

Nascent Supercell

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Looking straight up a developing supercell,
showing the effect of tilting

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<http://www.stormeyes.org/tornado/digitals/100525a.jpg>

A supercell, as seen from the south. Note lowering of cloud base at lower left.

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A splitting pair, from the northwest

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<http://www.australiasevereweather.com/photography/photos/2001/1218jb01.jpg>

A supercell's flanking line, as seen from the southwest

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<http://www.stormgasm.com/4-17-02LPday/pics/supercell17.jpg>

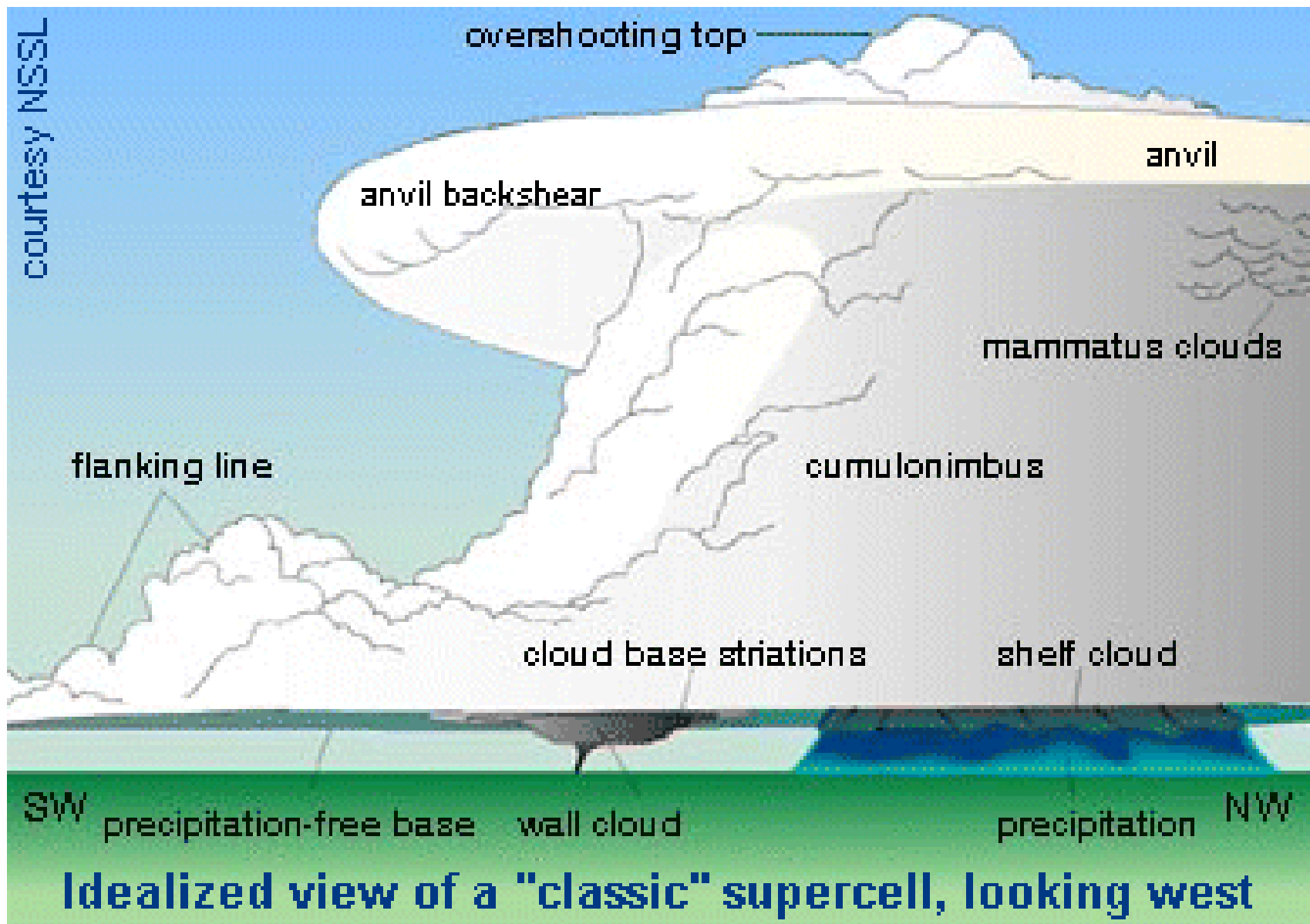


Image courtesy of NOAA.

Mammatus

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Please see the image on:

<http://www.dphotojournal.com/wp-content/daily/mammatus-clouds.jpg>

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http://marcvaldez.blogspot.com/i000772_big.jpg

<http://www.nerdtests.com/picsarea/7053a41f6c39c1eb2d9f180c2f760f9f.jpg>

<http://www.strangedangers.com/images/content/135439.jpg>

Types of Tornadoes

Classical single funnel

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Please see the similar images on:

<http://thenewsof.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/tornado1.jpg>

<http://www.horsburgh.com/images/t3.jpg>

<http://www.geog.ucsb.edu/img/news/2010/tornado.jpg>

Wedge Tornado

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Please see the similar images on:

<http://www.weatherpix.com/wsi-tor002.jpg>

<http://www.ladeltaweather.com/archives/tor0722.jpg>

http://www.waterspoutvideo.com/images/Wedge_Tornado2.jpg

Multiple Vortex Tornadoes

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Please see the similar images on:

http://weathersavvy.com/tornado_multiple_vort2.jpg

http://www.cimms.ou.edu/~doswell/chasesums/jun0399_T01.JPG

Waterspout

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Please see the similar images on:

<http://weblogs.marylandweather.com/waterspout.jpg>

http://www.floridahurricanelawfirm.com/uploaded_images/singapore_waterspout_tornado_sea-709452.jpg

http://www.solarnavigator.net/geography/geography_images/tornado_sea_water_spout_florida_keys.jpg

Estimating Tornado Winds: The Bernoulli Equation

Valid for steady, frictionless flow, the quantity

$$\frac{1}{2} |\mathbf{V}|^2 + gz + c_p \theta \left(\frac{p}{p_0} \right)^{\frac{R}{c_p}}$$

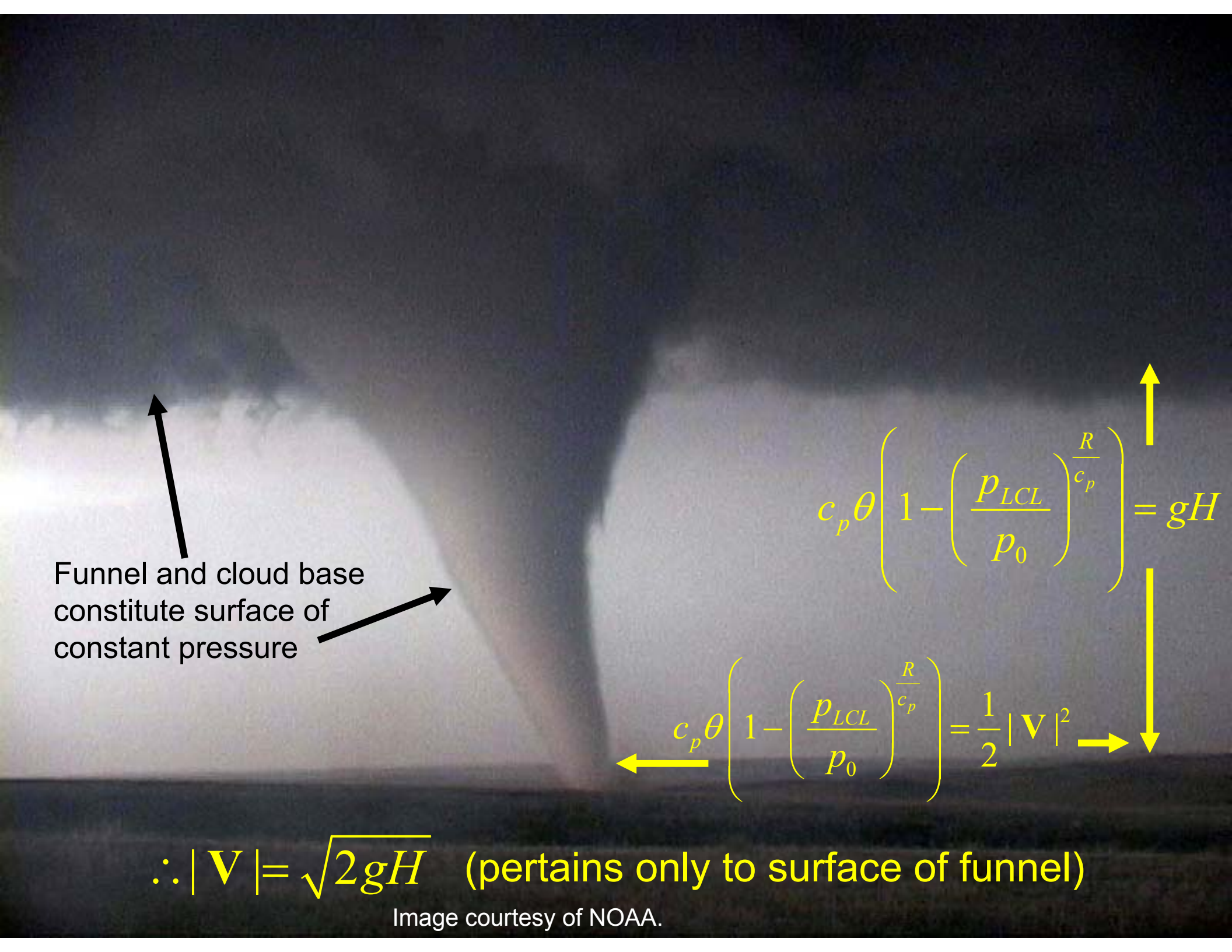
is conserved along streamlines and vortex lines. The potential temperature, θ , is itself conserved.

$|\mathbf{V}| = \text{wind speed}$ $p = \text{pressure}$

$g = \text{acceleration of gravity}$

$z = \text{altitude}$

$R = \text{gas constant}$ $c_p = \text{heat capacity}$



Funnel and cloud base
constitute surface of
constant pressure

$$c_p \theta \left(1 - \left(\frac{p_{LCL}}{p_0} \right)^{\frac{R}{c_p}} \right) = gH$$

$$c_p \theta \left(1 - \left(\frac{p_{LCL}}{p_0} \right)^{\frac{R}{c_p}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} |\mathbf{V}|^2$$

$$\therefore |\mathbf{V}| = \sqrt{2gH} \quad (\text{pertains only to surface of funnel})$$

Image courtesy of NOAA.

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