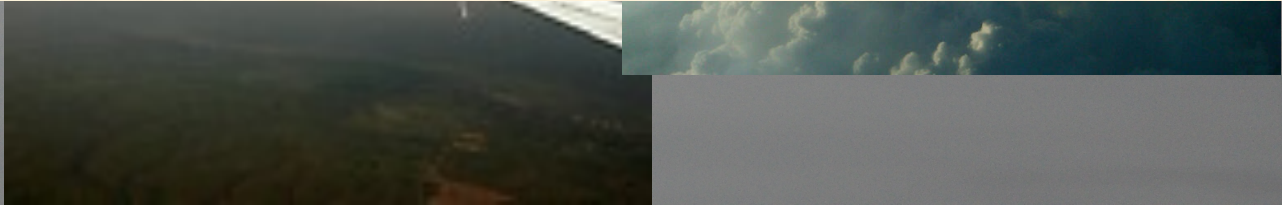


# Thunderstorms and atmospheric composition:

A meeting of cloud physics, dynamics, lightning and chemistry

1. AGU Eos Editor's Vox: *Connecting Thunderstorms and Climate Through Ozone*
2. Lab. Aerologie, Toulouse seminar: *Role of Thunderstorms on Upper Troposphere Ozone – What We Have Learned from DC3*
3. IGAC conference talk: *Role of Thunderstorms on Upper Troposphere Ozone – What We Have Learned from DC3*
4. AGU meeting talk: *Analysis and Modeling of the 22 June 2012 DC3 Case*
5. AMS meeting talk: *Thunderstorms and Atmospheric Composition: The 22 June 2012 DC3 Case*
6. Texas A&M seminar: *Thunderstorms and Atmospheric Composition: The 22 June 2012 DC3 Case*
7. U. Michigan seminar: *Thunderstorms and Atmospheric Composition: A Meeting of Cloud Physics, Dynamics, Lightning and Chemistry*
8. NCAR Day of Discovery and Networking *Thunderstorms and Atmospheric Composition: A Meeting of Cloud Physics, Dynamics, Lightning and Chemistry*

Who is the audience?  
What do they know already?



# Thunderstorms and atmospheric composition:

## A meeting of cloud physics, dynamics, lightning and chemistry

1. AGU Eos Editor's Vox: *Connecting Thunderstorms and Climate* Geoscientists
2. Lab. Aerologie, Toulouse seminar: *Role of Thunderstorms on the DC3 Case: What We Have Learned from DC3* Atmospheric Scientists
3. IGAC conference talk: *Role of Thunderstorms on Upper Troposphere: What We Have Learned from DC3* Atmospheric Chemists
4. AGU meeting talk: *Analysis and Modeling of Trace Gases in the 22 June 2012 DC3 Case* Atmospheric Scientists
5. AMS meeting talk: *Analysis and Modeling of Trace Gases in the 22 June 2012 DC3 Case* Atmospheric Chemists
6. Texas A&M seminar: *Role of Thunderstorms on the Composition of the DC3 Case: What We Have Learned from DC3* Dept. Atmospheric Scientists
7. U. Michigan seminar: *Thunderstorms and Atmospheric Composition: Physics, Dynamics, Lightning and Chemistry* Dept. Climate and Space Sciences and Engineering
8. NCAR Day of Discovery and Networking *Thunderstorms and Atmospheric Composition: A Meeting of Cloud Physics, Dynamics, Lightning and Chemistry* Upper Atmosphere, Climate, Weather, Chemistry Scientists Administrators, Software Engineers, ...



# Thunderstorms and atmospheric composition:

A meeting of cloud physics, dynamics, lightning and chemistry

## Deep Convective Clouds and Chemistry (DC3) Field Project

- Supported by NSF, NASA, DLR
- DC3 co-Principal Investigators: [redacted], Jim Crawford, Heidi Huntrieser (Duke University)
- DC3 Science Team: [redacted]

Acknowledgements First

Why?

It is important to thank the funding agencies.  
It is better to end with your summary as the last slide.



# Thunderstorms and atmospheric composition:

A meeting of cloud physics, dynamics, lightning and chemistry

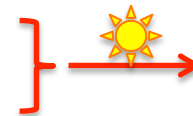
## Deep Convective Clouds and Chemistry (DC3) Field Project

- Supported by NSF, NASA, DLR
- DC3 co-Principal Investigators: Heidi Huntrieser (DLR), Jim Crawford,
- DC3 Science Team

**Basic Definition That Audience Should be Familiar with**  
(start with something the audience should know)



Nitrogen Oxides ( $\text{NO}_x = \text{NO} + \text{NO}_2$ )  
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

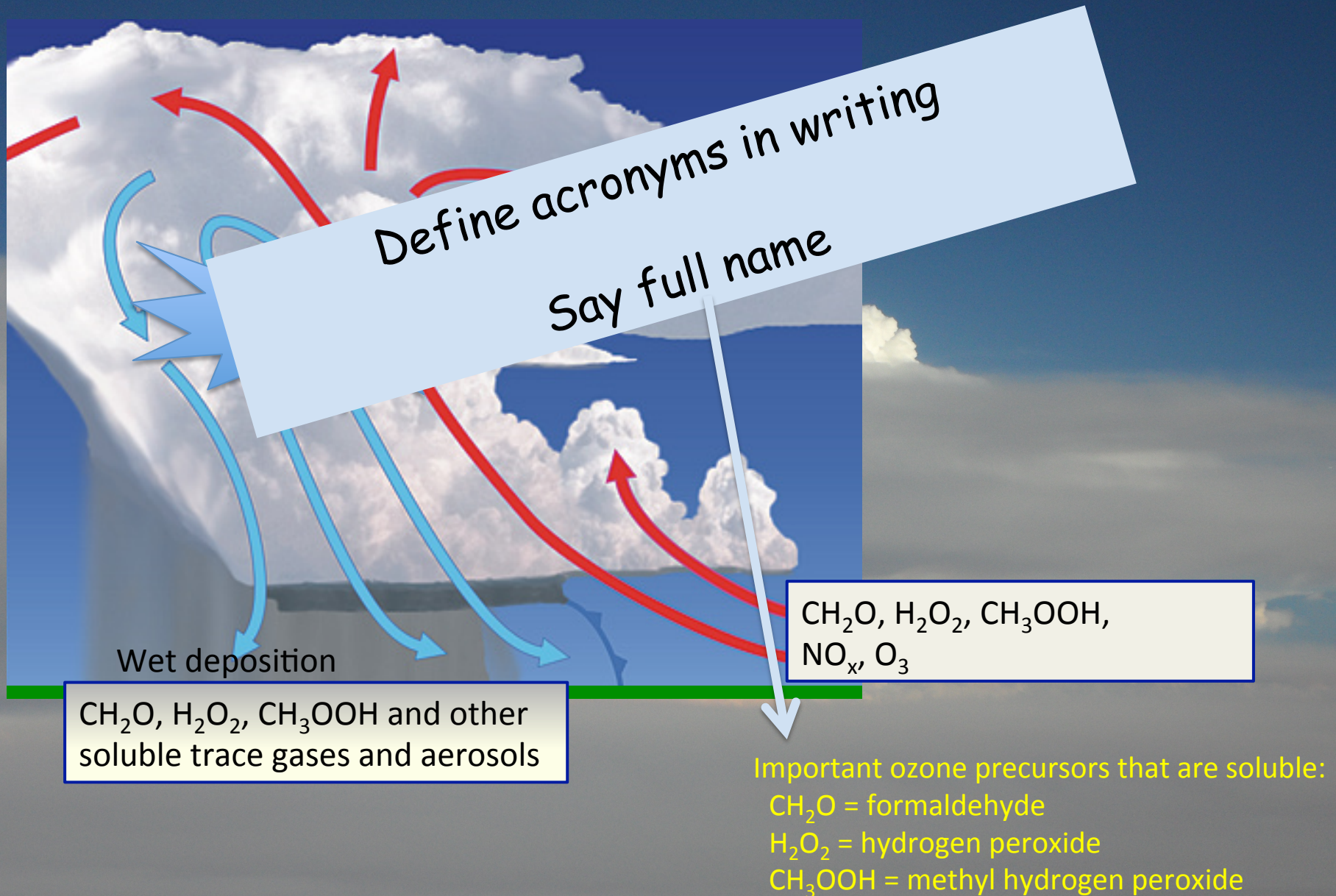


Ozone ( $\text{O}_3$ )





# A meeting of cloud physics, dynamics, lightning and chemistry





# A meeting of cloud physics, dynamics, lightning and chemistry



No Outline!  
For short talks

...ally-active plumes  
CH<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>OOH, other VOCs,  
NO<sub>x</sub>  
→ O<sub>3</sub> **GHG in Upper Troposphere**

We are pretty sure the outline is this:

1. Introduction/Motivation
2. Methods
3. Results
4. Conclusions

Wet deposition  
CH<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>OOH  
soluble trace gases a

important ozone precursors that are soluble:  
CH<sub>2</sub>O = formaldehyde  
H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = hydrogen peroxide  
CH<sub>3</sub>OOH = methyl hydrogen peroxide



# Deep Convective Clouds and Chemistry (DC3) Field Experiment

Aimed to Learn How Thunderstorms Affect the Composition of the Troposphere

## Sampled Storms in

- Northeast Colorado
- West Texas to Central Oklahoma
- Northern Alabama



Supplemental Information at the bottom which is usually harder to see by the audience

- Weather balloon in storm environment
- Radars and Lightning Mapping Arrays to characterize storm and lightning
- Aircraft to characterize composition in the inflow and outflow regions of storm



# Retention of Methyl Hydrogen Peroxide in Freezing Drops

→ WRF-Chem simulation also predicts  $\text{CH}_3\text{OOH}$  scavenging efficiencies greater than expected (<10%)

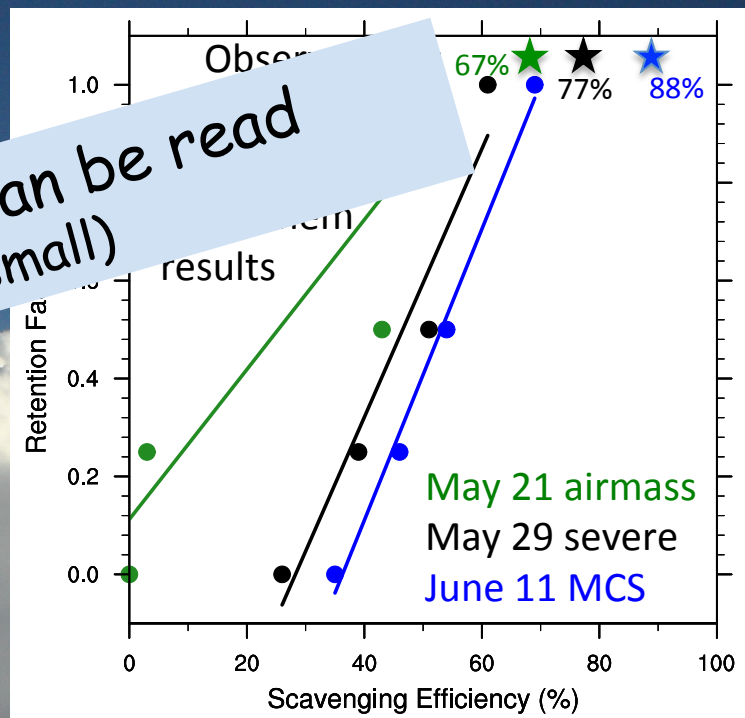
→  $\text{CH}_3\text{OOH}$  scavenging efficiency in ice retention factor

50-100%  $\text{CH}_3\text{OOH}$  scavenging efficiency

$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  retention factor < 25%

$\text{CH}_2\text{O}$  retention factor < 10%

Be sure axes labels can be read  
(these are too small)



Bela et al. (2016 and in preparation)



# Retention of Methyl Hydrogen Peroxide in Freezing Drops

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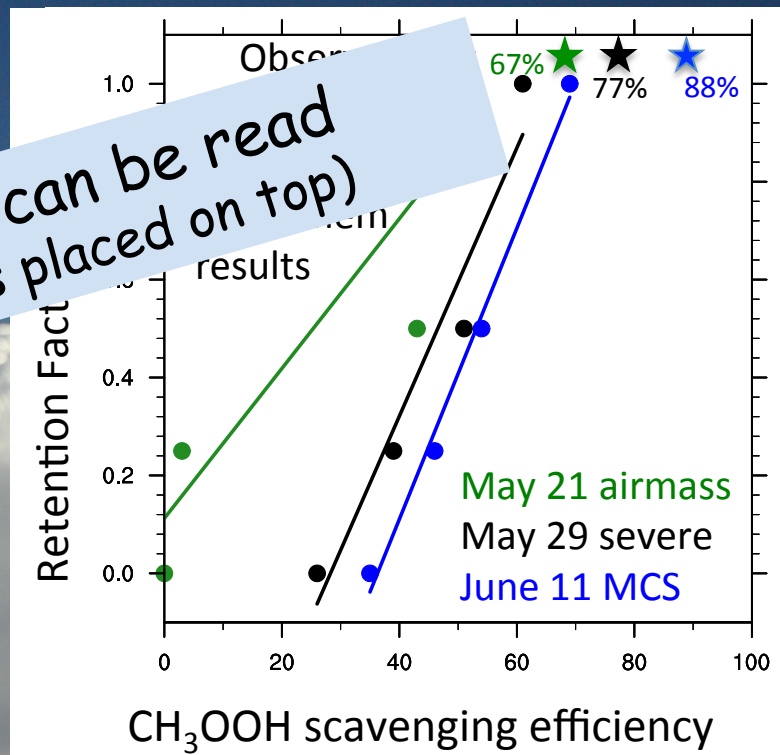
→  $\text{CH}_3\text{OOH}$  scavenging efficiency in ice retention factor

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Be sure axes labels can be read  
(these have text boxes placed on top)



Bela et al. (2016 and in preparation)

## Thunderstorms and atmospheric composition:

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1. In severe thunderstorms, ... are scavenged by the ...  
→ Cloud ...
2. Lightning ...  
lightning ... affecting estimates of
3. Lightning-NO<sub>x</sub> production could be influenced by the size of the lightning flash
4. Ozone is chemically produced in convective outflow regions, but small-scale mixing from the stratosphere also puts ozone into the upper troposphere

Ozone is a greenhouse gas in the upper troposphere

Last slide contains your conclusions

Why?

(allows audience to read them during questions)

*Thank you!*



# Summary

- Who is the audience? What do they know already?
  - Helps to connect audience to your topic
- Acknowledgements first – not the last slide
- Begin with something everyone is familiar with
  - Helps to connect audience to your topic
- No outline for short talks – Saves time
- Supplemental information at bottom of slide
  - Bottom of slide may not be seen by everyone
- Make it easy for audience to read slides
  - Axes labels large enough to be read by audience
  - Dark letters on light background / light letters on dark background
  - Define acronyms in writing as well as saying the full name
- Last slide should be your summary (3 points at most)
  - Allows audience to read during question and answer period
- Keep slides simple (determine main point and show only what supports your point)
- **Keep presentation simple** (tell a story with 1-2 main points)
- Be excited about your work (if you are not excited, who will be?)