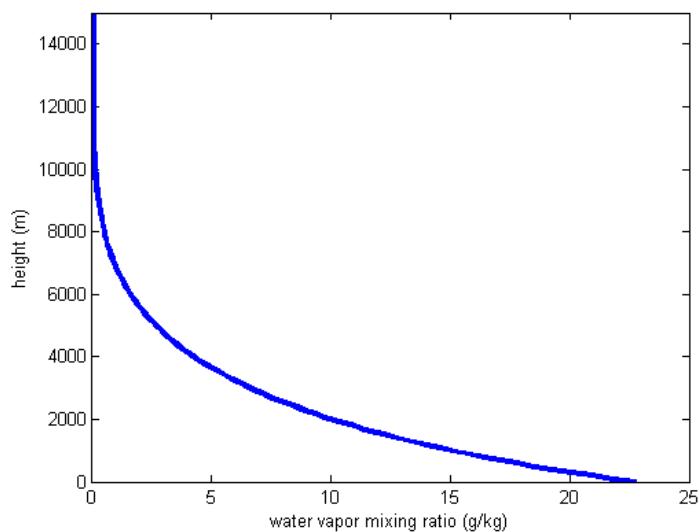
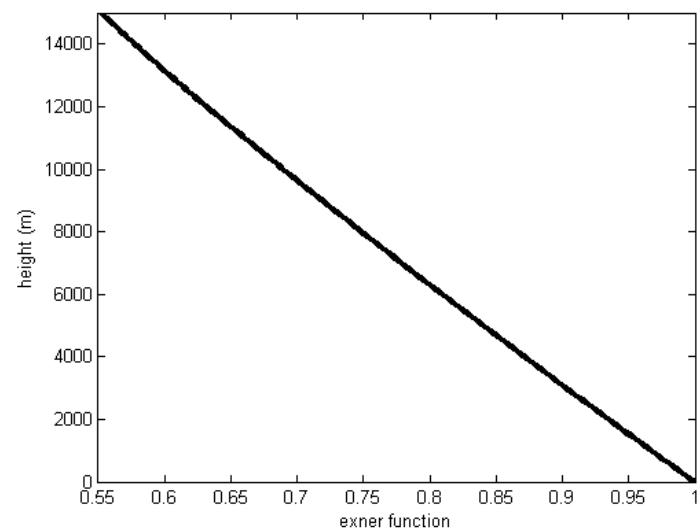
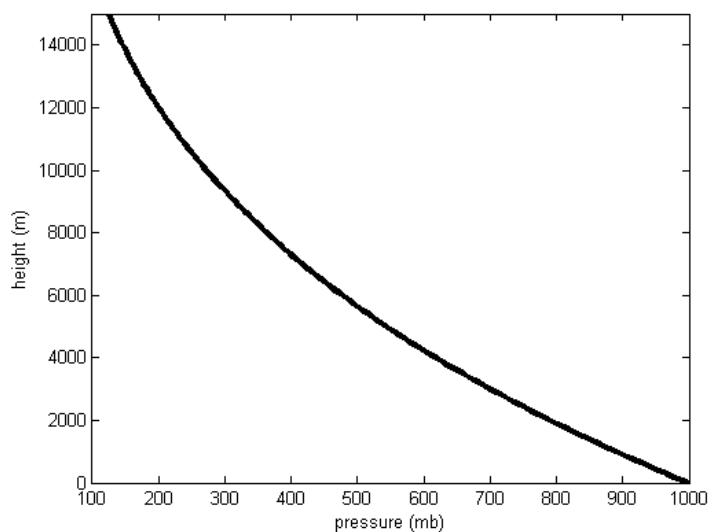
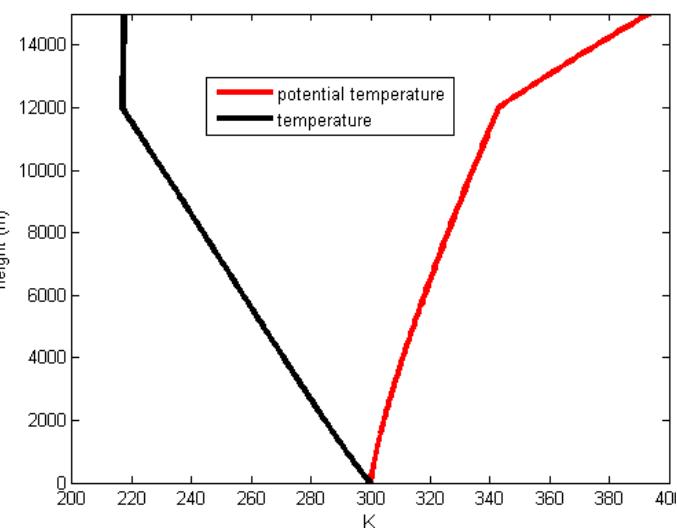
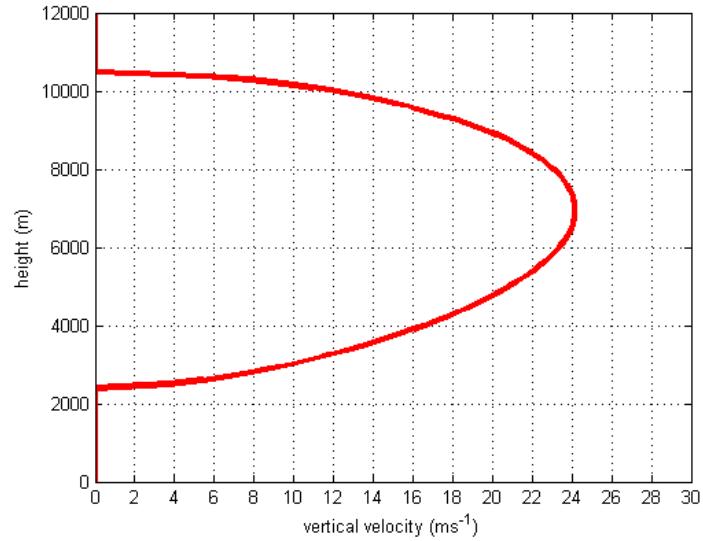
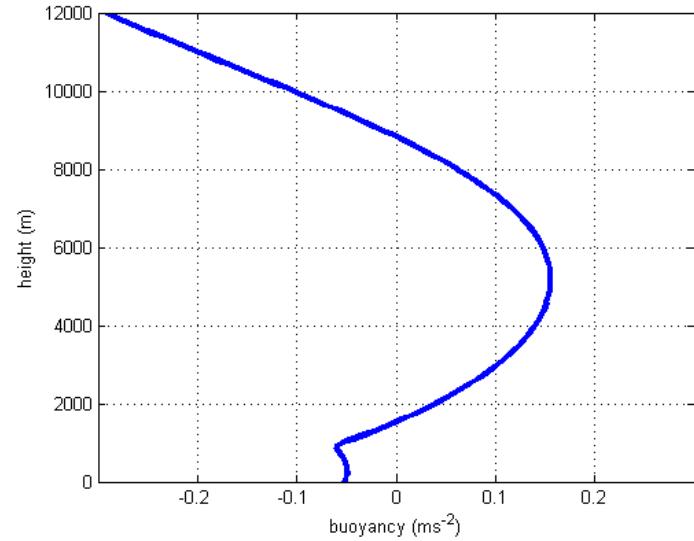


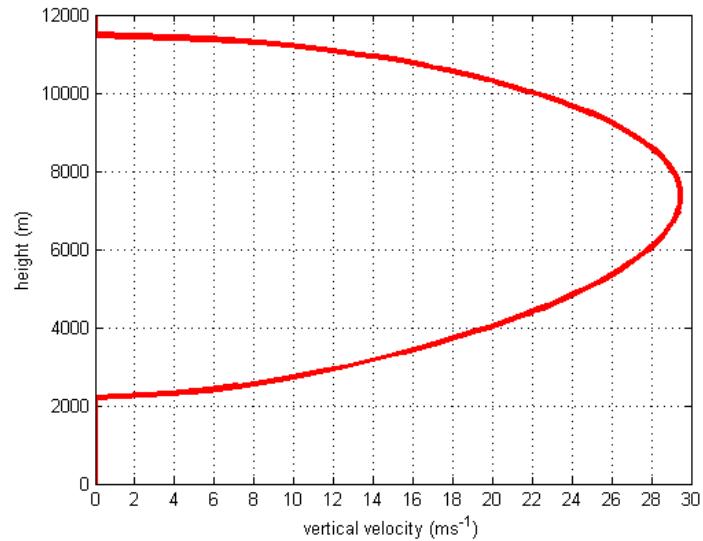
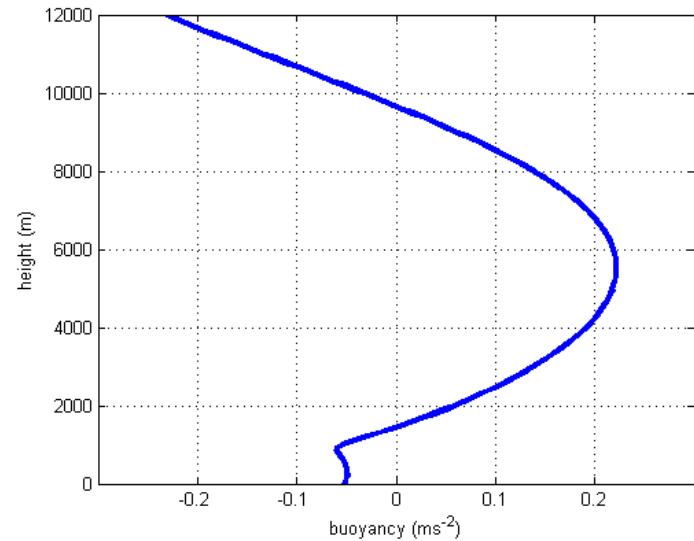
1. Environmental Conditions



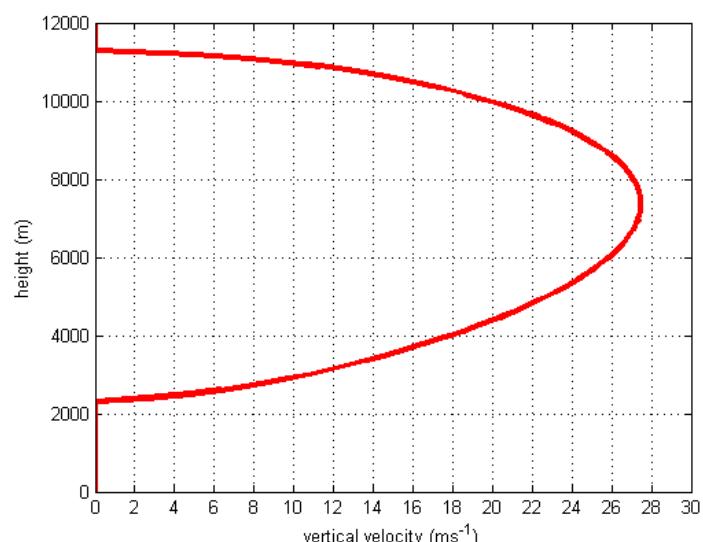
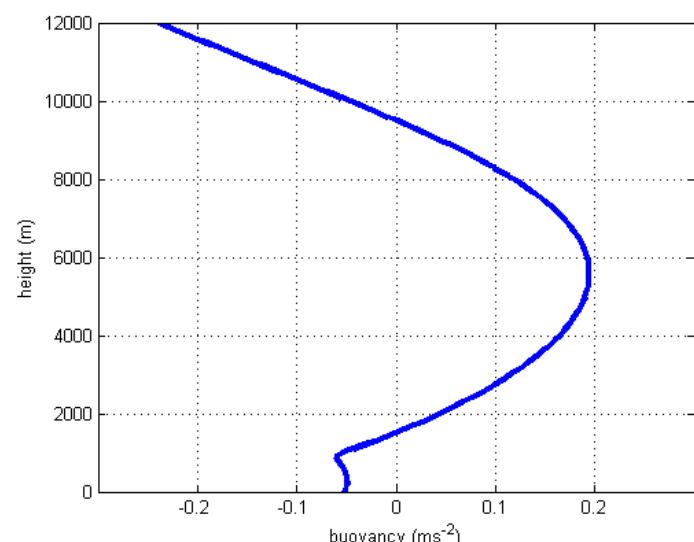
6. a) Reversible, $\lambda = .1 \text{ km}^{-1}$



b) Irreversible, $\lambda = .1 \text{ km}^{-1}$, $C = 2 \text{ km}^{-1}$



c) Irreversible, $\lambda = .1 \text{ km}^{-1}$, $C = .15 \text{ km}^{-1}$



6. d)

In the reversible example (a), buoyance (LNB and max buoyancy) and max vertical velocity are reduced in comparison to the irreversible examples. Based off of the two values used for C (.15 and 2 km⁻¹), it would appear that the LNB and max vertical velocity increase with C. Thus, as more liquid is removed from the parcel, the parcel becomes more buoyant and obtains a larger vertical velocity.

7. LNB [m] max(w) [ms⁻¹]

- a) 8800 24.16
- b) 6400 13.29
- c) 8700 22.42
- d) 6100 9.07
- e)

The inclusion of entrainment in the parcel model appears to reduce vertical velocity and the LNB. As the environmental relative humidity is increased, the LNB and vertical velocity are increased.