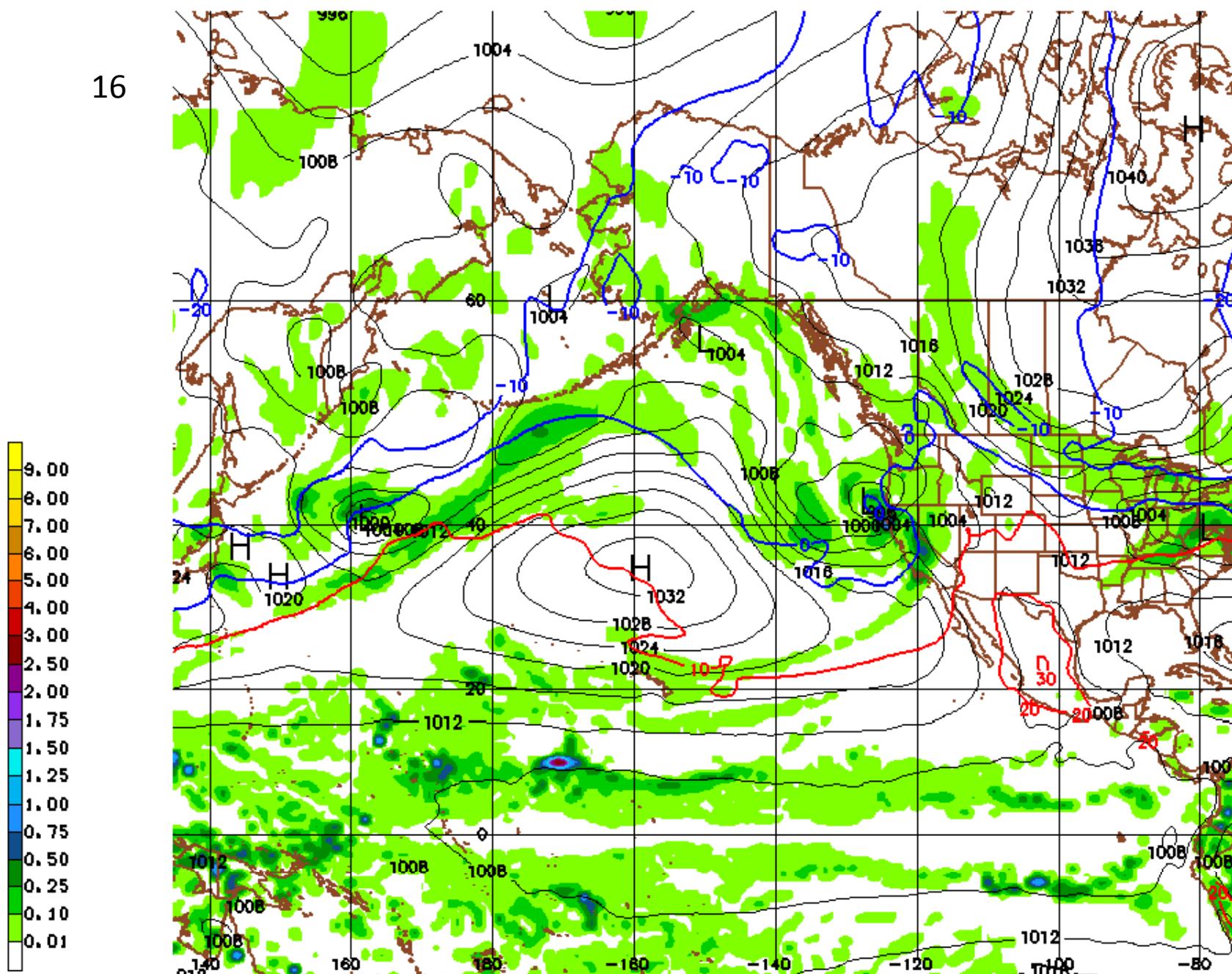
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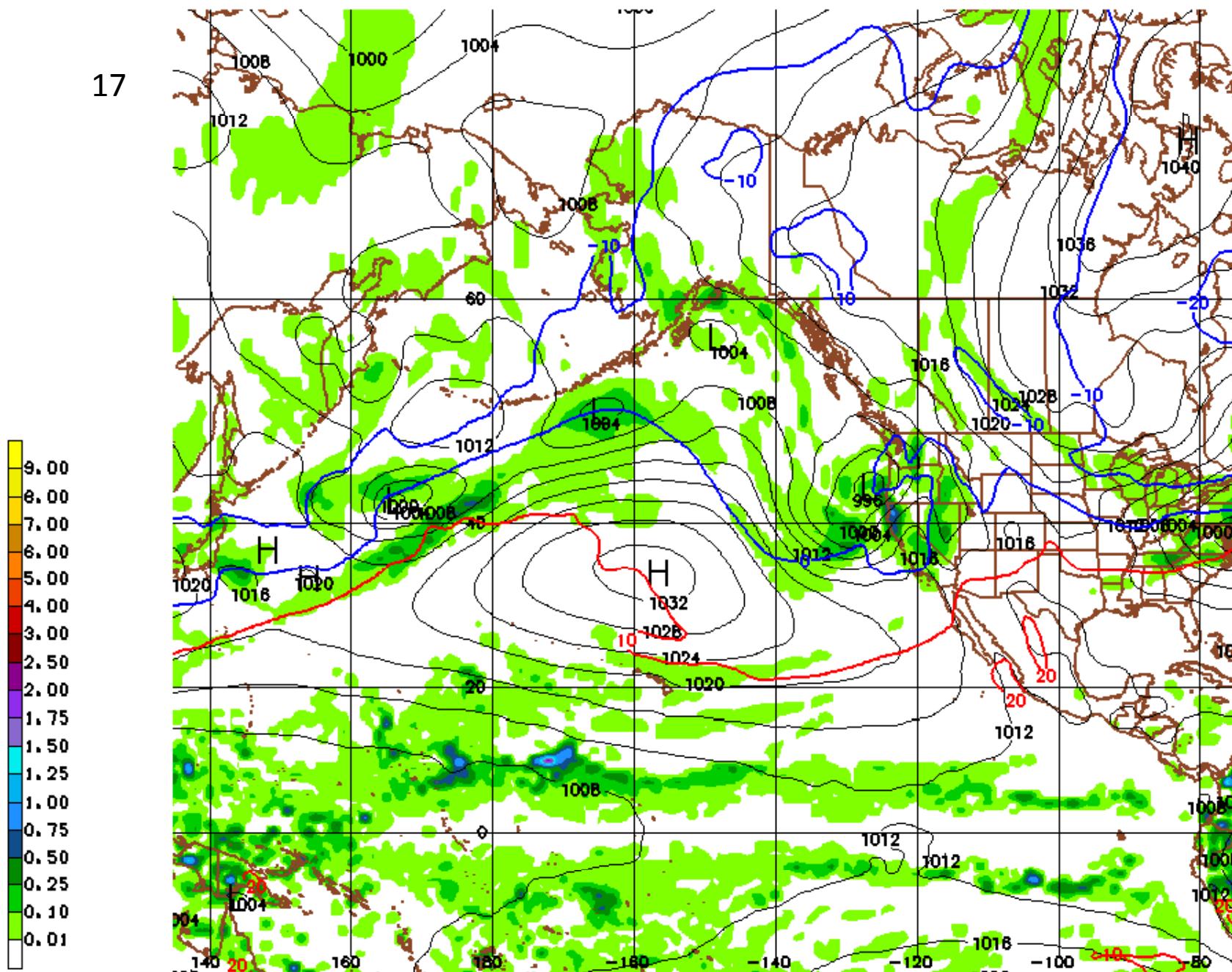
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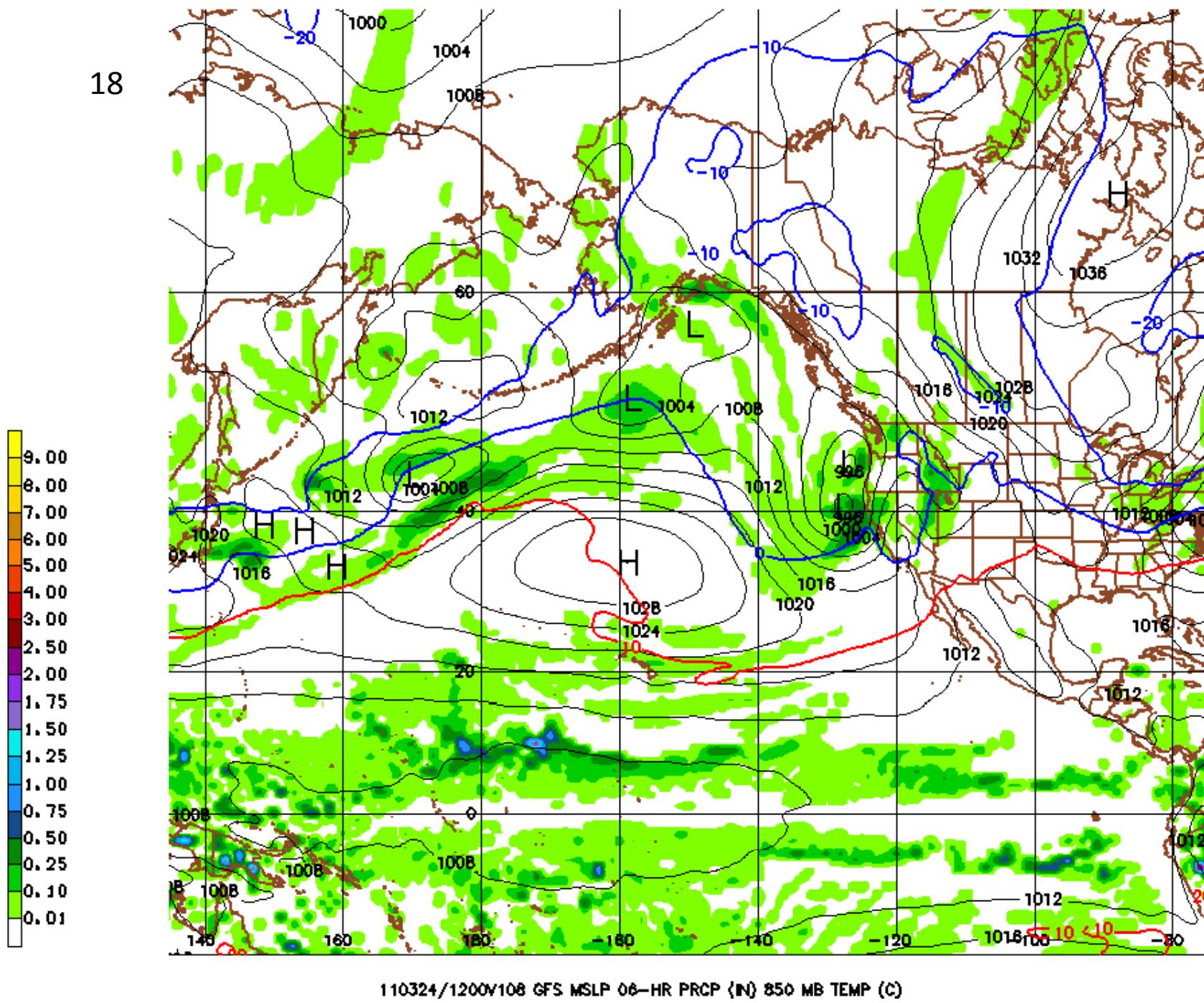
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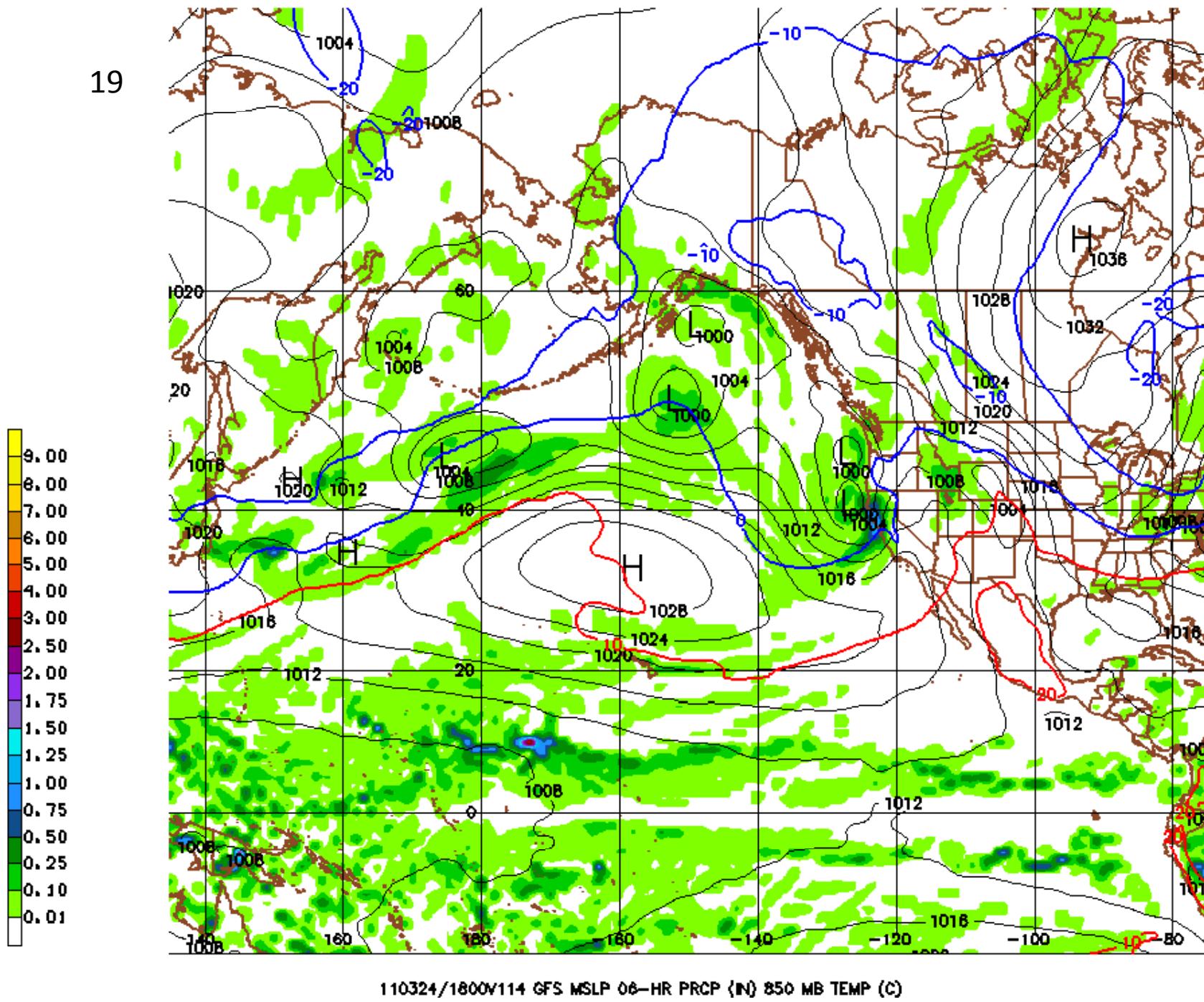


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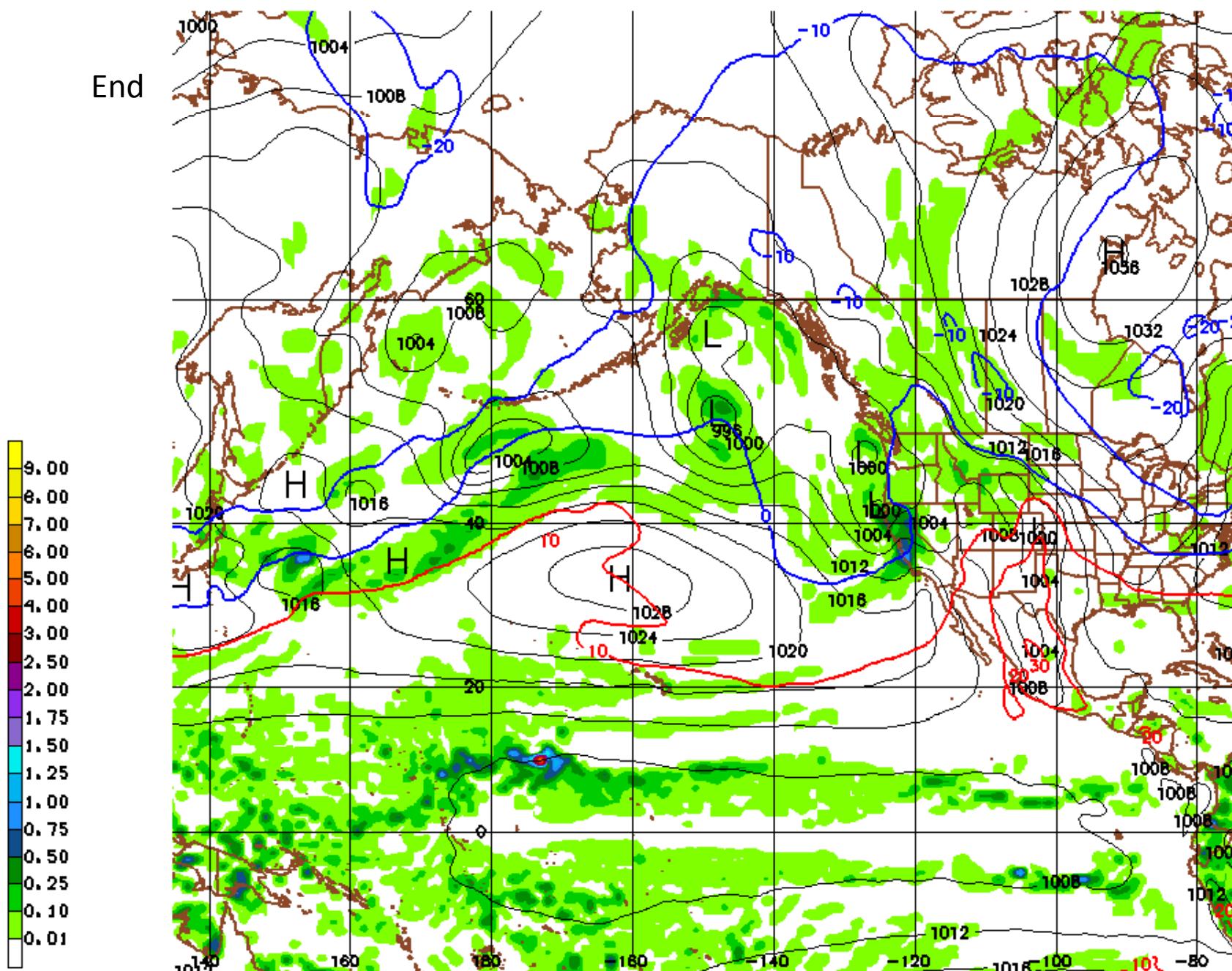


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03/20/11 00UTC 120HR FCST VALID Fri 03/25/11 00UTC NCEP/NWS/NOAA

End

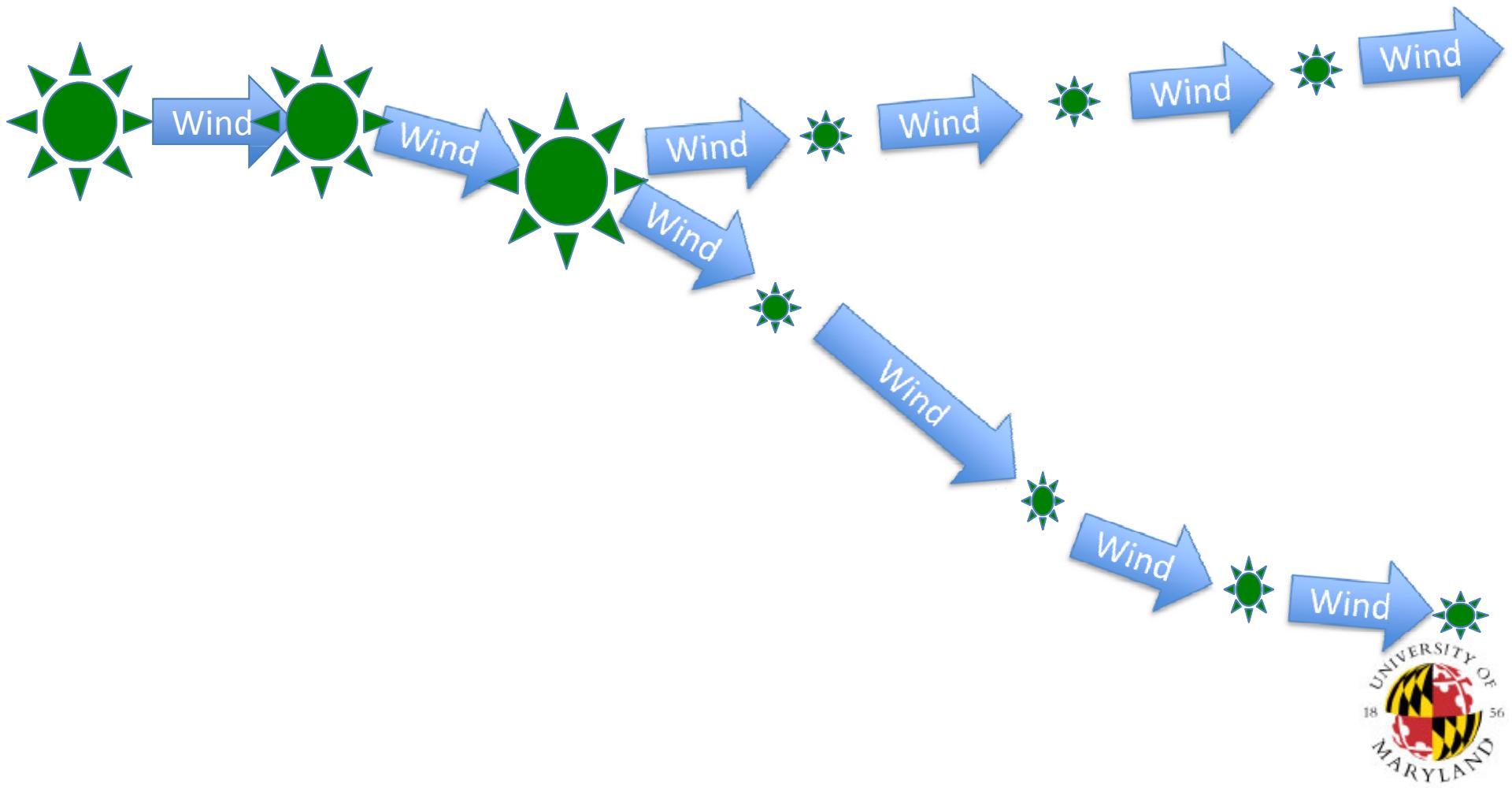


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Tracking Plumes

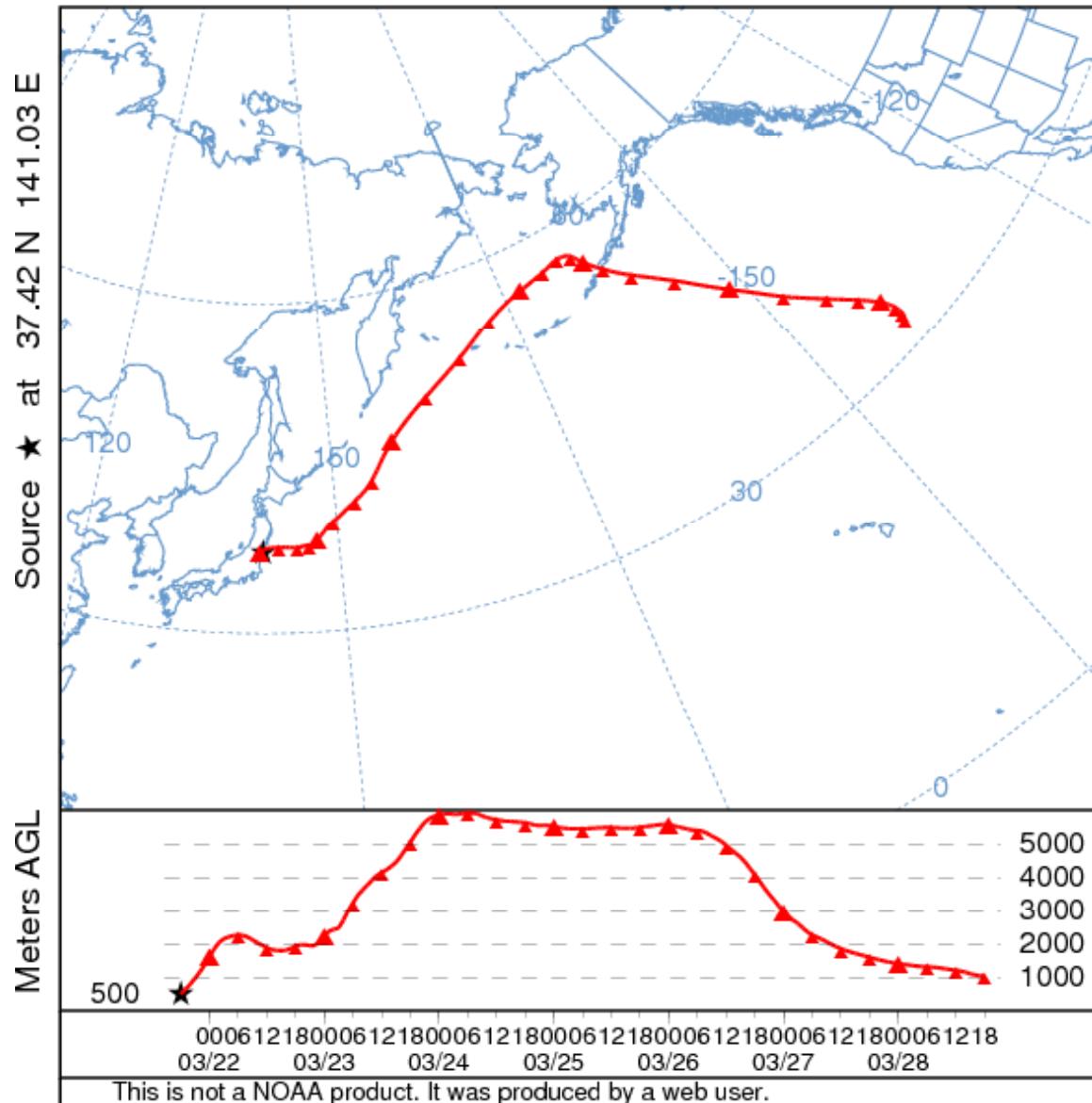
- It takes about 3-7 days for air to reach the West Coast of the U.S. from Japan.
- How do we calculate where the air goes and how fast it gets there?
 - Winds, rain, weather
 - Plume height

Use All Available Weather Data & Put a Plume in a Model

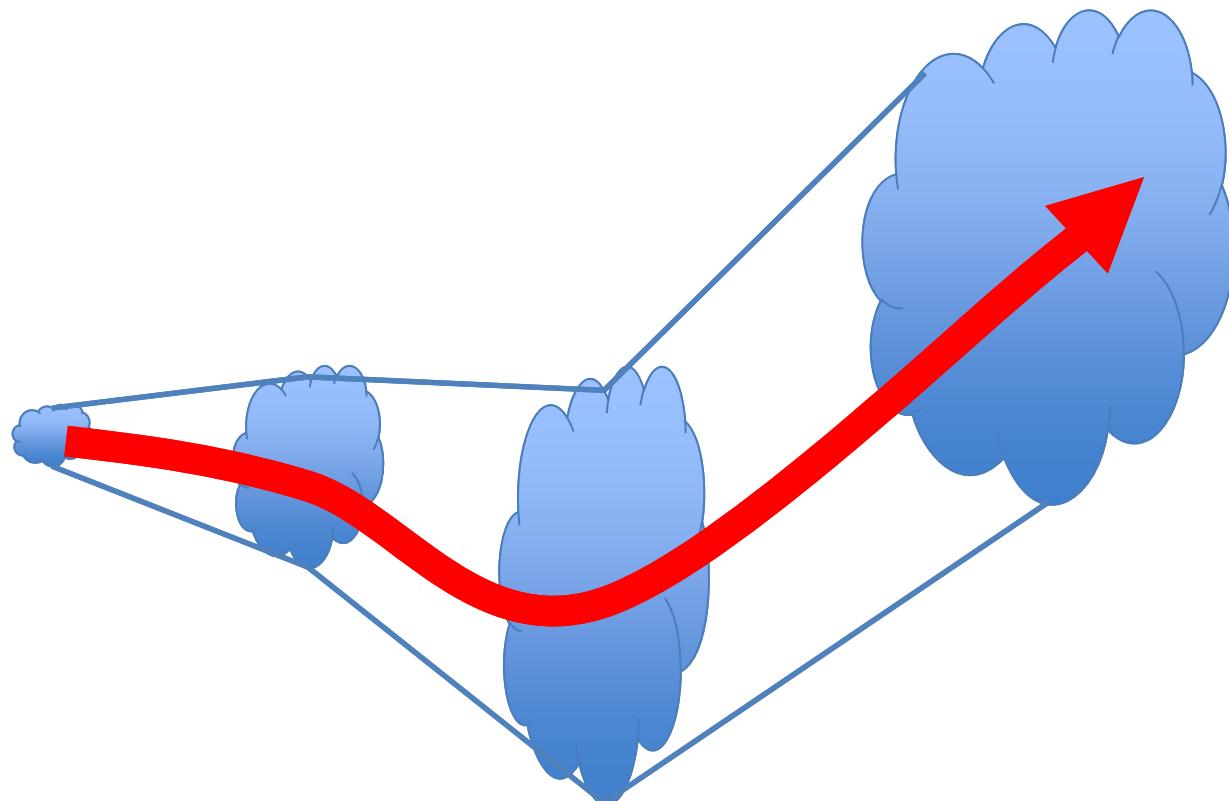


We get a line that follows the plume

NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
Forward trajectory starting at 1800 UTC 21 Mar 11
18 UTC 20 Mar GFSG Forecast Initialization



How accurate are the forecasts?



The HYSPLIT lines describe
the center of a wiggly cone

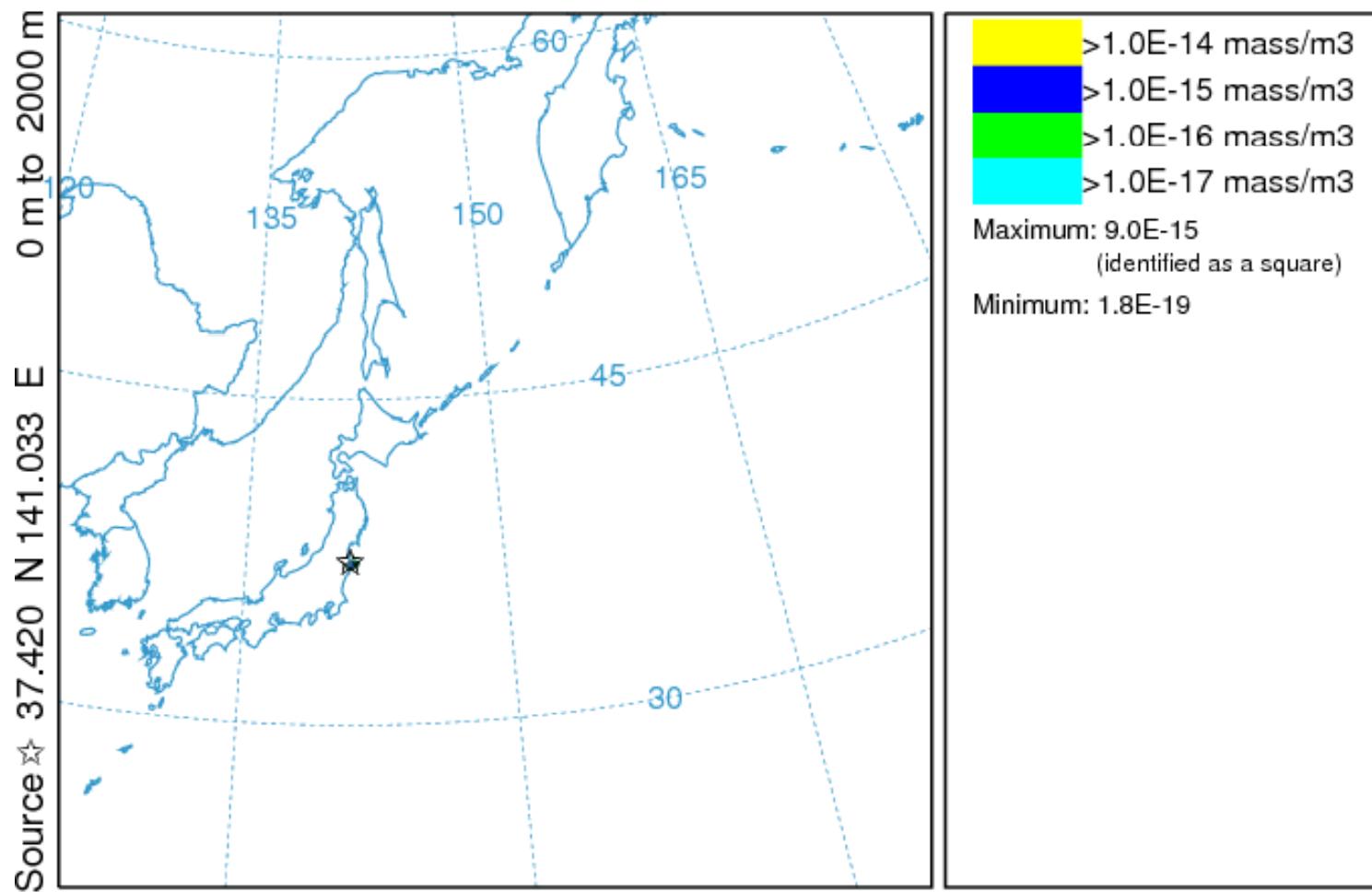
This is what the plumes really look like: follow a 24 hour release

NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL

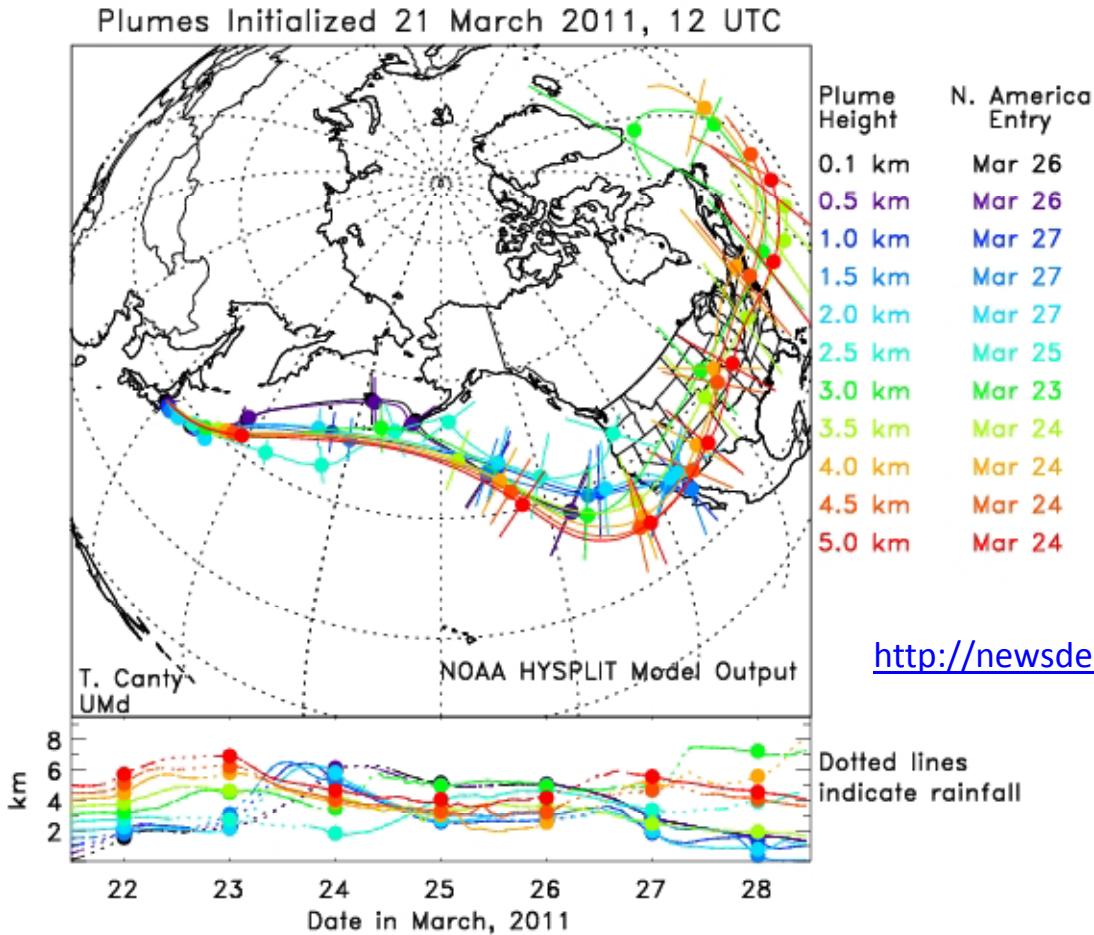
Concentration (mass/m³) averaged between 0 m and 10000 m

Integrated from 0000 15 Mar to 0100 15 Mar 11 (UTC)

Release started at 0000 15 Mar 11 (UTC)



Forecast Monitoring



<http://www.atmos.umd.edu/~tcarty/hysplit/>

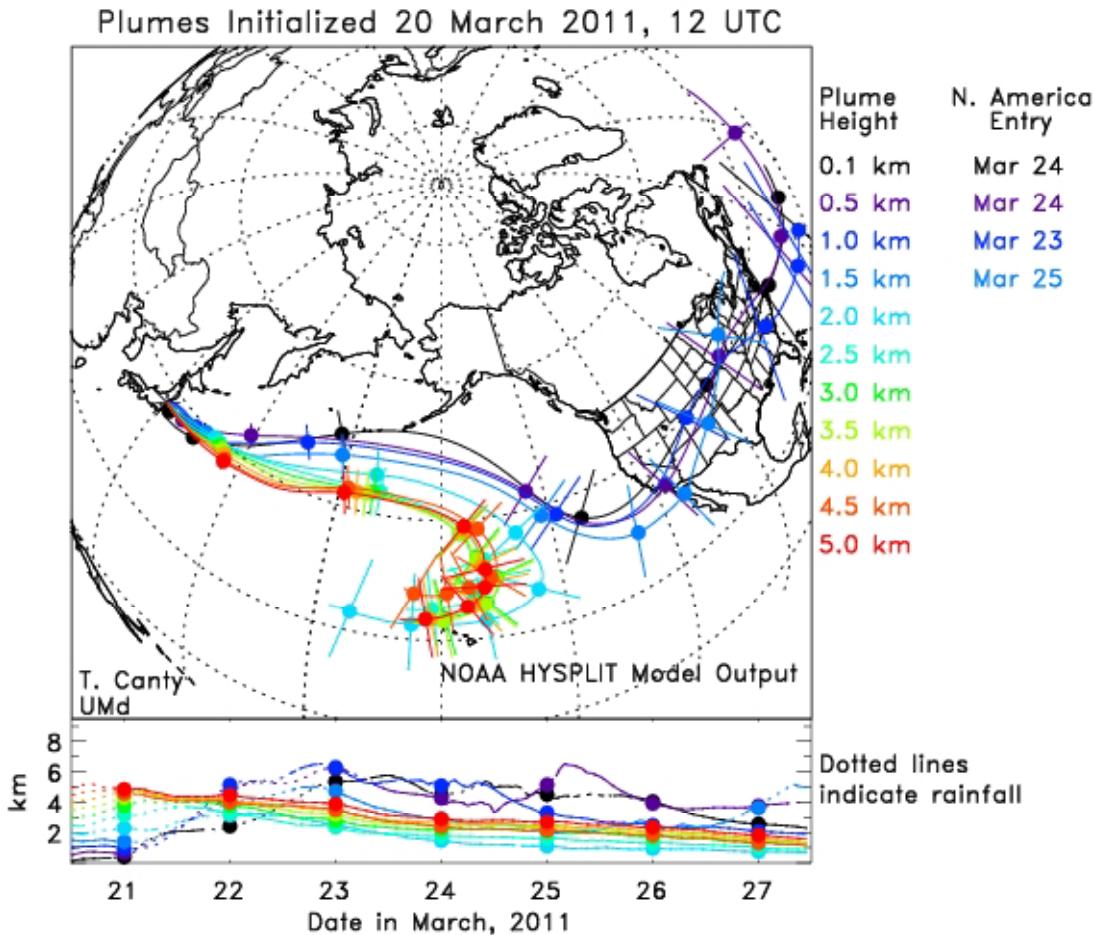
Trajectories updated daily

We have been monitoring the forecast trajectories since early last week.

For more information please see our press release on the Univ. of Maryland homepage:

<http://newsdesk.umd.edu/bigissues/release.cfm?ArticleID=2375>

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Atmospheric Structure

Higher up: winds much faster, no clouds →
rapid movement with little removal

Clouds: wet, some rain, detached from ocean,
faster winds

Marine environment: sea salt, wave action,
ocean right there, slowest winds

Conclusions

- Great distance ensures dilution
- Stormy North Pacific will remove some pollution before it ever gets here
- Radioactive decay will eliminate some more