Advancing Understanding of Planetary Boundary Layer Height: Insights from the ACTIVATE Field Campaign and Comparative Assessment of Estimation Algorithms from Dropsondes

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Motivation

- Our 2nd manuscript: PBLH estimation from dropsondes
- Extend dropsondes' PBLH estimate from ACTIVATE to a worldwide application





Data & Method

- All 760 dropsondes & HSRL cloud top height
- Evaluated four PBLH estimation method:
 - The parcel methods (PM) : Xu et al., 2023, submitted
 - The gradient method of θv (GM θv) : >0.003 K/m
 - The gradient method of relative humidity (GMrh):
<0%(stable), minimum gradient (unstable)
 - The Richardson number (Ri): >0.25
- Four levels of smoothing (0m, 50m, 100m, 150m)
- Consistency test

Results – What is the sensitivity of these methods to variations in resolution?

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	Stats		PM	GMθv	GMrh	Ri
0m vs. 50m	Median Diff	m)	0.00	-114.15	-4.25	-22.35
	IQR Diff (n)	17.91	360.90	40.13	46.15
	R^2		0.91	0.34	0.42	0.91
100m vs. 50m	Median Diff	m)	-2.88	8.35	3.20	27.35
	IQR Diff (n	.)	21.82	99.65	48.13	33.85
	R^2		0.95	0.70	0.53	0.92
150m vs. 50m	Median Diff	m)	-5.84	28.65	6.30	53.95
	IQR Diff (n)	47.51	182.30	83.45	59.60
	R ²		0.93	0.59	0.47	0.87

PM is the least sensitive to different resolutions.

Results – How consistent are them with each other?



- Ri and GM0v are the most consistent for stable PBLs.
- Parcel method is the most consistent for unstable PBLs.

Results- Relationship with cloud top height?

• Dropsonde PBLH vs HSRL Cloud top height for thin clouds



 HSRL cloud binned every 100m (>5 points).

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PM has the highest correlation with cloud top height.

Results – Can we improve these methods? Richardson number



Take home points

- PM is the least sensitive to different resolutions.
- PM is the most consistent for unstable PBLs, and Ri is the most consistent for stable PBLs.
- We have modified these four methods to improve PBL estimates.