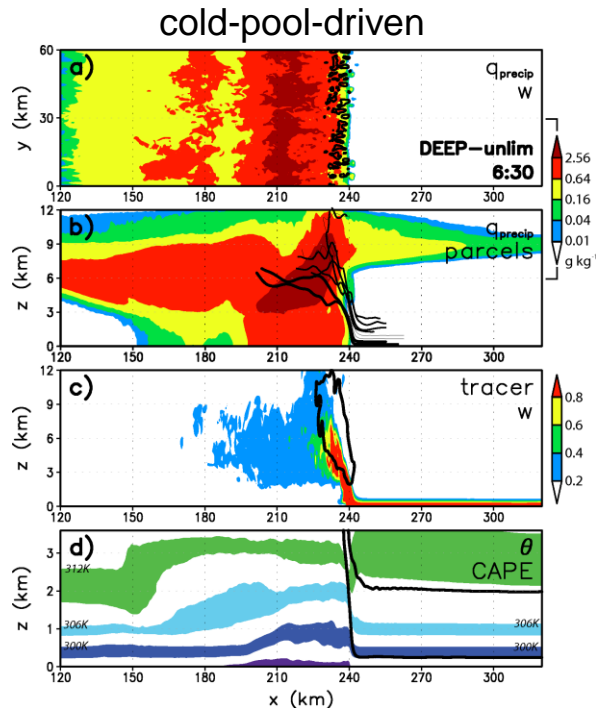


Ziegler et al.'s research interests

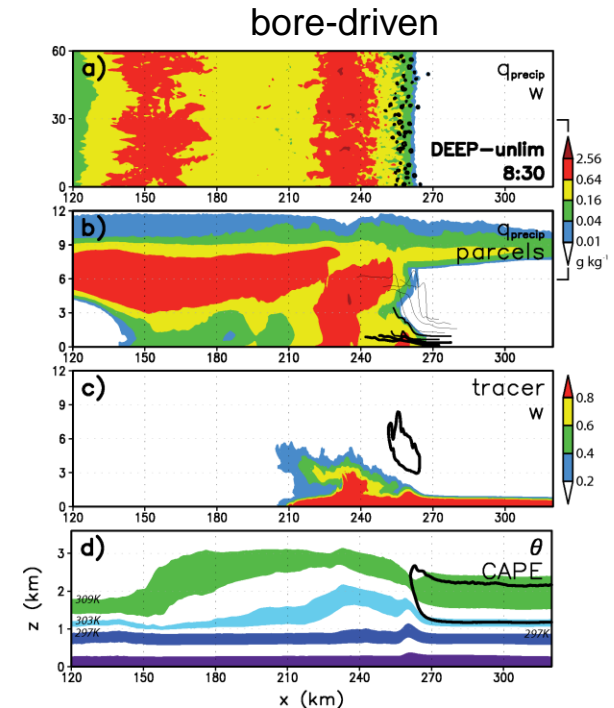
- ❑ Specific aim: *Understand lower-tropospheric cold pool generation & outflow processes associated with nocturnal MCSs*
 - Origins and mechanisms for MCS cold pool formation & maintenance
 - Transition from sfc-based to elevated convection & cold pool
 - Influence of stability & shear in & above the nocturnal SBL



Plan view (a) and cross-sections (b-d) of a simulated “nocturnal” MCS (adapted from Parker 2008)

Left panel: cold pool-driven (earlier)

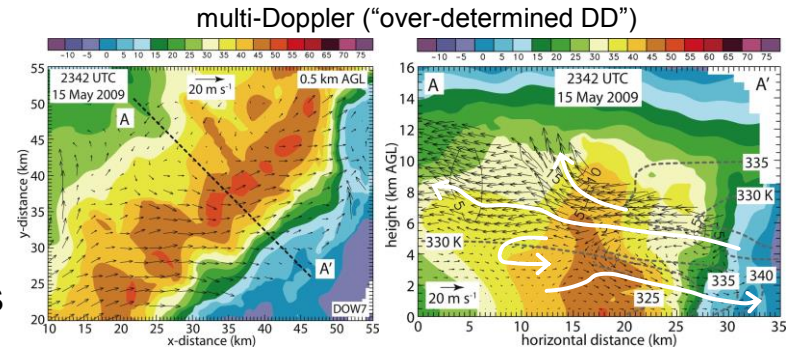
Right panel: bore-driven (later)



Ziegler et al.'s proposed research methods

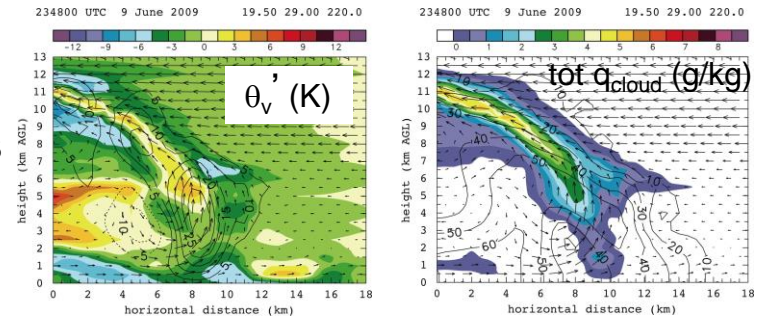
❑ Radar & state synthesis of PECAN observations

- Pre-MCS environment
- Internal MCS flow fields
- MCS outflow intensity, structure, & trajectories



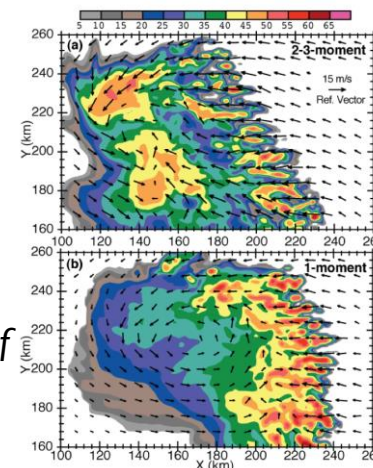
❑ Diabatic Lagrangian analysis of PECAN obs

- Internal MCS temp/vapor & cloud/precip fields from trajectory-based kinematic cloud model

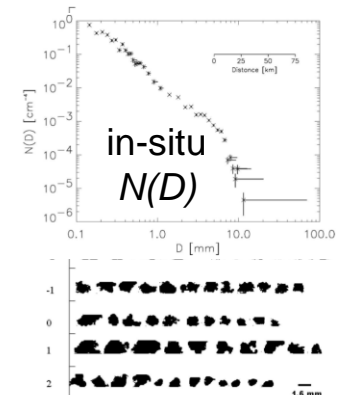


❑ Process study simulations based on PECAN obs

- Initial conditions & validation from PECAN obs
- Sensitivity to microphysics
- Sensitivity to evolving pre-MCS stability and wind profiles



Left: Plan views of a simulated MCS (Mansell 2013)



(McFarquhar et al. 2007)

Ziegler et al.'s data collection priorities

Most important platforms

- Mobile radars/P-3: high-res MD winds, 5-min (MCS) and 10-min (clear-air) volumes
- Mobile Soundings: in convective/stratiform regions and environment
- Surface obs: ahead, through, behind convective/stratiform regions
- King Air, PISAs, S-POL, and DC-8 also useful when converged on MCS or CI

Preferred sampling methods (primarily MCS missions, also widespread CI)

- Start measurements at ~ sunset to capture nocturnal evolution
- Converge mobile assets on convective region
- Fix mobile 7-radar array (sit-and-spin), but follow MCS with other assets

