# Entrainment in deep convection

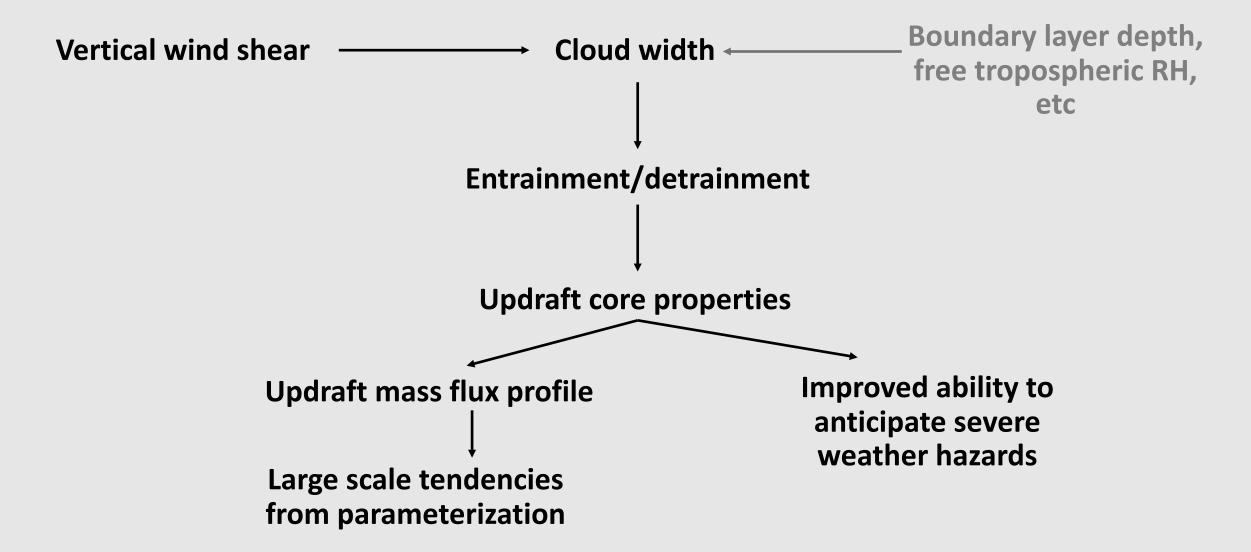
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### Importance of entrainment



Vertical mass flux scales as radius squared

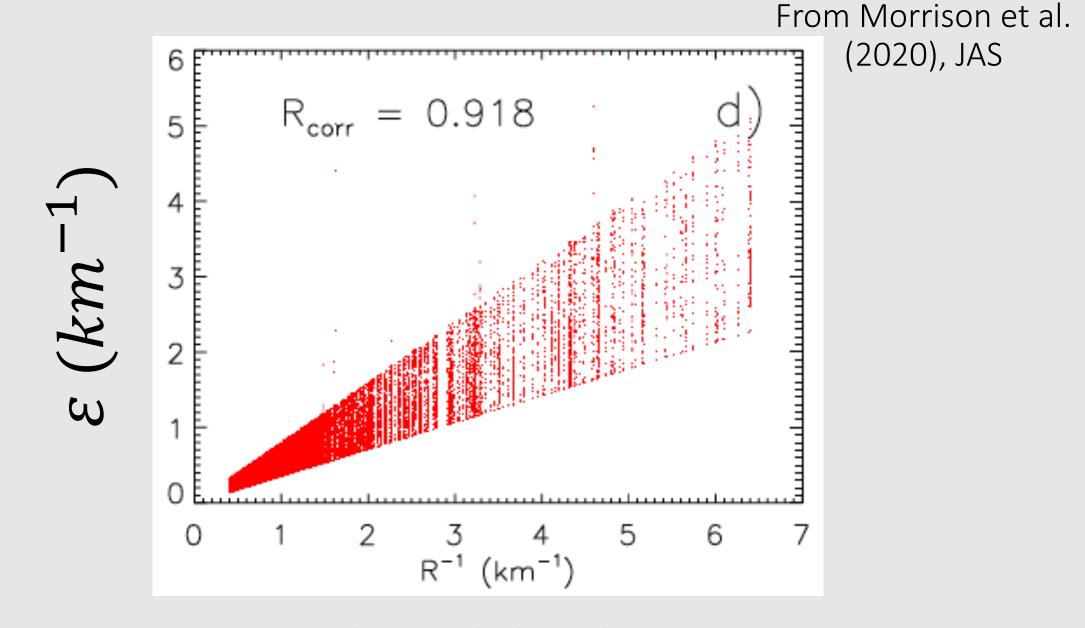
 $M \sim \rho w R^2$ 

Horizontal mass uptake *e* rate with height scales as **radius** 

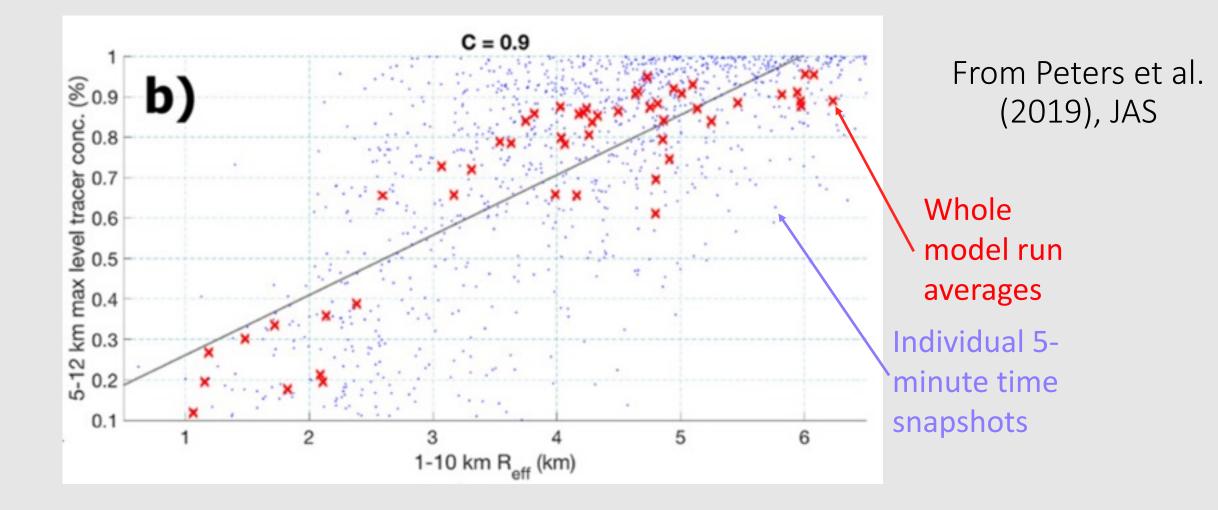
 $e \sim \rho u R$ 

Fractional entrainment ε scales e/M, and therefore inverse radius

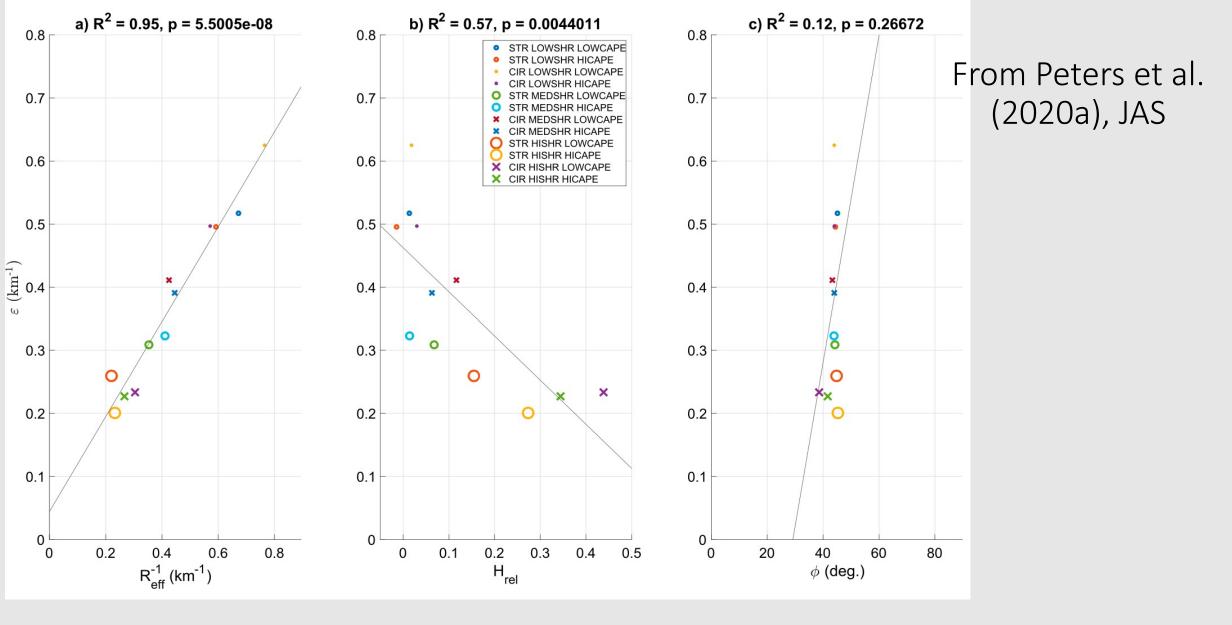
 $\varepsilon \sim e/_M \sim R^{-1}$ 



Theoretical relationship



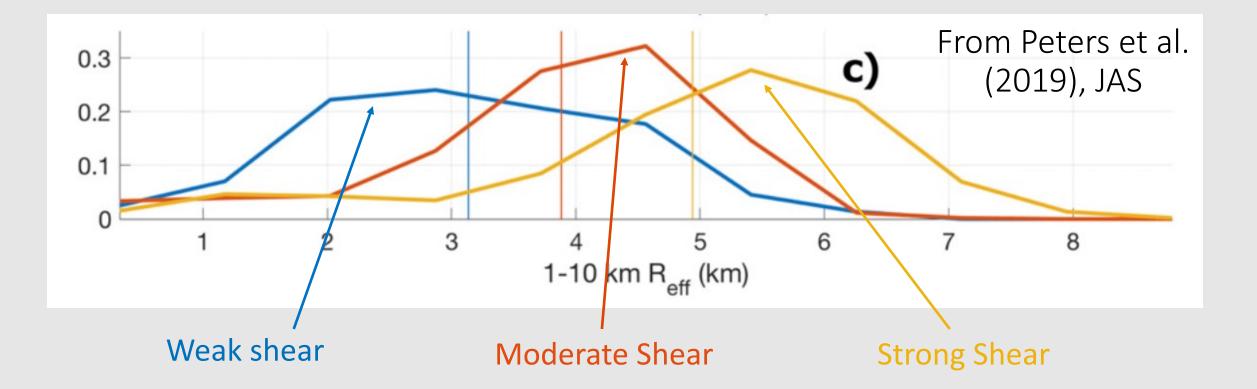
As radius increases (to the right), dilution decreases (upward)



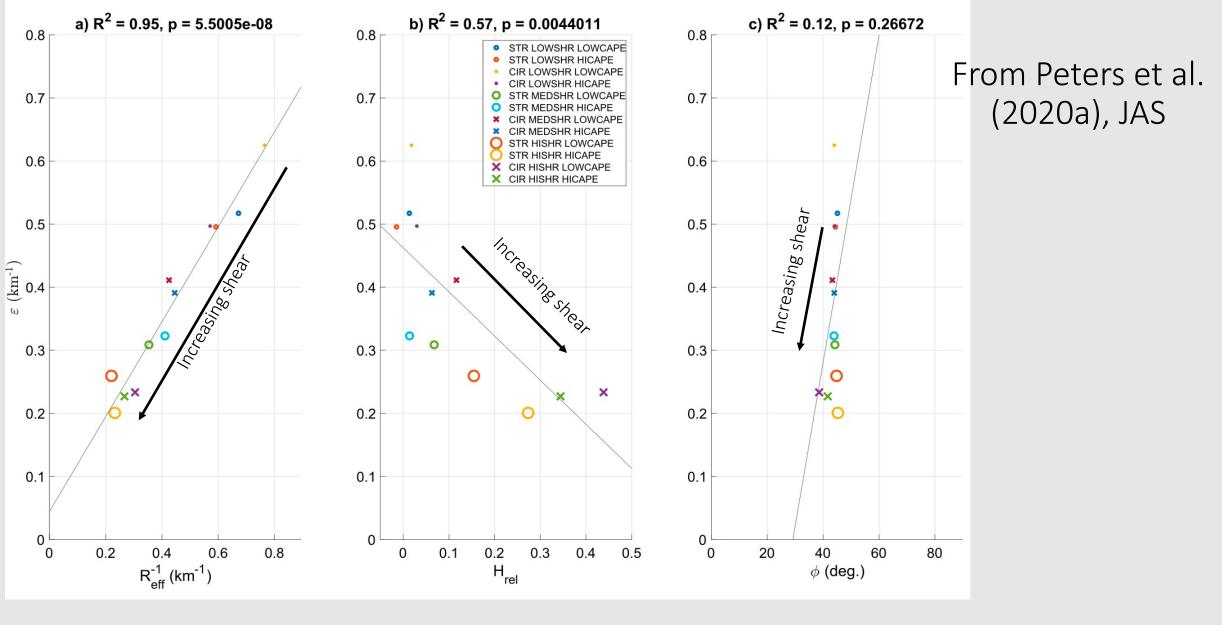
Strong correlations with inverse radius

Weaker correlations with rotational characteristics

## How does vertical wind shear influence cloud width?



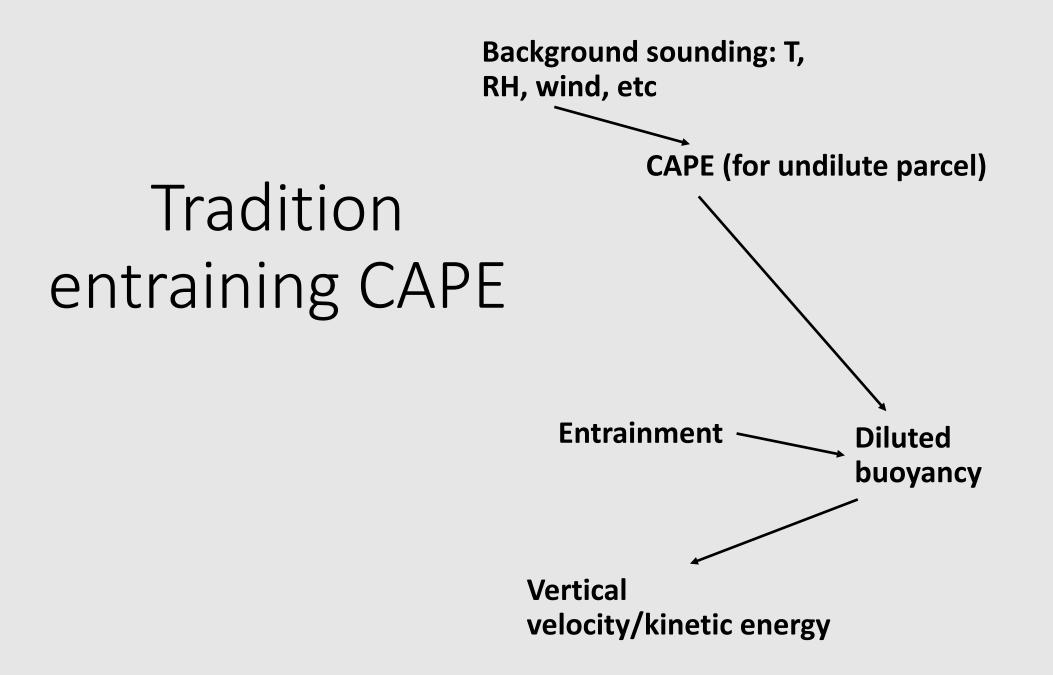
## Distribution of updraft radii among CRM simulations

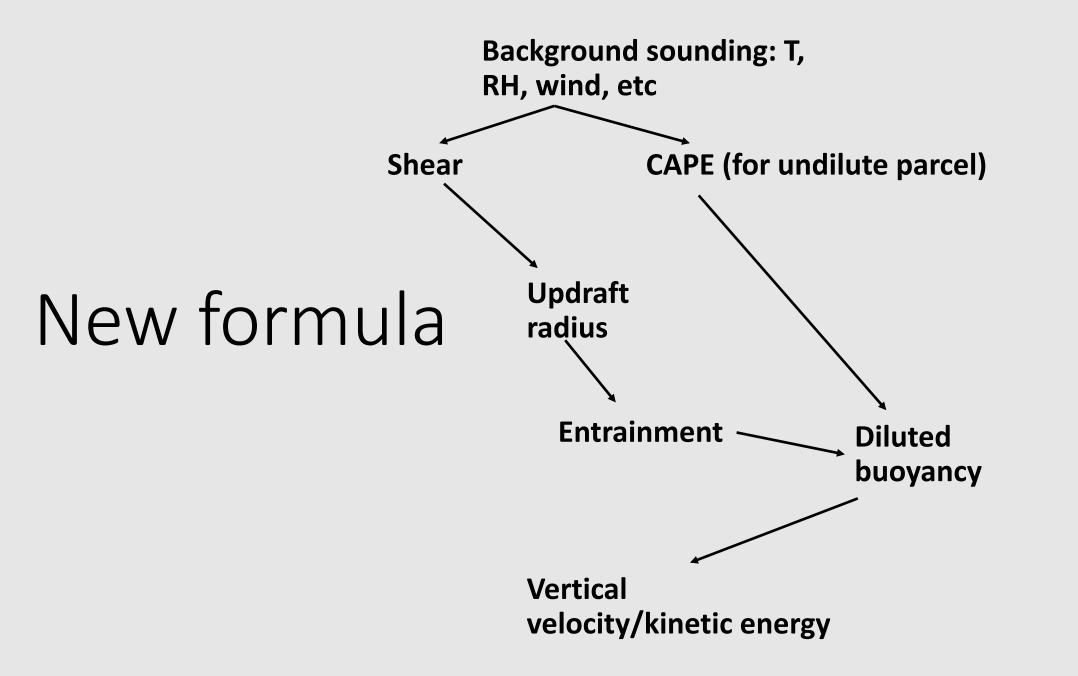


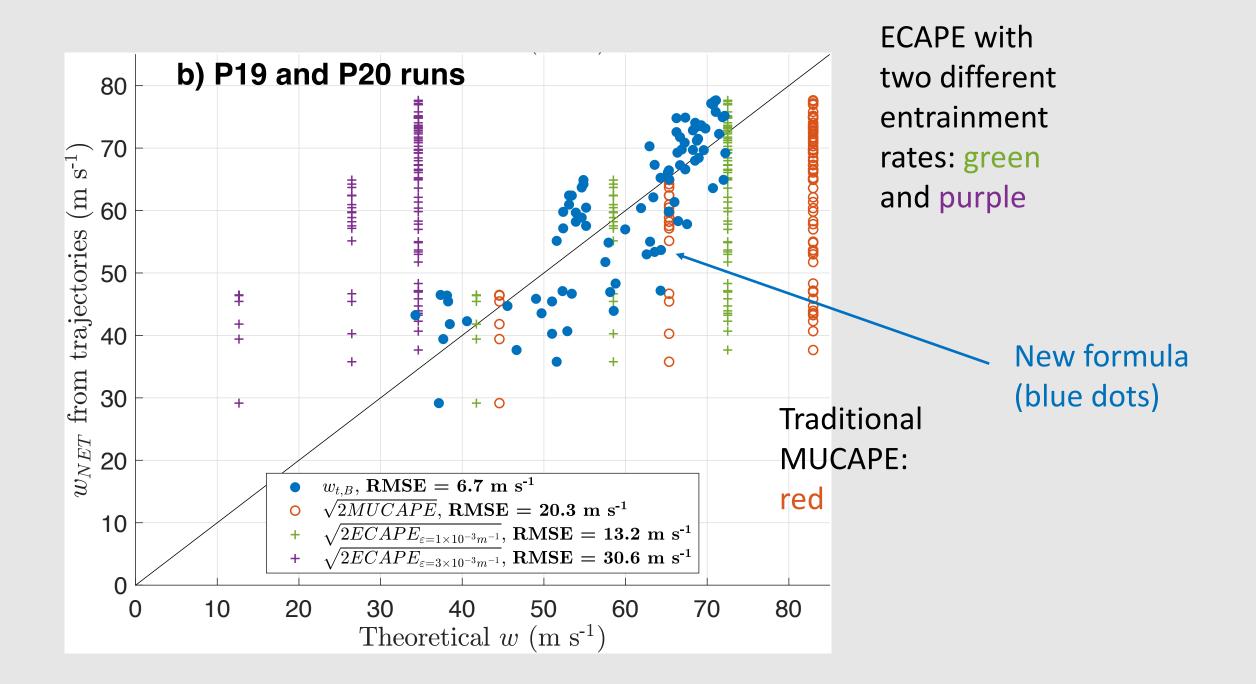
Strong correlations with inverse radius

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Using vertical wind shear to predict updraft width, entrainment, in a "smart entraining CAPE" calculation







### Outstanding problems

- How do assumptions about updraft structure (i.e. plumes vs thermals) affect entrainment?
- What environmental factors other than vertical wind shear control updraft radius, particularly when shear is week?
- Entrainment is a notoriously nebulas process how do we reconcile the various methods for defining and measuring these quantities? Is there an obvious method that is optimal?
- How do we improve the treatment of entrainment in cumulus parameterizations based on the fundamental knowledge we have gained?