

# Updraft cores in the new TWPICE-GigaLES: Vertical velocity statistics and visualization

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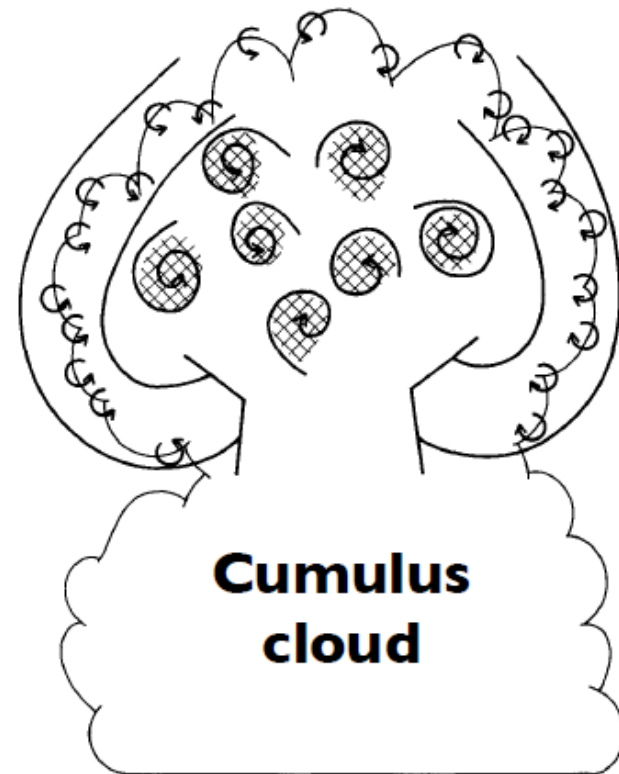
# Outline

- Previous M.S. work  $\rightarrow$  new motivations, questions
  - What determines an updraft's ultimate top height?
  - What is the updraft structure inside a "cloud"?
- GigaLES<sub>1</sub>  $\leftrightarrow$  GATE statistics
- GigaLES<sub>2</sub>  $\leftrightarrow$  GATE statistics
- Visualizations

# Entrainment

## Entrainment and Mixing

- What causes a cloudy parcel to stop rising at a particular height?



# Mixing at cloud edge

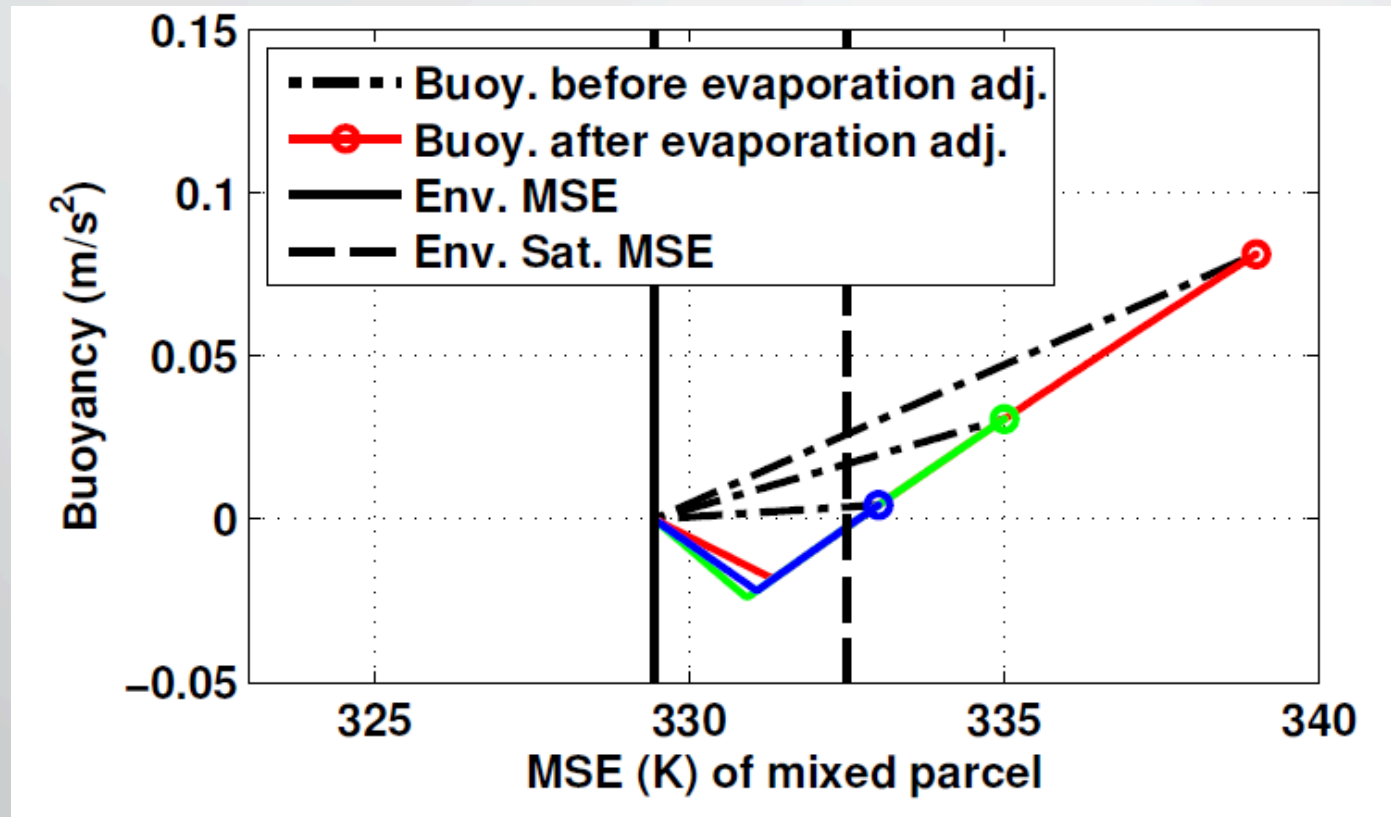
Environment

Cloud



Evaporative cooling

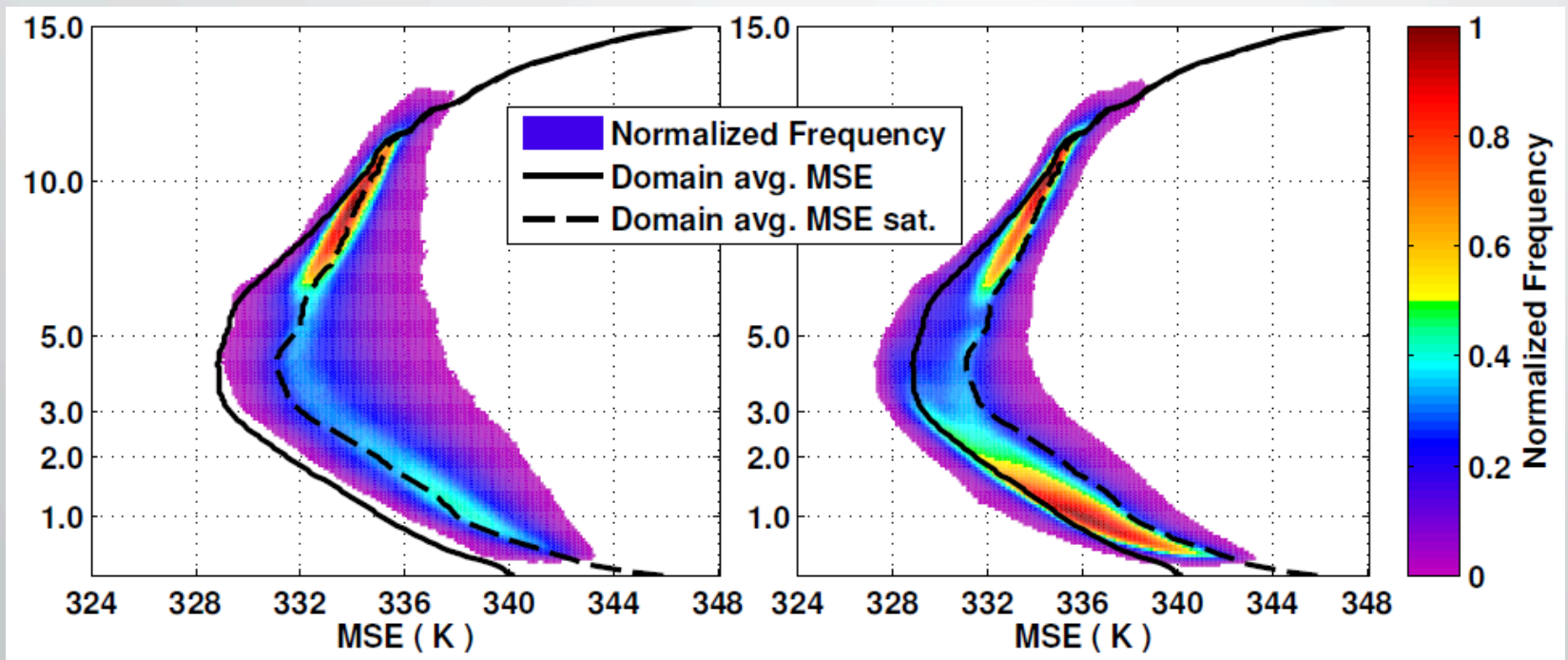
# Mixing analysis at 3 km height



# MSE Frequency

CLOUDY  
UPDRAFTS

NEAR CLOUD  
ENVIRONMENT





# Mass Flux in shells around different height clouds

What if there was some variability in the cloud shell mass flux that could explain some of the CTH distribution?

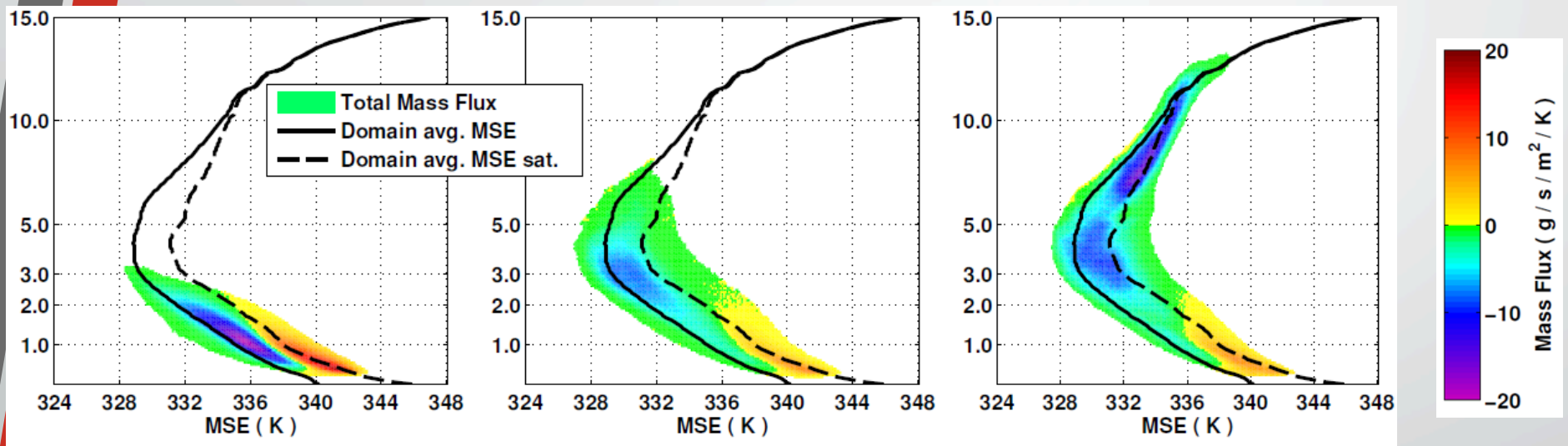


# Mass Flux in shells around different height clouds

...but it turns out the mass flux in the cloud shells doesn't vary appreciably from cloud to cloud



# Mass Flux in shells around different height clouds

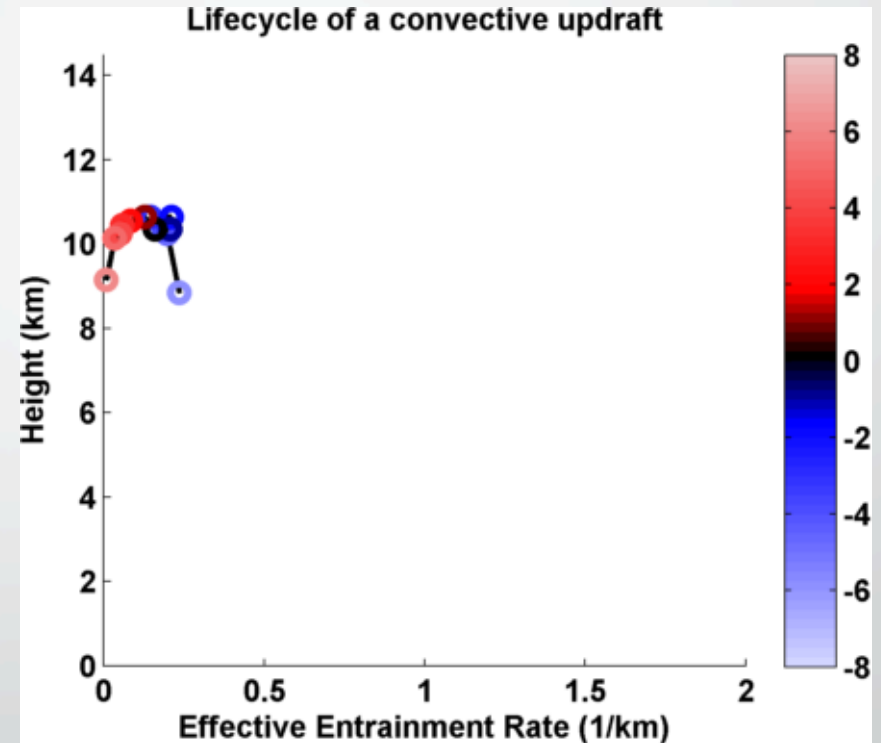
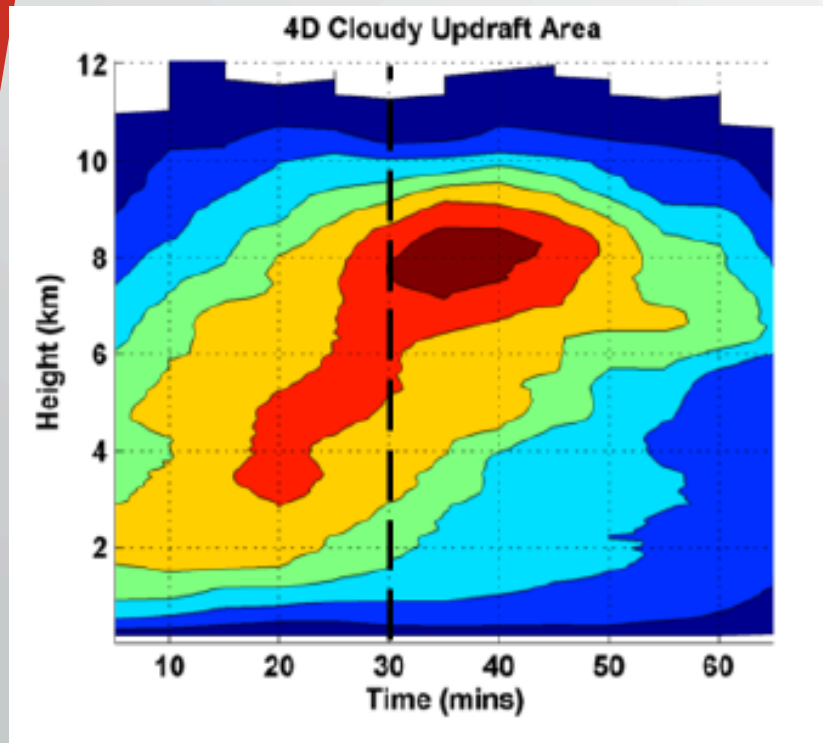




# Tracking cloud cores through time

So we looked for a way to directly track cloud cores to understand the CTH distribution

# Tracking cloud cores through time





# Tracking cloud cores through time

Hints of interesting results, but not enough data...

# GigaLES2 TWPICE

Preliminary analysis of updraft  
cores

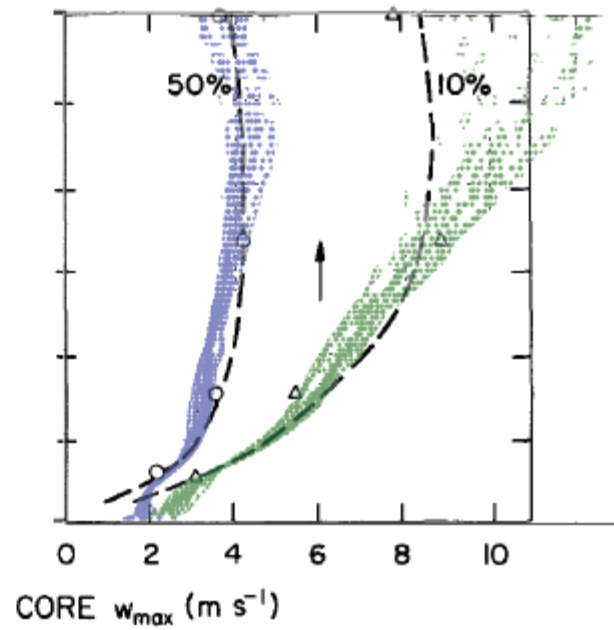
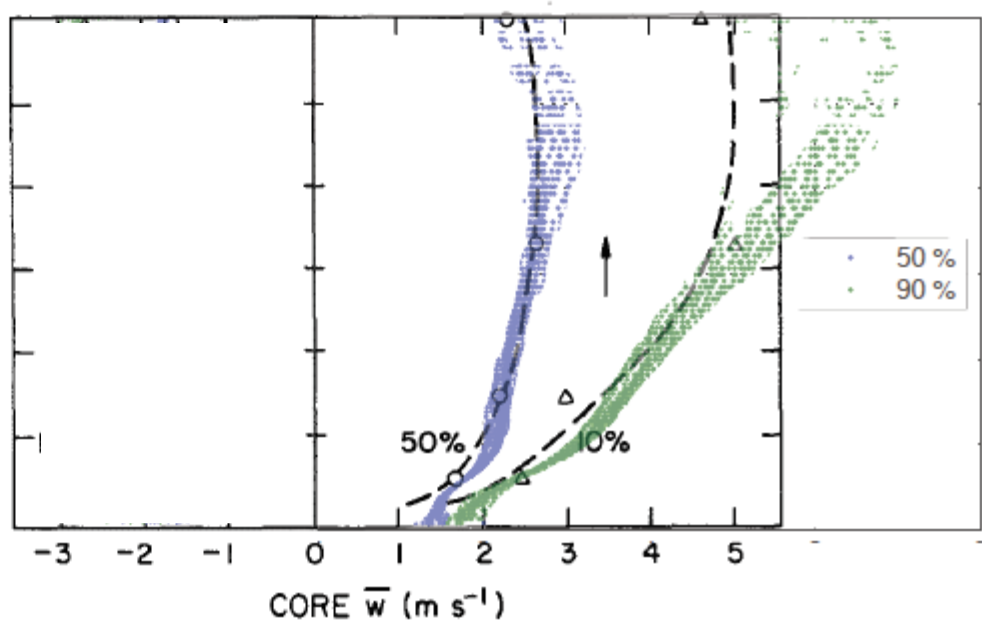
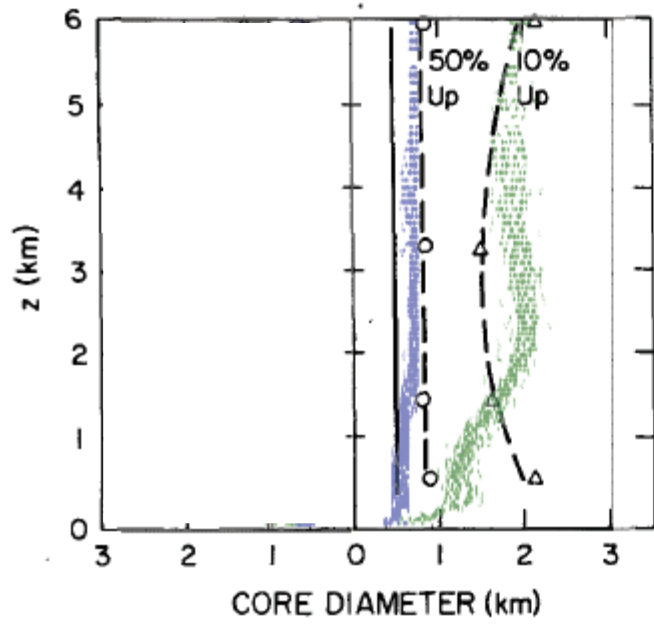
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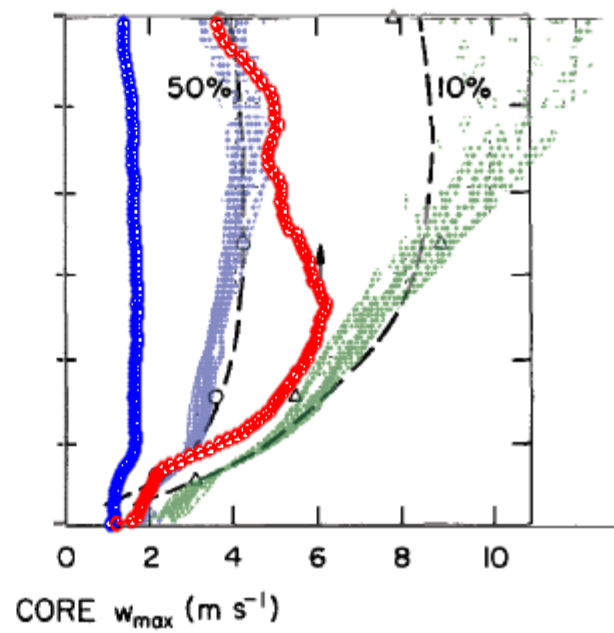
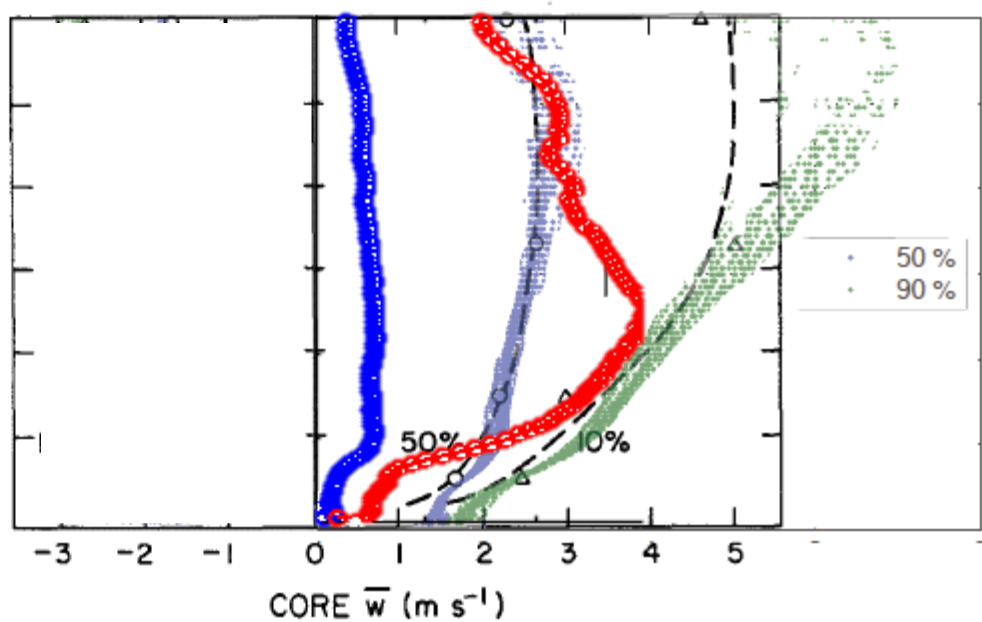
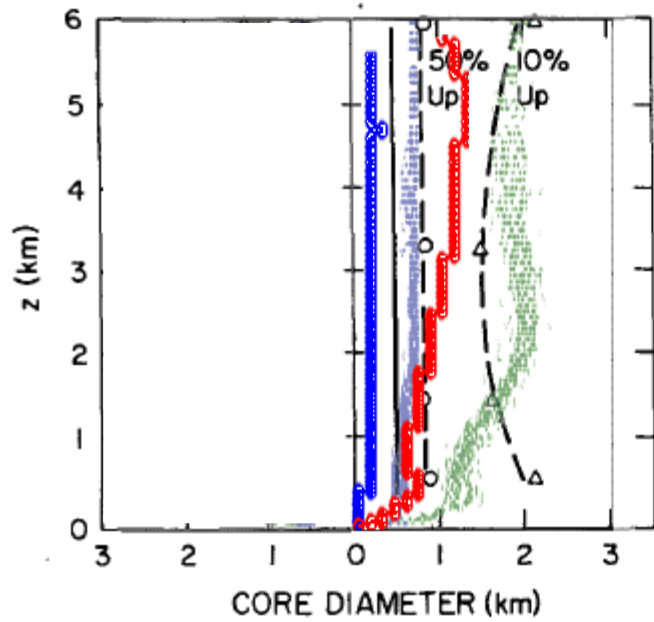
**Cumulonimbus Vertical Velocity Events in GATE. Part I:  
Diameter, Intensity and Mass Flux**

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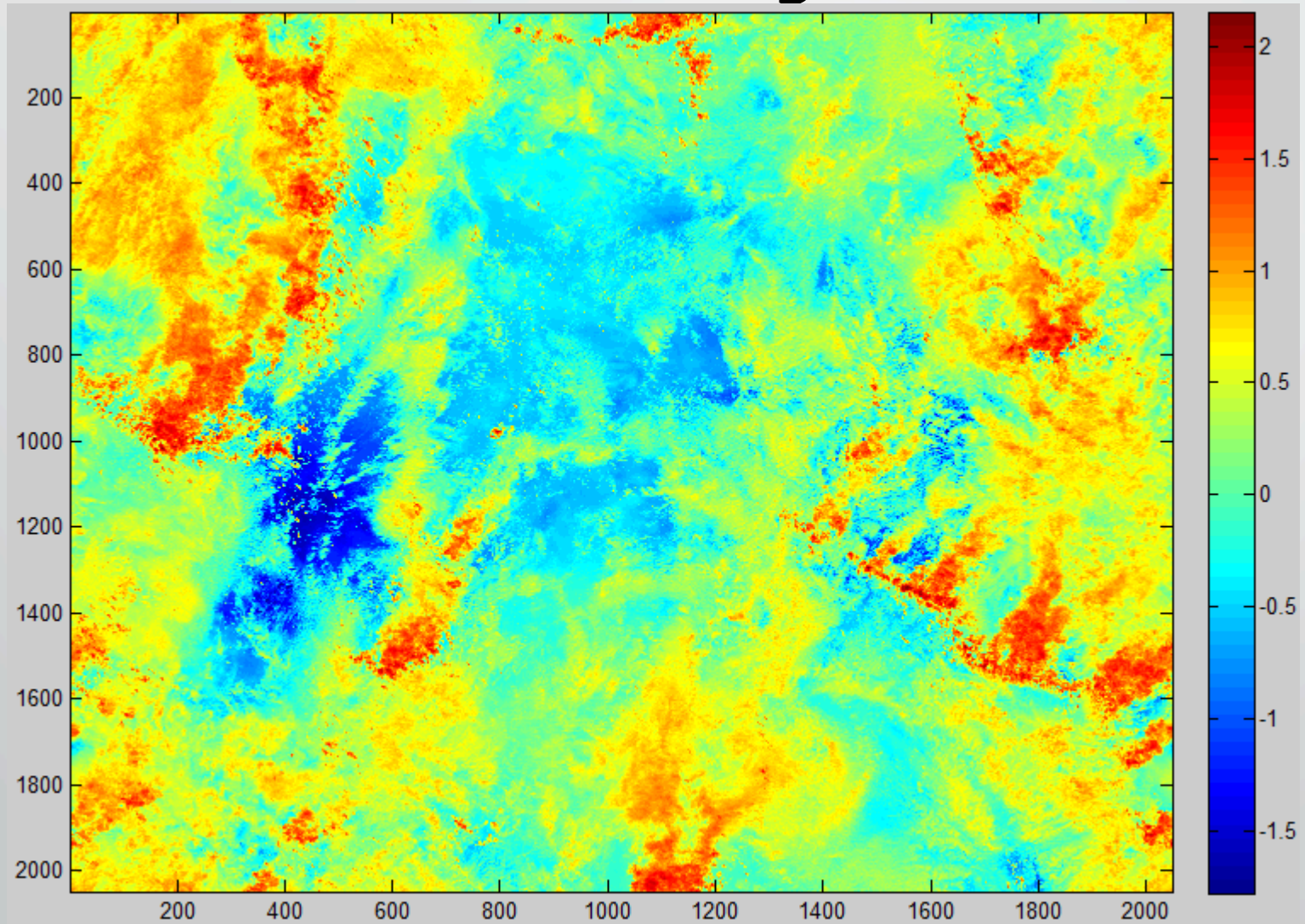




# GigaLES2 TWPICE

SHDOM visualization

# CWP at t=129600



# CWP

