Response to Anonymous Referee #1

The article by Ge et al. presents an interesting investigation of NLLJs over the Taklimakan Desert, which has not be comprehensively analysed before. Using satellite retrieved AOD the study attempts to establish a link to dust activity for evaluating the importance of NLLJs for dust emission in that area. My main concerns are the adopted method and physical background of the article. Some statements in the article are not physically clean and not always adequately referenced. Even though NLLJ detection tools exist, the present study defines another method that is not sufficiently motivated and leaves open questions due to a rather short validation and lack of naming some threshold criteria. This makes the evaluation of some of the results and desired comparison to NLLJ statistics from other regions difficult. Moreover, the connection of NLLJs to dust emission is not well represented by using AODs. I recommend that the physical explanations, method description, and critical discussion of the results are im-proved prior to publication in ACP. Since dust emission is not explicitly analysed, the title should be altered, e.g., Dust Activity (instead of Emission).

Response: We thank the reviewer very much for his/her constructive comments/suggestions on this manuscript, which are very helpful for us to improve the quality of our paper. We notice that there are many studies on LLJ or NLLJ, however there is not an universal method for LLJ detection. Our method adopted the most commonly used criteria for maximum wind speed and height, considered an inversion condition, and made a slight change of the criterion for the decrease of wind speed above the NLLJ. Following the review's suggestions, we further examined our NLLJ detection method (we find that the method works well over the TD region) and added more related references. We also improved the relevant statements for clarification. The "emission" in the title was replaced with "activity". Our responses to the specific comments are presented below.

specific comments:

Add citations for the following statements: L. 49 "most intense dust aerosol source in Asia" and L. 50 "its large contribution to the global dust emission"

Response: References have been added.

L. 55-57: Could you indicate the major mountains and the TD in Figure 1? I would also recommend to show the winds per season since the seasonal conditions are important for the results.

Response: We have indicated the Tianshan mountain, Tibetan Plateau and TD in Figure 1. We do not show the seasonal wind distribution over the TD region in this manuscript, because it has been shown in our former study (Ge et al., JGR, 2014).

L. 73-74: Add citations for the dust emission process

Response: References have been added.

L. 77: "highly sensitive to wind speed" also include some of the earlier studies that highlighted the sensitivity of dust emission to wind speed.
Response: Some earlier studies have been cited.

L. 77: "incursions" choose another word and note that cold outbreaks are also associated with synotic-scale weather so that it is redundant.
Response: "incursions" and other superfluous words are removed. The sentence is changed as "Synoptic cold fronts are known to lead to strong surface winds".

L. 91: the listing of "frontal dynamics" is not clear in the context of NLLJs.
Response: Yes, the "frontal dynamics" is not a clear expression. We change this sentence as "temperature gradients over sloping terrain, coastal area and across weather fronts".

L. 93-95: "due to diurnally varying eddy viscosity and friction layer depth that accompanies changes in inversion layer depth driven by surface thermal radiation emission and solar heating" Your difference between the friction layer depth and the inversion layer depth is not clear. Please revise. Maybe you could include a sketch for explaining what is meant.
Response: Thanks for this comment. The friction layer depth refers to the thickness from the surface extending to the height above which the frictional force is negligible. The expression of the diurnal variation of the inversion depth may cause some confusion. We removed both friction layer and inversion layer depth to make this sentence short and clear.

L. 99-106: Add citations, e.g., studies carried out for other world regions than Asia.
Response: References have been added.

L. 111-112: Also mechanically induced mixing due to the wind shear can disturb NLLJ development. This implies that, even though the radiative cooling might be strong, the decoupling from the surface must not necessarily be. Please revise. Also L. 255-260 need to be revised for the same reason since it proposes a similar explanation.
Response: Yes, turbulence can be caused either mechanically by vertical wind shear or thermally by surface heating. Here we mean that the strong radiative cooling at the surface after sunset can stabilize the surface layer and provide a favorable condition to trigger NLLJ. The relevant part has been revised for clarification.

L. 112-113: Can you underpin the assumption that the IO is the dominant NLLJ formation mechanism? I am sceptical since Figure 3 shows that a strong jet structure occurs in the vicinity of mountain slopes. Moreover, L. 261-264 state that the wind directions are confined by the topography and find no large directional differences for NLLJs. In an IO, however, one would expect circular oscillations of the wind at jet level.

Response: Thank you for pointing this out. Due to the coarse temporal resolution of the ERA data, we did not plot hodograph to examine if there is a circulation oscillation over this region. However, we found that the wind speed at 18 UTC is larger than 00 UTC. We also examined the total cloud cover (TCC) and clouds occurrence as you suggested. It is found that both the TCC and clouds occurrence on NLLJ days are much smaller than those in no jet days. This in turn may indicates that the strong radiative cooling, which is a critical condition in IO mechanism, plays an important role in the formation of NLLJ. The wind directions can also be controlled by pressure gradient, orography and decoupling period. So, yes, we notice that a strong jet structure occurs in the vicinity of mountain slope at the eastern entrance of the basin (i.e. 88° E). We changed this sentence to "We anticipate that the frictional decoupling after sunset with a subsequent inertial oscillation may play an important role in the formation of NLLJ for this area."

L. 182: "captures the elevation" better: reasonably well approximates the height
Response: "captures the elevation" have been replaced with "reasonably well approximates the height".

L. 183: "underestimates the wind speed in the lower and middle atmosphere for the two sites" The figure shows that ERA-Interim underestimates the NLLJ winds at Ruoqiang, but overestimates them at Korla. The statement should be revised.
Response: This statement has been revised as "The ERA-Interim underestimates the NLLJ winds at Ruoqiang, but overestimates them at Korla".

L. 200-201: "temperature inversion condition is identified and the inversion top height (Hi) is determined by scanning each temperature profile" Please add which kind of temperature data and thresholds you applied for the presence and height of the inversion.
Response: We use the ERA temperatures (*Celsius*) on model levels to identify an inversion. The inversion top height is determined by following the Kahl's (1990) protocol. This reference is also added.

L. 211: "NLLJs always have jet-like profiles" that is not necessarily ensured with adopted criterion. If a wind minimum would occur, say just below 5000m, and the NLLJ at 1000m, the NLLJ would have a rather slow wind decay aloft and not a typical NLLJ profile as seen in the observations. From the observation (Fig. 3), it seems that this is not often the case, but to be sure one would need to add some validation, e.g., the usual height difference between maximum and minimum in the observations and the re-analysis, and how often extreme height difference occur. This would allow to better estimate the actual wind shear above NLLJs over TD and made your results better comparable to studies with other detection tools, like you do later in the manuscript.
Response: We analyzed the height difference between the maximum and minimum wind speed layers. As shown in the following figure, the median height difference is

about 1 km. The extreme height difference with a thickness larger than 4km is only about 3.3% of the total data (the lower and upper boundaries of the blue boxes are the 25% and 75% percentiles, red line locates the median, the whiskers represent the upper and lower fence).

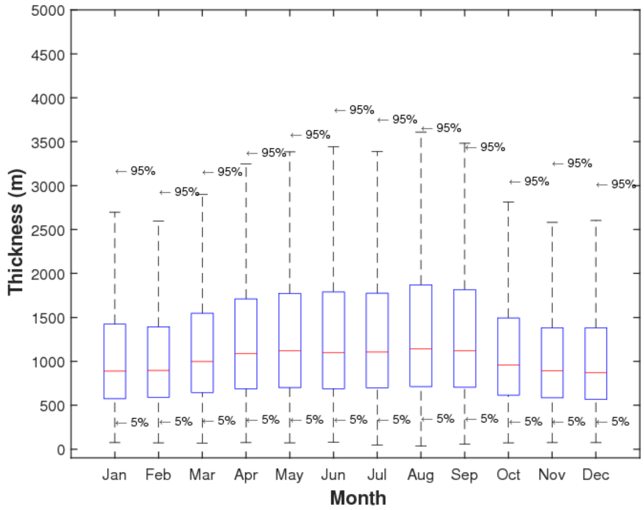

Figure 1. Annual cycle of the height difference between the maximum and minimum wind speed layers

L. 211-214: I would recommend to delete this sentence. The definition of the wind shear in your detection does not provide more consistency than having a fixed threshold. It is rather less certain what exactly you detect (see previous comment), thus gives you less consistency in the results.

Response: This sentence has been deleted.

L. 229: "Figure 5 reveals that our jet detection algorithm is reliable" It would be more precise to say what is seen, namely a rough co-location of maxima in NLLJ wind speed and frequency indicating that the jet detection algorithm is successful. Note, however, that maxima in speed and frequency are not perfectly correlated as one can have rare, but strong NLLJs. That is also why a large NLLJ frequency does not necessarily imply that it is important (see L. 230-231).

Response: In Figure 5 we can see that the large frequency occurrence of NLLJ appears highly related to surface types (arid and desert regions) and orography. That also makes us feel confident about the NLLJ detection method. We modify this sentence as "It can be seen that there is a rough co-location of maxima in NLLJ wind speed and frequency. Figure 5 indicates that the jet detection algorithm is successful."

L. 247: "frictionless" It is difficult to transfer the conceptual model by Blackadar to the re-analysis and observations where frictional effects persist in the nocturnal boundary layer, although substantially weaker than during the day.

Response: Blackadar theoretically assumes a complete decoupling from frictional effects. Yes, in reality, the frictional force does not vanish and the idealized circulation oscillation will be changed. However, when the frictional force significantly decreases during night, the balance of forces will be disturbed. This may trigger the formation of NLLJs and could be a reason for why NLLJ does not have to be formed on the top of inversion layer.

L. 275-277: "Ideally this would have been calculated for 10:00 AM local time to observe the maximum effect but only 6-hourly ERA data were available." Is 10 am the time of the maximum you have identified from observation?

Response: MISR passes over the TD region at about 10:30 AM. It would be better to compare the wind speed near the time when the satellite passes over.

L. 304-316: The Richardson number and method to determine the top of the boundary layer using it has a rather rich history and should be acknowledged, e.g., Richardson et al. (Boundary Layer Meteorology, 2013)

Response: We add this reference.

L. 321-322: "solar insolation which drives the local thermal forcing and the terrestrial cooling" More precise would be to say that solar insolation is the primary control of near-surface heating.

Response: We change this sentence as "solar insolation that is the primary control of near-surface heating".

L. 326-331: Could you show the analysis of the occurrence of clouds to underpin your explanation?

Response: We examined both the occurrences of clouds and total cloud covers (TCC) over the TD at 00 and 06 UTC for January and July from 2000 through 2013. As the following figure and table shown, both the occurrence of clouds and TCC on NLLJ days are much smaller than no-jet days, especially in July. Thanks for this comment. "Cloudless" is not an accurate word. We modified this statement in the revised manuscript.

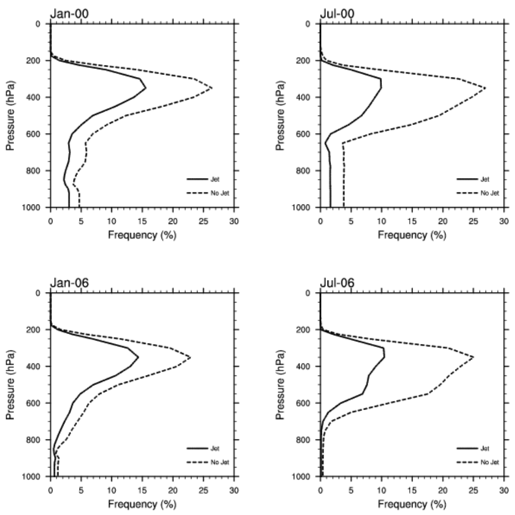

Figure 2. Vertical structure of cloud occurrence for January and July.

	Jan		Jul	
	Jet	No jet	Jet	No jet
00 UTC	0.18	0.30	0.11	0.29
06 UTC	0.16	0.25	0.12	0.28

Table 1. Total cloud cover at 00 and 06 UTC for January and July.

L. 354-356: "This process is suppressed during cold season when the inversion depth is greater and consequently results in less downward momentum transfer that occurs over a longer period of time." and also conclusions in L. 421. It must not necessarily be true that the process of downward mixing is suppressed. The downward mixing in winter could just occur later when the boundary has grown sufficiently deep that is presumably occurring after a longer time period than in summer. Also the mechanism must not be well visible in the 6-hourly data. You could simply test whether the NLLJ is not mixed by comparing nighttime with mid-day wind profiles. If you still see a jet structure of the same magnitude, your statement would be right, but in that case the jet structure would not be a classical NLLJ.

Response: "suppress" is not an accurate word. We totally agree that the downward mixing process is not suppressed in cold season. We examined the inversion occurrence at 00, 06 and 12 UTC shown in the following figures. The inversion occurs frequently at night over the TD all year long (Figure 3a), and always breaks after sunrise at 06 UTC in all seasons except for December, January and February. This may indicate the vertical mixing is weak in cold season, but not suppressed since the frequency of inversion at 06 UTC is smaller than 00 UTC over the TD. Figure 3c shows that the inversion has been established at 12 UTC over the TD region during cold season. So, as the reviewer commented, the downward mixing in winter, which could occur later, cannot be well visible in the 6-hourly data. We corrected our statements in the revised manuscript.

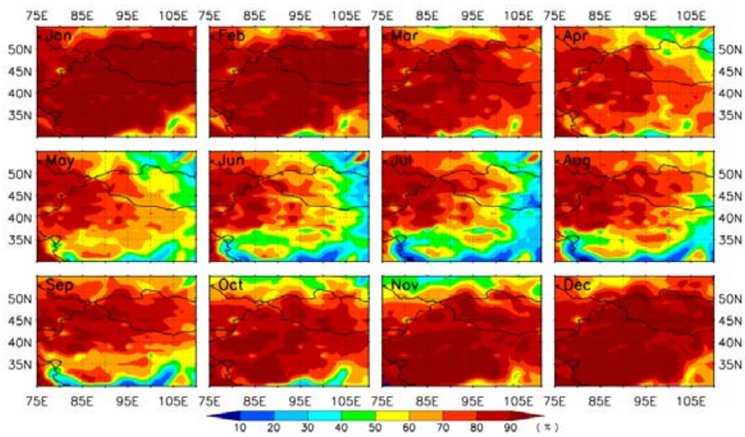

Figure 3a. Monthly mean occurrence of inversion at 00 UTC.

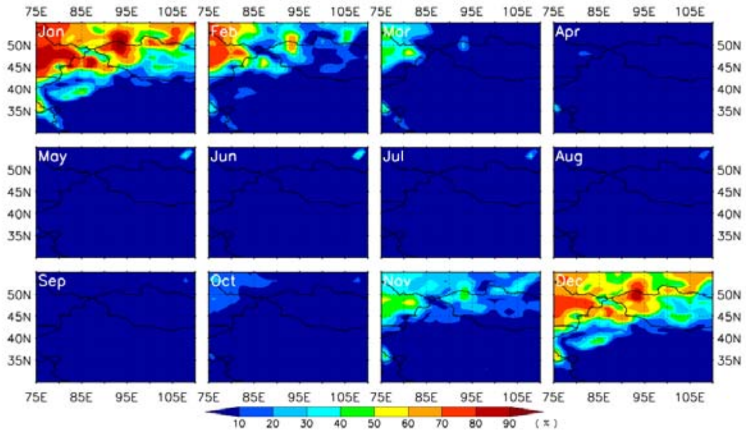

Figure 3b. Monthly mean occurrence of inversion at 06 UTC.

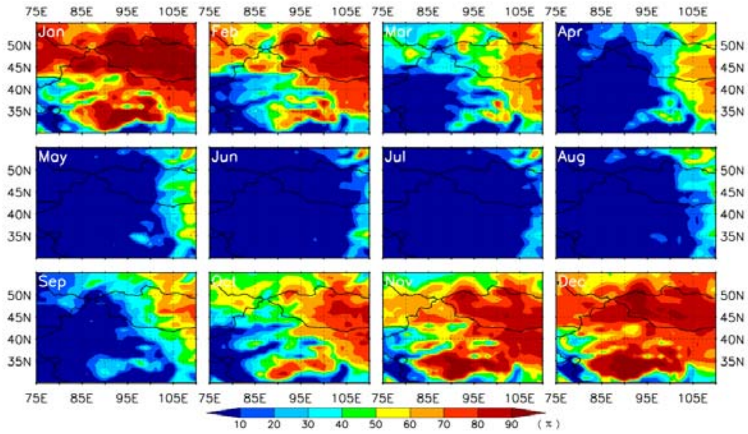

Figure 3c. Monthly mean occurrence of inversion at 12 UTC.

L. 363-364: "In order to find a direct evidence of NLLJs effects on dust emission" AODs can not be used as direct evidence for dust emission. AOD is not only influenced by emission but also by transport and deposition, including aged dust from previous events that are not necessarily linked to NLLJs. Moreover, other aerosol species than desert dust affect AOD and the optical properties also play a decisive role. One could say that increases in AOD are an indicator for dust activity.

Response: Yes, AOD is a measure of total extinction of light by all aerosol species in the atmosphere. Our former study (Ge et al., JGR, 2014) shows that the AOD value over the TD region is much larger than surrounding area. The AOD over the TD region is mainly contributed by local dust particles which are largely confined in the Tarim Basin. So transported AODs form remote region may have little influence. We agree that aged dust from previous events could obscure the link between dust and NLLJ. We change this sentence as "In order to explore a link between NLLJs and dust activity"

L. 370: "To avoid this risk" This risk cannot be entirely avoided. The results can be affected by emission and transport caused by other processes, e.g., daytime winds (not connected to NLLJs) increasing AOD. These AODs than coincide with NLLJs in the following night, such that the AOD is also an indicator for dust transport instead of *pure emission linked with NLLJs. In fact the last paragraph states that in spring synoptic-scale events are more likely than NLLJs.*

Response: Yes, it is difficult to entirely avoid the effects from other processes on the AOD variation. We did a composite analysis with all time-matched AOD and wind profile data. As shown in the following figure, significant enhancements of wind speeds in the lower atmosphere are obvious in all seasons. Comparing the following figure with the Figure 10 in the manuscript, we can see that after selecting the data only with the appearance of NLLJ, high dust loading dose not significantly correlate with an increase of wind in spring and winter. We may expect that the risk is largely avoid.

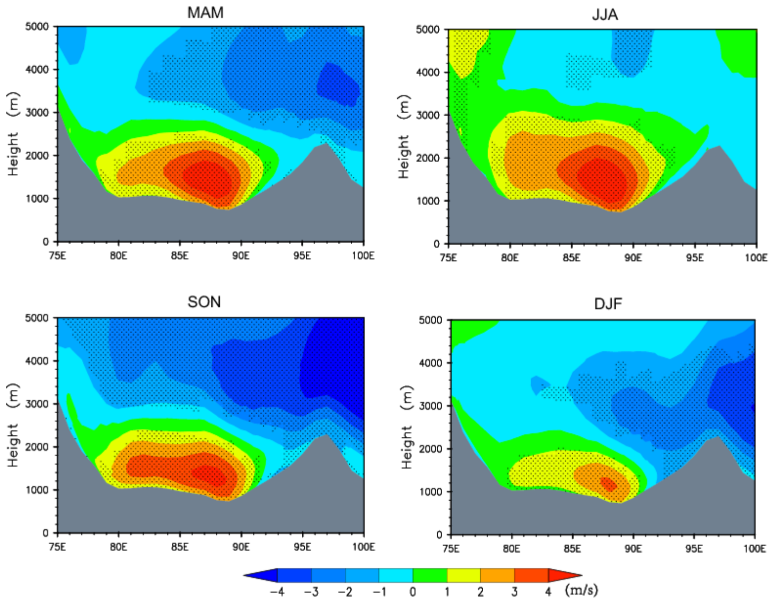

Figure 4. Same as Fig. 10 in the manuscript, but all time-matched AOD and wind profile data are used.

L. 386-388: Please add reference.

Response: Reference is added.

technical corrections:

L. 47: omit “extremely”

L. 63: “earth-atmosphere” replace with Earth

L. 76: “resuspension” better emission in general, also in other sentences of the manuscript

L. 116 “LLJs” replace with NLLJs, also later in the manuscript

L. 347 no big or not a big

L. 369 “to evaluating” of evaluating

L. 559: “Monthly mean occurrence of the NLLJ frequency”, Use Monthly mean occurrence of NLLJs or Monthly mean NLLJ frequency

L. 572: Are these means?

Reponse: Technical corrections have been made in revised manuscript.

Response to Anonymous Referee #2

The authors present characteristics and climatology of nocturnal Low-Level Jets (NLLJ) over the Taklimakan Desert (TD) with the meteorological reanalysis data. Their investigation, in which they attempt to reveal a linkage between NLLJ and dust emission, is interesting and valuable. The manuscript is well written and structured. I recommend publication after addressing the following concern.

Response: We thank the reviewer for his/her constructive comments and suggestions on this manuscript, which are very helpful for us to improve our paper. Our responses to the specific comments are presented below.

General comments:

- As the authors mentioned in the manuscript, the easterly wind by cold frontal intrusions associated with synoptic scale lows is common and activates large dust storms in the TD. My concern is if the detection scheme can reject such easterly intrusions from the easterly wind activated by NLLJ. Could you tell us the difference between easterly winds caused by the cold front and NLLJ?

Response: The strength of NLLJ wind speed depends on pressure gradient which can be largely related to cold front events. So it is difficult to address the difference between easterly winds caused by the cold front and NLLJ. However we did a composite analysis with all time-matched AOD and wind profile data. As shown in the following figure, significant enhancements of wind speeds in the lower atmosphere are obvious in all seasons. Comparing the following figure with the Figure 10 in the manuscript, we can see that after selecting the data with the appearance of NLLJ, high dust loading dose not significantly correlate with an increase of wind in Spring and Winter. We expect that our method can reject such easterly intrusions from the easterly wind activated by NLLJ in spring season.

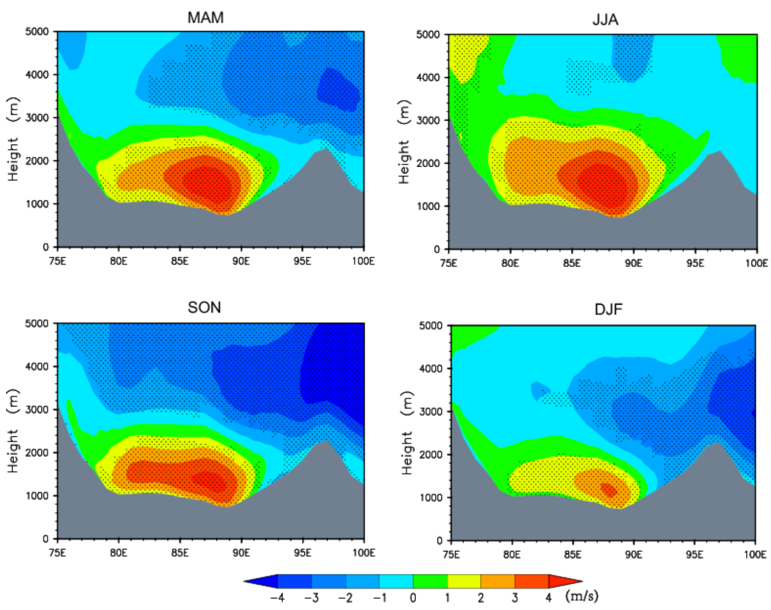

Figure 1. Same as Fig. 10 in the manuscript, but all time-matched AOD and wind profile data are used.

- I could not find any evidence of direct linkage between NLLJ and dust emission. You used data at 0000 UTC (early morning) for analyses of NLLJ, surface wind and momentum transport. On the other hand, vertical column density (AOT) measured by satellite at 1330 LT (after noon) were used for representation of dust emission. What Figure 10 shows is that appearance of NLLJ has positive relationship with dust column density at afternoon only in Summer and Autumn.

Response: The effects of NLLJ on dust emission is through the process of downward mixing of momentum. After sunrise, surface heating induces turbulent mixing and mixes momentum from the jet level down to the surface which will cause an enhancement of surface wind speed in the mid-morning and thus lead to dust emission. In our manuscript, the MISR sensor on board the Terra satellite pass the TD region approximately at 10:30 AM. We quantified the convective boundary layer height and the magnitude of the momentum in the boundary layer. Our results show that the NLLJ contains more momentum than without NLLJ, and the downward momentum transfer process is more intense and rapid on days with jet occurrence than no jet days in warm season. Figure 10 indicates that the NLLJ play an important role for dust emission in warm season. Also see the comments from the reviewer #1, and following the suggestion from the reviewer #1, we changed the "emission" by "activity" in the title.

Specific comments:

L49: Could you show reference? Zhang et al. (2003) estimated
that the TD is the third most dust source in East Asia. Zhang et al., Sources of Asian dust and role of climate change versus desertification in Asian dust emission, Geophys. Res. Lett., 30, 2272, 2003.

Response: This reference has been added.

L85: in wind speed from 1.0 to 2.0 km?

Response: This statement is from Rife et al.'s paper.

L130: Horizontal resolution of 80 km (1 degree) is enough to detect NLLJ and subsequent mixing of momentum and reinforcement of the surface winds?

Response: The NLLJ over the TD region can extend 1000 km in horizontal and the ERA-Interim data with the horizontal resolution of 80 km should be enough to capture the NLLJ and subsequent mixing of momentum.

L162-L164: Only wind speed has dip in July and August.

Response: There are several reasons that could be responsible for this inconsistent variations of wind and AOD in July and August. For example，MISR has a swath approximately 360 km wide and a path-repeating cycle of 16 days that means MISR does not sample AOD over the TD every day. Another reason may be due to the uncertainties of AOD or wind data. We had compared the monthly mean AODs derived from MISR and CALIOP shown in the following figure. It is interesting to see that the AOD sampled by CALIOP shows a dip in July. Since we only selected night time CALIOP data, diurnal variation of aerosol loading may also be a possible reason.

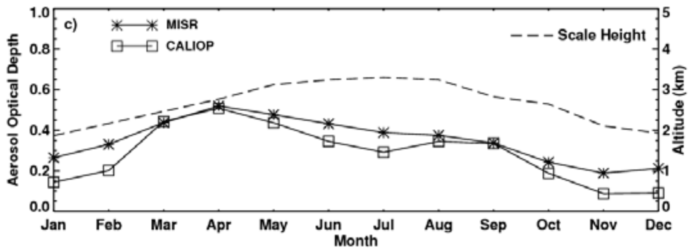

Figure 2. Month mean of AOD as measured by MISR and CALIOP during 2006 through 2012 and aerosol scale height.

L167: In L88, you mentioned the maximum speed of NLLJ occurs around 0000 to 0300 local time. Why did you use wind speeds at 0000 UTC (0600 LT) in Figure 2 instead of 1800 UTC (0000 LT)?
Response: We did examine the jet wind speed at 1800 UTC. We found that the wind speed at 06 UTC was larger than 0000 UTC. We choose 0000 UTC because it is closer to the beginning time of momentum downward mixing after sunrise.

L178-180 and Figure 4: Did you found any seasonal variation in the comparison of the vertical wind profiles between observation and reanalysis data?
Response: We did not compare the seasonal variations of wind profiles between observation and reanalysis. But we calculated the correlation coefficient. It is significant reaching a correlation coefficient of 0.51.

L197: You used reanalysis data at 0000 UTC or 0600 UTC? Please clarify.
Response: The NLLJ detection method was applied to 0000 UTC.

L228-229: How did you conclude Figure 5 is reliable? By comparing with other studies?
Response: Based on the inertial oscillation mechanism, NLLJ usually forms over flat and arid region. After we applied our NLLJ method to the ERA data, we can see that the large frequency occurrence of NLLJ appears highly related to surface types (arid and desert regions) and orography. That makes us feel confident about the NLLJ detection method.

L256: Surface reflectivity in the TD become higher in the cold season (has seasonal variation)? How? Snow cover?
Response: This is because surface albedo varies with the solar elevation angle: In winter the sun is low and the surface albedo is large.

L349: the same but "moment" are significantly different?

Response: The CBL heights for NLLJ and non-NLLJ cases are the same during cold season, but the CBL heights for NLLJ and non-NLLJ cases are significantly different during warm season.

Figure 5 and 8: Cloud you add the TD region in the figure like Figure 1?
Response: The Figures do not look clean after we plotted the white box in Figures 5 & 8. We added the "Taklimakan Desert" in Figure 1.

Response to Short Comments by W. Guo

General Comments

This paper utilized the multi-year ERA-Interim reanalysis data to examine and characterize the NLLJs over the Taklimakan Desert. Convective boundary layer (CBL) height and the magnitude of the momentum were investigated that allowed the authors to study the possible effect of NLLJ on dust emission. The relationship between satellite-derived AOD and low-level wind speed was further analyzed in order to demonstrate the importance of NLLJ on dust emission over the TD region. This is an interesting study. The manuscript is well written, logically structured and fits within the scope of ACP. I recommend it for publication after the following comments are well addressed.

Response: We thank W. Guo for his constructive comments on this manuscript, which are very helpful for us to improve our paper. Our responses to the specific comments are presented below.

Specific Comments

The authors shown a roughly positive correlation between wind speed and AOD over the TD region in figure 2 and later stated that an enhancement of wind in lower atmosphere will be associated with an increase of AOD (L. 367-368). This is reasonable for the dust source regions, while it also means any mechanism (e.g. cold front in spring) that can cause a strong surface wind could obscure the direct link between AOD and NLLJs. The author claim that this risk is avoided (L. 370), could you show some evidence?

Response: Thanks for this comment. It is true that large surface winds, which may be caused by different mechanisms, can always induce an increase of AODs. We did a composite analysis with all time-matched AOD and wind profile data. As shown in the following figure, significant enhancements of wind speeds in the lower atmosphere are obvious in all seasons. After selecting the data with the appearance of NLLJ, high dust loading dose not significantly correlate with an increase of wind in Spring and Winter shown in the Figure 10 in the manuscript. We expect that the risk may be significantly reduced.

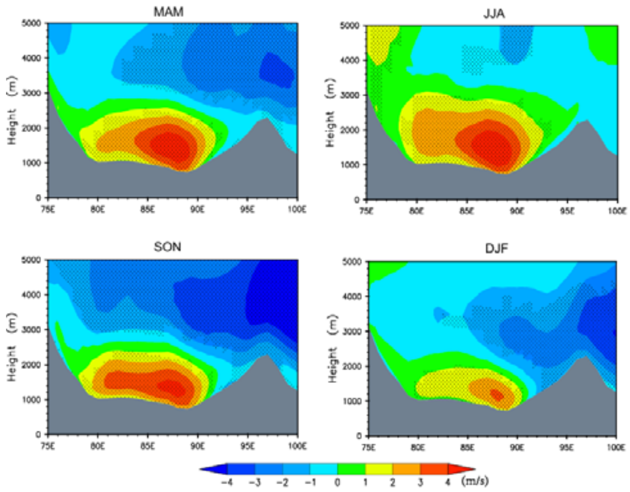

Figure 1. Same as Fig. 10 in the manuscript, but all time-matched AOD and wind profile data are used.

The authors indicated that NLLJ may play an important role in the both dust emission and transport (L. 105-106). However, the Taklimakan Desert is surrounded by high mountains and only opens on eastern side (L. 55-57), and the wind direction of NLLJs is mainly easterly (L. 261-262). Will the NLLJs be important for dust transport over this region?

Response: Dust in the lower atmosphere may not easily escape from the basin, however our former study (Ge et al., 2014 JGR) indicates that dust can be lifted up to heights of about 10 km in summer as shown in Figure 2. These dust can be further transported to far downwind regions. We also did a numerical simulation of dust lifting for a case in July, 2012 in Figure3. We can see that there is a meridional circulation which lead to a southward transport of dust. NLLJ may couple to this meridional wind circulation and loft dust to high altitudes above the mountain ranges.

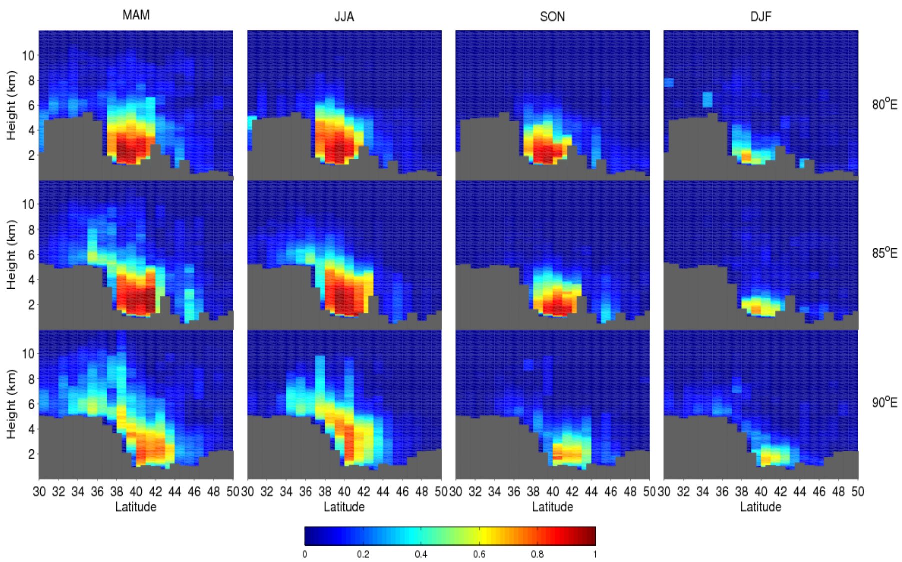

Figure 2. Seasonal frequency occurrence distribution of dust over Taklimakan desert and surrounding areas for three longitudinal transects. Gray areas represent mountain profiles along the transects.

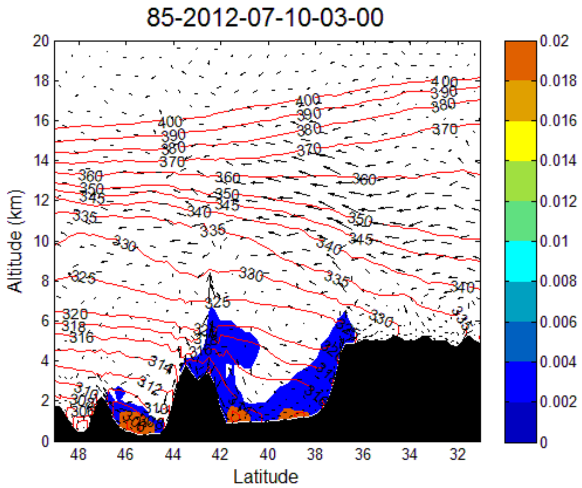

Figure 3. Simulated dust extinction profiles, meridional wind circulation and potential temperature along 85^{0}E longitudinal transect.

L. 307: Add references for Richardson.

Response: A references is added

L. 326: Are you sure there is no any of clouds on NLLJ nights?

Response: "Cloudless" is not an accurate word. We examined both the occurrences of clouds and total cloud covers (TCC) over the TD at 00 and 06 UTC for January and July from 2000 through 2013. Our results shown that both the occurrence of clouds and TCC on NLLJ days are much smaller than no-jet days, especially in July. Please also see my reply to reviewer #1.

Taklimakan Desert Nocturnal Low Level Jet: Climatology and Dust Activity

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Abstract

While nocturnal Low-Level Jets (NLLJs) occur frequently in many parts of the world, the occurrence and other detailed characteristics of NLLJs over the Taklimakan Desert (TD) are not well known. This paper presents a climatology of NLLJs and coincident dust over the TD by analyzing multi-year ERA-Interim reanalysis and satellite observations. It is found that the ERA-Interim dataset can capture the NLLJs feature well by comparing with radiosonde data from two surface sites. The NLLJs occur in more than 60% of nights, which are primarily easterly to east-northeasterly. They typically appear at 100 to 400 m above the surface with a speed of 4 to 10 ms^{-1}. Most NLLJs are located above the nocturnal inversion during warm season while they are embedded in the inversion layer during cold season. NLLJs above the inversion have a strong annual cycle with a maximum frequency in August. We also quantify the convective boundary layer (CBL) height and construct an index to measure the magnitude of the momentum in the CBL. We find that the NLLJ contains more momentum than without NLLJ, and in warm season the downward momentum transfer process is more intense and rapid. The winds below the NLLJ core to the desert surface gain strength in summer and autumn, which are coincident with an enhancement of aerosol optical depth. It indicates that the NLLJ is an important mechanism for dust activity and transport during the warm season over the Taklimakan.

Key words: Taklimakan Desert, Low-level Jet, Boundary, Dust Aerosol

1. Introduction

The Taklimakan Desert (TD) is one of the largest deserts and located farther from an ocean than any other desert in the world. It occupies the central part of the Tarim Basin in northwestern China, extending about 1000 km from east to west and 400 km from north to south (Figure 1) with a dry continental climate [*Huang et al.*, 2016]. Most of the TD area is composed of shifting sand dunes and it is the most intense dust aerosol source in Asia [*Gao and Washington*, 2009; *Zhang et al.*, 2003]. The TD is of particular interest not only because of its large contribution to the global dust emission [*Uno et al.*, 2009; *Yumimoto et al.*, 2009], but also because of its very unique orography and prevailing winds. The prevailing wind direction in the low level atmosphere of the TD is easterly and northeasterly (Figure 1), which is consistent with the dominant direction of motion of the sand dunes. The elevation of the TD is about 0.8 km above sea level (ASL) at the northeast side of the Tarim basin, increasing gradually to 1.5 km ASL at the southwest area. The basin is open on its eastern side while the other three sides are surrounded by the high relief of mountains and plateaus with an average elevation over 4.5 km. The prevailing northeasterly, low-altitude winds limit the flow of low-level dust out of this region much of the time. However, former studies have indicated that dust from the TD can be lofted above 5 km into the upper troposphere [*Ge et al.*, 2014; *Huang et al.*, 2007], and subsequently transported over long distances and around the globe by the westerlies [*Huang et al.*, 2008; *Uno et al.*, 2009]. This long-lasting dust aerosol can perturb the energy balance of the Earth system through its direct radiative effects on solar and terrestrial radiation [*Fu et al.*, 2009; *Ge et al.*, 2011; 2010; *Huang et al.*, 2014], indirect radiative effects via its influence on physical properties of clouds [*Huang et al.*, 2014; *Lohmann and Feichter*, 2005; *Su et al.*, 2008], and semi-direct effects by heating the dust layer [*Huang et al.*, 2009; 2014]. Thus, high concentrations of elevated dust and its long range transport from the Taklimakan may play an important role in climate and climate change [*Huang et al.,* 2008; *Ling et al.*, 2014]. To better understand dust emission, transport and the influence on climate will require more exploration of the local and meso-scale meteorological processes over this dust source region.

Dust emission processes are controlled by meteorology and surface properties, such as surface wind, soil texture, moisture content, surface roughness and vegetation[*Ginoux et al.*, 2001; *Knippertz and Todd*, 2012]. A surface wind that exceeds a particle-size-dependent speed threshold is a condition for dust emission [*Shao et al.*, 2011]. Above the threshold the dust emission flux is highly sensitive to wind speed [*Chen et al.*, 2013; *Lu and Shao*, 1999; *Tegen*, 2003]. Synoptic cold fronts are known to lead to strong surface winds, resulting in dust storms over the Taklimakan and Gobi deserts [*Sun et al.*, 2001]. Another mechanism that can lead to strong surface winds in semi-arid and desert regions is through the formation of a Nocturnal Low-Level Jet (NLLJ) [*Fiedler et al.*, 2013; *Rife et al.*, 2010].

NLLJ are generally characterized as a relatively thin layer with highest wind speeds in a core between 300 and 600 meters above ground level (AGL) while there are usually minima in wind speed 1.0 to 2.0 km above the core [*Rife et al., 2010*]. A diurnal cycle is a common and well documented feature of NLLJ with onset and cessation times generally in the early evening and mid-morning, respectively.

Maximum speeds occur around 0000 to 0300 local time. Nocturnal low-level jets with diurnal variability form primarily by two mechanisms. One mechanism is the forcing by changes in baroclinicity associated with orographic channeling, temperature gradients over sloping terrain, coastal area and across weather front [*Baas et al.*, 2009; *Stensrud*, 1996; *Washington and Todd*, 2005]. The other is related to the decoupling of winds from the surface friction, and subsequent recoupling due to diurnally varying eddy viscosity. This is the initial oscillation mechanism (IO) as advanced by [*Blackadar*, 1957; *Van de Wiel et al.*, 2010]. The formation of NLLJs is favored over relatively flat terrain in arid and semi-arid regions. When these essentially local forcing mechanisms exist on a large scale over relatively uniform, level terrain such as the Taklimakan, the NLLJ can extend to the meso and synoptic scales and may couple to mid-tropospheric winds thus promoting long-range transport of dust particles. A remarkable feature of the NLLJ is its breakdown after sunrise when the NLLJ momentum is mixed to the surface, and thus wind speed near the surface is greatly increased [*Fiedler et al.*, 2013; *Schepanski et al.*, 2009]. The strong surface wind will blow up dust particles from the desert surface and the same turbulent mixing will also loft these dust to the upper level of the boundary layer, promoting horizontal transport. Therefore, the NLLJ may play an important role in the both dust emission and transport [*Allen and Washington*, 2014; *Heinold et al.*, 2015; *Knippertz*, 2008; *Tegen et al.*, 2013; *Todd et al.*, 2008].

Much work has been done to address the features of the NLLJ, demonstrating a link between NLLJs and dust suspension and their contribution to dust emission over northern Africa [*Allen and Washington*, 2014; *Fiedler et al.*, 2013; *Schepanski et al.*, 2009; *Washington and Todd*, 2005]. Since the TD has a hyper-arid environment and relative flat terrain, strong radiative cooling during the night in this region can stabilize the near surface layer and at least partly decouple the air from the surface layer friction that will provide a favorable condition for NLLJ formation. We anticipate that the frictional decoupling after sunset with a subsequent inertial oscillation may play an important role in the formation of NLLJ for this area. However, there have been very few NLLJ studies over the Taklimakan region. Rife et al.[2010] examined the Tarim basin NLLJ, but only focused on its diurnal variation for July. Du et al. [2014] simulated diurnal variations of Tarim basin NLLJs during early summer from 2006 to 2011 by using the Weather Research Forecast (WRF) model. In this paper, we present an NLLJ detection algorithm and show the climatology and seasonal variation of NLLJ over the Taklimakan by using the ERA-Interim reanalysis data. Satellite-based aerosol optical depth (AOD) above the Taklimakan is also analyzed to explore the effect of this NLLJ on dust emission from the desert surface.

2. Data

The essential data for the characterization of NLLJs over the TD is the latest global atmospheric reanalysis fields of the ERA-Interim data on the model levels. It is produced by European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) covering the data-rich period since 1979 and continuing in real time. Comparing with the previous reanalysis data from ECMWF, the ERA-Interim has many substantial improvements on the representation of the hydrological cycle, the quality of the stratospheric circulation, and the handling of biases and changes in the observing system [*Dee et al.*, 2011]. The horizontal resolution of the data set is about 80 km with 60 vertical levels from the surface up to 0.1 hPa. The 6-hourly daily wind speeds and temperatures with a spatial resolution of $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ from 2000 to 2013 were analyzed in this study. We choose the ERA-Interim reanalysis for the climatological study of NLLJs, because surface observations are very sparse due to the remoteness and harsh environment of the TD and the ERA-Interim can provide sufficient vertical resolution.

Radiosonde data from two surface sites, Korla (86.08°E, 41.45°N) and Ruoqiang (88.10°E, 39.02°N) (see Figure 1), were also used in this study. The radiosondes at these two sites are launched at 08 and 20 Beijing time (BJT, eight hours ahead of UTC) and have been operating more than 50 years. The quality controlled dataset is updated through 2012. We compared ERA-Interim horizontal wind speed with soundings at 00 UTC to validate reanalysis data.

The Multi-angle Imaging Spectro-Radiometer (MISR) onboard the Terra satellite, which crosses the equator at 10:30 AM in its descending node, covers a swath of approximately 360 km wide at the Earth’s surface and obtains global coverage in about 9 days. By taking advantage of the nine widely-spaced angles, MISR can distinguish the top-of-atmosphere (TOA) reflectance contributions from the surface and atmosphere, and successfully retrieve aerosol optical properties over bright surfaces [*Diner et al.*, 2005]. In this study, we used level 3 daily AOD from 2000 through 2013 at 0.5° by 0.5° resolution to obtain the climatology of AOD and its monthly variation over the Taklimakan.

3. Detection of NLLJs

The mean annual cycle of MISR-based AOD and ERA-Interim wind speed at 10 m above surface, averaged over the TD region (see white box in Figure 1) for 2000-2013, are shown in Figure 2. It is obvious that dust loading over the TD has a clear seasonal variation. The AOD peaks in April and May with a monthly median value of ~0.5 while it decreases to a minimum in November and December with a monthly median value of ~0.2. We can also see that the AOD at 95 percentile for the month with minimum median value can exceed 0.7, demonstrating that a large amount of dust can be emitted over the TD throughout the year. The generation of dust aerosol, as well as the consequent particle concentration, is highly dependent on the surface wind speed. A study by Ge et al. [2014] has indicated a strong relationship between AOD and near surface wind over this region. Figure 2 clearly shows that the monthly median value of winds has the same trend as the AOD. Similar to the large spread of AOD, the wind speed also has a wide range in each month.

Note that the annual mean circulation at 850 hPa (Figure 1) shows a band of high wind speeds in the central Taklimakan. Figure 3 shows the vertical-latitudinal distribution of annual mean wind speeds at 00 UTC (0600 local time) for the longitudes of 82^o, 85^o and 88^{o}E. It reveals that there is a maximum wind core centered near 40^{o}N at about 300-400 m AGL with a wind speed exceeding of 6.5 ms^{-1}. It can extend over 10^o in longitude and over 1^o in latitude. Such night-time jet core occurs widely and frequently over the TD. This phenomenon motivates us to examine the details and climatology of NLLJs over the TD region and investigate the potential effects of NLLJs on dust emission.

Before we use the ERA-Interim dataset to characterize the mesoscale episodes of NLLJs occurring over the TD, it is necessary to validate the reanalysis data first. We compared radiosonde data at the Ruoqiang and Korla sites with ERA-Interim winds at the grids nearest to the observations sites during 2000 through 2012 when both the reanalysis and validated sounding data are available. Figure 4 shows the comparison of mean vertical wind speed profiles from reanalysis to a 13-year subset of sounding data. We can see that the representation of the vertical wind structure in ERA-Interim is reasonably good as compared with radiosondes. Importantly, the reanalysis data can reasonably well approximate the height of the maximum low level winds, although ERA-Interim underestimates the NLLJ winds at Ruoqiang, but overestimates them at Korla. We also compared the time series of wind speeds from reanalysis and radiosondes at 100 and 600 m AGL (not shown), and calculated the correlation coefficients and Root Mean Square Errors (RMSE). Ruoqiang has a higher correlation coefficient that is 0.51 for the layer of 600 m AGL, while the RMSE of 4.9 ms^{-1} at Korla is about 0.5 ms^{-1} smaller than that at Ruoqing. Thus, we may expect that the ERA-Interim adequately represents the wind structures over the TD.

In order to investigate the climatology of NLLJs over the TD, a set of objective criteria for automatically identifying their occurrences need to be specified. In the literature, many criteria have been applied for identifying LLJs associated with different formation mechanisms, data sets used and definitions of LLJ [*Bonner,* 1968;

Stull, 1988; *Banta et al.,* 2002; *Baas et al.,* 2009]. They include the range of maximum wind height, threshold of wind speed at the jet core, and strength of vertical wind shear. Here we developed an algorithm to detect the NLLJs from the ERA-Interim reanalysis data by partly following the criteria given in Fiedler et al. [2013] and Ranjha et al. [2013] where the ERA-Interim reanalysis data were used to identify LLJs. First, a temperature inversion condition is identified and the inversion top height (H_i) is determined by scanning each temperature profile by following the protocol proposed by Kahl [1990]. H_i must be above the third model level, i.e. roughly 60 m (agl). This criterion generally assures that the lowest atmospheric layers are stable and that the surface frictional drag on the air flowing above it is reduced. Second, the maximum wind speed below 1500 m agl and its height (H_j) are determined. The jet heights are confined to less than 1500 m following Fiedler et al.[2013]. However, reducing this criterion to 900 m decreases the NLLJ occurrence frequency by only 1 percent. Third, a wind speed minimum must exist above the NLLJ but below 5 km agl with a value 60% or less relative to the wind speed of the jet core. This condition is a combination and simplification of the second and third criteria proposed by Ranjha et al. [2013], which is a description of LLJ wind shear and ensures that identified NLLJs always have jet-like profiles.

4. Climatology of NLLJs

By applying these criteria to the 14-year ERA-Interim data, we found that the NLLJ commonly appears over the Taklimakan and other adjacent arid regions. Figure 5 shows the monthly mean frequency of NLLJs for the TD and surrounding areas along with contours of jet core speed. It is interesting to note that the NLLJs occurrence frequency distribution derived from this identification method is closely related to the topography and land surface type. One can see that the main feature of Figure 5 is a frequency mode with values greater than 60% appearing in the entire Tarim Basin throughout the year. The geographical distribution of NLLJs can extend eastward from the main mode over the TD to the Loss Plateau along the north slope of the Tibetan Plateau with decreasing frequency of occurrence toward the east. There are also two other high frequency modes located near the TD region. One is in the Jungar Basin located in northern Xinjiang which is a semi-arid area. The other is over desert centered at 76°E, 46°N in Kazakhstan. It is also obvious that there is rough co-location of maxima in NLLJ wind speed and frequency. Figure 5 indicates that the jet detection algorithm is successful. The NLLJ is a frequent mesoscale weather phenomenon over the TD and adjacent desert basins.

Figure 6 shows the climatological statistics of (a) jet height, (b) core speed, (c) seasonal variation and (d) jet direction. Typically, the NLLJ occurs in a very shallow layer. About 67% of the jet cores are located between 120 and 400 m AGL. 75% of the jet core speeds fall between 4 and 10 ms^{-1}. The median values of the jet height and jet core speed are 269 m and 6 ms^{-1}, respectively. By comparison, the median values of the NLLJ height and core speed derived from ERA-Interim data for North Africa [*Fiedler et al.*, 2013] are at 350 m and 10 ms^{-1}, which are higher and greater than those over the Taklimakan, respectively. Figure 6c illustrates the monthly climatology of jet height, jet core maximum speed and inversion height. We can see that all these three parameters have clear seasonal variations. The jet speed generally follows the trend of jet height that increases gradually from cold season to warm season and has a maximum in August. The tendency for stronger NLLJs to occur at higher levels is the same as those found in other places [*Banta et al.*, 2002; *Baas et al.*, 2009; *Fiedler et al.*, 2013]. According to Blackadar's classical theory of IO [*Blackadar*, 1957], the nocturnal inversion plays an important role in reducing eddy viscosity and decoupling the air aloft in the planetary boundary layer from the surface boundary layer. It thus causes a frictionless layer at the top of the inversion which is the initial condition for the formation of NLLJ. However, we note that the jet can be found at different heights which could be above the inversion top or embedded in the inversion layer [*Andreas et al.*, 2000; *Baas et al.*, 2009]. Figure 6c shows that the inversion height has an opposite seasonal trend to that of jet height. The inversion height has minimum values in summer season, and can be as thick as 600 m in later fall and winter which is much higher than the jet height of about 230 m. Our analysis indicates that about half of the identified NLLJ cores are above the top of inversion and the other half were embedded or partially embedded in the inversion layer. The low solar elevation angle and high desert surface reflectivity during the cold season would result in less sensible heat and thus a shallower day-time boundary layer but a thicker nocturnal inversion layer. In these cases the NLLJ occurs a few hundred meters above the surface where the layer is well stratified after sunset.

The wind rose in figure 6d shows that the prevailing wind direction of the jet core is narrowly distributed between east-northeast and east-southeast, 67 percent of

NLLJs over all seasons are within the four sectors between 40 and 120 degrees. This narrow angular NLLJ directional distribution is mainly confined by the topography.

5. NLLJ effects on dust emission

Considering that the emission of dust initially develops in the surface boundary layer and is proportional to third or fourth power of the surface wind speed, it is expected that the NLLJ can affect dust production if we can find that NLLJ do have impacts on near surface wind speed and variability. Recent studies [*Christopher & Washington,* 2014; *Heinold et al*., 2013; *Knippertz,* 2008; *Schepanski et al.,* 2009] have indicated that the breakdown of the NLLJ over Africa can induce the downward mixing of momentum during the evolution of the boundary layer in mid-morning and cause enhancement of near surface wind speed. Here, we firstly compared the mid-morning surface wind speed distribution coincident with the appearance of NLLJ with that when no NLLJ was detected. Ideally this would have been calculated for 10:00 AM local time to observe the maximum effect but only 6-hourly ERA data were available. Figure 7 shows the near surface wind speed frequency distribution at 06 UTC (i.e., 11:30 AM local time) over the Taklimakan. We can see an obvious shift of wind speed toward higher values when NLLJs are present compared to the days when there is no NLLJ. This result may be an evidence of NLLJ effects on surface wind speed and a link between NLLJs and dust emission. However, if we take a further look at the detailed behavior of near surface wind speed difference between jet and non-jet days for the seasonal cycle over the Tarim basin, the spatial distributions of wind speed difference of each month are substantially different. In Figure 8, we can see that positive differences are dominant in the basin during cold season from October to March, but negative values are distributed over the most basin area with only a weak positive belt aligning along the north slope of the Tibet Plateau during April to September. This seasonal contrast in the surface wind speed difference is exactly coincident with the relative position of jet height and inversion height that are shown in Figure 6c. As we know, a convective boundary layer starts with morning insolation, grows gradually to dissipate the nocturnal surface inversion and transport momentum from aloft to the surface. However, this process could be either very rapid or much slower depending on solar heating and other meteorological conditions. We may expect when the inversion layer is much thicker and the surface heating is very weak in the cold season, the development of mixed layer may be very slow and the unstable layer happens to reach the height of NLLJ at 06 UTC. Thus momentum from the LLJ is mixed down and leads to an increase of the surface wind speed, showing a positive difference during these months. By contrast in the warm season, a mixed boundary layer is developed very rapidly, LLJ momentum transport process may have been already largely completed by 06 UTC. The surface friction is well coupled with boundary layer and consumes the downward momentum, eventually leads to a sub-geostrophic wind.

To test this hypothesis, we need to further investigate the height of convective boundary layer (CBL) in the mid-morning (06 UTC). The Richardson number (Ri) [*Richardson et al.*, 2013] that indicates the dynamic instability of the flow is used here to determine the CBL height. The Ri is a measure of relative strength of buoyance and mechanical wind shear. It is defined as:

$$\mathrm{R_i} = \frac{\frac{g}{\theta}(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z})}{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right)^2}$$

where θ is the potential temperature, g is the acceleration of gravity, z is the height, and u and v are the horizontal wind velocity components. Clearly, turbulent energy increases when Ri < 1, but theoretical and experimental studies show that non-turbulent flow becomes turbulent when Ri drops below a critical value of around 0.25. We first selected those profiles in which the potential temperature at the lowest level is larger than at the next higher level to ensure that the turbulence is induced by surface heating. Then we calculated the Ri numbers between successive levels for the selected profiles, and searched each profile from the surface upwards, and defined the lowest level, where Ri value exceeds the critical value of 0.25, as the top of the CBL. The red lines in Figure 9 plot the monthly variations of the CBL height at 06 UTC averaged on days with and without NLLJ over the TD. The variations for both jet and no jet cases exhibit the same tendency that the greatest heights appear in June and the lowest heights of about 200 m occur in December and January. Obviously, the tendencies are primarily a response to the solar insolation which is the primary control of near-surface heating. During cold season from October to March, the monthly mean CBL heights on jet days are almost the same as those on no jet days, and close to the jet core height. Significant differences in CBL heights between jet and non-jet days are evident in the months from April to September. We examined the occurrence of clouds and total cloud cover (TCC) derived from ERA-Interim data, and found that both the occurrence of clouds and TCC on NLLJ days are much smaller than no-jet days. It is clear that less clouds can let more thermal radiation escape to space and allow intensive radiative cooling to form a stable surface layer during night, leading to the development of NLLJ aloft. In midmorning, less clouds also allow more solar radiation to reach at the surface and thus cause a stronger surface heating that consequently induces a stronger turbulence and a higher mixed layer than non-jet days. We may infer that stronger vertical mixing on days with jet occurrence can transport momentum between the surface and a given height in or above the stable layer rapidly in the warm season.

Having quantified the CBL height, we next quantified the magnitude of the momentum in the boundary by constructing an index. It is a summation of wind speed from the height just above the surface layer to the height of the CBL with a unit of m^2s^{-1}:

$$\text{Index} = \int_{H_s}^{H_c} U(h)dh$$

where H_s is the top of the surface layer which is typically about 10% of the boundary layer depth which we selected as the height of the third model level above the surface. H_c is the top of the CBL that is derived from Ri and U(h) is the wind speed profile. We applied this index on each grid of the ERA-Interim at 00 UTC and averaged the index values over the TD region. The blue lines in Figure 9 show the monthly variations of the momentum index for days with and without NLLJ occurring at 00 UTC. The seasonal trends of the index are largely determined by the integral depth (i.e. the height of the CBL) and thus vary consistently with the CBL height. More importantly, the momentum index on days with NLLJs are always larger than those on days without NLLJs even if there is not a big difference in H_c between jet and non-jet cases. Note that for both NLLJ and non-NLLJ cases CBL heights during October through March are almost the same but are significantly different during the warm season. By combining the CBL height, momentum index and near surface wind speed shown in Figure 8 and 9, we may draw a conclusion that at night the boundary layer between H_s and H_c with NLLJ contains more momentum than without NLLJ. When the NLLJ breaks down in midmorning its momentum is transported toward the surface, decreasing the speed aloft but producing stronger surface winds. During cold season, the inversion depth is greater and vertical mixing is weaker that consequently result in less downward momentum transfer that occurs over a longer period of time. In the summer season, the downward momentum transfer process is more intense and rapid and could cause a significant increase in surface wind speed which is not captured by the 6-hour ERA dataset.

The above investigation has indicated that the momentum in an upper boundary layer is larger, and the turbulence is much stronger especially in summer for the NLLJ cases than without NLLJ occurrence. A larger momentum and stronger transfer consequently can lead to an enhancement of the surface wind speed. In order to explore a link between NLLJs and dust activity, a composite difference method is used to analyze the relationship between NLLJ winds and dust generation. We point out that if the wind profile composite is simply based on high and low dust loading, an enhancement of wind in the lower atmosphere will always be seen because larger wind speed is directly related to dust generation for a given surface condition. Thus, there is a risk of evaluating the effect of NLLJ on dust emission since we cannot tell if stronger surface winds are associated with the NLLJ. To avoid this risk, we select only ERA-Interim data for which 80% of the grid points along the section at 40º N between the latitudes of 78 and 88º E are identified with the appearance of NLLJ. We then match the time series of the NLLJ data and AOD observations for the composite analysis. According to the seasonal distribution of AOD, we use the 10 and 90 percentile values of the AOD cumulative distribution function to identify the most and least dusty days and 42 samples for winter and 58 samples for each of the other three seasons are picked out for the composite difference analysis. Figure 10 shows the seasonal composite differences of latitudinal wind speed between the most and least dusty days along 40º N. It is clear that the NLLJ is significantly enhanced on days of high AOD for summer and autumn seasons and that the core speed increases by more than 3 ms^{-1}. Due to stronger turbulent mixing in summer compared to other seasons, NLLJ level winds may affect the surface wind speed and variance causing a deeper surface layer with a significant increase of wind speed on high dust days in summer than autumn.

We also notice an interesting phenomenon that although AOD values are highest in spring (Figure 2), NLLJ speeds are not significantly higher in this season. It is well known that cold frontal with high synoptic scale winds cause strong dust storms in spring[*Sun et al.*, 2001]. Obviously our results indicate that occurrences of NLLJ have relatively less influence on dust emission in the spring when synoptic scale winds dominate dust emission.

6. Conclusion

In this study, we presented a long-term, detailed structure of the wind profile in the atmospheric boundary layer over the Taklimakan Desert which has a relative flat terrain. A comparison of radiosondes and ERA-Interim reanalysis at two sites in the Tarim basin shows that the reanalysis data can capture the feature of the low level wind profile. Based on our NLLJ detection algorithm, NLLJs are frequent over the entire Tarim Basin and Taklimakan Desert throughout the entire year with an occurrence frequency above 60%. The dominant wind directions are east and east-northeast in all seasons. The annual mean values of jet height and core speed are 270 m and 6 ms^{-1}, respectively. The jet core height and speed show seasonal variations, both with maximum values in August and minimum in January. The inversion height also changes with season, but in a manner opposite to the height of the jet core. We found that about 50% of the identified NLLJ cores are above the top of inversion (more frequently in the warmer season), and the other half of NLLJs was embedded in the inversion layer (mostly in the colder season).

The midmorning breakdown of the nocturnal inversion and jet core are remarkable and consistent features of NLLJ over the TD. The momentum of these NLLJ can be mixed downward, increasing surface wind speed, which could be the driving mechanism for dust emission over this and other arid regions. We calculated the CBL height, and constructed an index to quantify the magnitude of the momentum from the top of the surface layer to the CBL height. It is found that the momentum in an upper boundary layer is larger for the NLLJ cases than without NLLJ occurrence in all seasons, while the CBL heights in warm season are much greater than those in cold season. This indicates that stronger vertical mixing on days with jet occurrence can transport more momentum between the surface and CBL height in the warm season, thus enhancing the surface wind speed.

We further matched the NLLJ and MISR AOD data and found that there was a significant enhancement of NLLJ during high AOD days in summer and autumn seasons when the core speed increased by more than 3 ms^{-1}. In the cold season, the sensible heat energy input is much less and the inversion layer is thicker which cause much weaker downward propagation of turbulence, thus NLLJs have a lesser effect on surface wind and dust activity in winter and spring.

Nocturnal low-level jets have been identified as a frequent mesoscale phenomenon over the TD and are possibly an important mechanism for dust activity especially in the summer months. To define the details of the NLLJ diurnal cycle and to clarify the causal and quantitative relationships to dust emission and transport, further ground-based in-situ and remote sensing measurements of winds and dust concentration profiles are needed along with high spatial and temporal resolution numerical modeling.

Data availability: The data for this paper are available at NASA Atmospheric Data Center and ECMWF. Data sets: MISR, ERA Interim. Date name: MIL3DAE_*.004_*.hdf, ERA_Interim_*.nc

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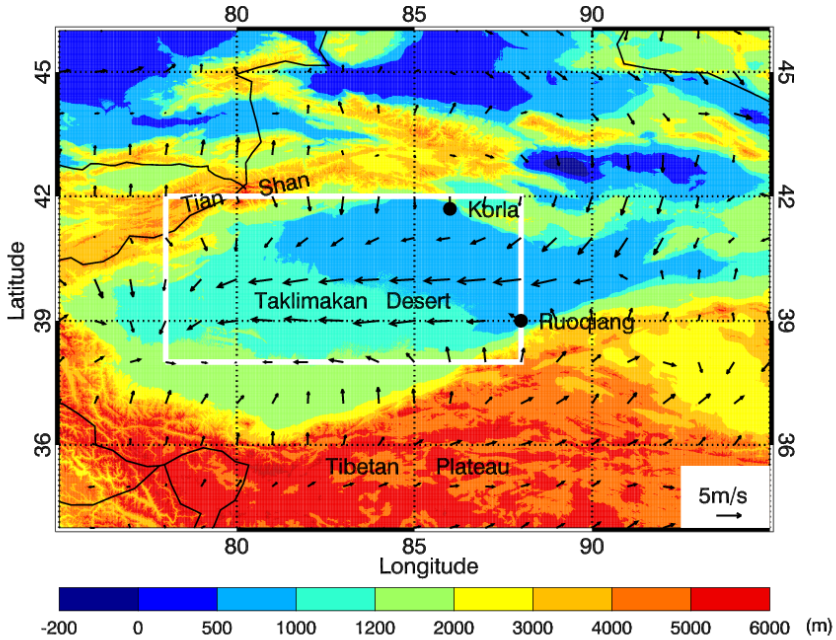

Figure 1. Map of the Taklimakan Desert region with its topography and annual mean wind at 850 hPa.

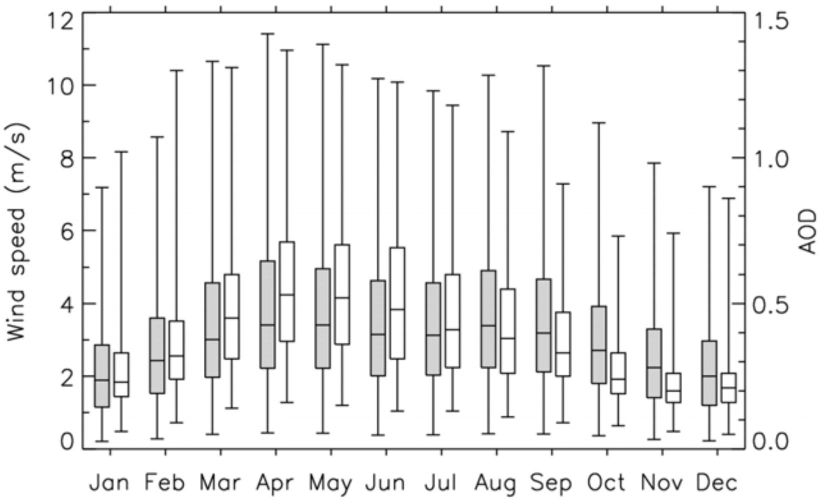

Figure 2. Annual cycles of wind speed (gray bars) and AOD (white bars) from 2000 through 2013 over the Taklimakan Desert. The horizontal line through each box represents that monthly median value; top and bottom of the boxes mark 75% and 25% percentiles, respectively; whiskers mark the 95% and 5% percentiles.

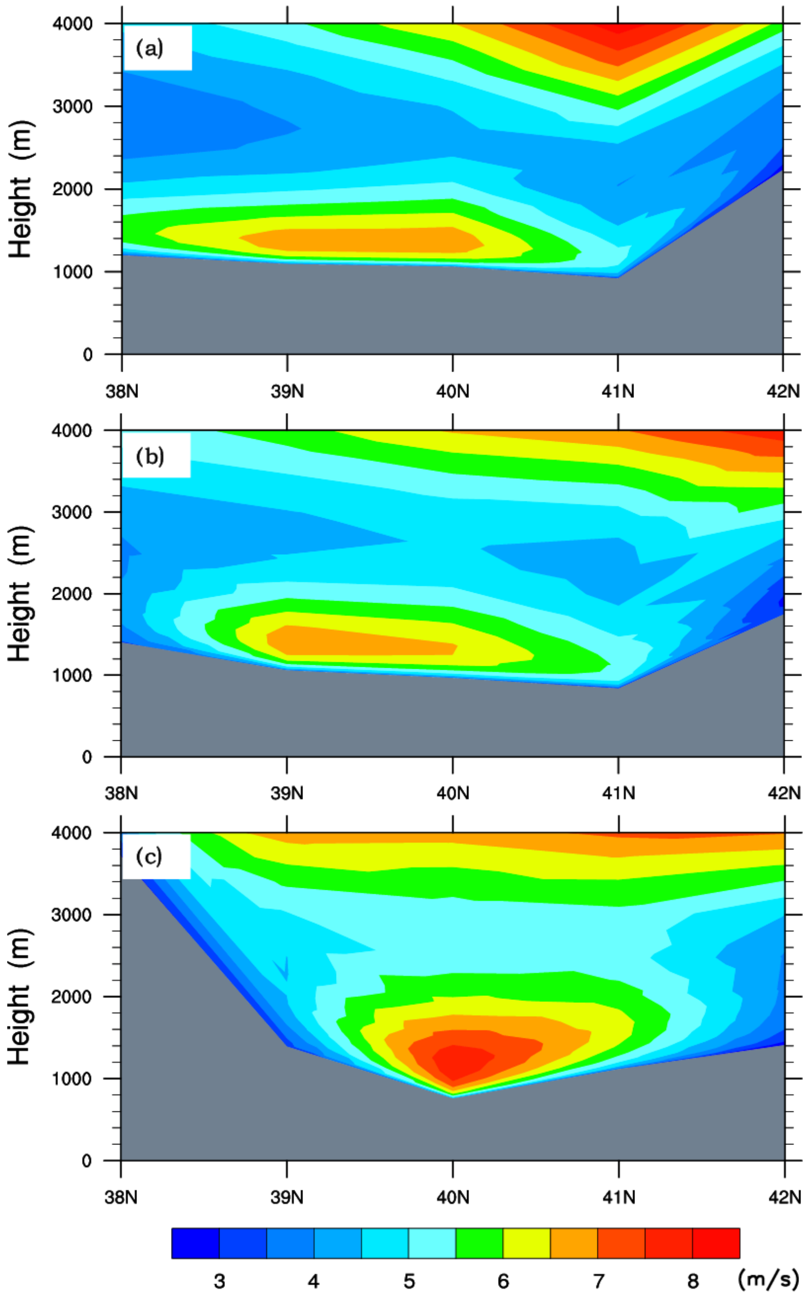

Figure 3. Latitude-height cross sections of annual mean wind speed at three longitudes of (a) 82 $^{\circ}$ E, (b) 85° E, and (c) 88 $^{\circ}$ E from ERA-Interim reanalysis averaged over 2000-2013. Gray areas represent the terrain elevation.

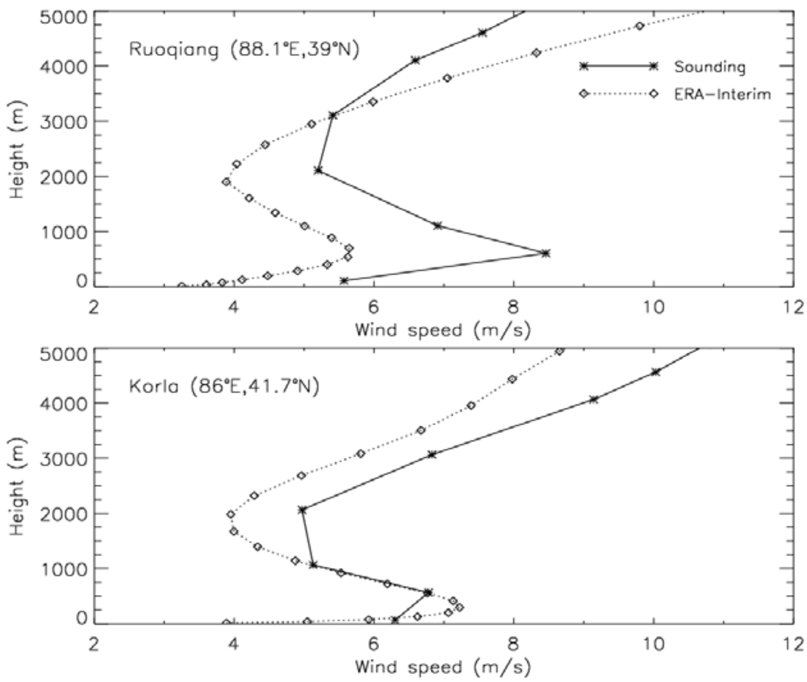

Figure 4. Mean wind speed profiles at 00 UTC based on radiosondes (solid line) and ERA-Interim (dot line) at (a) Ruoqiang and (b) Korla sites for 2000 - 2012.

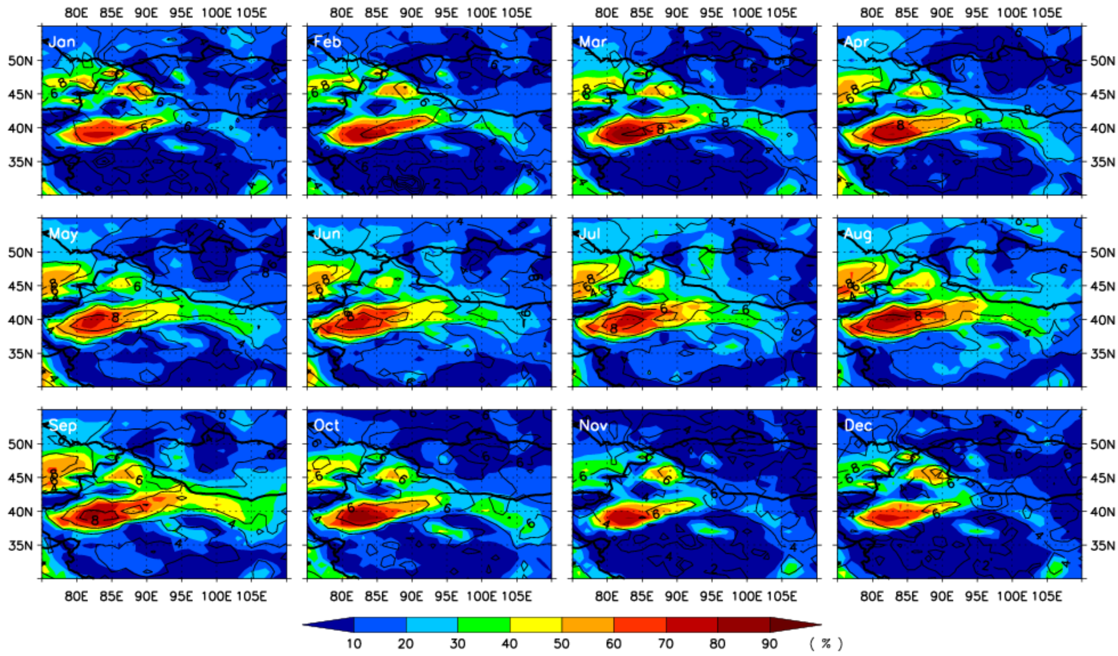

Figure 5. Monthly mean occurrence of NLLJs (colors) with jet core wind speed (contours) at 00 UTC by applying the NLLJ detection algorithm to the ERA-Interim reanalysis data for 2000-2013.

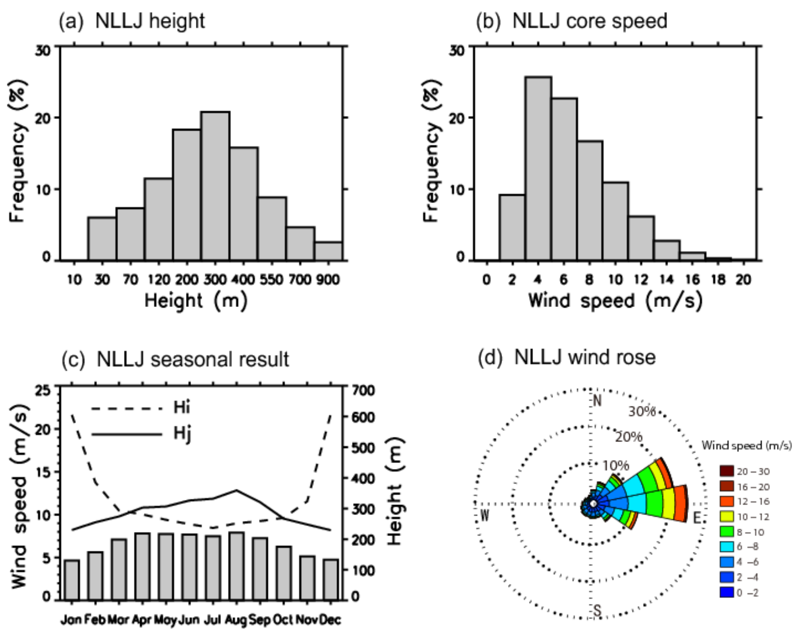

Figure 6. Climatological features of NLLJ over the Tarim Basin (38º-42º N, 78º-88º E). (a) Frequency distribution of NLLJ height. (b) Frequency distribution of NLLJ speed. (c) Monthly mean jet core speed (gray bar), NLLJ core height (solid line) and inversion height (dashed line). (d) Jet core wind direction and speed distribution at 00 UTC (i.e., 0530 local) from ERA-Interim reanalysis from 2000 through 2013.

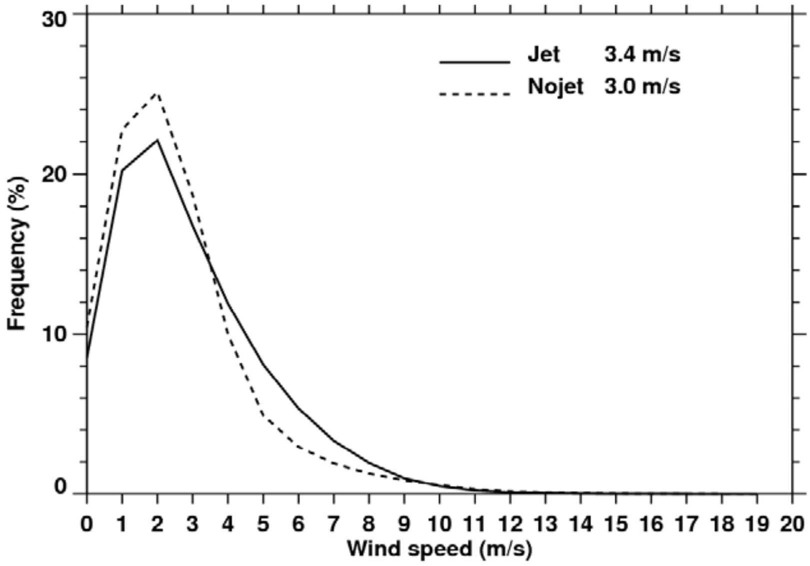

Figure 7. Frequency distribution of 10 m wind speed at 06 UTC (i.e. roughly at 1130 local time) over the Tarim basin.

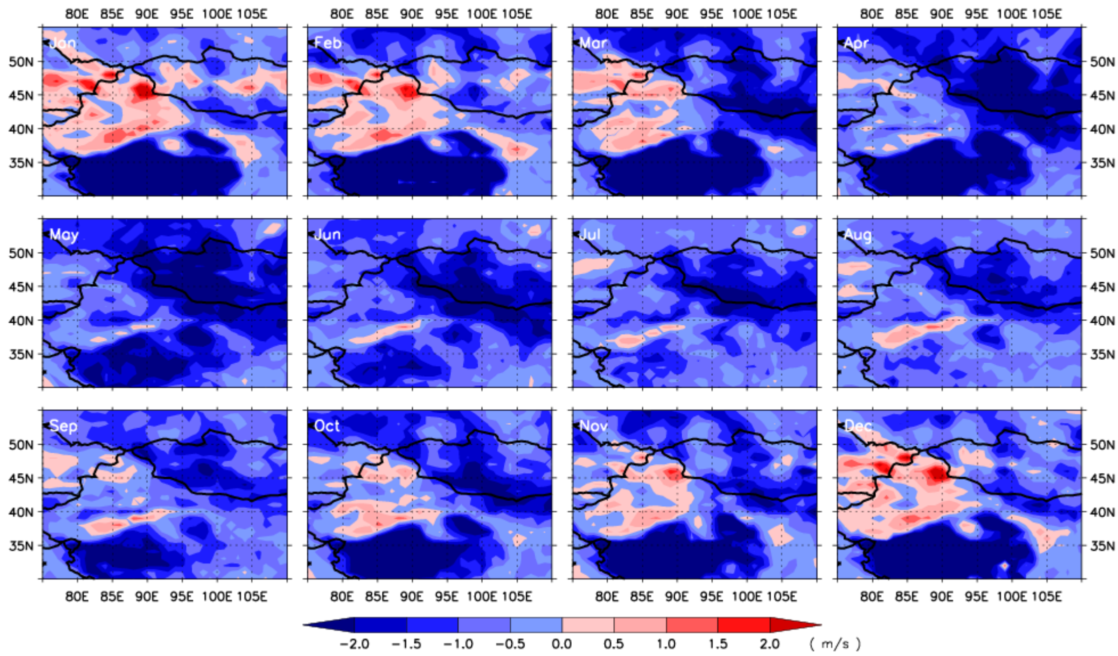

Figure 8. Annual cycle of the near surface wind speed difference at 06 UTC between NLLJ and non-NLLJ days.

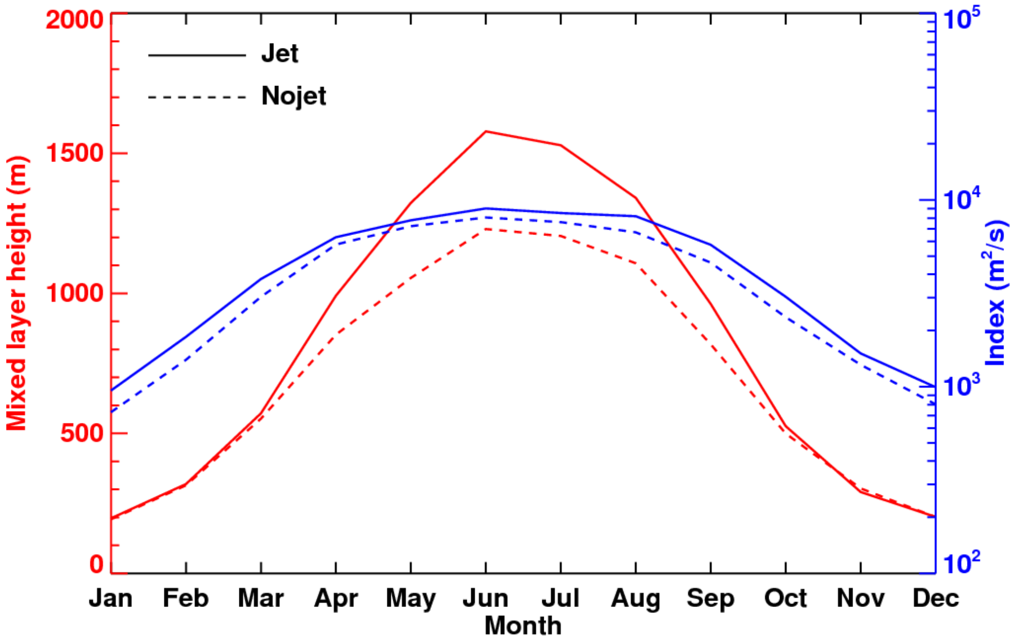

Figure 9. Monthly-averaged convection boundary layer height at 06 UTC, and momentum index at 00 UTC over the TD.

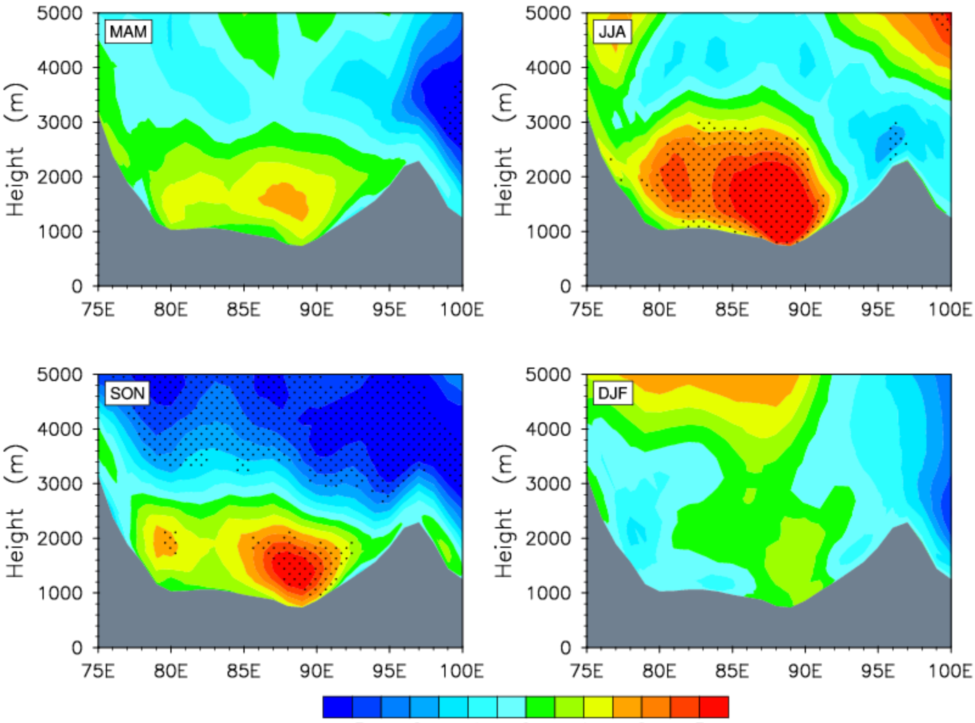

Figure 10. Seasonal longitudinal cross-sections of daily wind composite difference between high and low AOD days along 40º N. Stippled areas are significant at the 95% level. Gray areas represent terrain.