

# Severe Thunderstorm Research

*in the Department of Meteorology and  
Atmospheric Science*

Paul Markowski, Yvette Richardson  
{supercell thunderstorms, tornadoes}

Matt Kumjian, Kelly Lombardo  
{supercell thunderstorms, giant hail}

John Peters  
{supercell thunderstorms}

Dave Stensrud, Yunji Zhang  
{computer-generated forecasts of storm formation and behavior}

Steve Greybush  
{AI-based predictions of storms}



**PennState**  
College of Earth  
and Mineral Sciences

# Supercell Thunderstorms



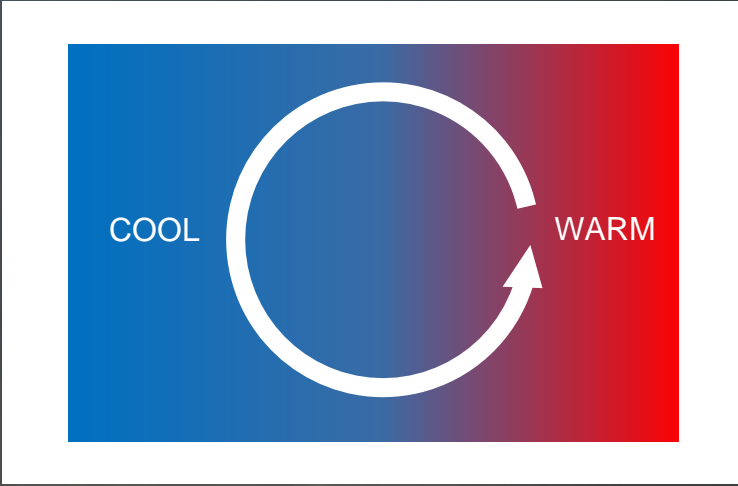
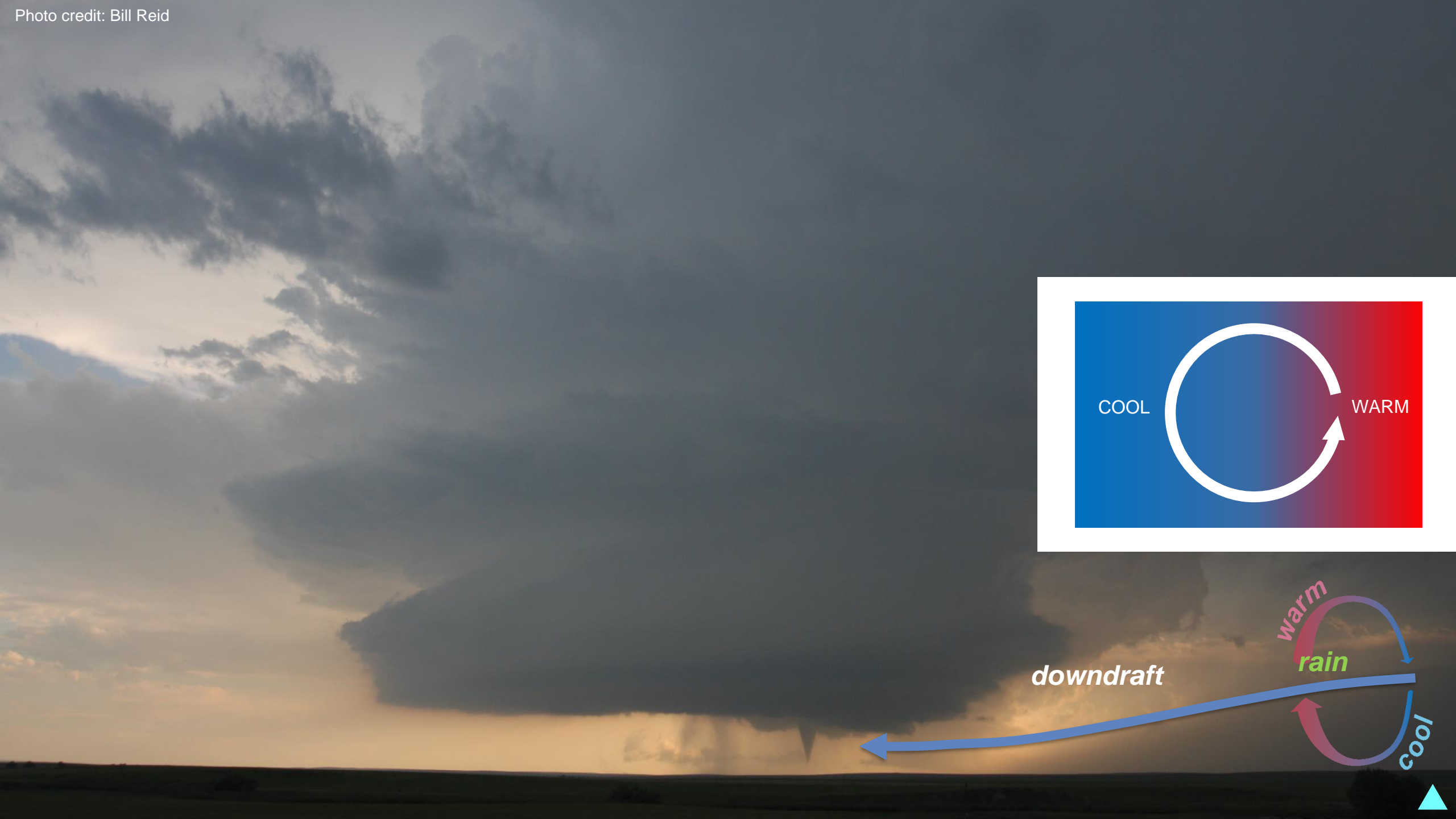


## Tornadic Supercell Thunderstorms



# Nontornadic Supercell Thunderstorms





# Observations

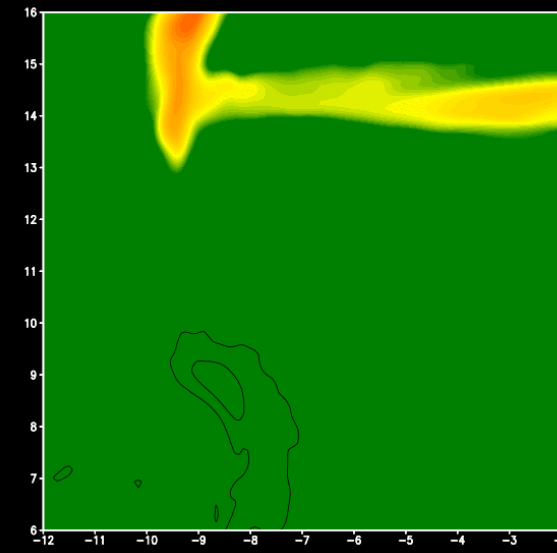


Courtesy of Josh Wurman

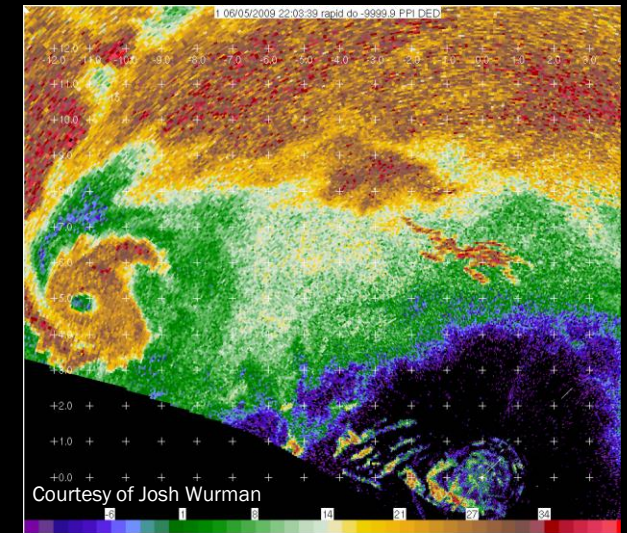
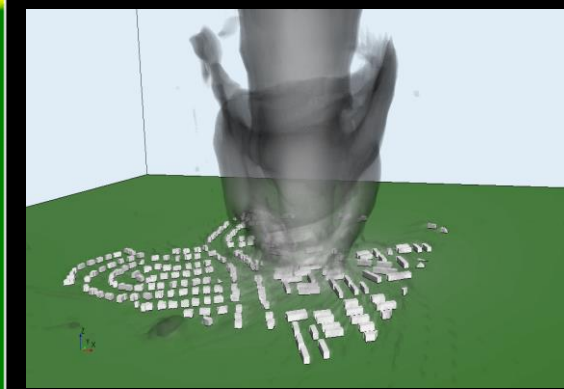
This team of scientists launches weather balloons into violent storms. What they learn could improve tornado forecasts.



# Computer simulations



1830 s



Courtesy of Josh Wurman



# Our tools

## Theory

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obtained from the storm environments, to storm behaviors predicted by simulation or theoretical studies based on true soundings.

### 6. Final remarks and future work

We caution the reader that, although small-scale wind shear variability has been documented herein, there are no clear means of applying these findings in severe storms forecasting or warning operations given the lack of real-time observations on these scales. Although past work has shown that moisture and wind shear variability on larger (meso  $\beta$ ) scales can affect simulated storms, it is not known what impact, if any, variability on smaller (meso  $\gamma$ ) scales has on actual storms, nor should the impact be inferred from the present study.

Some of our ongoing research activities are geared to further exploring the sensitivity of simulated convective storms to meso- $\beta$ -scale moisture and wind shear variability (e.g., Kost and Richardson 2004; Kron 2004). Our future research plans include an investigation of how convective storms modify the kinematic heterogeneity present within convective boundary layers (e.g., beneath the leading anvil and within precipitation regions) using additional dual-Doppler radar observations. Ultimately we hope to develop a better understanding of how thermal-scale variability within the

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$$SRH = - \int_0^h \mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{c}) \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial z} dz, \quad (A1)$$

$$= - \int_0^h \left[ (u - c_x) \frac{dv}{dz} - (v - c_y) \frac{du}{dz} \right] dz, \quad (A2)$$

$$= GRH + c_x \Delta v - c_y \Delta u, \quad (A3)$$

where  $\mathbf{c} = (c_x, c_y)$  is the storm motion (assumed constant with height);  $\Delta u$  and  $\Delta v$  are the  $x$  and  $y$  components of  $\mathbf{S}_{0h}$ , which is the vertical shear vector between  $z = 0$  and  $z = h$ ; and GRH is the ground-relative helicity, whereby

$$GRH = - \int_0^h \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial z} dz. \quad (A4)$$

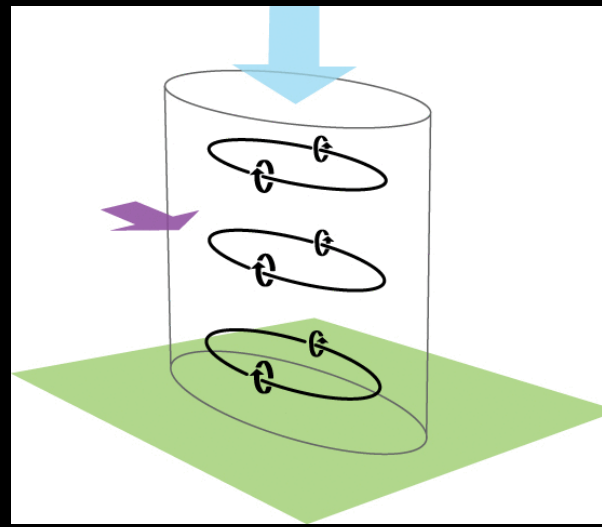
From (A3),

$$\delta SRH = \delta c_x \Delta v - \delta c_y \Delta u, \quad (A5)$$

where  $\delta SRH$  is the sensitivity of SRH to storm motion uncertainty (or change) and  $\delta \mathbf{c} = (\delta c_x, \delta c_y)$  is the storm motion uncertainty (or change). Equation (A5) also can be written as

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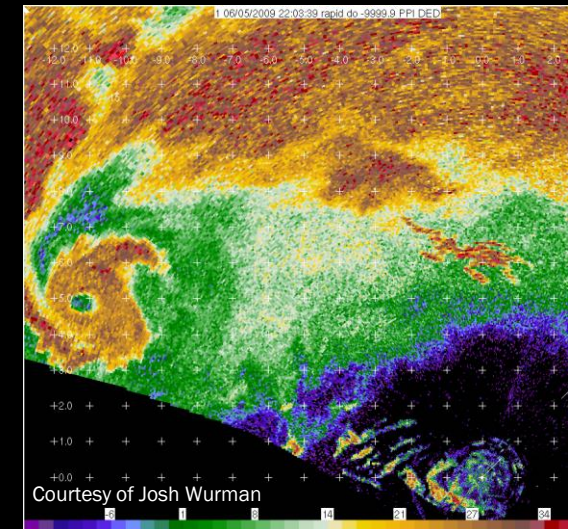


# Observations



This team of scientists launches weather balloons into violent storms. What they learn could improve tornado forecasts.

# Computer simulations



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16 





Some challenges like sharing the road...

and with the hordes.

with the herds...



photo credit: Julie Malingowski





# Student Participants



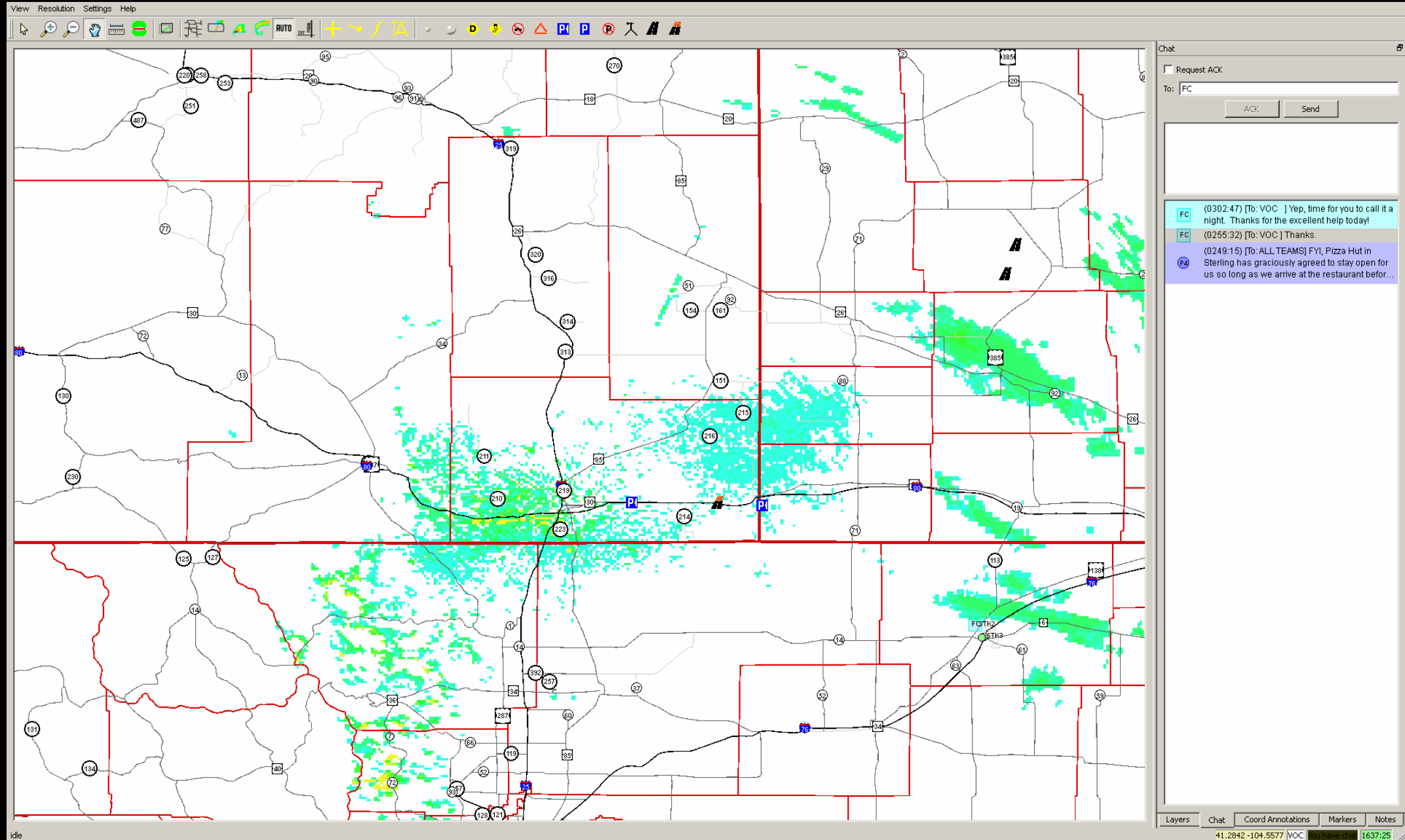


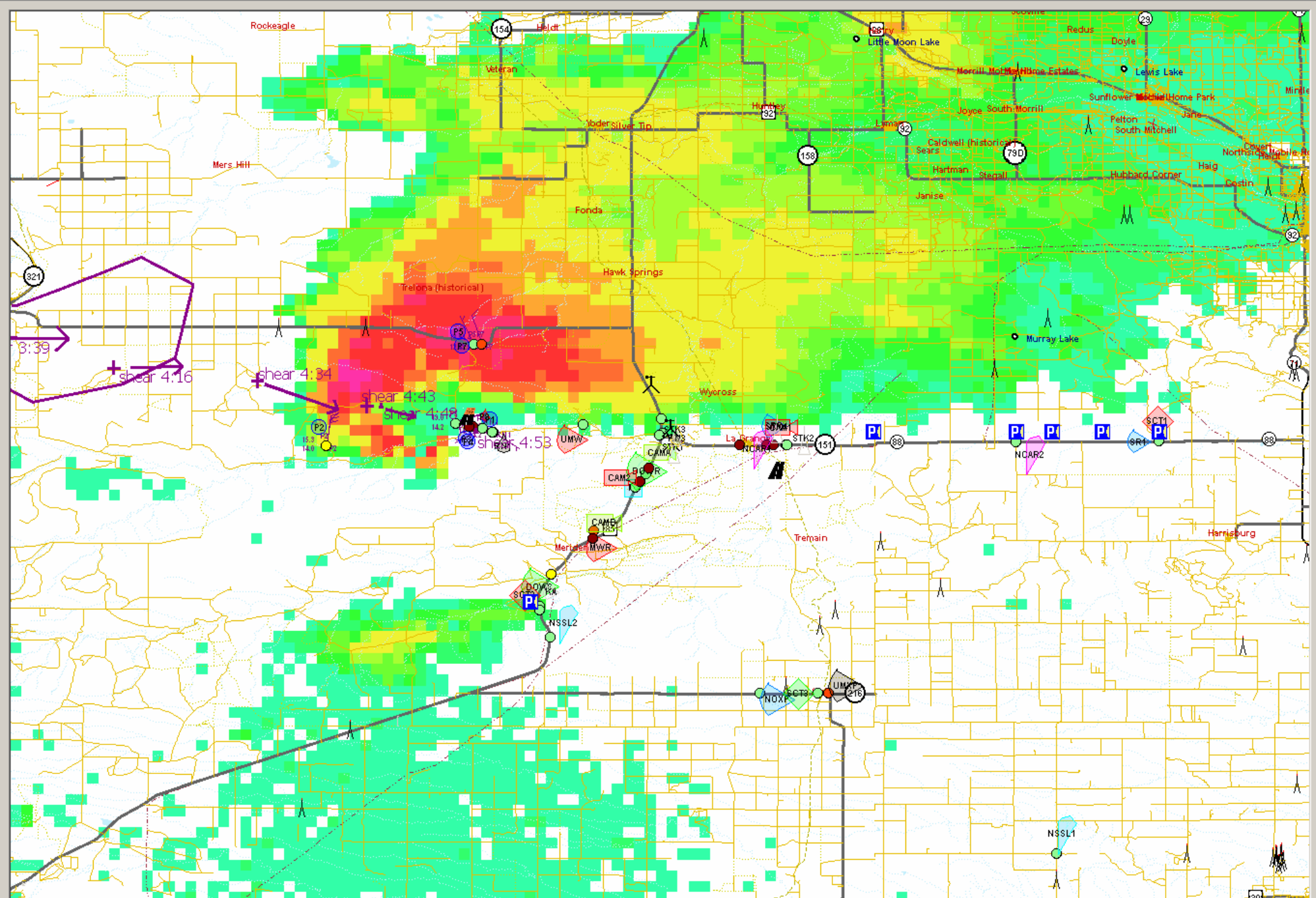
# The PIs



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<http://bigstormpicture.com>

# Example of a real tornado chase





Chat

Request ACK

To: FC2 COORDINATORS

ACK Send

(2157:31) [To: coordinators sct1 sct2] very strong surface tornado. 16 km from 85

FC2 (2157:04) [To: COORDINATORS] We should probably gather intel on this deployment, and then bust S and E for a second

FC2 (2156:43) [To: COORDINATORS] 290 az seems to be holding

P2 (2152:31) [To: FC2 ALL TEAMS] golfballs west side of circle

DOW7 (2152:27) [To: coordinators sct1 sct2] stronger near surface

DOW7 (2151:47) [To: coordinators sct1 sct2] rotation is 20 km from convergence and rotation at surface. heading directly toward

FC2 (2149:49) [To: ALL TEAMS] Major reflectivity descending into

FC (2148:17) [To: ALL TEAMS] Tornadogenesis likely next several

FC2 (2146:18) [To: ALL TEAMS] 90 kt gate-to-gate near tip of

FC (2144:27) [To: COORDINATORS] DOW6 and DOW7 are strong north of FC. Use the veggieburger tool to see the lobes.

DOW7 (2141:28) [To: coordinators sct1 sct2] dow6 dow7 up and

FC2 (2141:19) [To: COORDINATORS] P5bl blob echo (DRC) forming hook.

FC2 (2139:25) [To: ALL TEAMS] 80 kt differential base scan, two

P3 (2138:53) [To: P3 FC ALL TEAMS] at the split it goes unpaired

FC2 (2136:52) [To: COORDINATORS] More extreme deviance than question, we will alert you if we see it happening.

P3 (2136:32) [To: FC ALL TEAMS] road 242 or bear creek road drive on...terrain issues though exist in some spots for both

**View from our vehicle**



**Being in the storm  
does not give you a  
better view!**



4:20 pm



## Kristine Allen

Program Director

Kristine Allen is Program Director of WPSU-FM. She also files feature stories for WPSU on the arts, culture, science, and more. When she's not at WPSU, Kris enjoys playing folk fiddle, acting, singing and portrait-sketching. She is also a self-confessed "science geek." Kris started working in public radio in college, at age 17, and says she "just couldn't stop."



# Observations

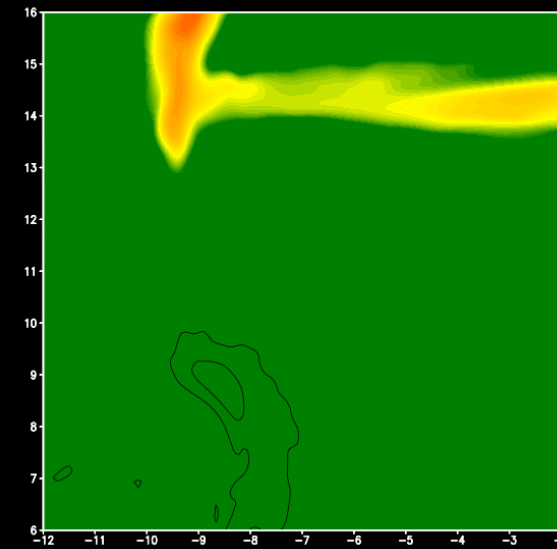


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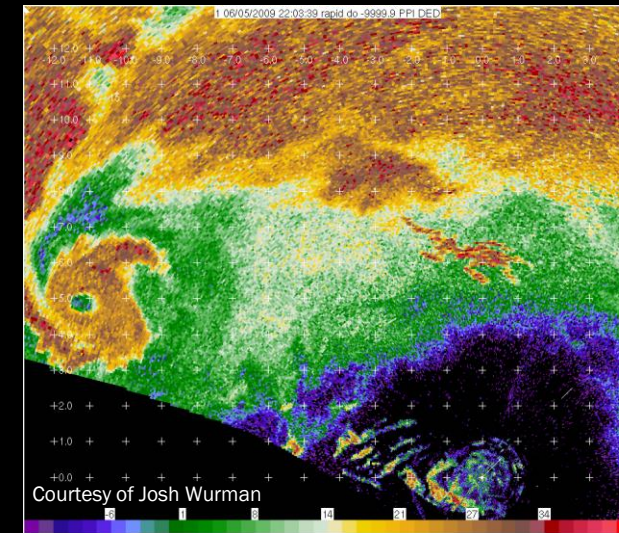
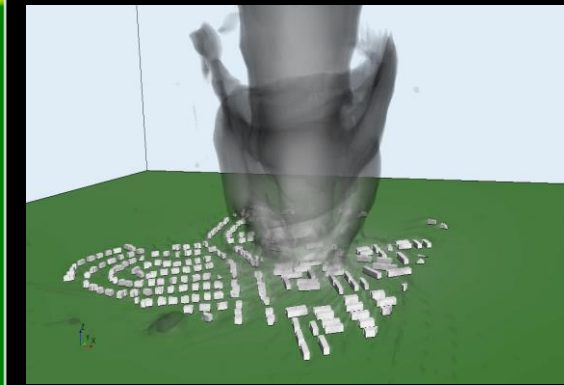
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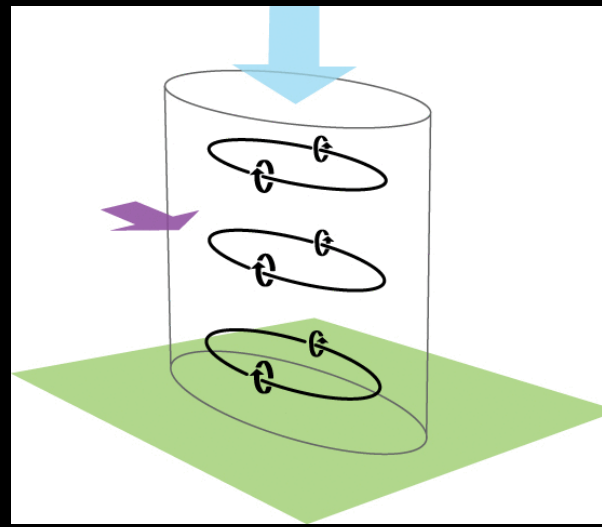
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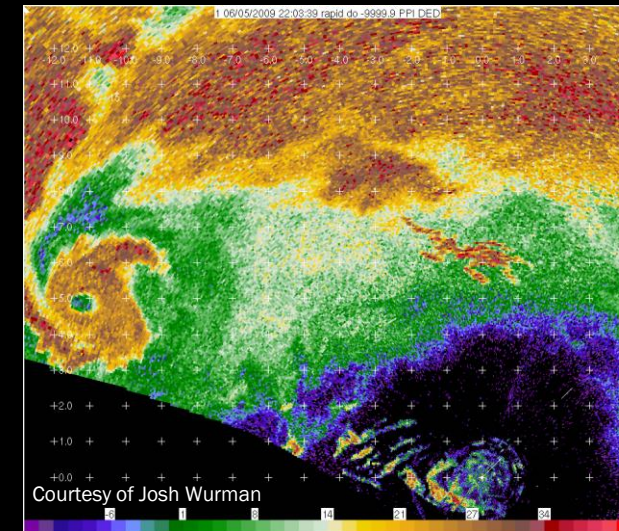
# Observations

Capital Weather Gang

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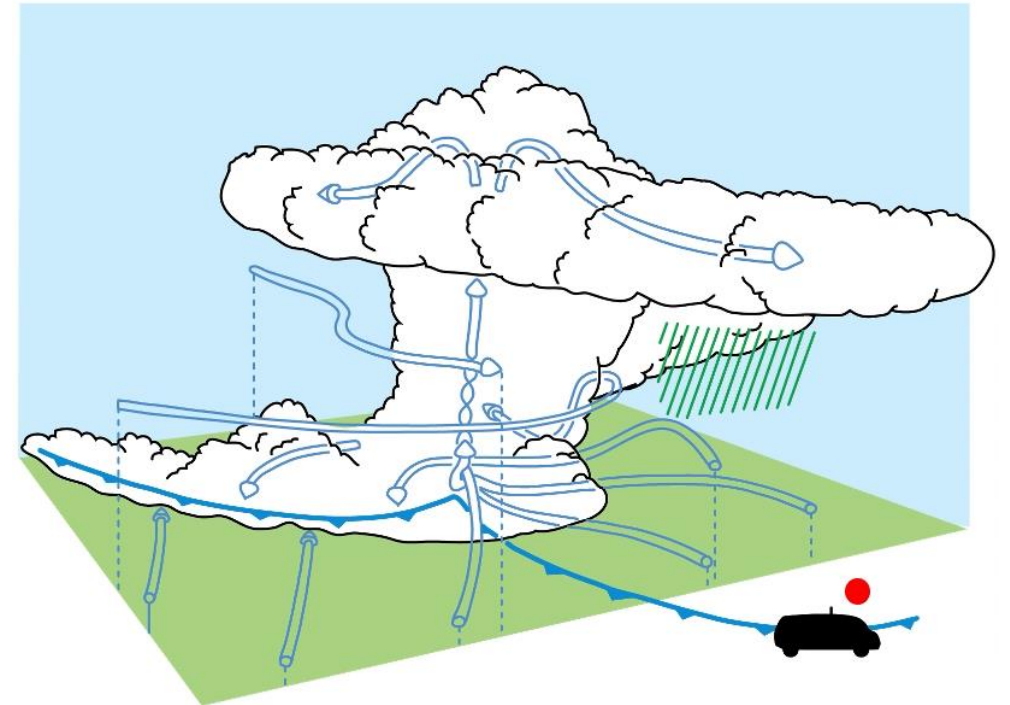
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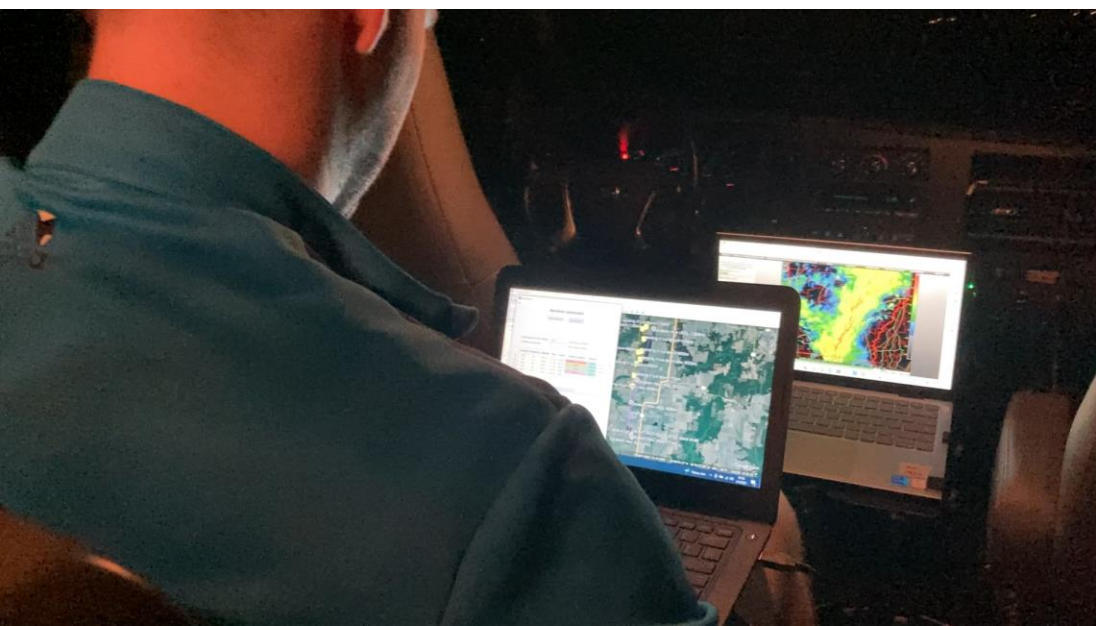


**May, 1996**



**May, 2017–2023**

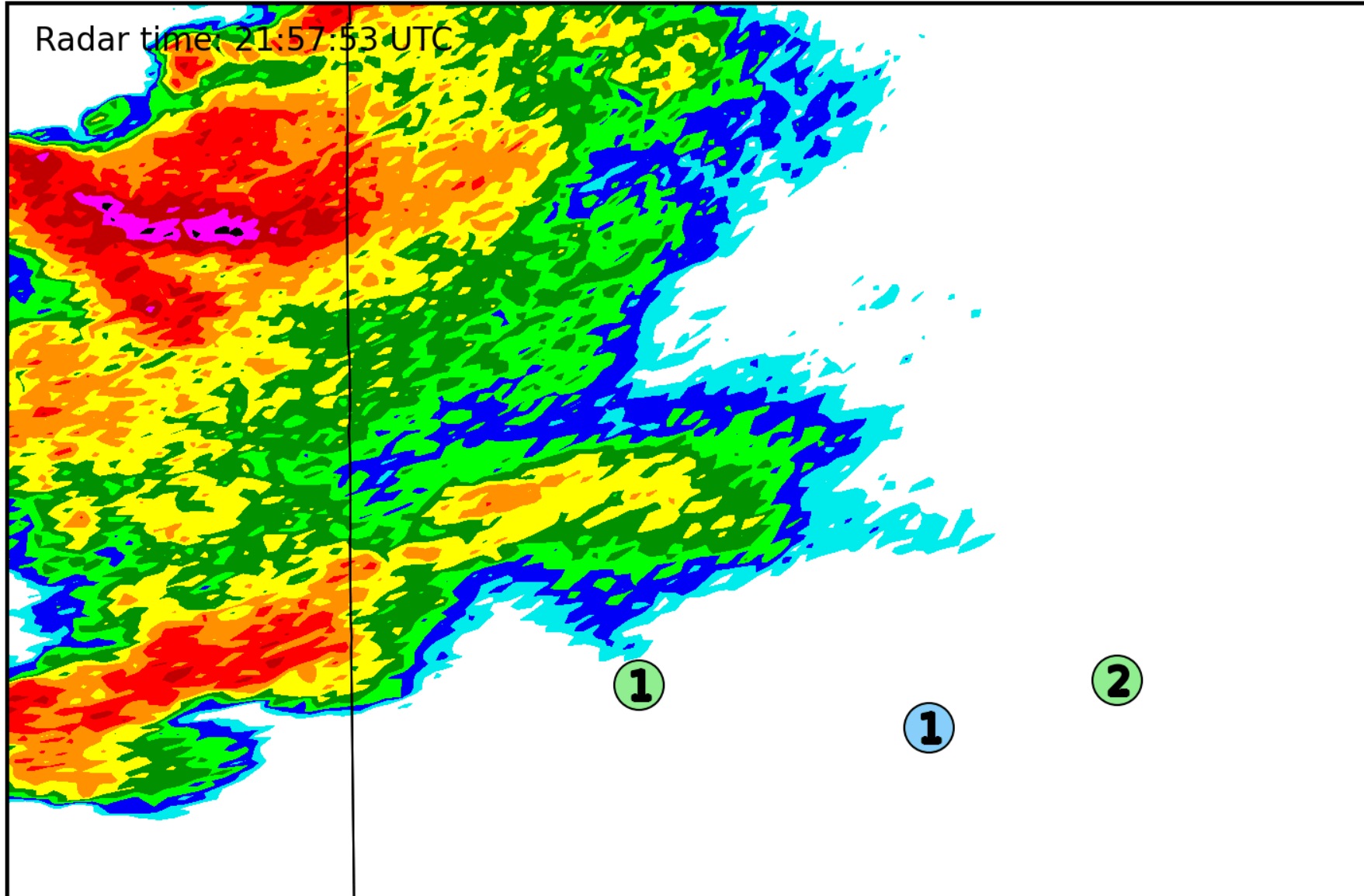




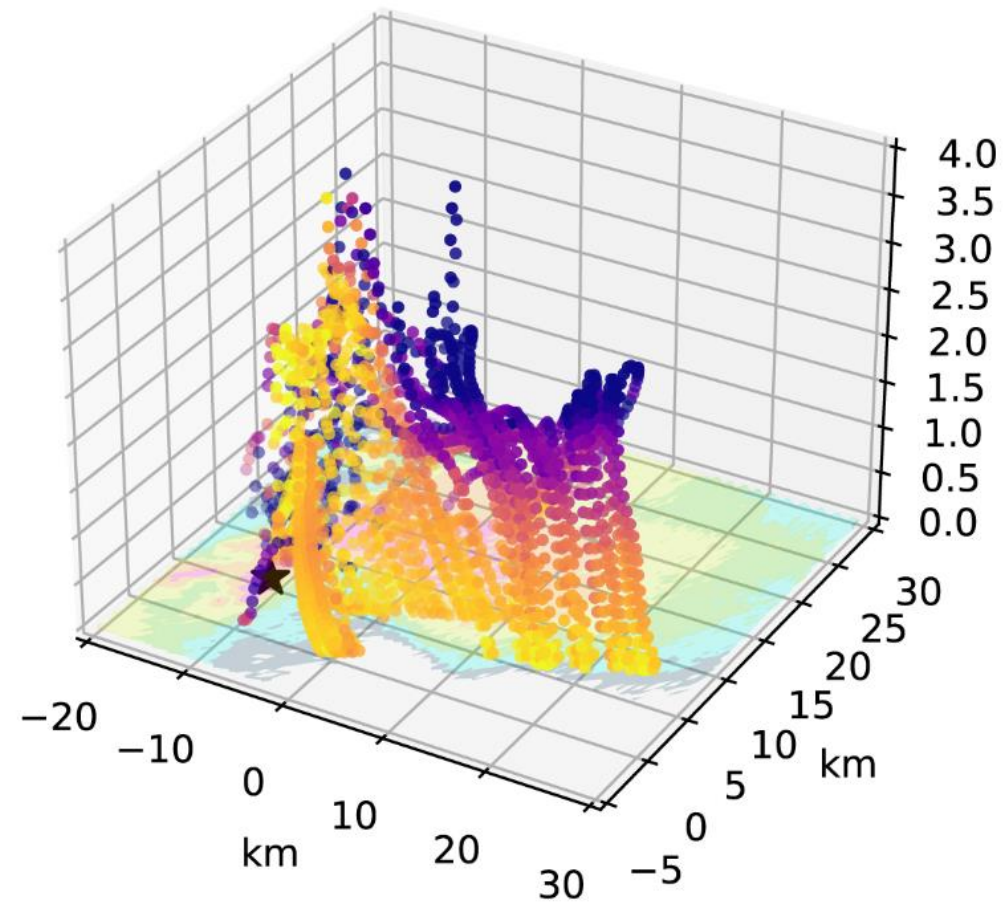
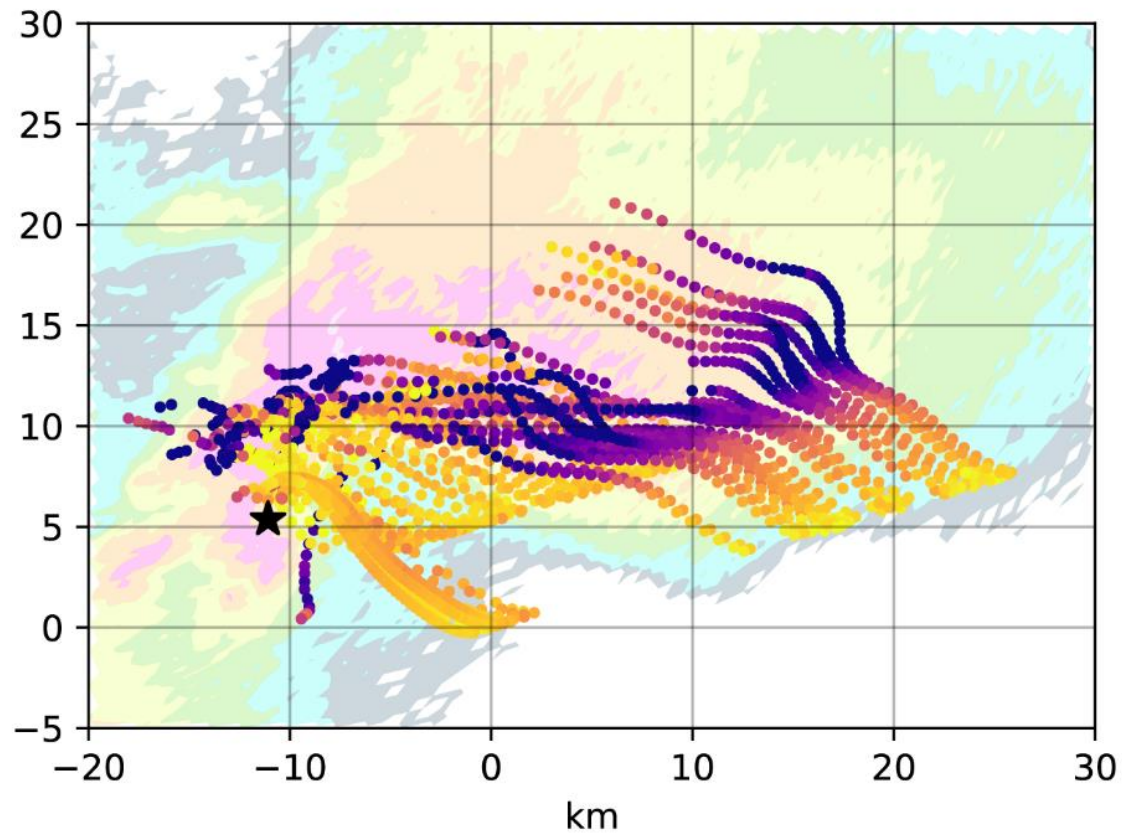
31 May 2022

near Arkansas City, KS

**Time: 22:00:00 UTC**



# 31 May 2022 near Arkansas City, KS



Time: 22:00:00 UTC

