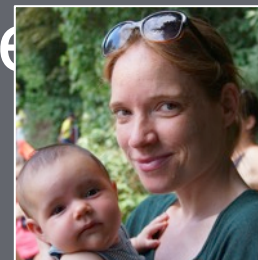


Characterising the atmospheric boundary layer over cities in Europe and Asia based on ceilometer observations



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¹Department of Meteorology, University of Reading, UK

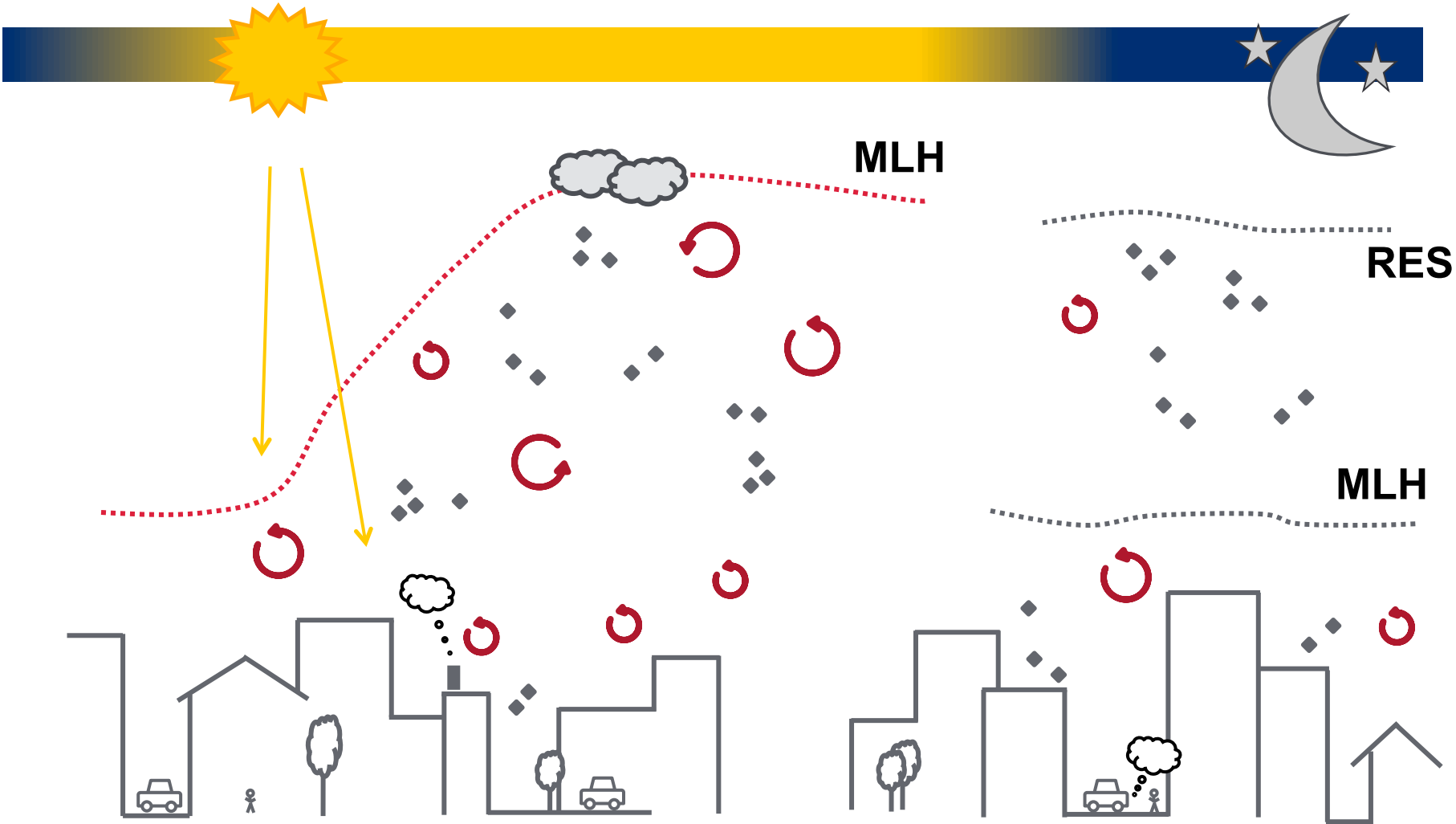
²Institute Pierre Simon Laplace, Ecole Polytechnique, France

³Department of Chemistry, University of Cambridge, UK



NERC Airpro, ICOS, E-PROFILE, ACTRIS, URBANFLUXES, University of Reading, EU-COST

Mixing & aerosol



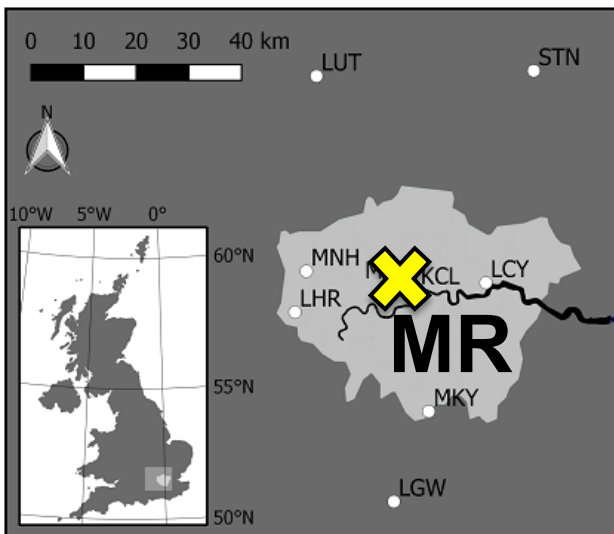
MLH Mixed layer height
RES Residual layer

Observations

- Automatic Lidars and Ceilometers (ALC): Vaicala CL31



City	London	Paris	Beijing
Analysis Period	2011-2016	2011-2016	Nov 2016 – June 2017
Resolution	10 m, 15 s	10 m, 30 s	10 m, 15 s
Central London		Suburban Paris	Central Beijing



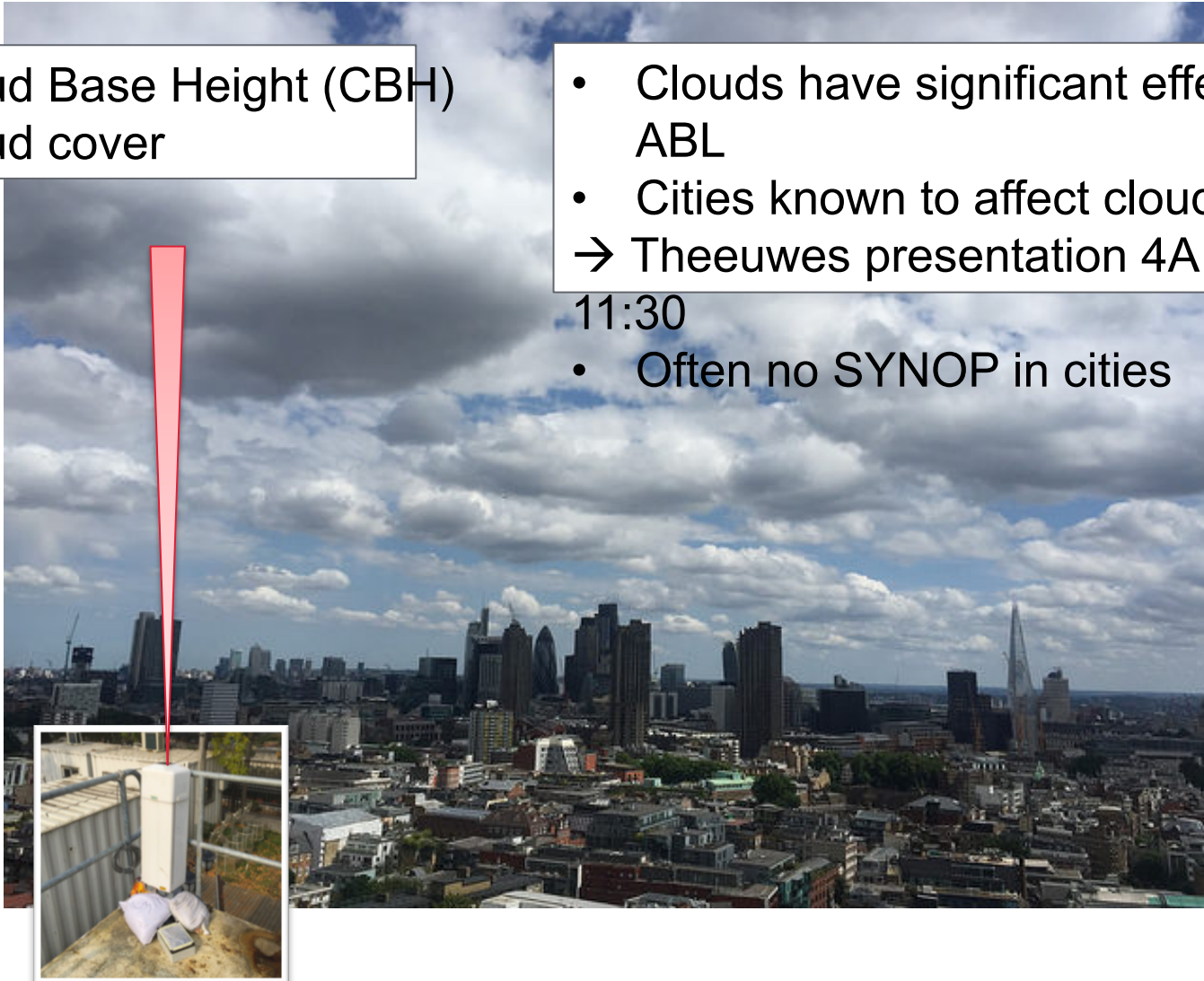
SIRTA: Haefelin et al., 2005, AG



Impact of clouds on MLH?

- Cloud Base Height (CBH)
- Cloud cover

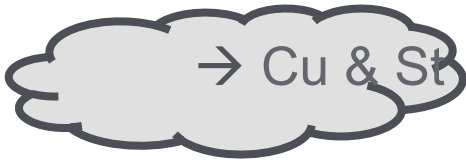
- Clouds have significant effect on ABL
- Cities known to affect cloud cover
- Theeuwes presentation 4A.6 Tue 11:30
- Often no SYNOP in cities



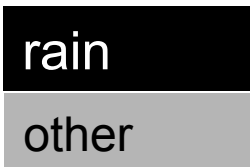
ABL classification

ABL classification scheme based on

- Cloud cover
- Variability of CBH
- precipitation flag
- MLH in relation to CBH



5 Simplified classes



Clear

ClearCu

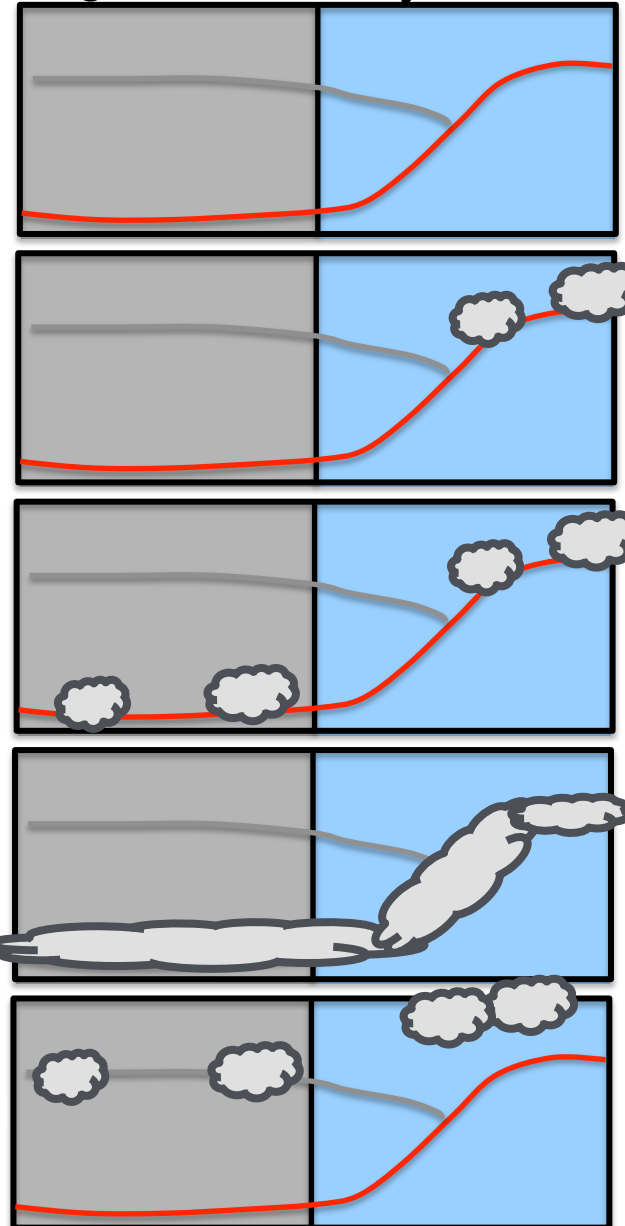
Cu

St

MLH < CBH

Night

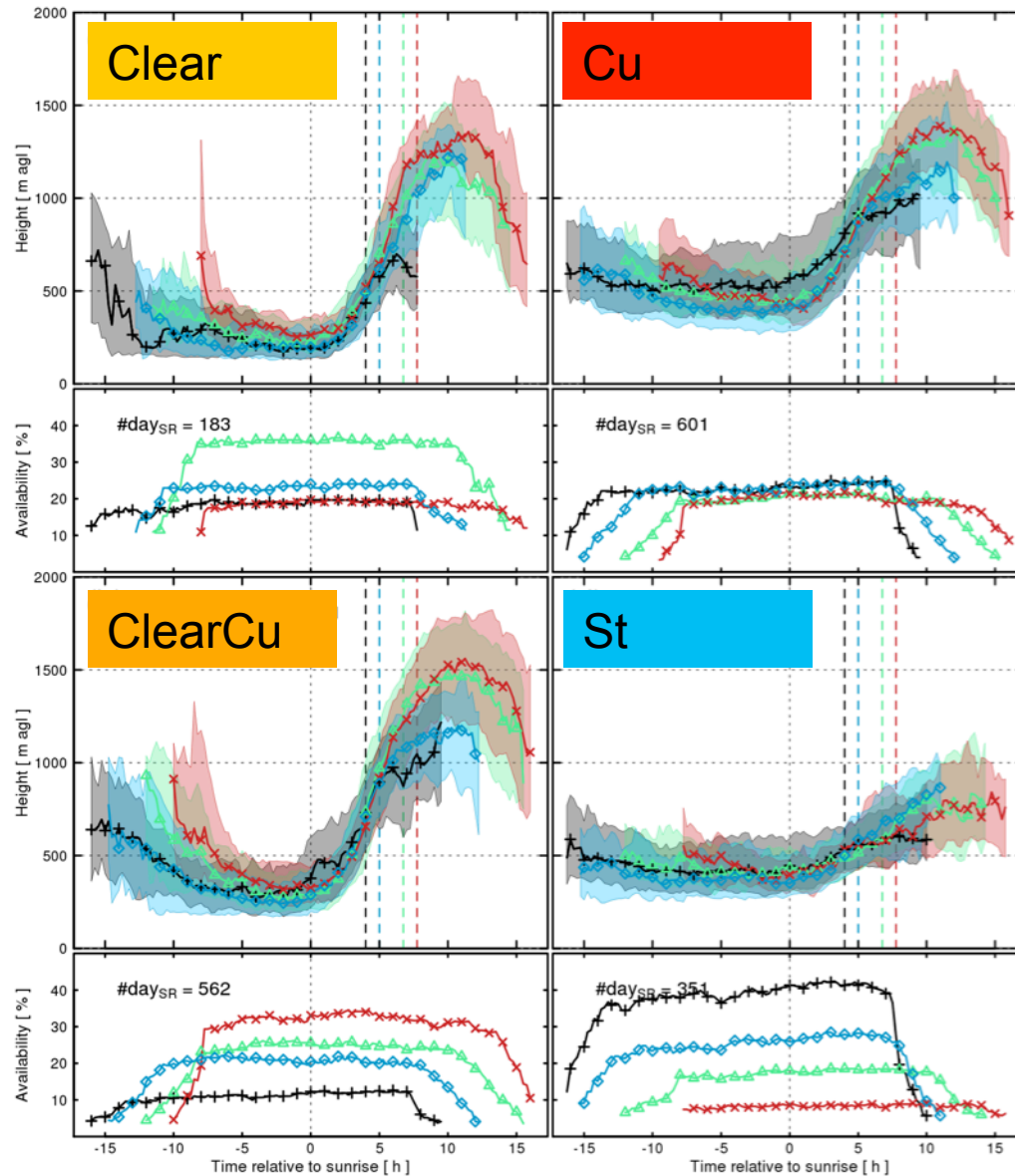
Day



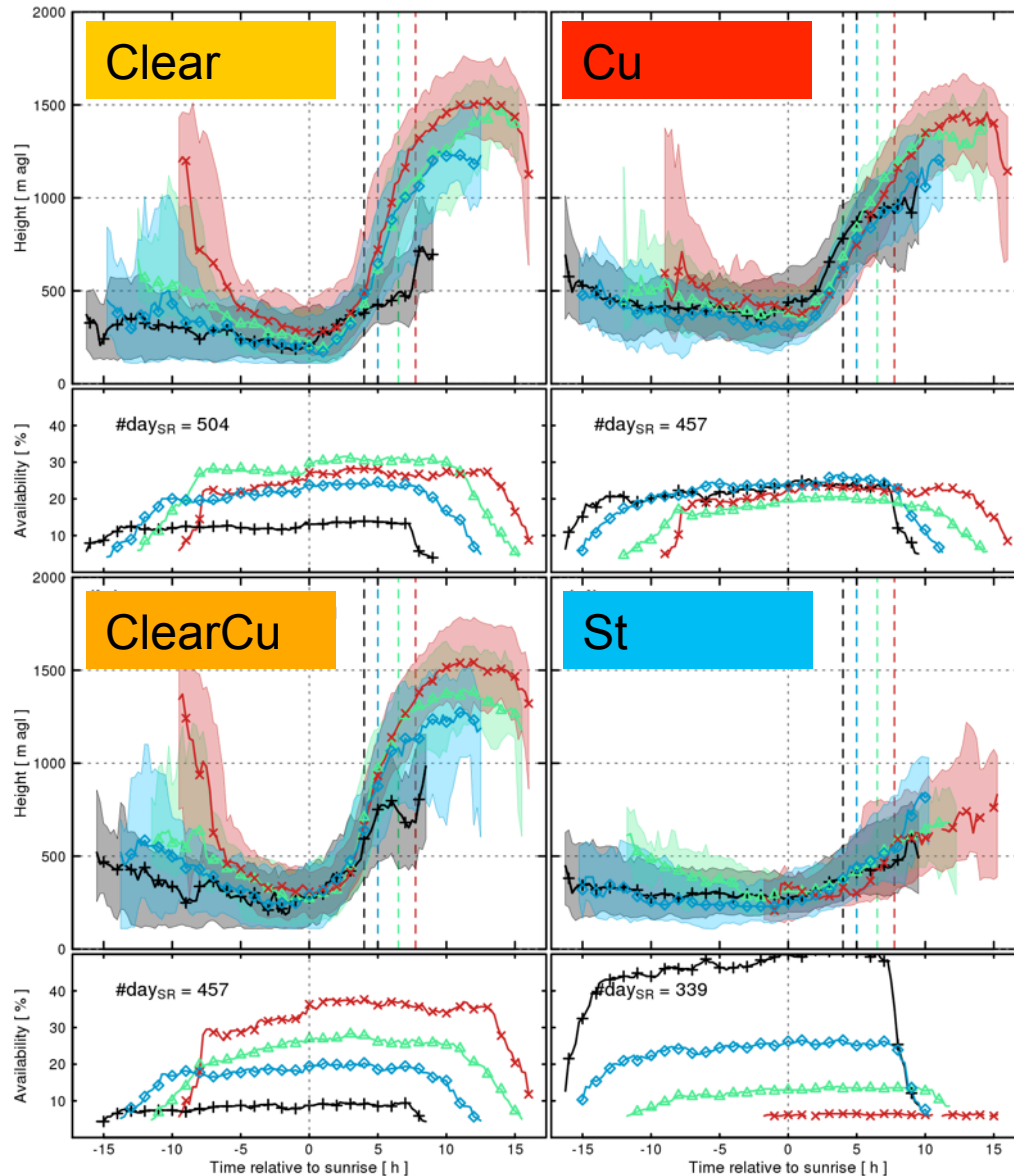
sunrise

London

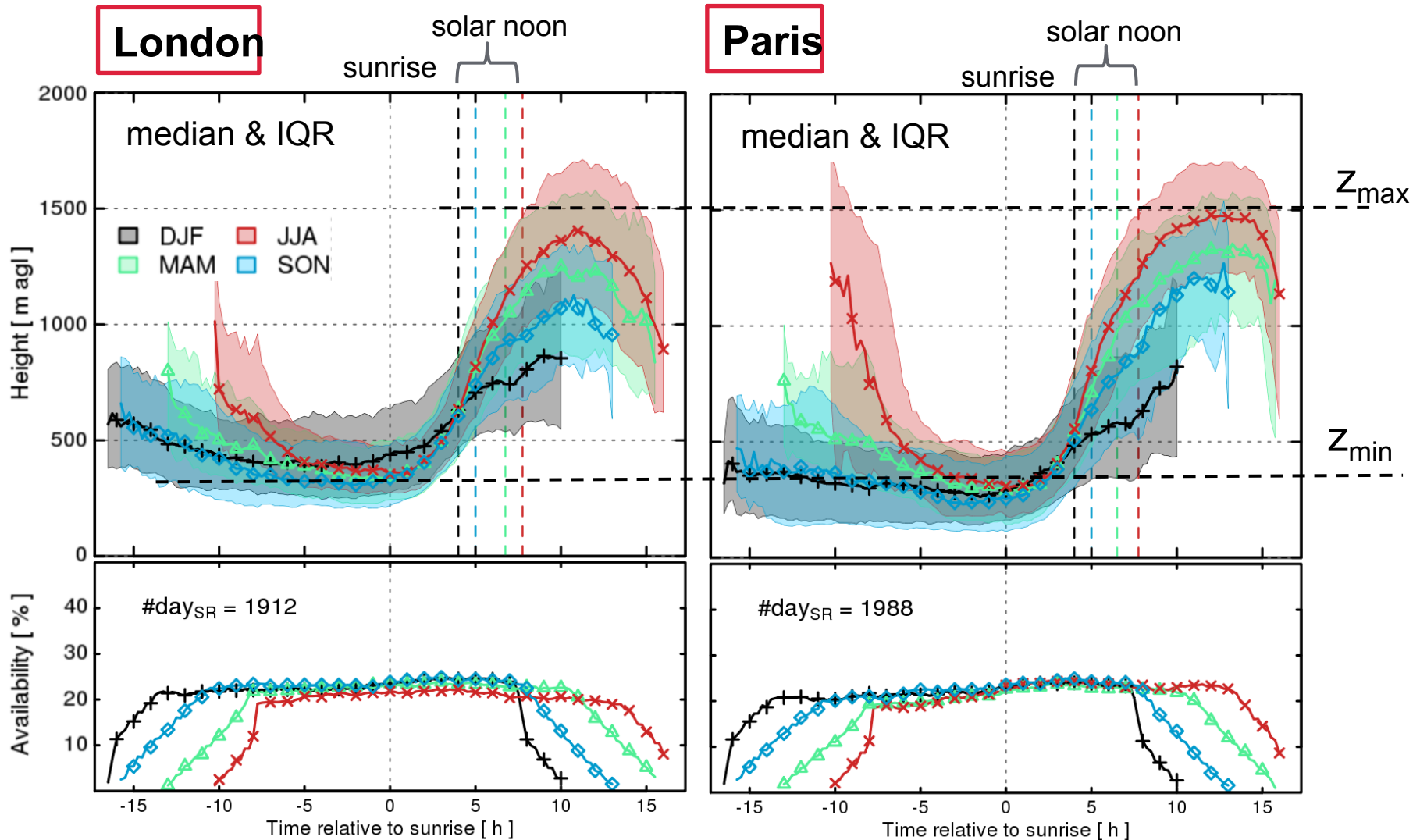
■ DJF ■ JJA
■ MAM ■ SON



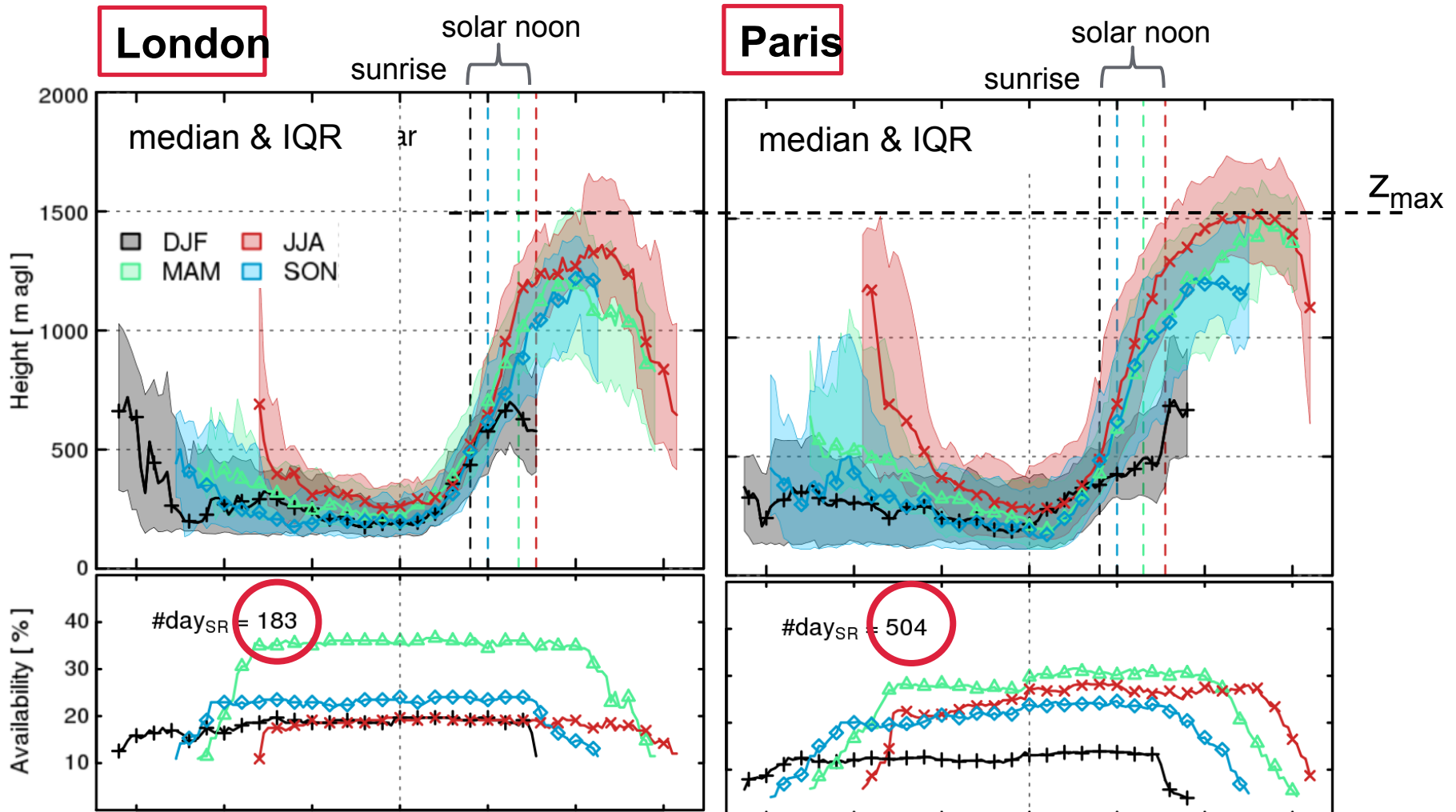
Paris



MLH comparison - ALL



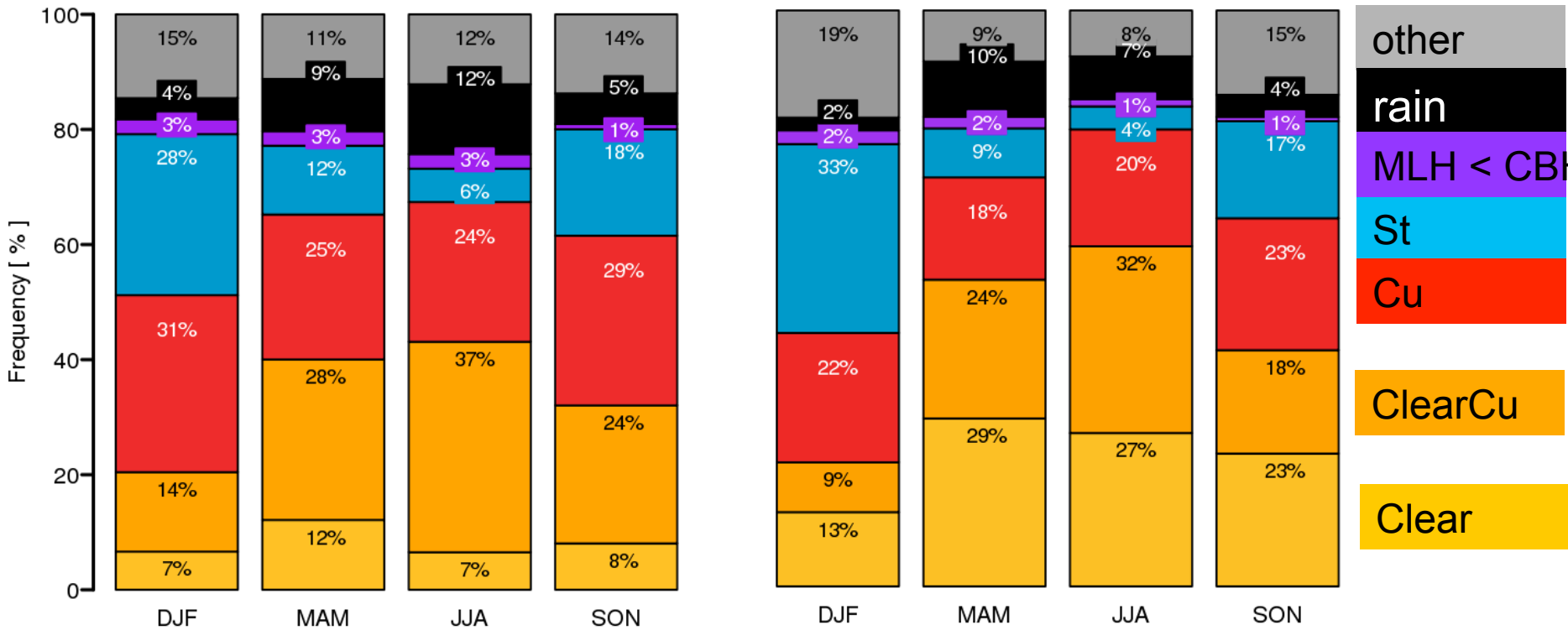
MLH comparison - Clear



ABL classification scheme

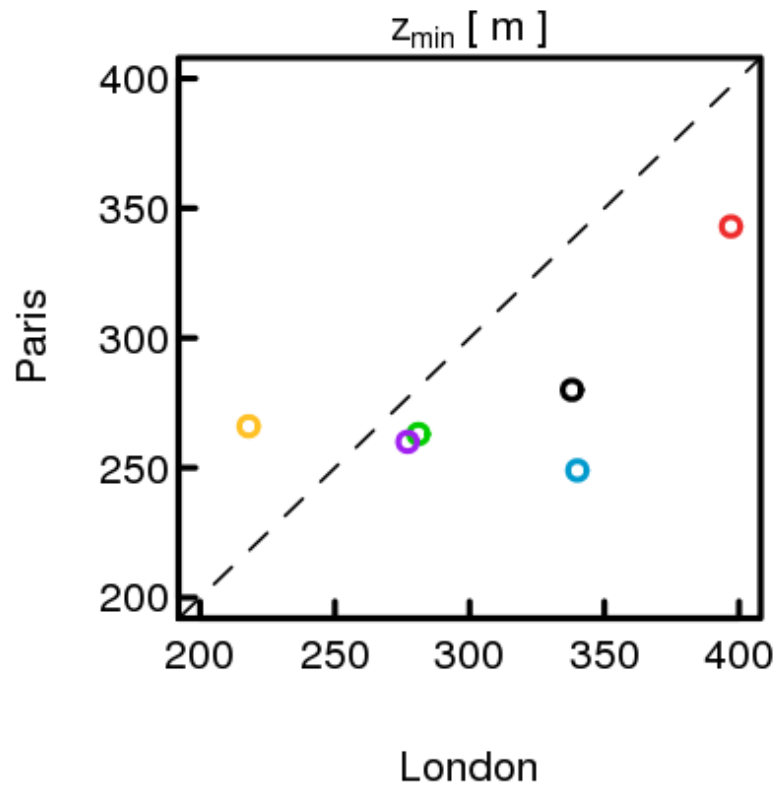
London

Paris

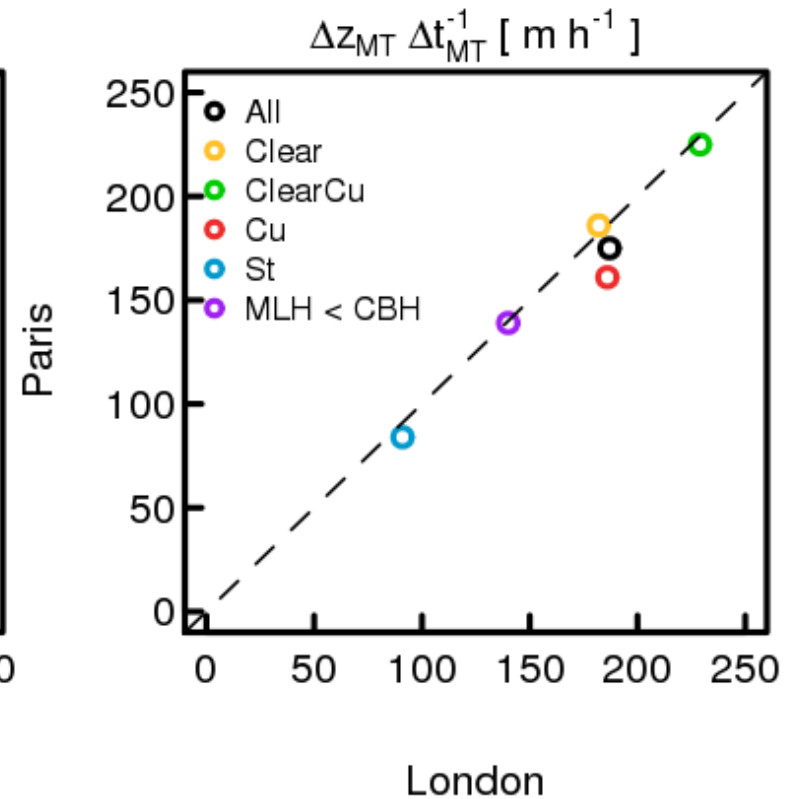


Applicable to Paris?

MLH minimum

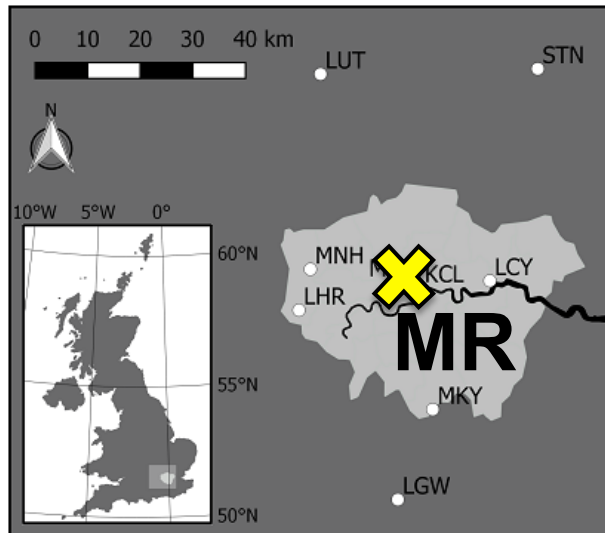


Morning growth rate



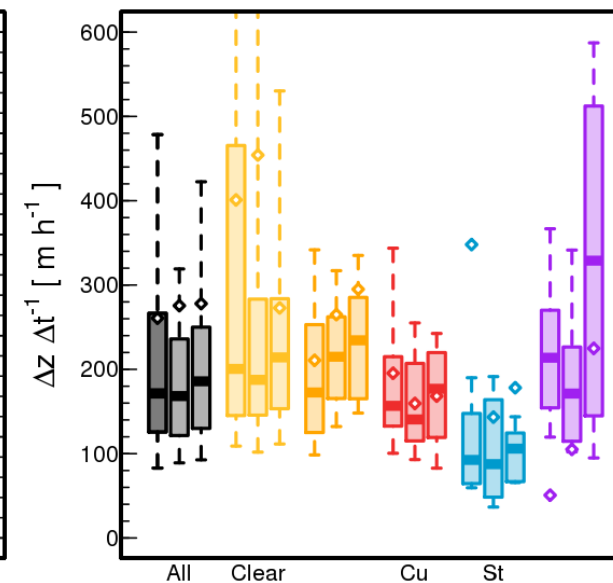
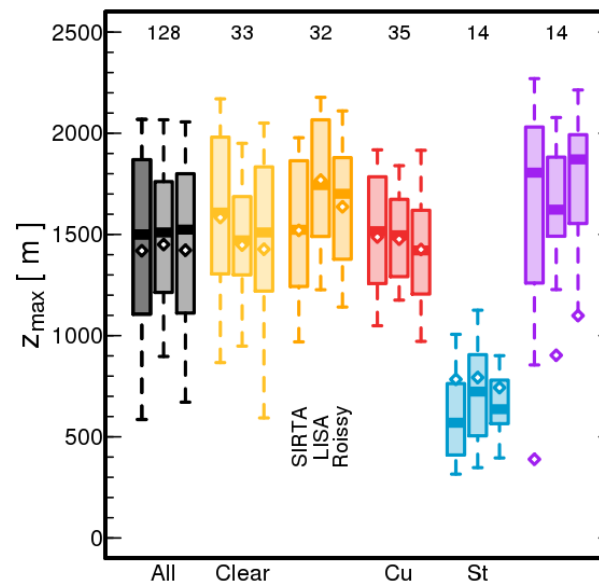
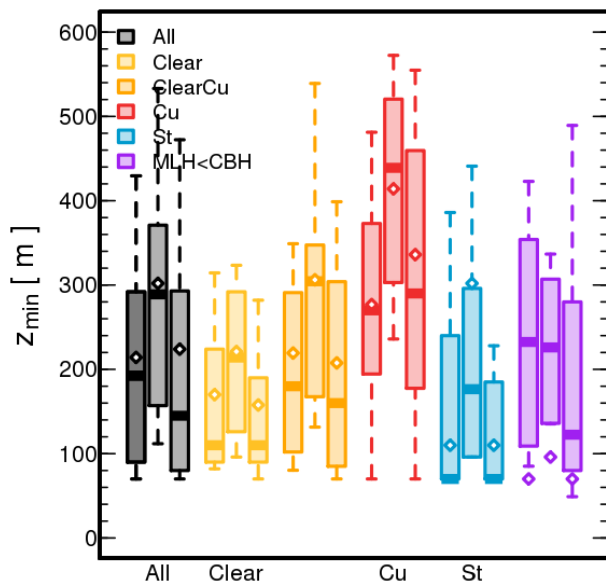
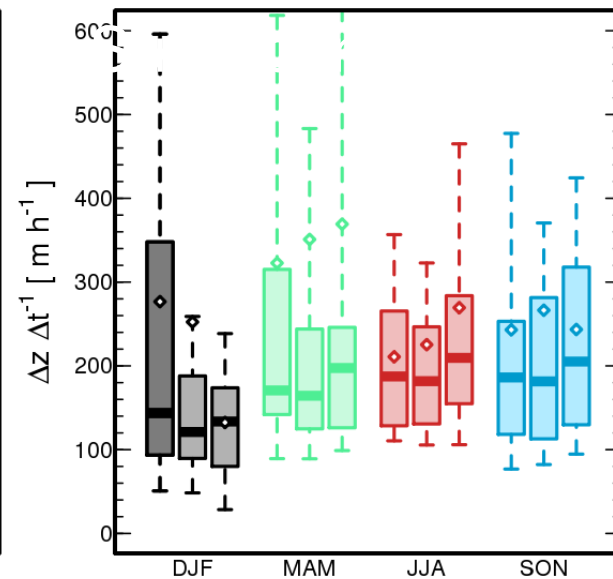
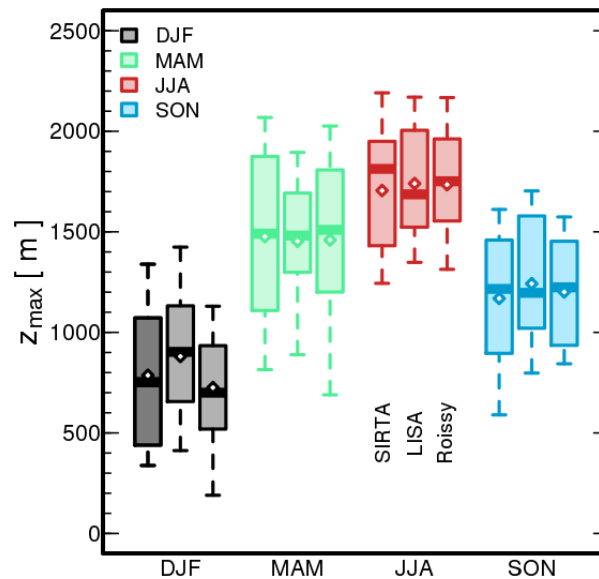
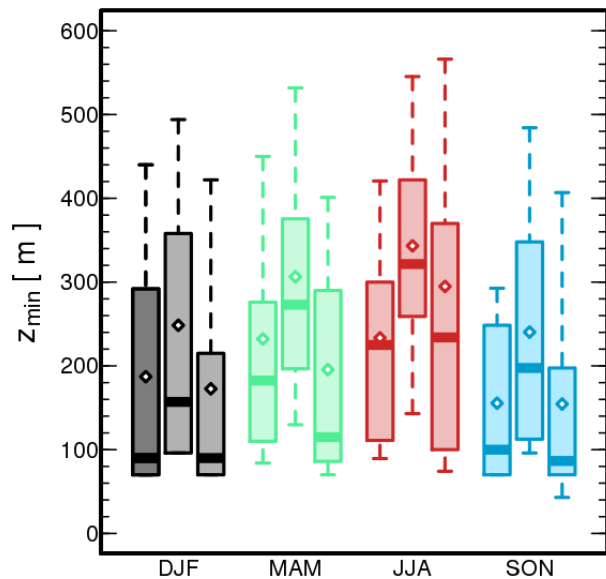
Suburban Paris vs central London University of Reading

- Land cover (local)
- Land cover (upwind)
- Topography
- Synoptic background
-



SIRTA: Haeffelin et al., 2005, AG

Suburban vs central Paris

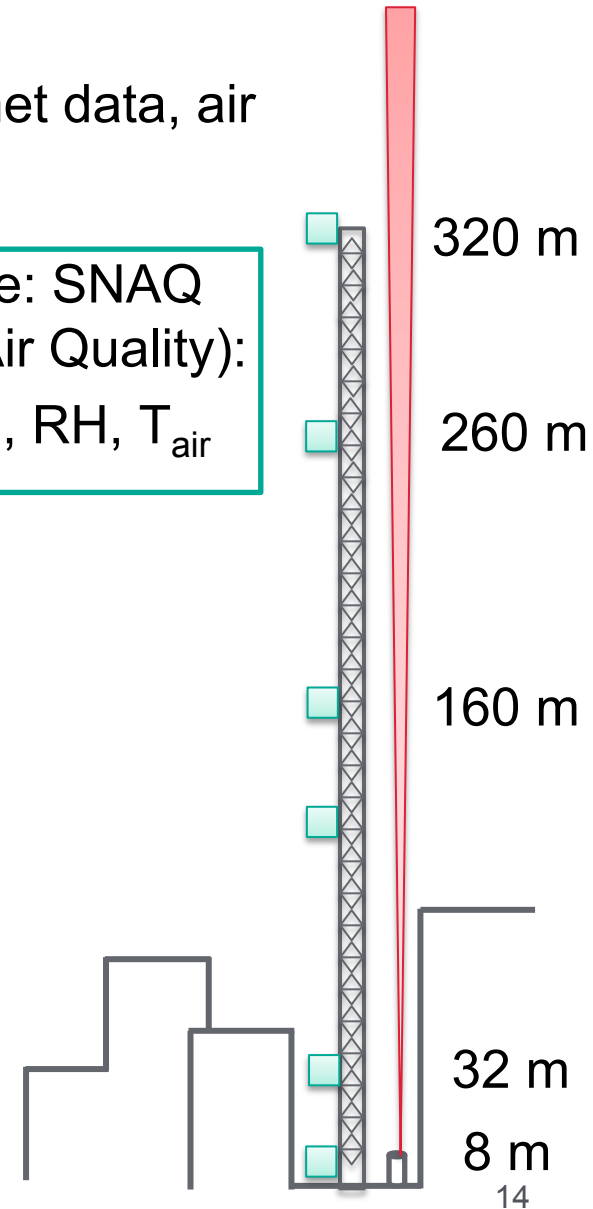


Beijing: IAP site



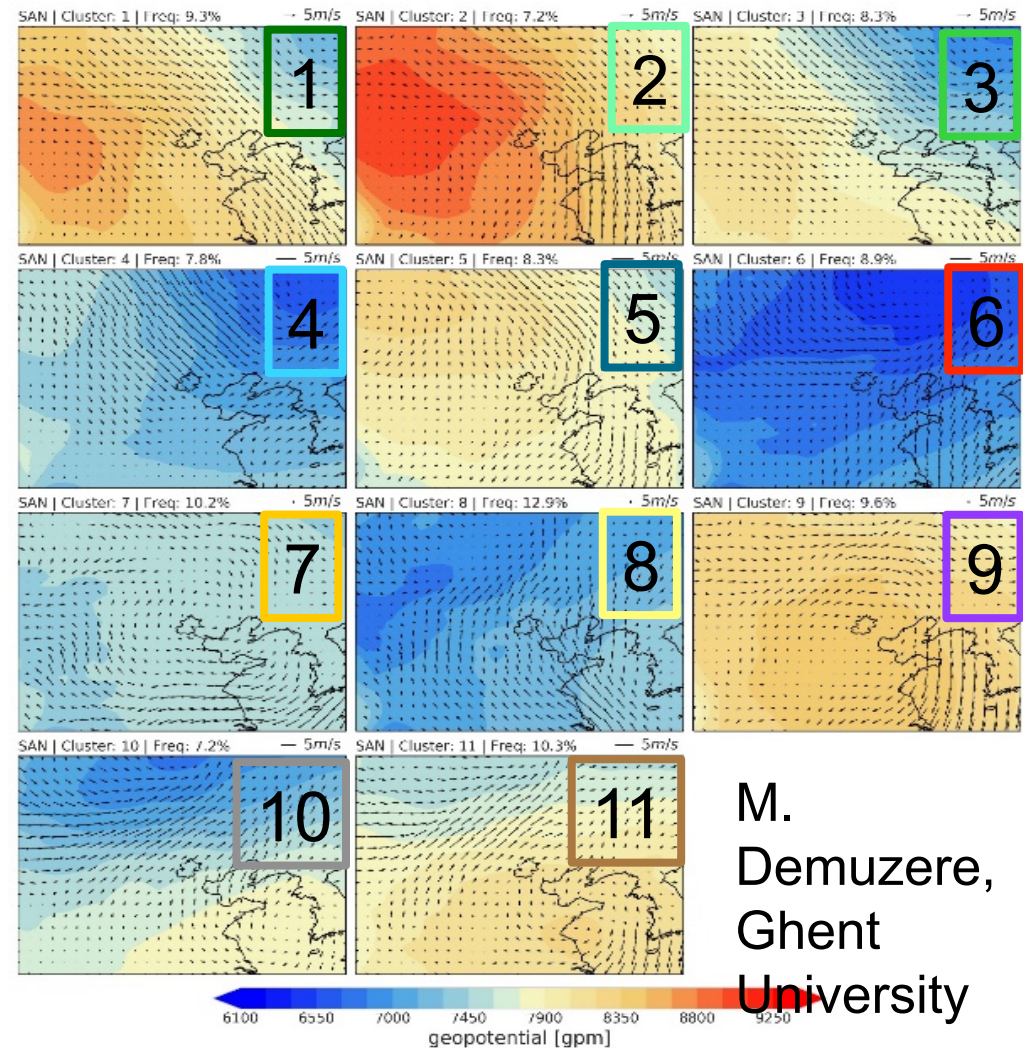
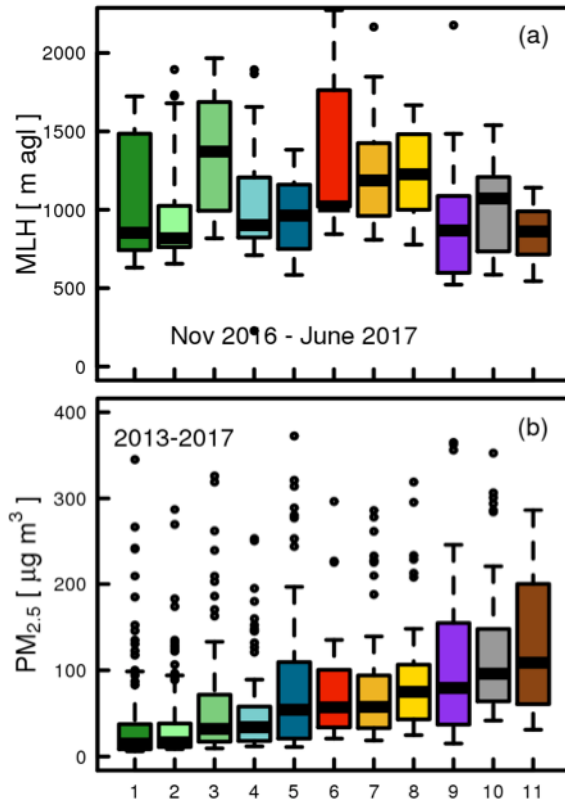
• APHH Airpro Fluxes, met data, air quality

University of Cambridge: SNAQ (Sensor Networks for Air Quality): CO, CO₂, NO, O₃, wind, RH, T_{air}



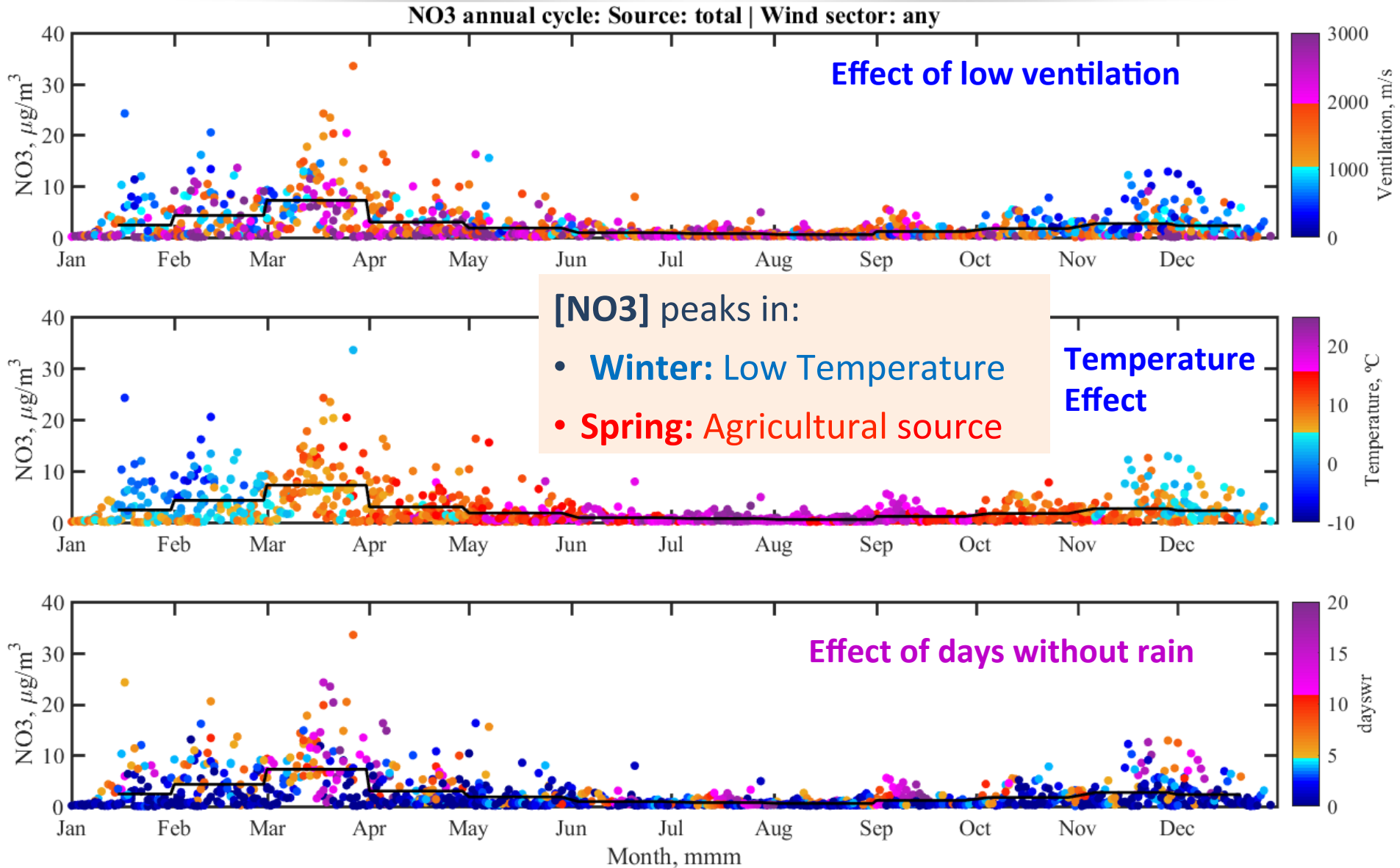
MLH by synoptic class

- Beijing MLH Nov 2016 – June 2017
- Stratified by synoptic class
- Sorted by local PM_{2.5} observed at IAP tower



M.
Demuzere,
Ghent
University

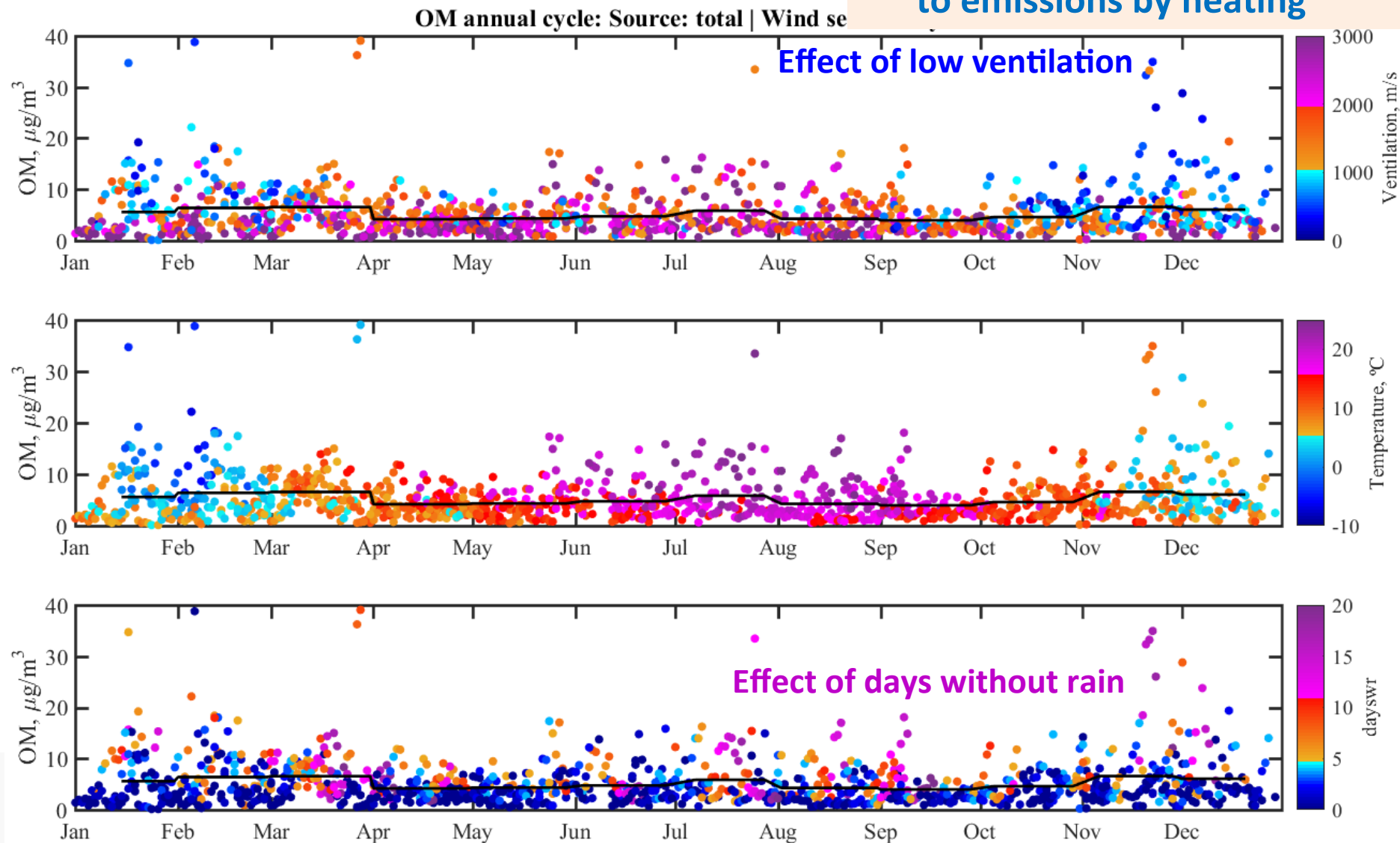
Main PM1 pollution component analysis: NO3



Main PM1 pollution component analysis: OM

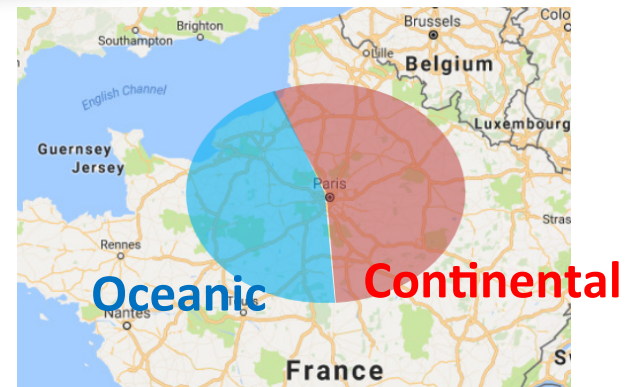
[OM] peaks in all seasons

- Winter: strongest events due to emissions by heating

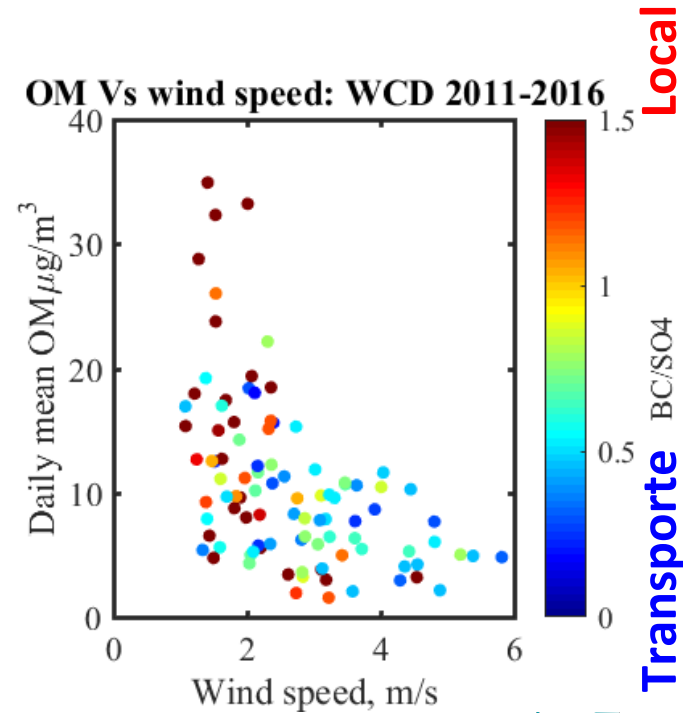


Pollution as a function of air mass origin

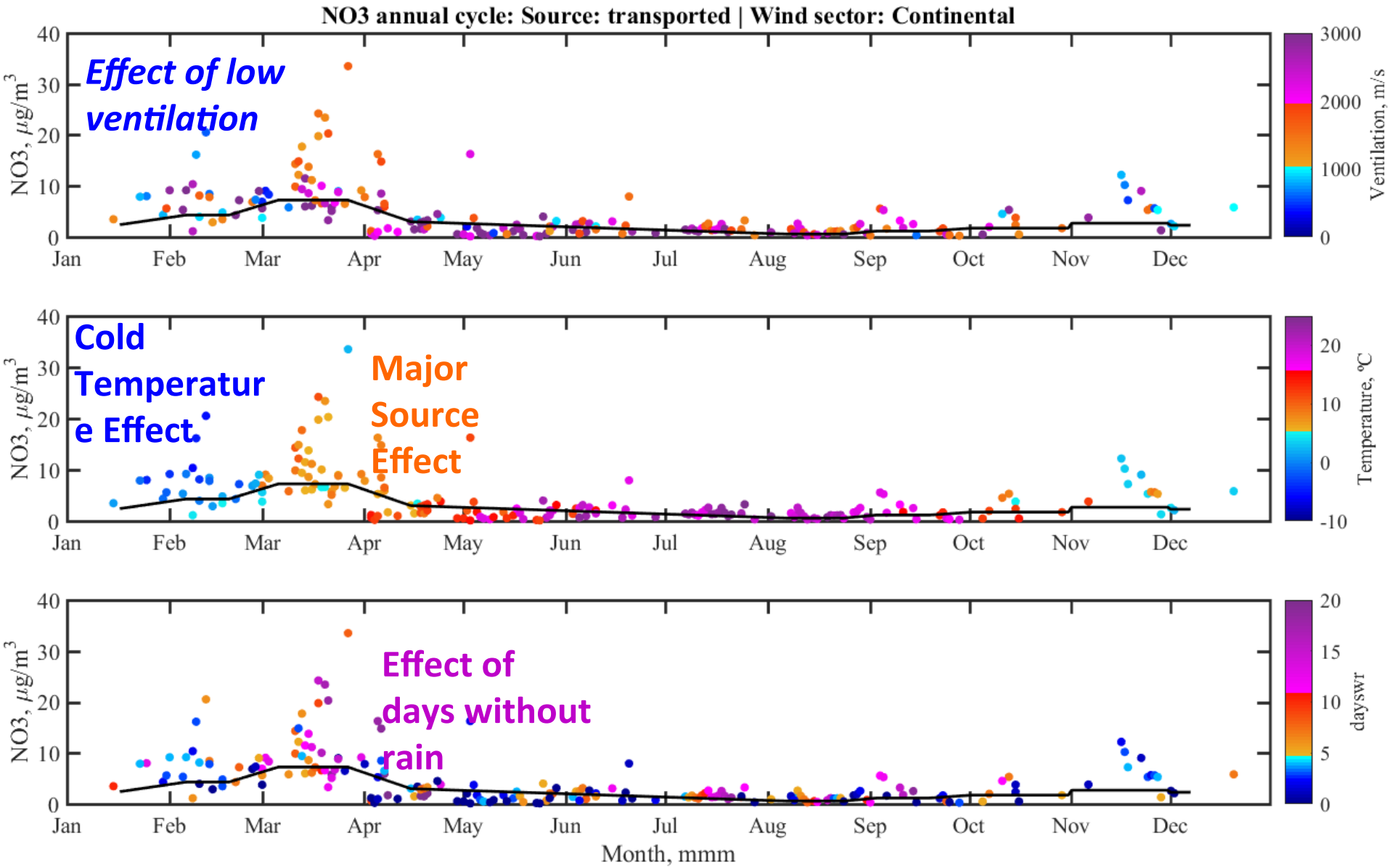
Pollutant	Season	Wind sector	Deposition	Code
[NO3]	Spring	Continental	Dry	SCD
	Winter			WCD
[OM]	Winter			



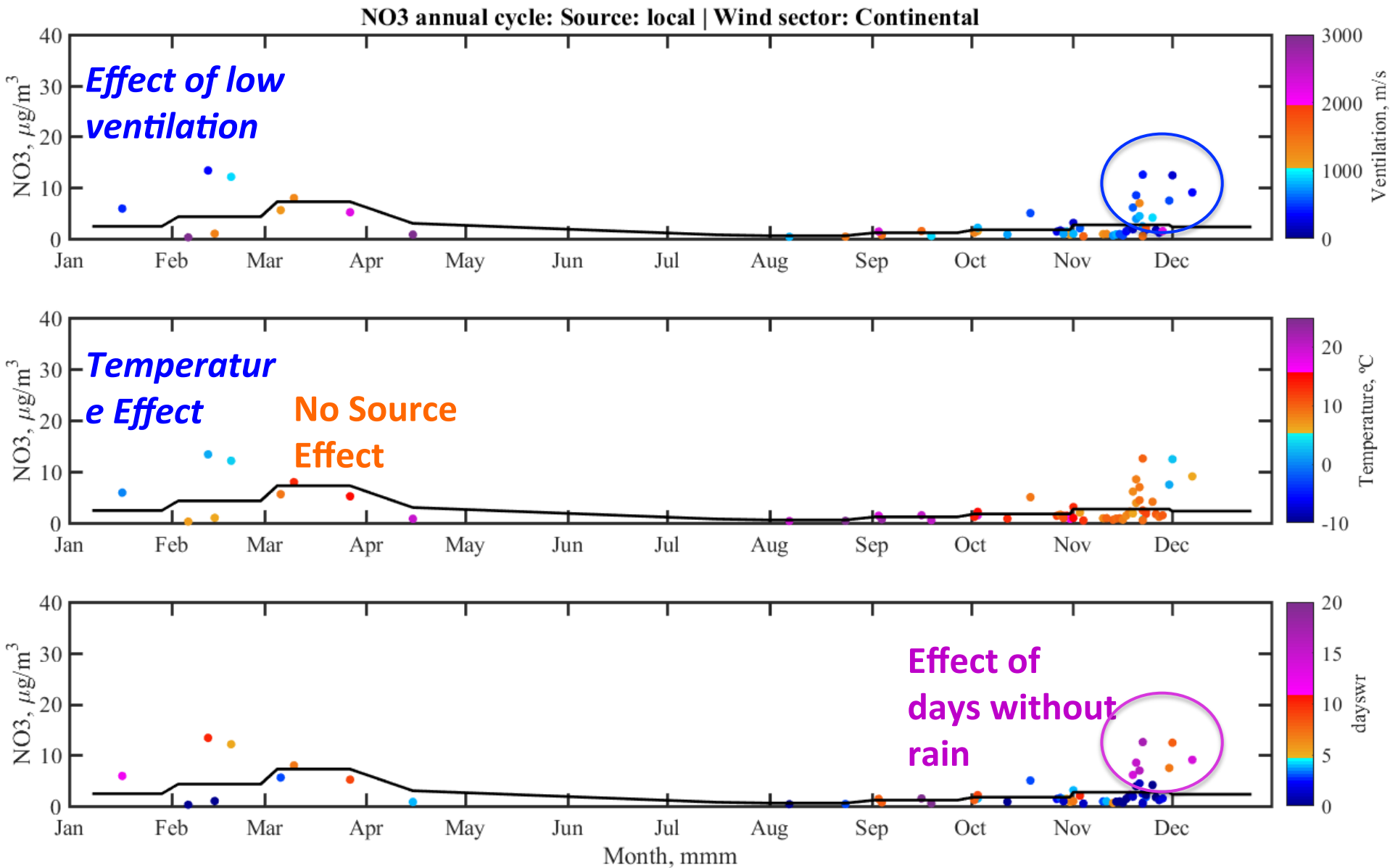
- Oceanic VS Continental Wind Sector
- For Continental: Local vs Transported pollution
 - **Local/Transported** by [BC]/[SO4] (Petit et al., 2015) because:
 - BC: primary
 - SO4: secondary
- **Local:** $BC/SO_4 > 1,5$
- **Mixed:** $0.5 < BC/SO_4 < 1,5$
- **Transported:** $BC/SO_4 < 0,5$



NO3 Continental & Transported

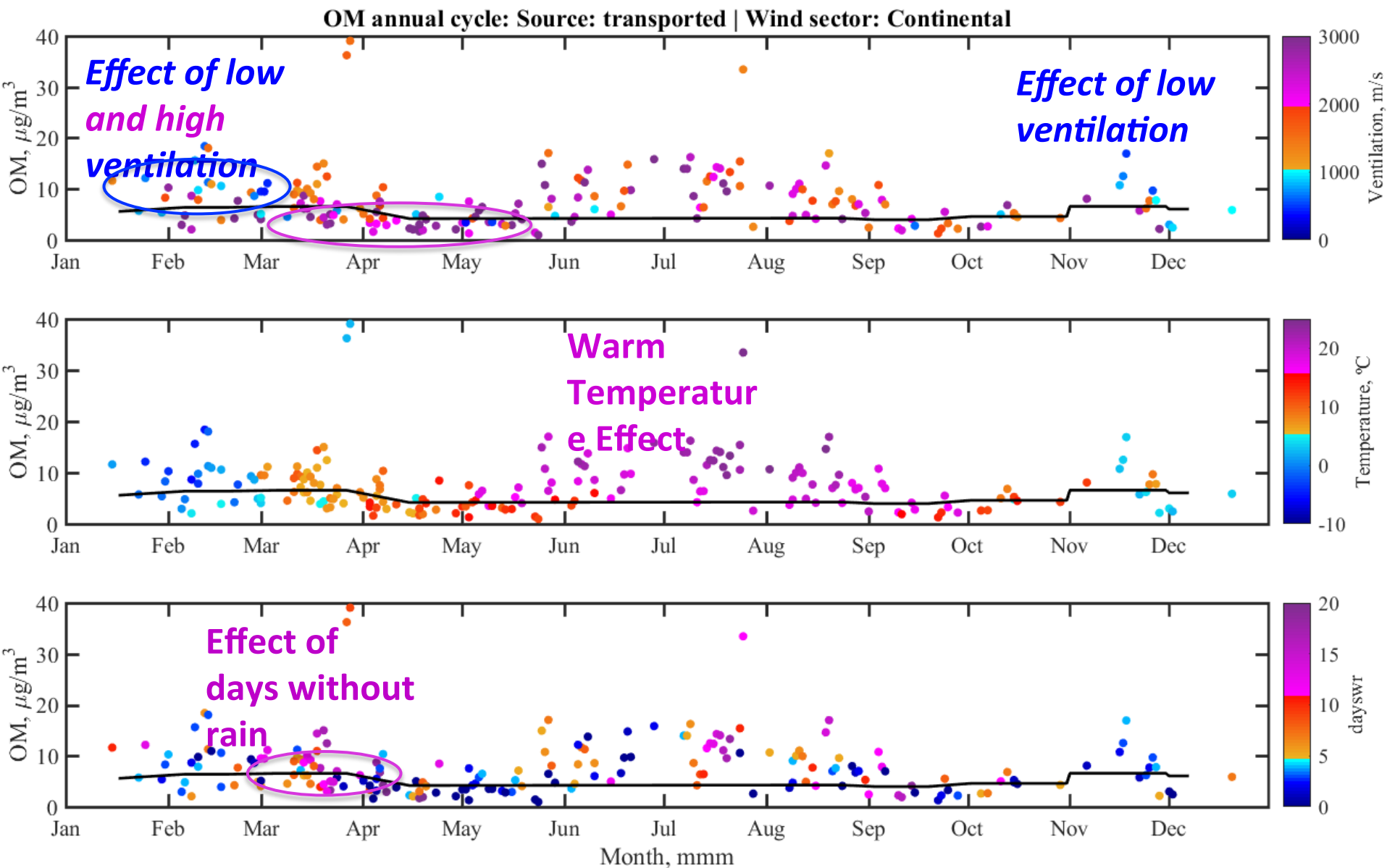


NO3 Continental & Local



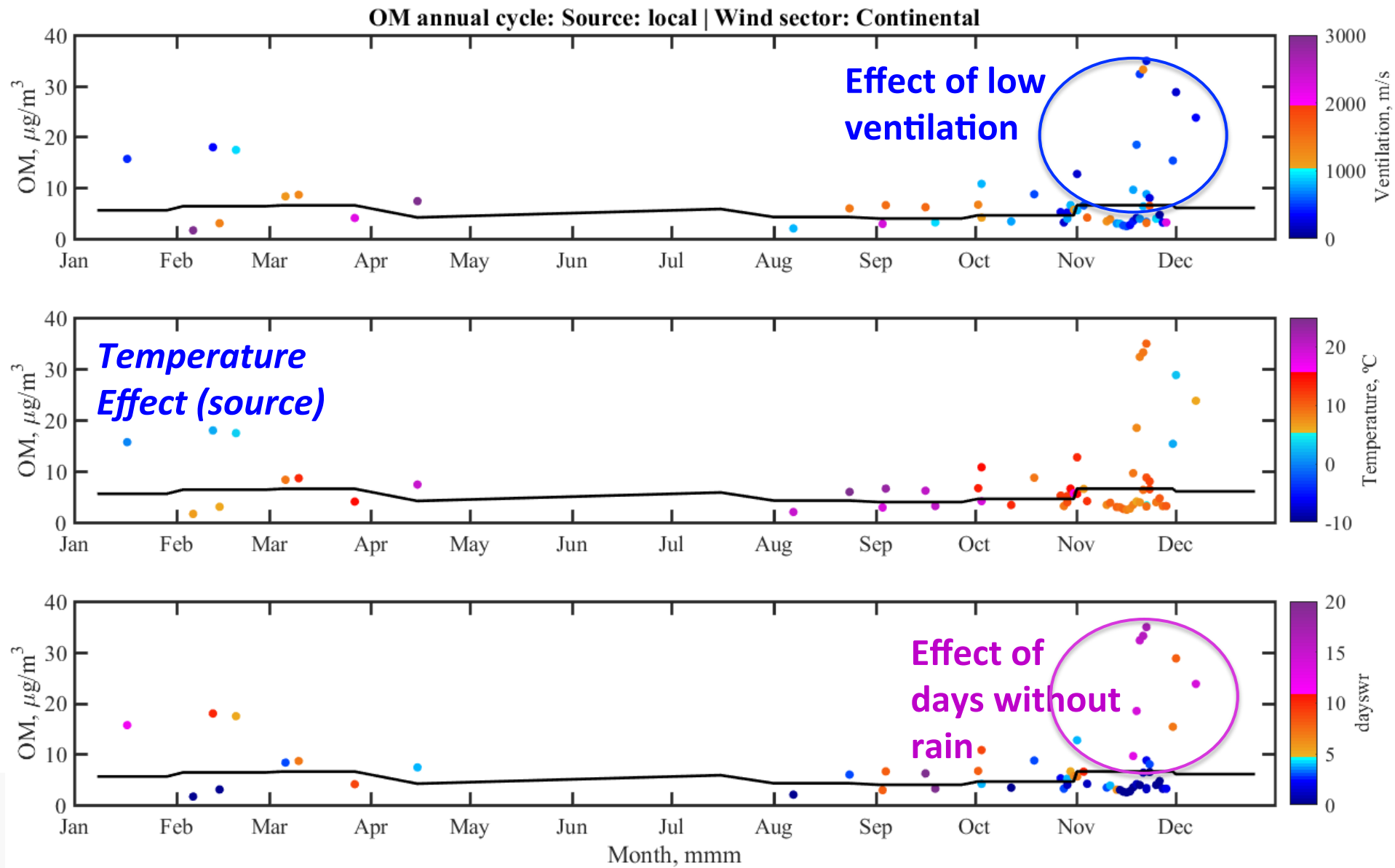
OM Continental & Transported

Multi-parameter effects



OM Continental & Local

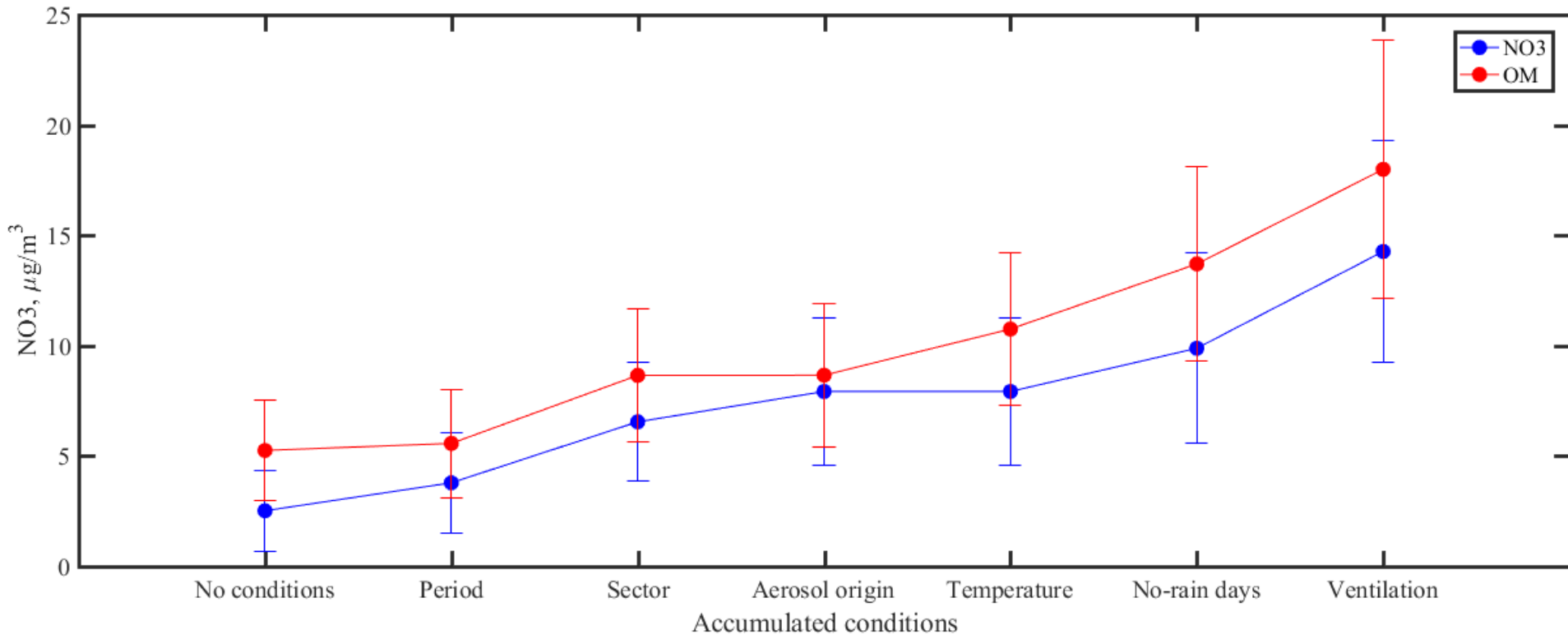
Multi-parameter effects



Cumulative multi-parameter conditions

Pollutant	Period	Wind Sector	Aerosol origin	Temperature	No rain days	Ventilation
NO ₃	Nov-April	Continental	Transported	T<5 if Nov-April T<15 if March-April	>=5	<2000
OM	Nov-April June-August	Continental	Transported and local	T<5 if Nov-April T>18 if June-August	>=5	<2000

Cumulative multi-parameter conditions



Conclusions

- “CABAM” algorithm to characterise ABL based on Vaisala ceilometer data
 - a) MLH detection
 - b) ABL classification according to cloud cover and type
- Long-term statistics for central London and suburban Paris:
 - Paris tends to have lower MLH during night and higher daytime values
 - ABL class depending on cloud type is crucial for interpretation of overall statistics
 - Simple parameterisation developed for London reveals differences in diurnal cycle (evening decay phase)
 - Further analysis needed: e.g. land cover, synoptic background
- Beijing: lower MLH compared to London and Paris
- Clear dependence of MLH on synoptic background
- Profile along 320 m tower → stratification in accordance with MLH²⁵

