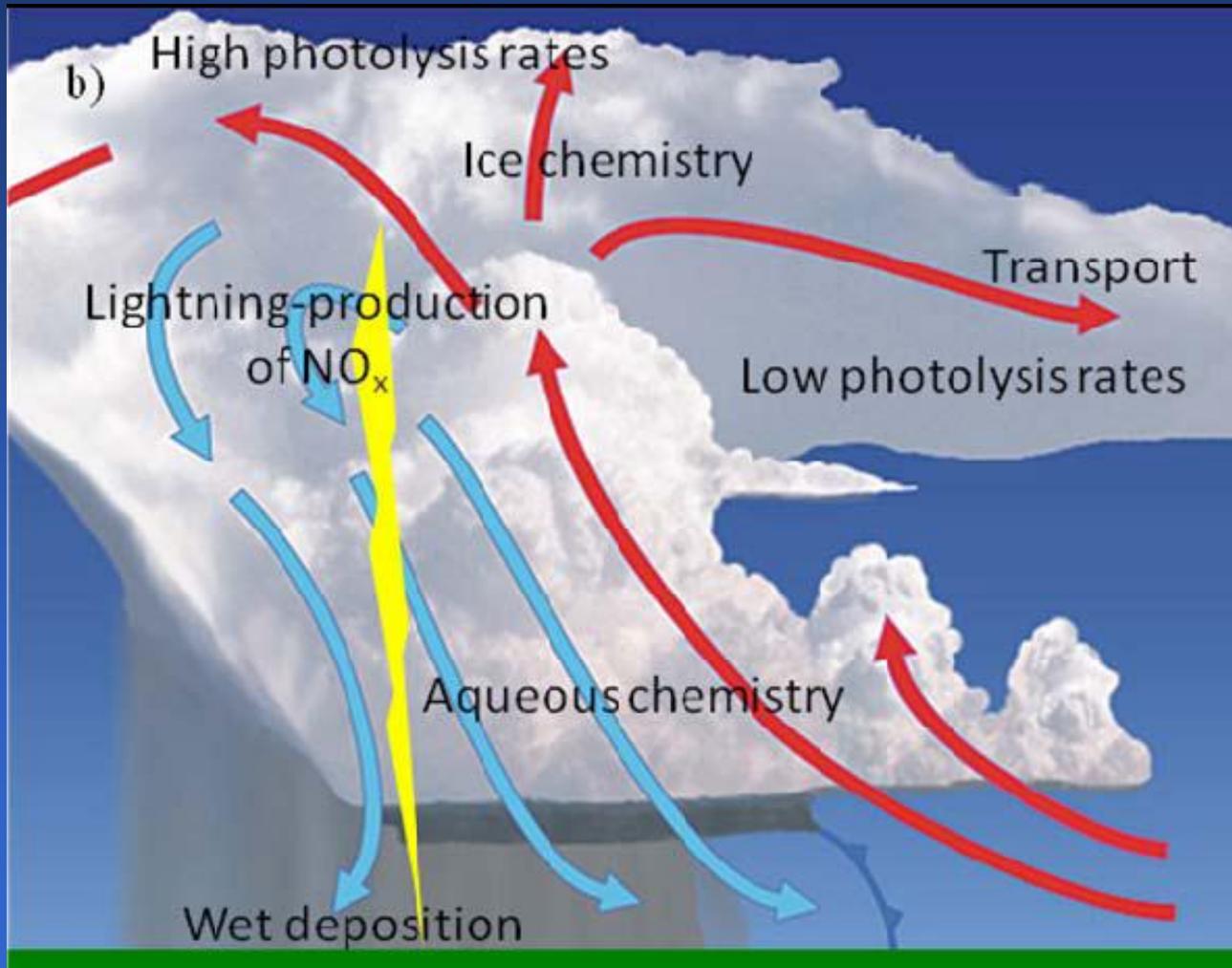


Deep Convective Clouds and Chemistry (DC3) Field Program



Primary Goals of DC3

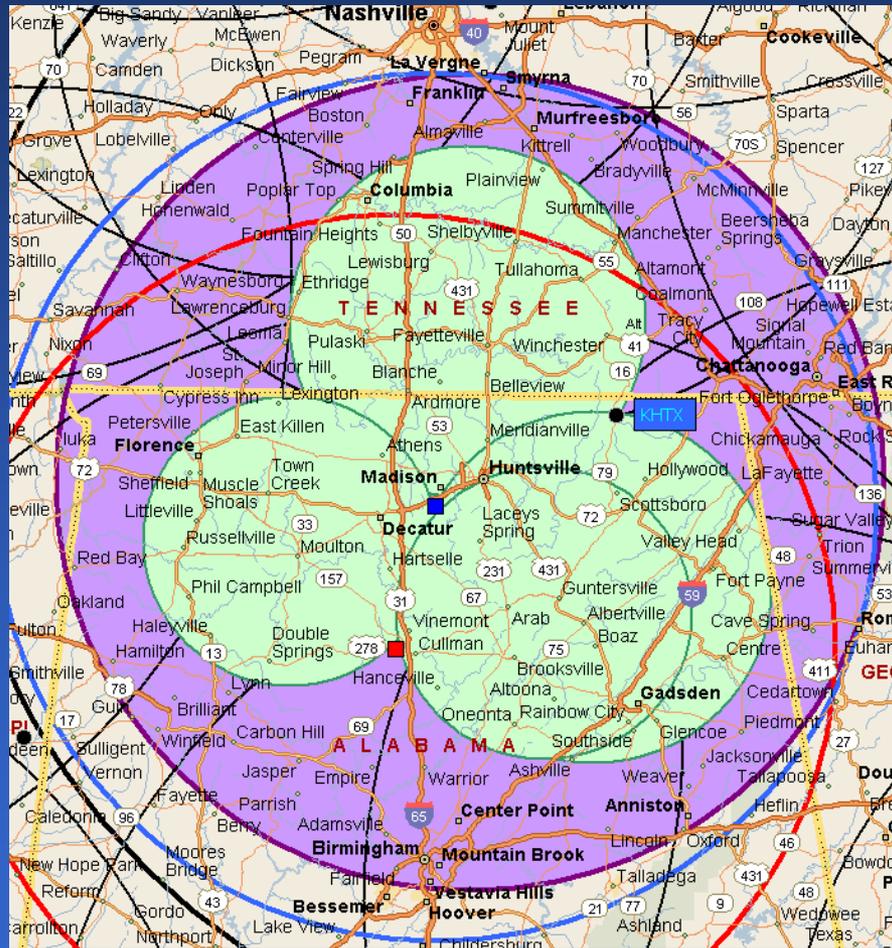
- **Quantify and characterize the convective transport of fresh chemical emissions and water to the upper troposphere within the first few hours of active convection. Requires investigating:**
 - Storm dynamics and physics
 - Lightning and its production of nitrogen oxides
 - Cloud hydrometeor effects on scavenging of species, surface emission variability, and chemistry of anvil
- **Quantify the changes in chemistry and composition in the upper troposphere, focusing on 12-24 hours after deep convection and during seasonal transition of chemical composition of the upper troposphere**

Lightning-Specific Hypotheses

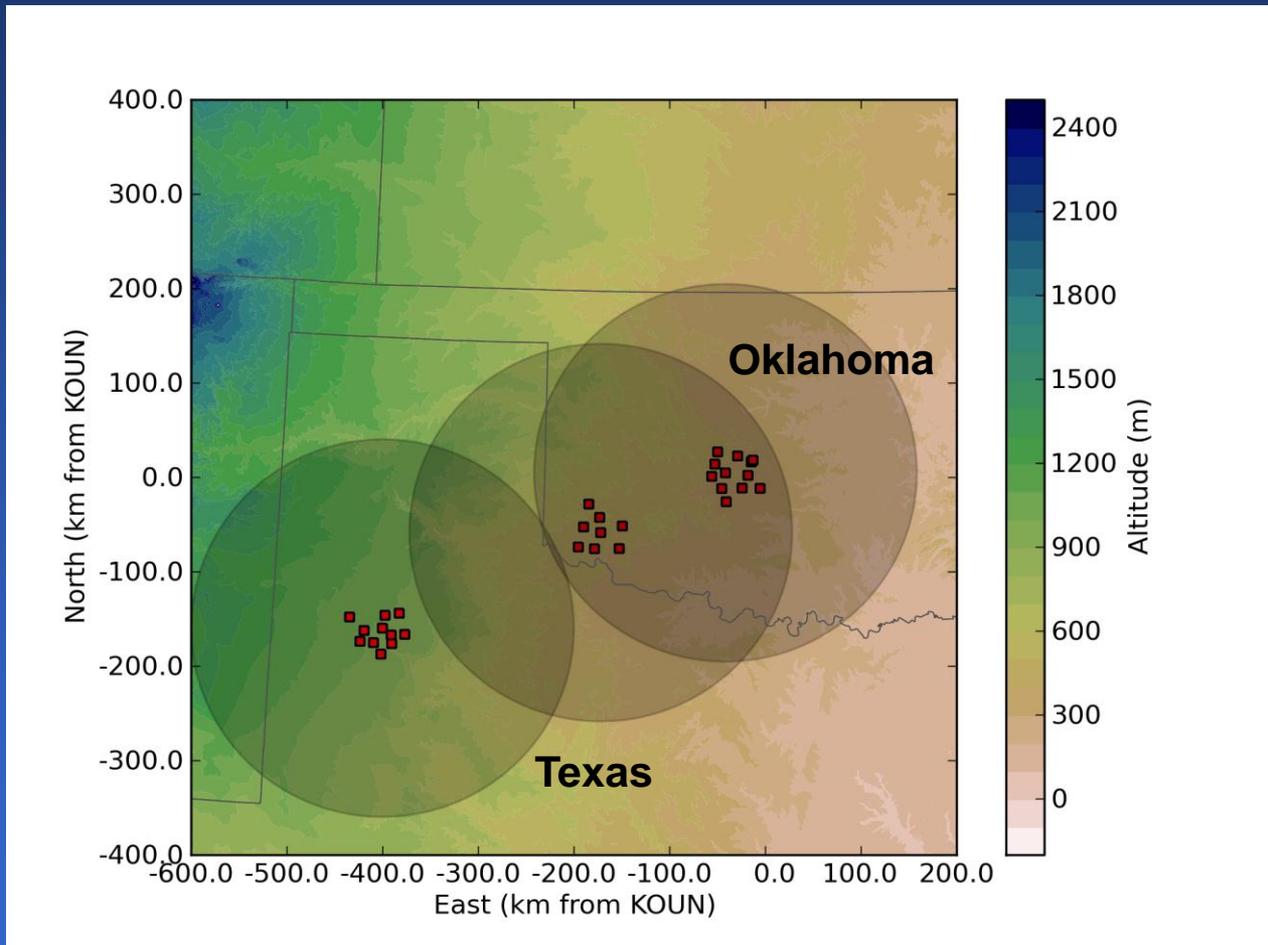
- The contribution of lightning to NO_x in the anvil and upper troposphere depends on overall flash rates and aggregate channel lengths at heights from the melting level to the uppermost region of the convective core
- On average, the amount of NO_x produced by a CG flash is roughly equivalent to the amount produced by an IC flash
- Flash rates are proportional to the volume of updrafts > 10 m/s at -10° to -40°C and to the storm echo volume of graupel
- CG occurrence usually follows the occurrence of precipitation in the 0° to -10°C layer and is inhibited in storms with little precipitation
- Flashes whose vertical polarity is inverted from the usual polarity are favored in storms in which a large fraction of the adiabatic liquid water profile is realized as cloud liquid in the mixed phase region



Northern Alabama



Planned OK-LMA and WT-LMA



Planned Facilities

Table 2. Ground-based platforms and facilities to be used in DC3.

Facility	Product	Sponsor	Required for Goals:
NE Colorado			
CSU-CHILL, Pawnee, NEXRAD radars	Winds, precipitation, hydrometeor identification	NSF, NOAA	1
3-D lightning mapping array (LMA) (fixed and mobile)	Lightning location, geometry	NSF	1
Sondes (MGAUS)	T, P, RH	NSF	1
Rainwater samples	Rainwater composition	NSF	1
NOAA Platteville observations	Rainfall, wind profiles	NOAA	1
Mobile hail & rainwater collector	Hydrometeor amount and composition	NCAR	1
Central Oklahoma			
Oklahoma LMA (plus mobile)	Lightning location, geometry	OU, NSSL	1
KOUN, PAR, NEXRAD, SMART-R and X-band mobile radars	Wind, precipitation, hydrometeor identification	OU, NSSL, NOAA	1
Sondes	Winds, T, P, RH, electric field, precipitation	NSSL, NSF	1
ARM sites	Solar radiation, wind profiles, CO ₂ flux, aerosols, cloud properties, aerosol profiles, surface winds, sondes	DOE	1
Oklahoma Mesonet	Wind field & thermodynamic grid	OCS	1
Rainwater samples	Rainwater composition	NSF	1
Northern Alabama			
Radars (ARMOR, KHTX, MAX, Redstone)	Winds, precipitation, hydrometeor identification	UAH, NASA, NOAA, Redstone	1
MIPS mobile	Wind profiles, water vapor, cloud water, virtual T, electric field	UAH	1
Sondes	Winds, T, P, RH, O ₃ , precipitation	UAH, Redstone, NSF	1
M3V vehicle	Surface meteorology, rain water samples	UAH	
Mobile sounding unit	Winds, T, P, RH, O ₃ , electric field, precipitation	UAH (Redstone), NSF	1
Rainwater samples	Rainwater composition	NSF	1
Alabama LMA (plus mobile)	Lightning location, geometry	NASA-MSFC	1
Northern Alabama Electric Field Change Network	Lightning physics, energetics	UAH	1

† Sponsor acronyms: NSF: National Science Foundation; NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; NCAR: National Center for Atmospheric Research; OU: University of Oklahoma; NSSL: National Severe Storms Laboratory; DOE: Department of Energy; OCS: Oklahoma Climatological Survey; UAH: University of Alabama-Huntsville; MSFC: Marshall Space Flight Center.

Typical Flight Patterns

DC3 EDO Revised

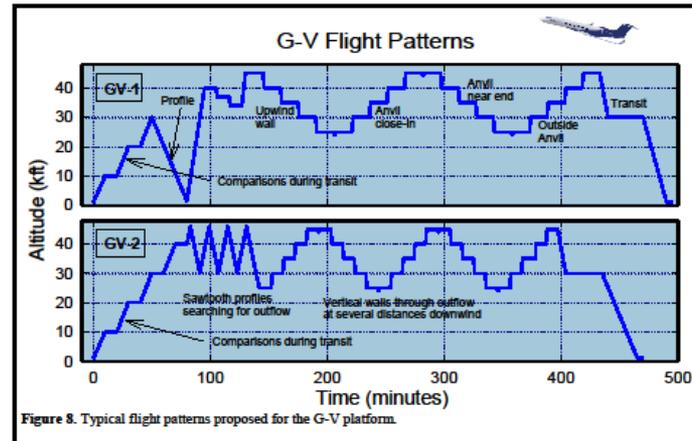


Figure 8. Typical flight patterns proposed for the G-V platform.

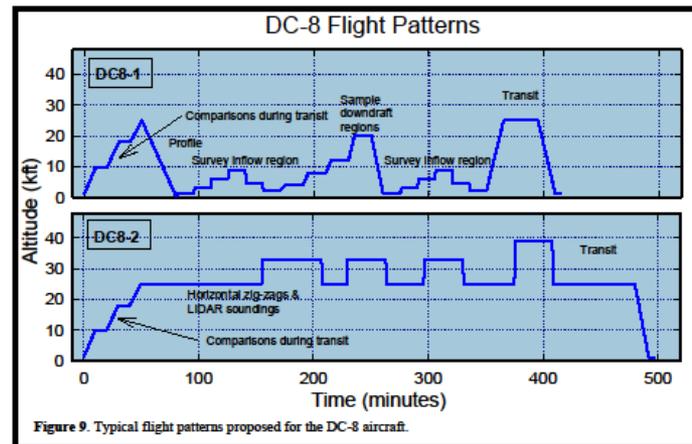


Figure 9. Typical flight patterns proposed for the DC-8 aircraft.