Observations of Shallow Convection Over the Black Forest During COPS

Stephen Mobbs National Centre for Atmospheric Science, UK

Acknowledgements to: The Facility for Airborne Atmospheric Measurements (FAAM) and the staff and crew of the FAAM BAe-146 aircraft; Alan Roberts, Alan Foster, Ian Ramsay-Rae, Maureen Smith, Victoria Smith



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FAAM BAe-146 Aircraft





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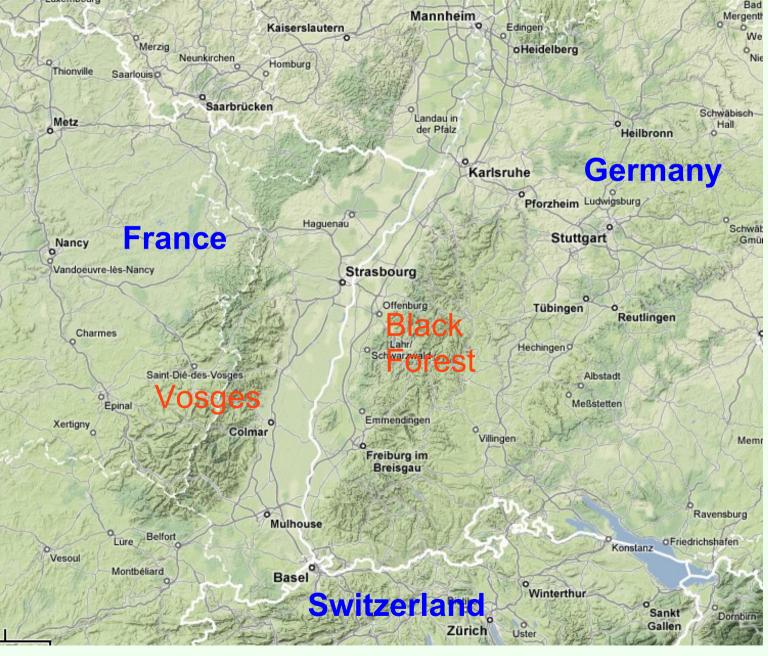
COPS: UK objectives

- To understand the processes leading to the initiation of deep convection over steep and complex terrain
- To understand the pathways by which air is drawn into growing convective cells, both over the mountain range and through the valleys
- To quantify the fluxes of boundary layer aerosols into convective cells over the mountains
- To understand the role of aerosols in the cloud microphysical processes over the mountains



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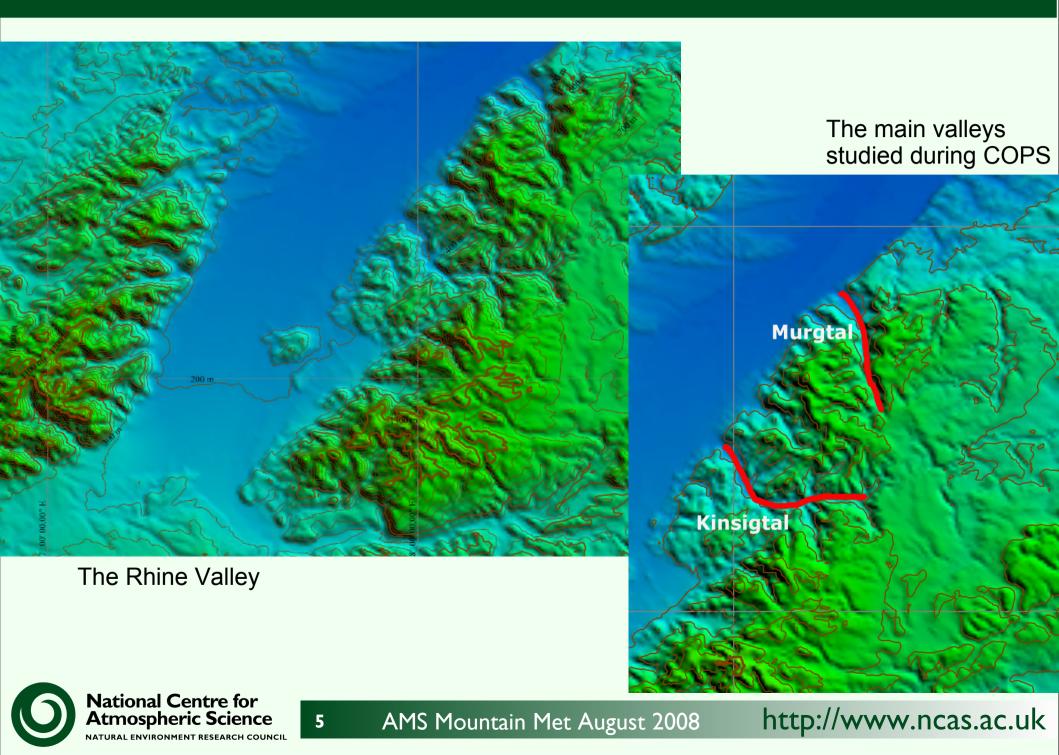
COPS Region

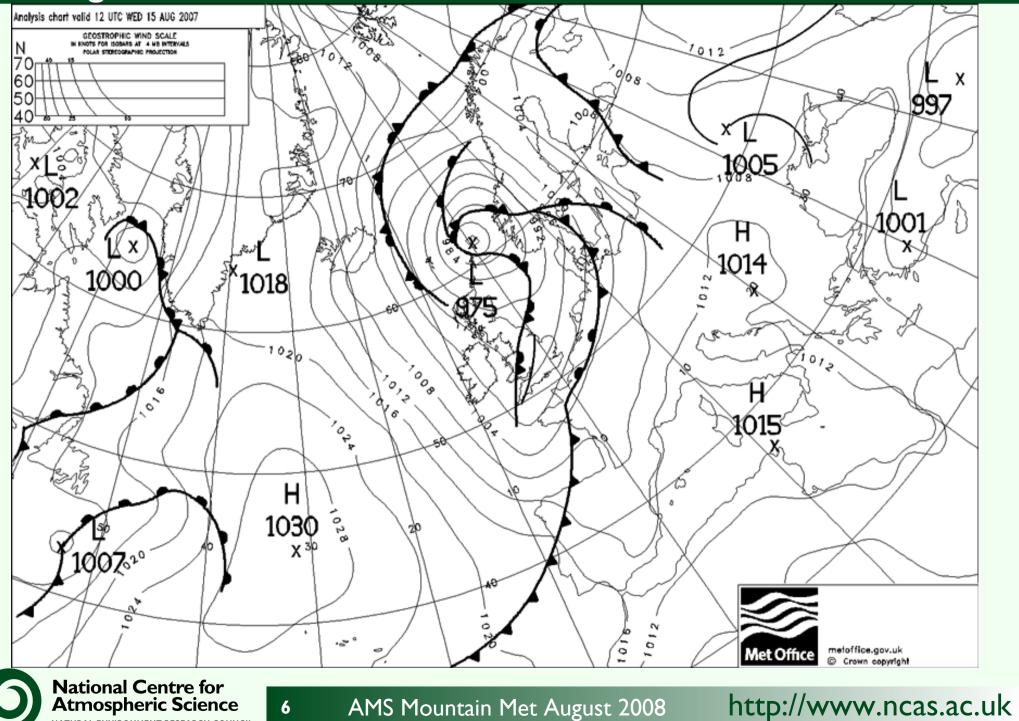




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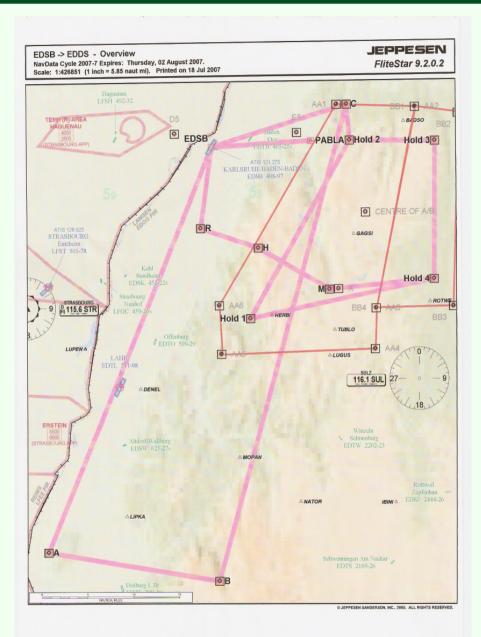




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Flight Planning

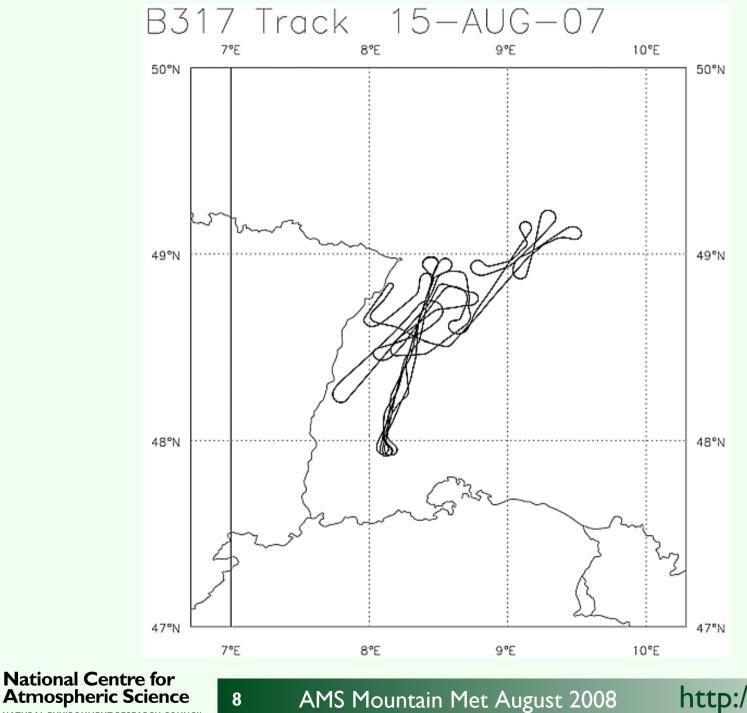


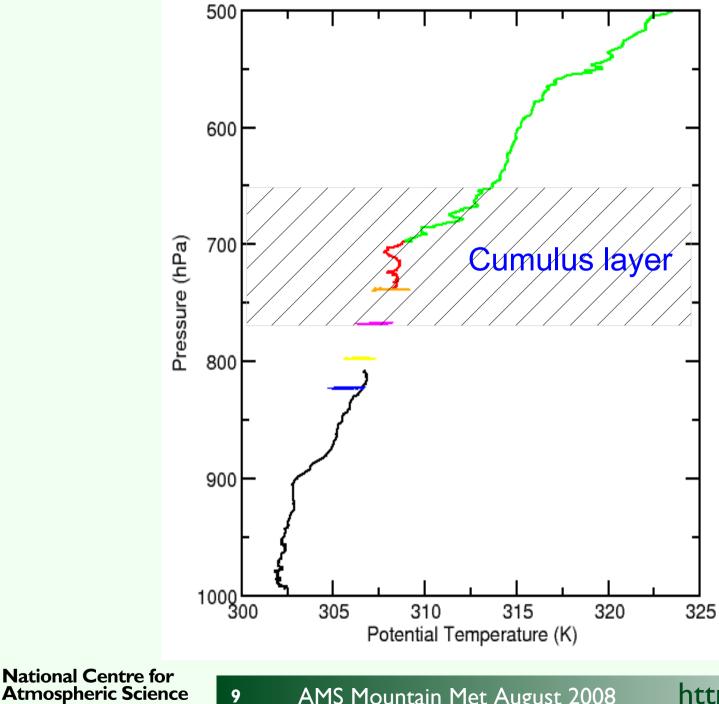


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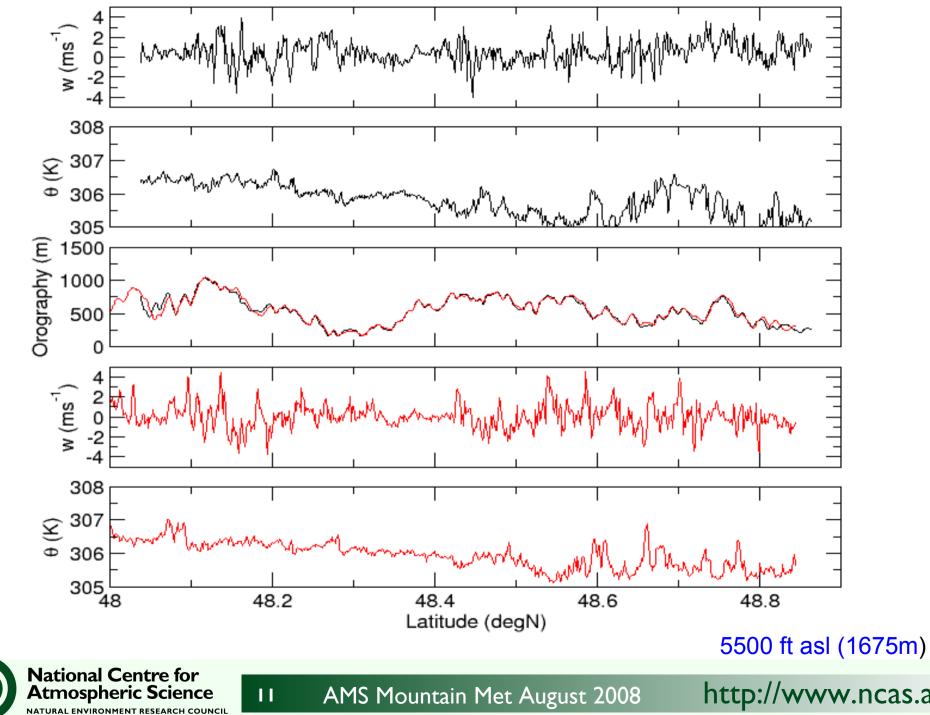


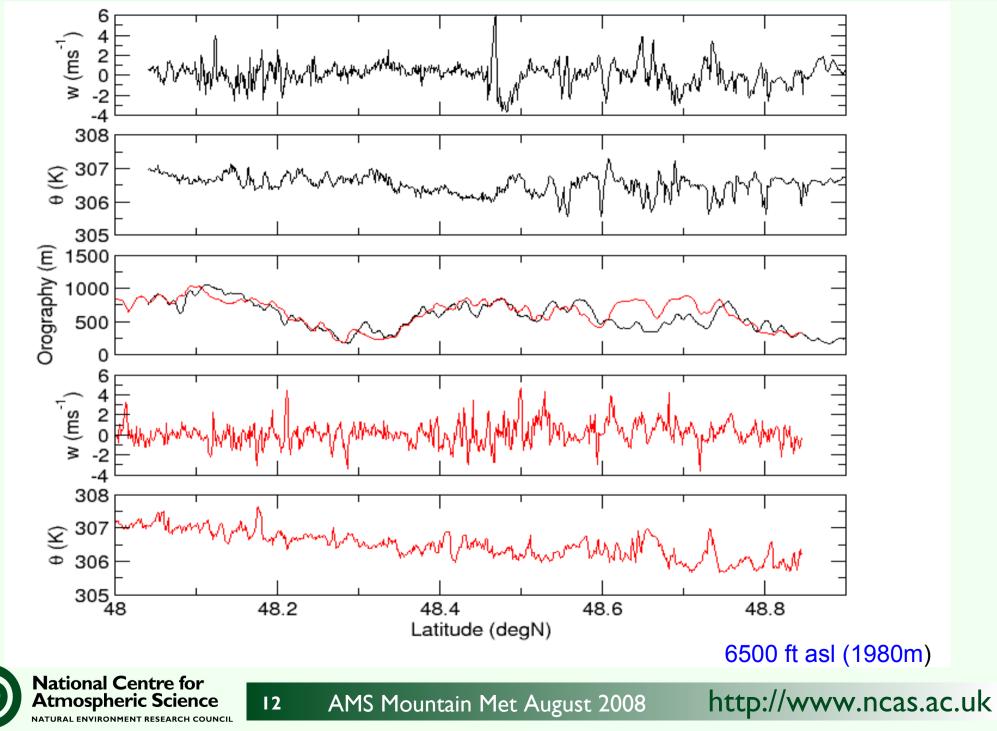


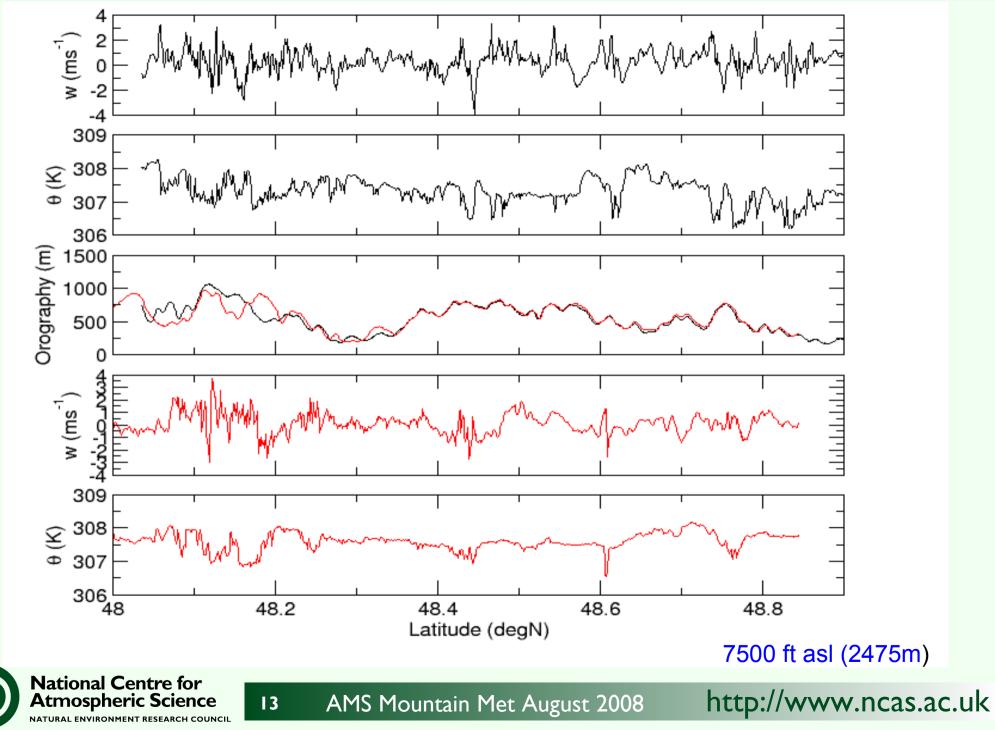
http://www.ncas.ac.uk

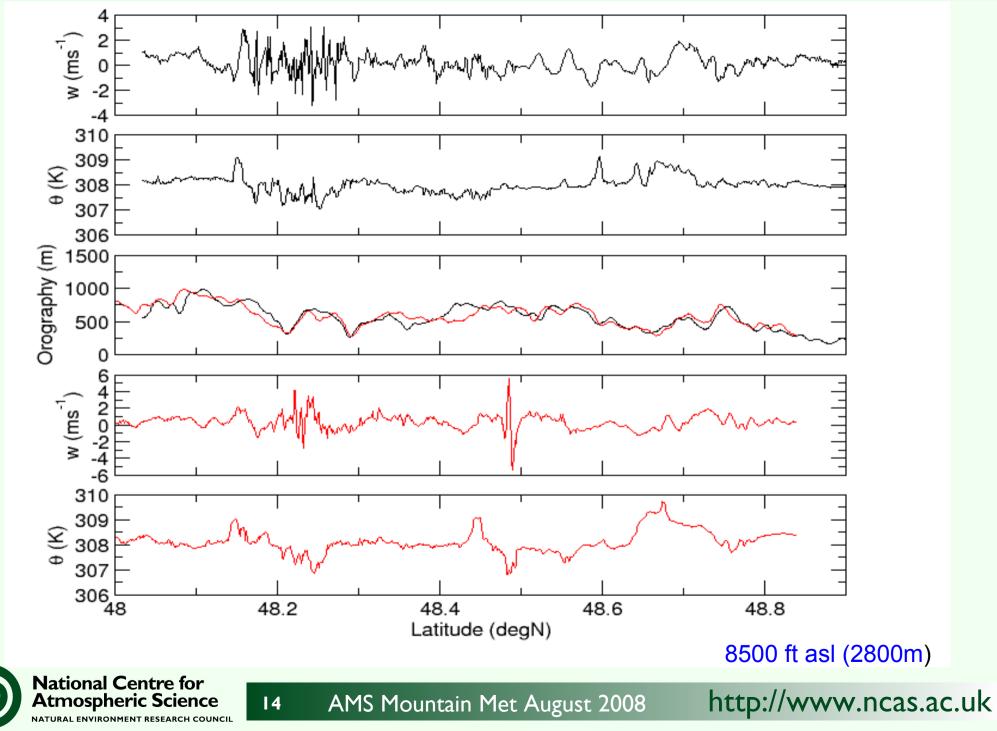
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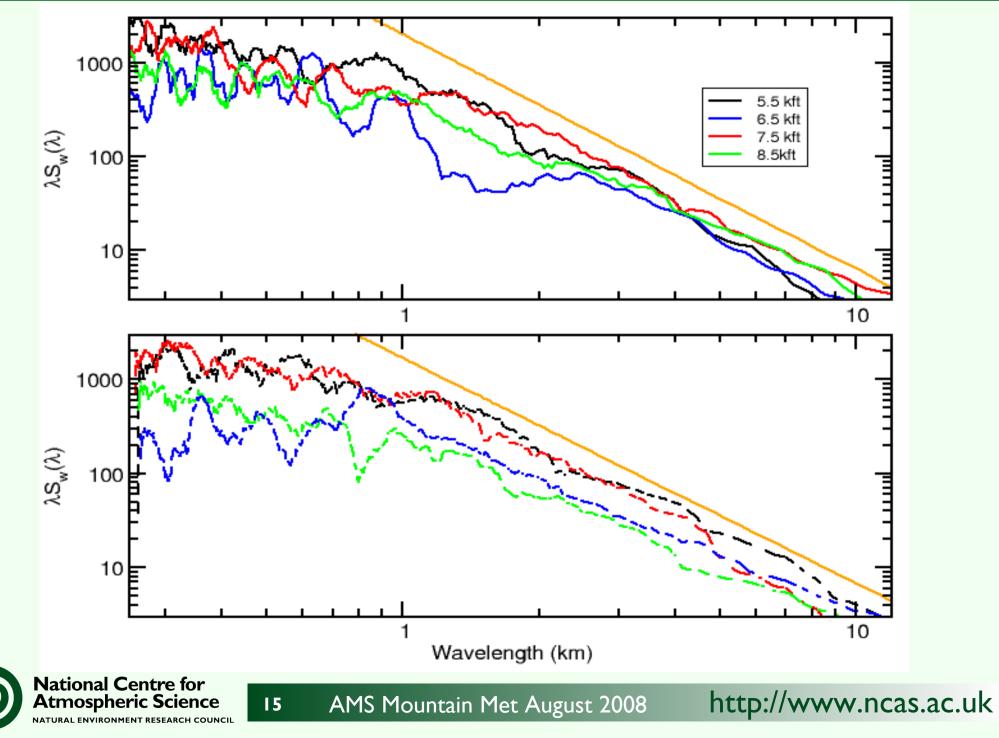


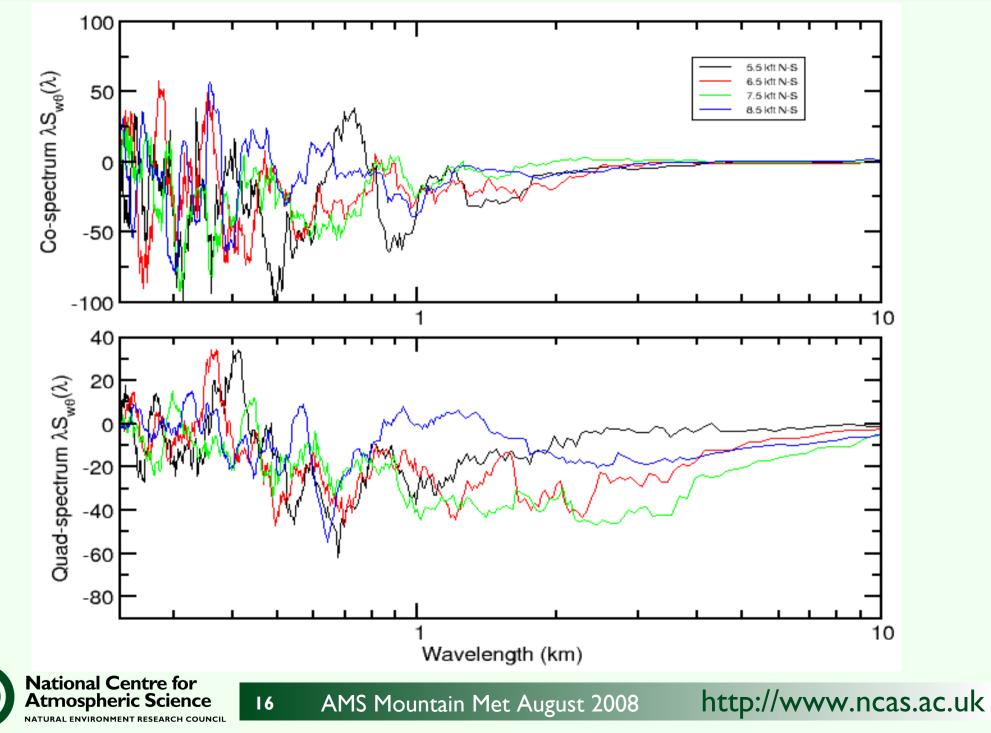


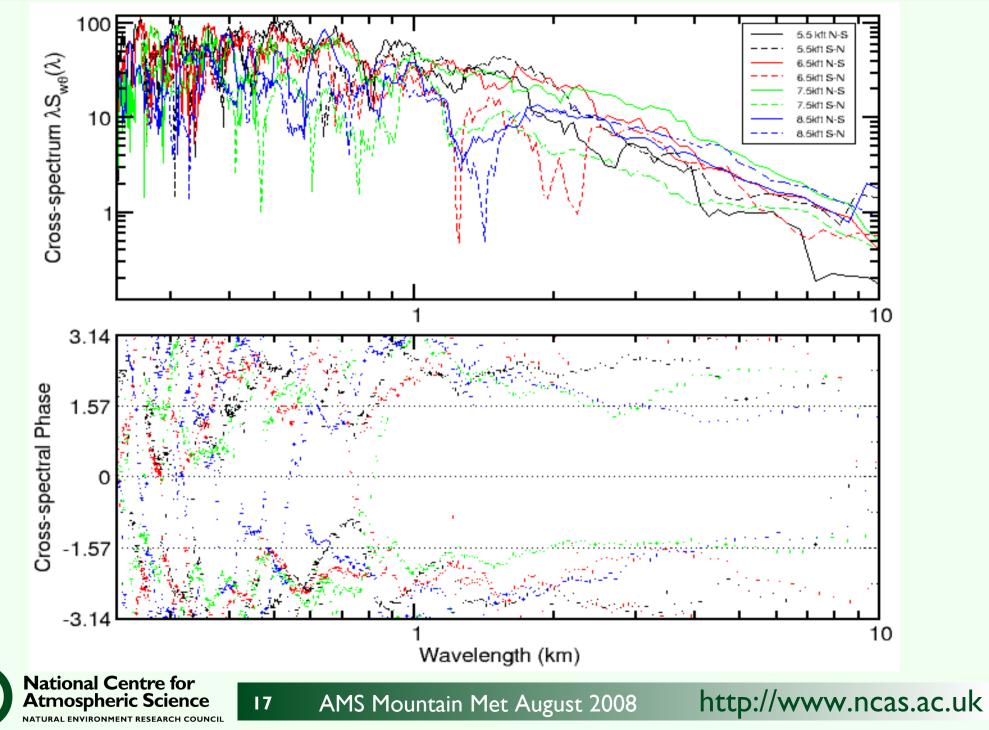




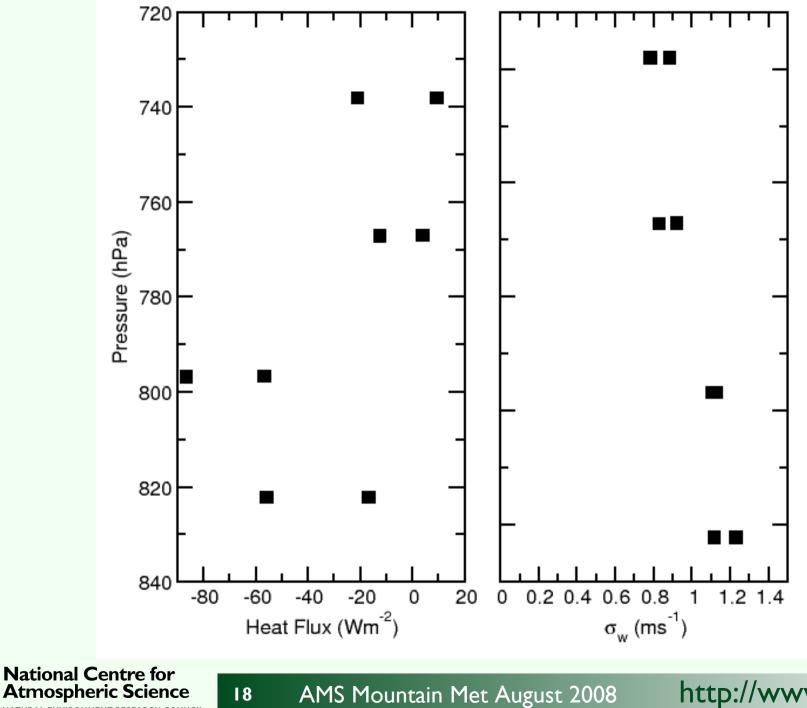


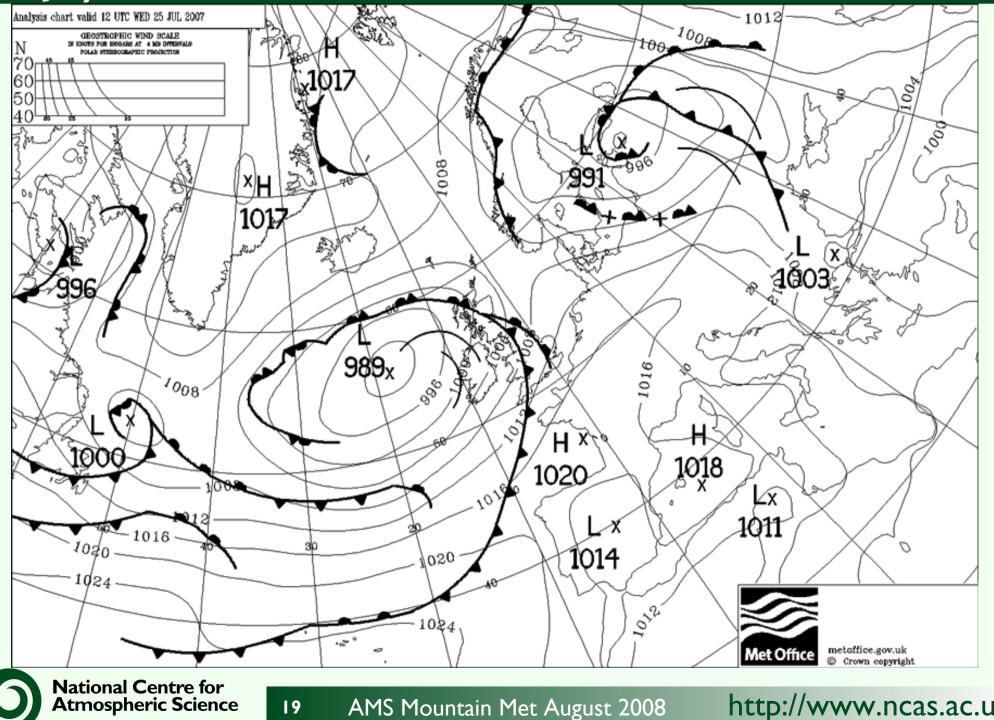






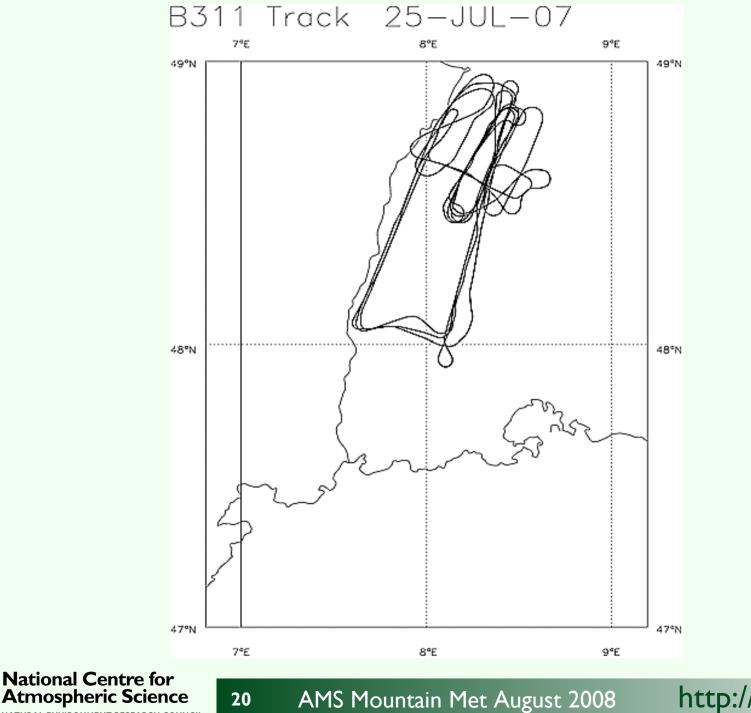
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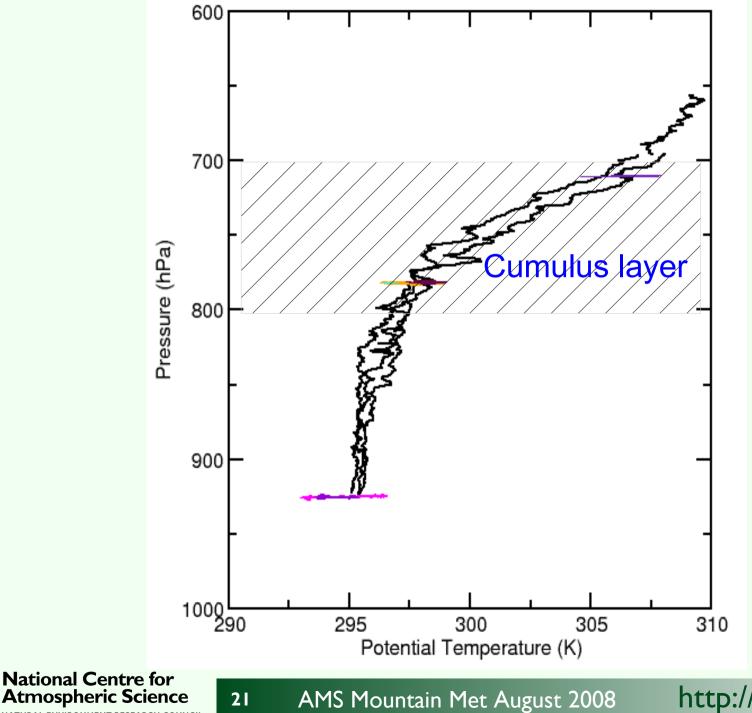


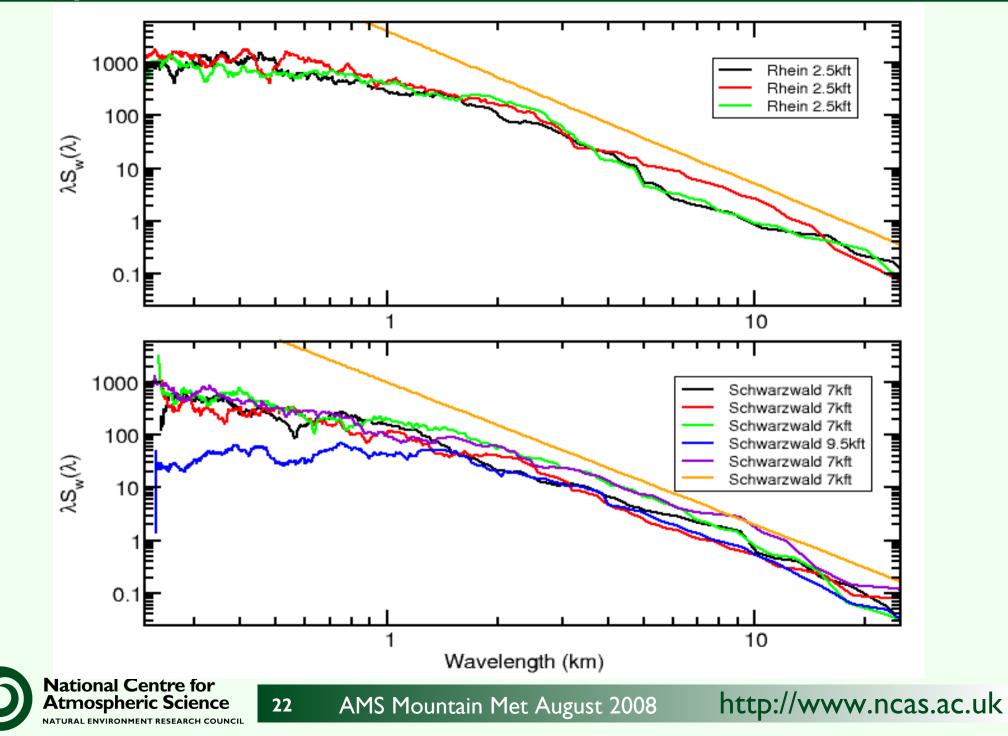
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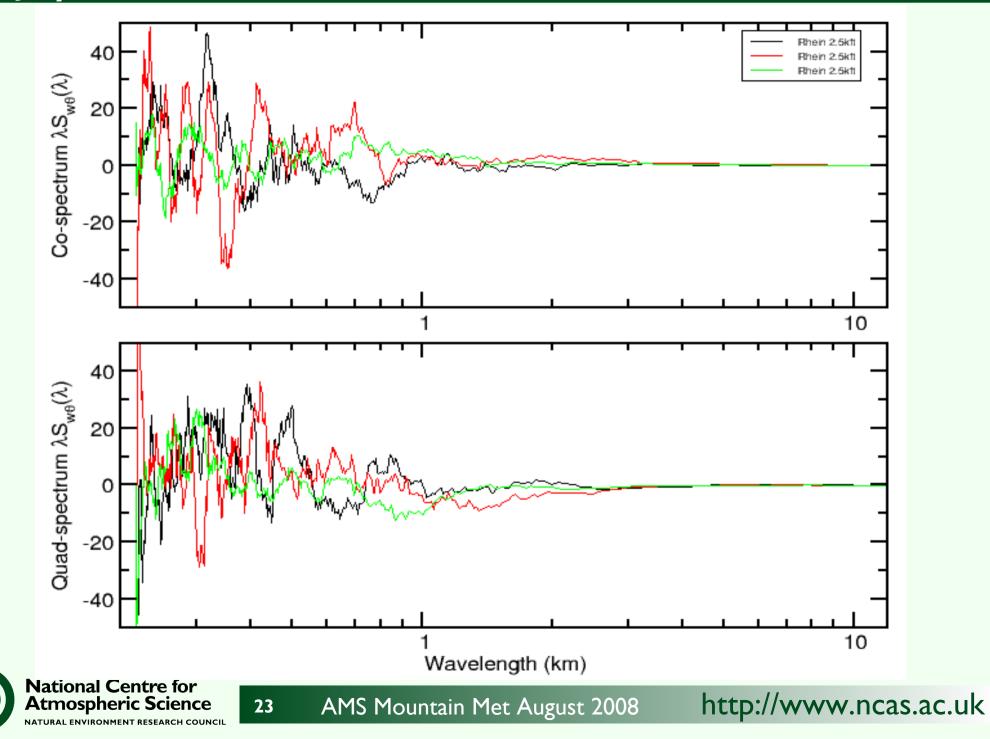
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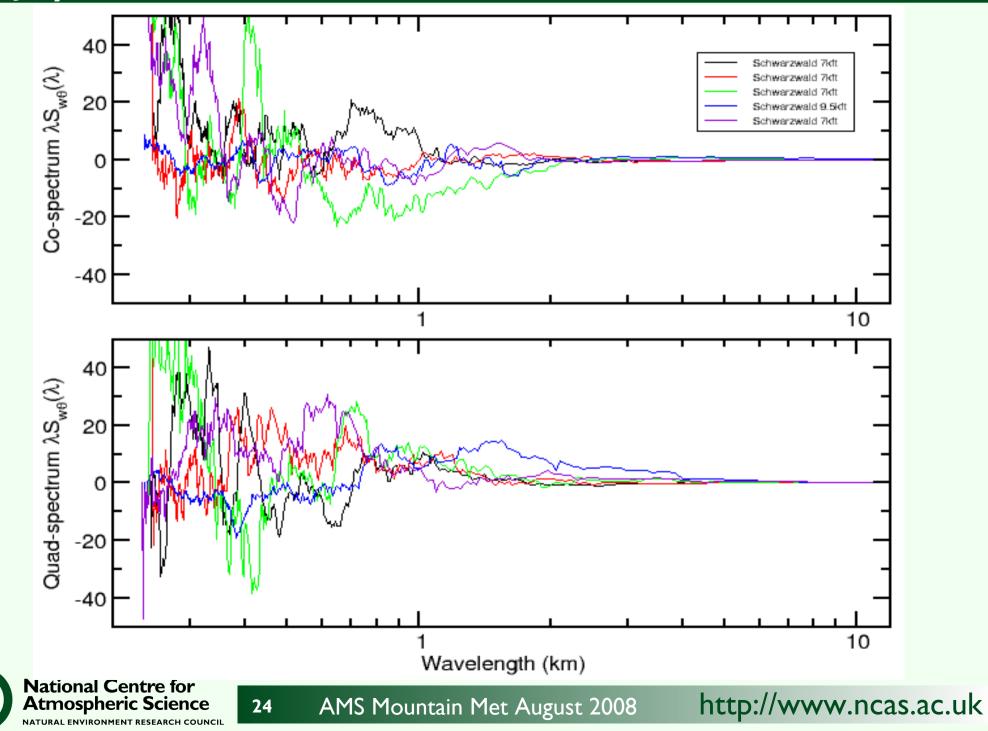


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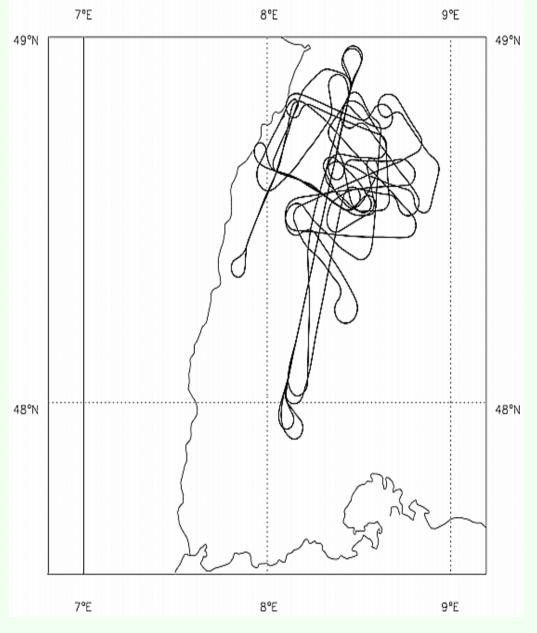








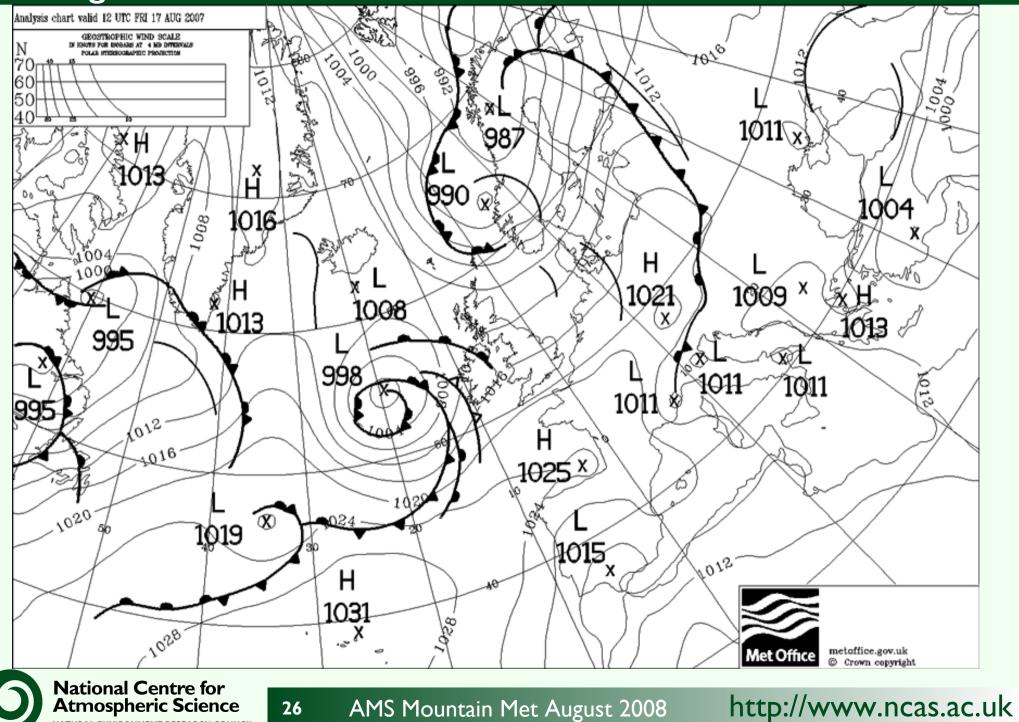
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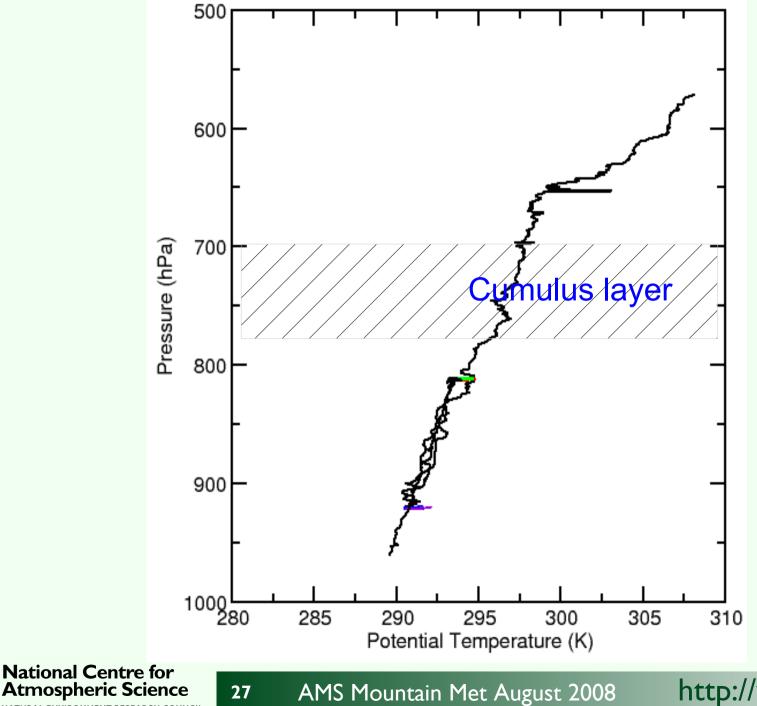
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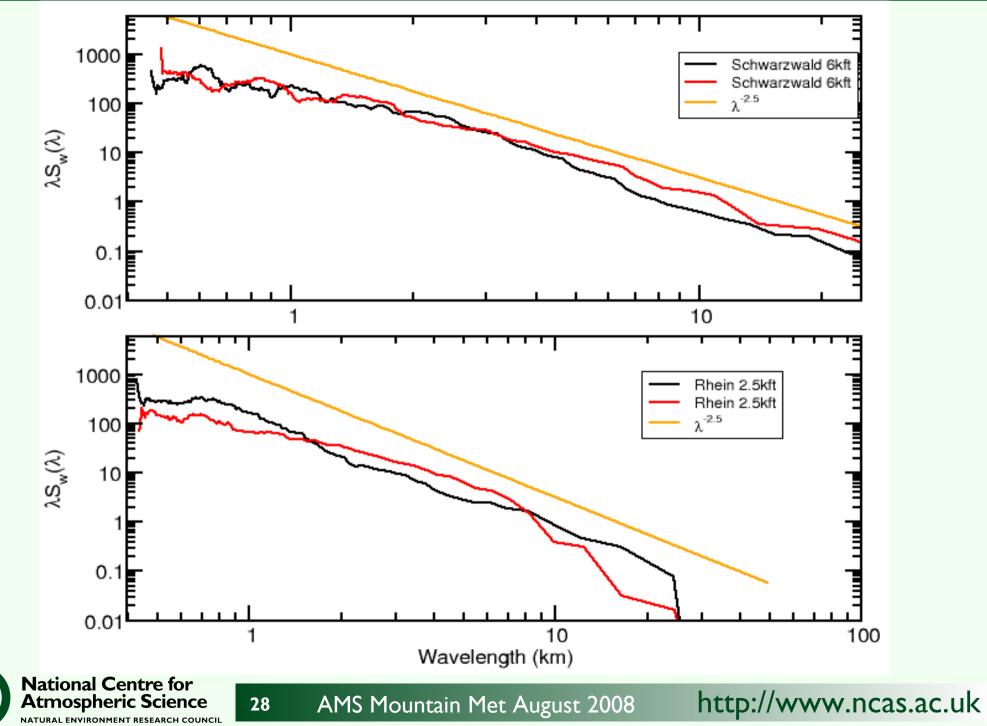
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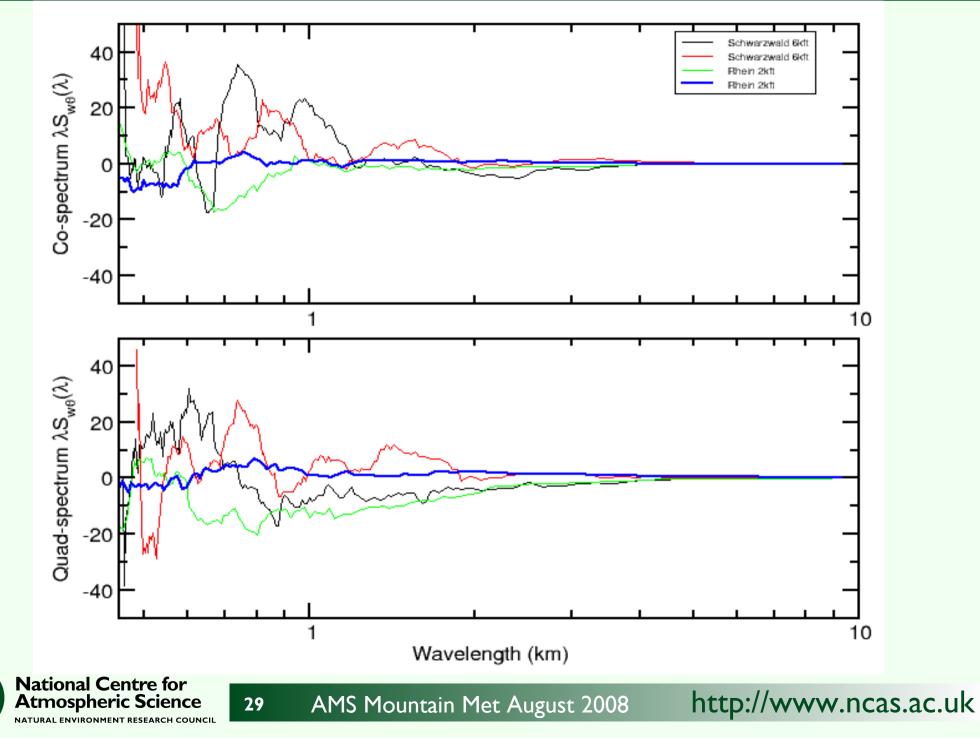
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Conclusions

- Boundary-layer Observations mainly concerned weakly stable cumulus topped conditions
- \Box σ_w and heat flux tend to decrease towards the top of the boundary layer where turbulence consists of more isolated large eddies
- At larger horizontal scales (> few km) turbulence has the characteristics of gravity waves
- Disturbances are stronger over the mountains than over the plain but only at longer wavelengths (> few km)
- Greater evidence of gravity waves over the mountains than over the plain.



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