

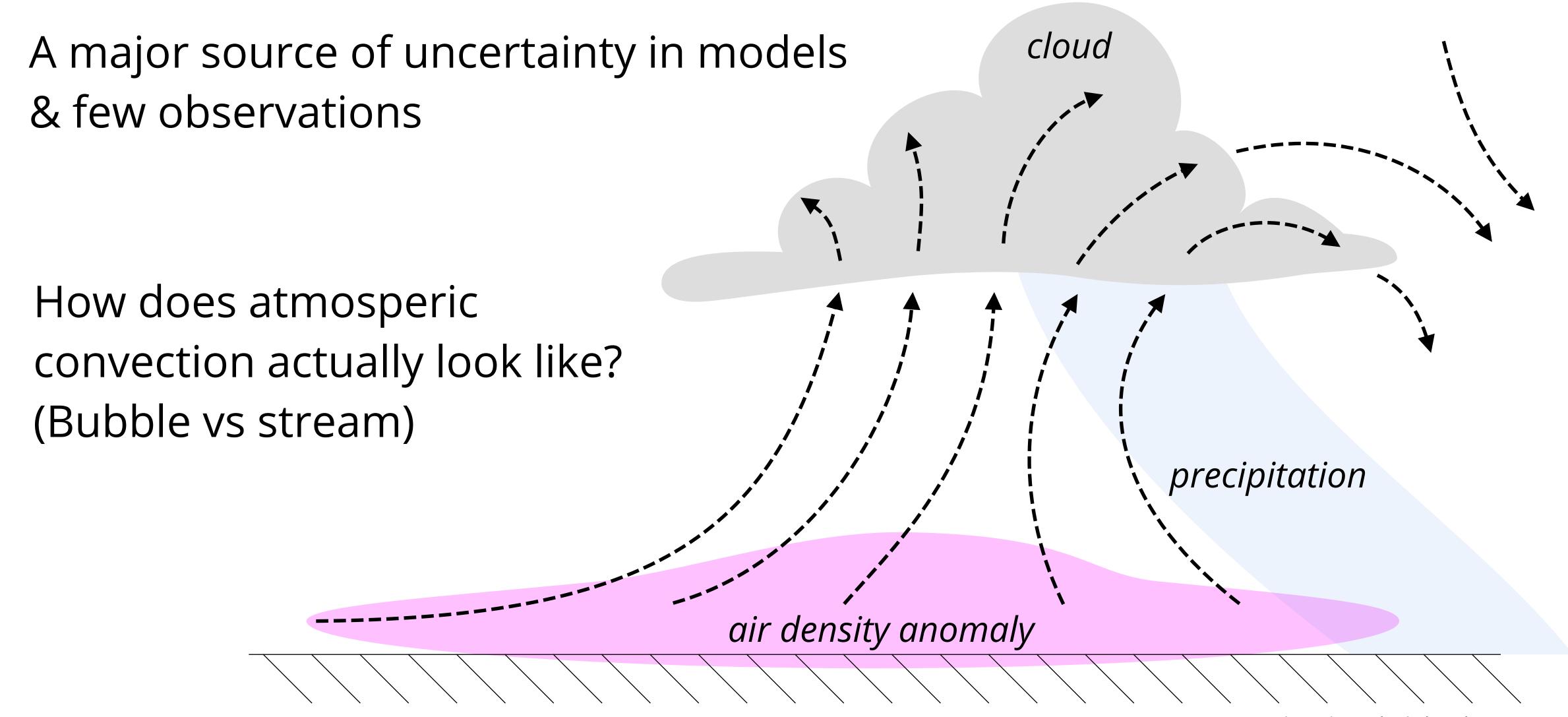
## gLidar

## Probing atmospheric convection in complex terrain using Lidar, Paraglider, and (Sail)planes



EGU - General Assembly 2022, Session AS2.2 Christiane Duscha, Juraj Pálenik, Marvin Kähnert, Thomas Spengler, and Joachim Reuder

#### Why atmospheric convection?



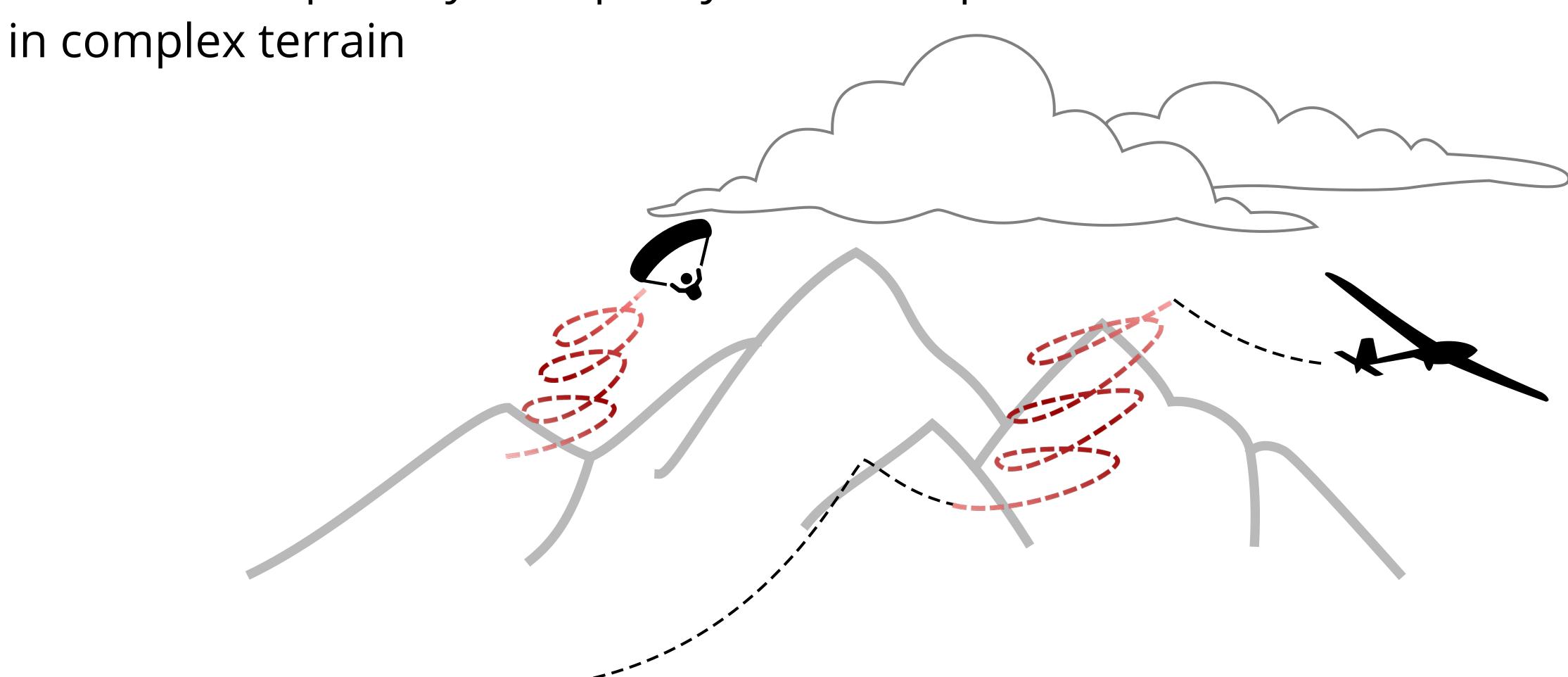
#### What is the goal of the gLidar project?

Increase the quantity and quality of autmospheric convection observations



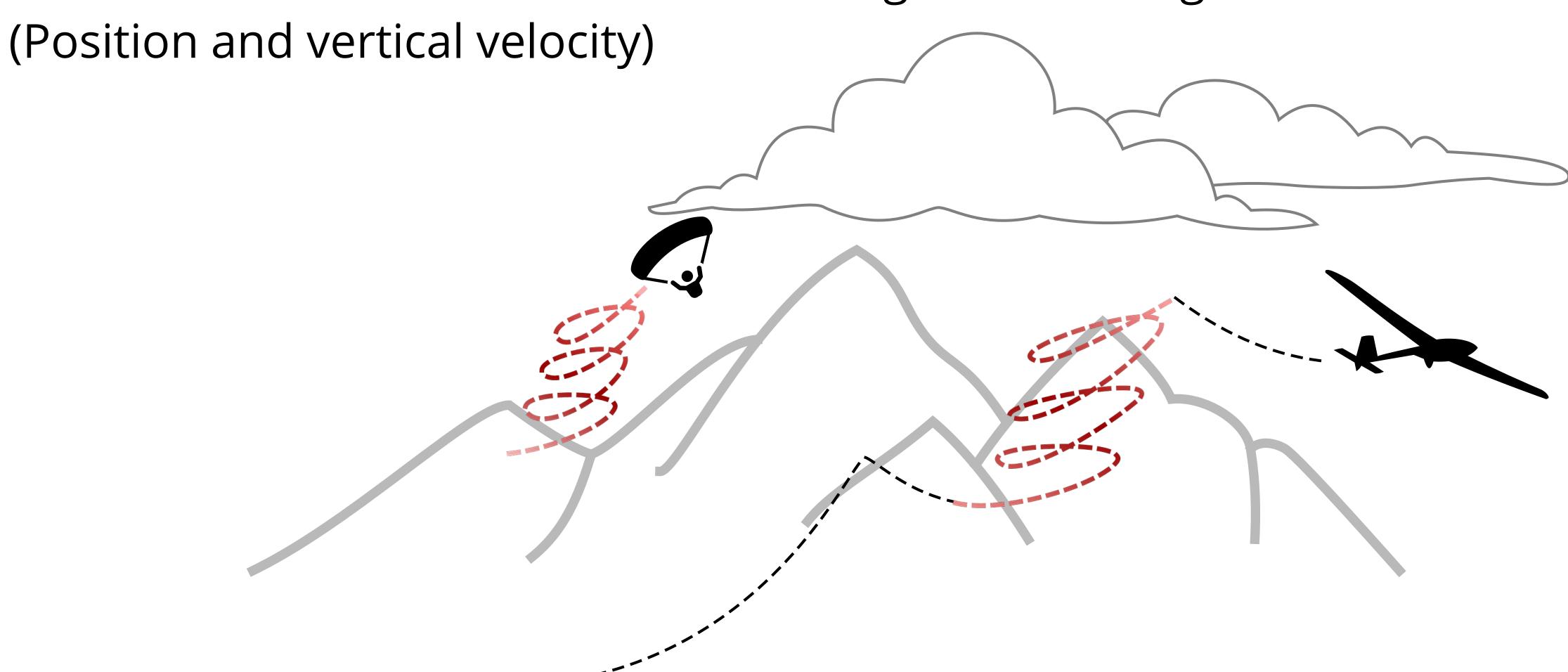
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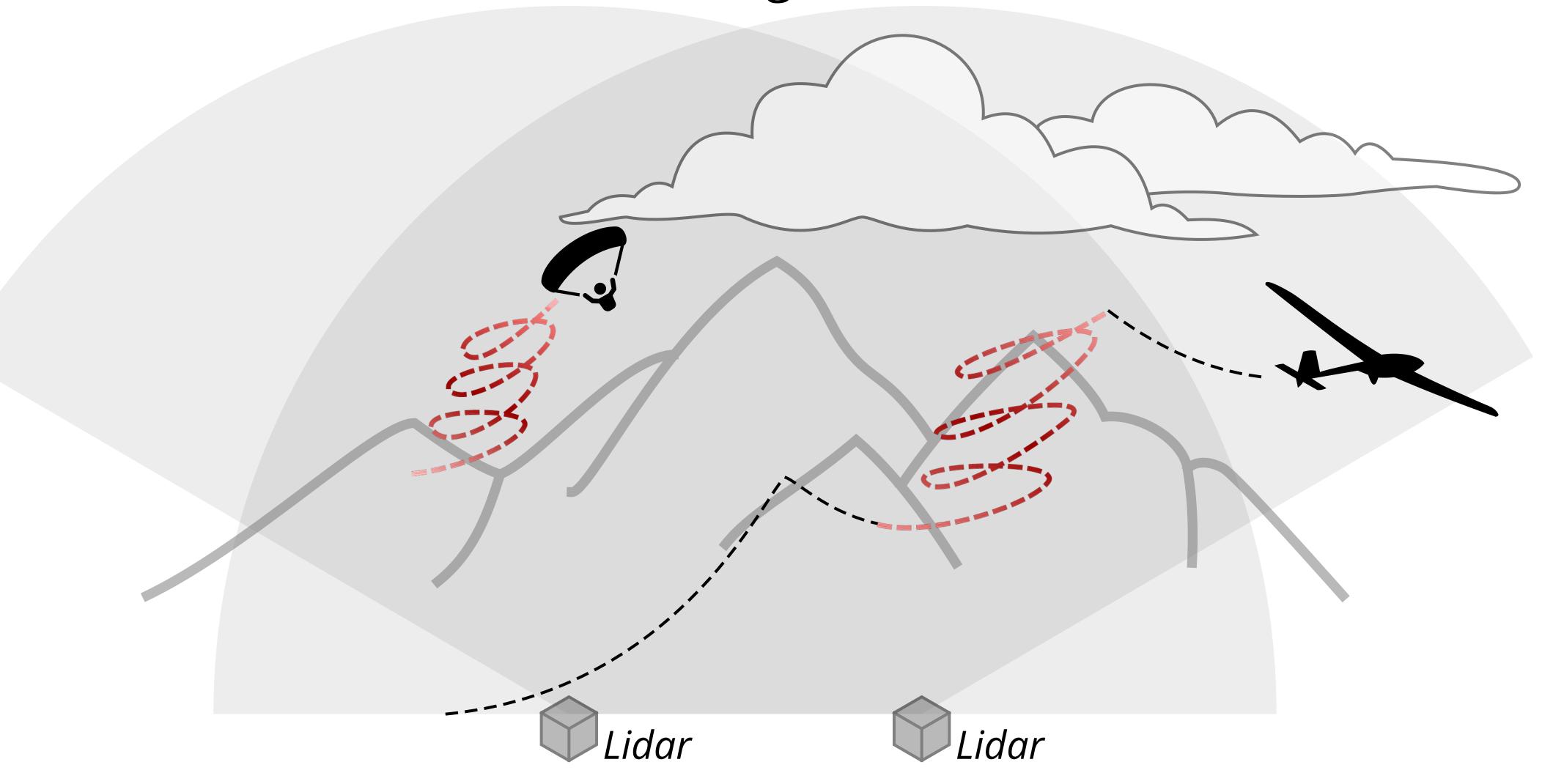
#### Methodology

Information on core of convection from glider track logs



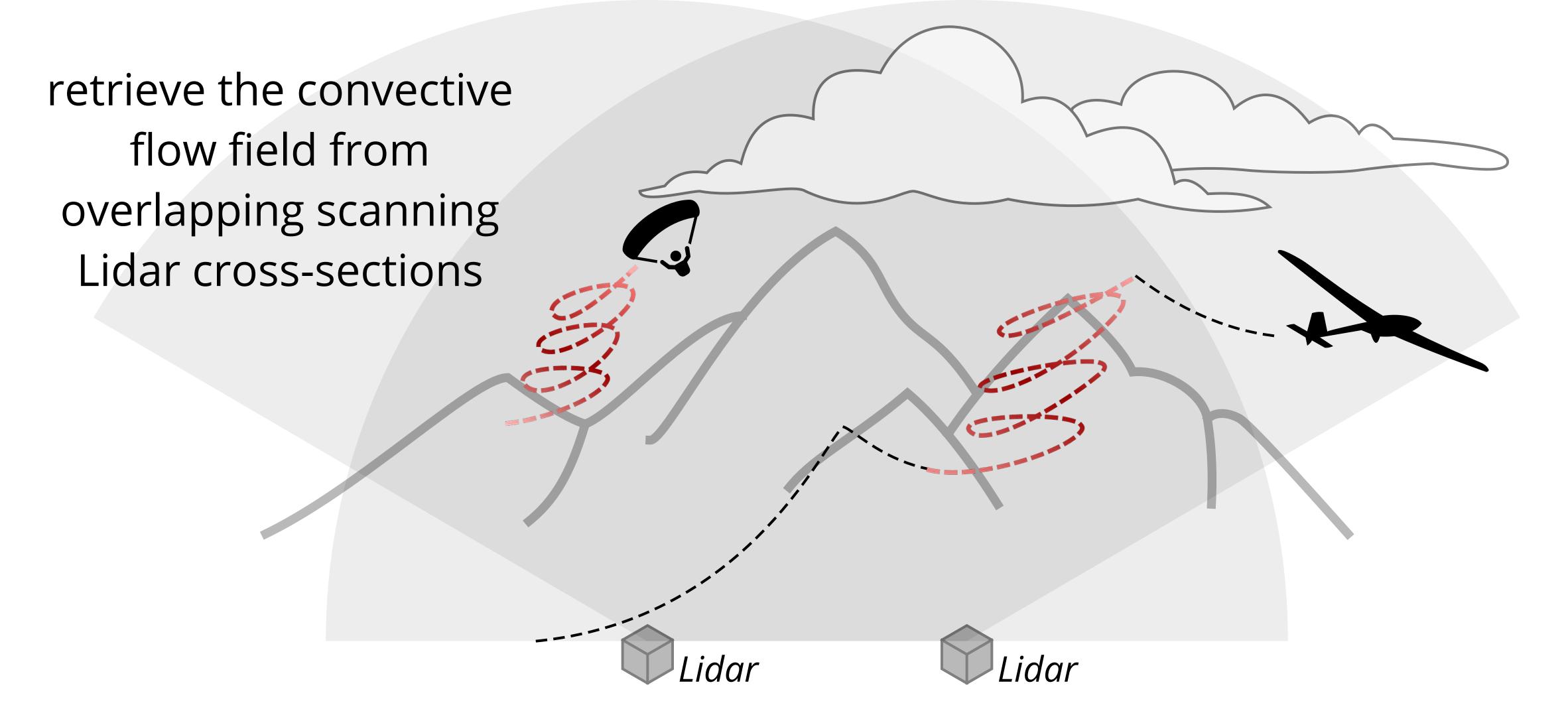
### Methodology

collocate observations from Lidar and glider



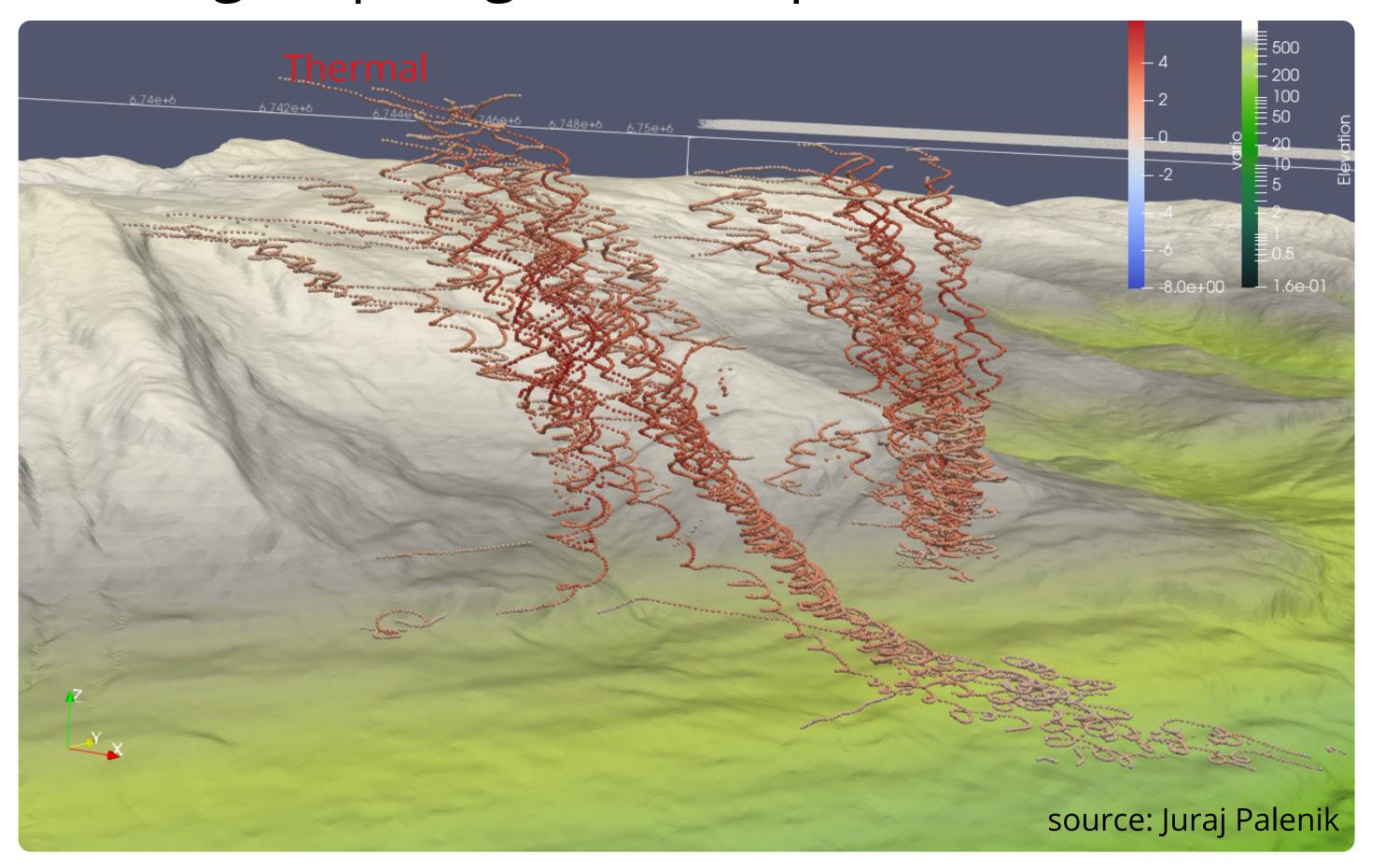
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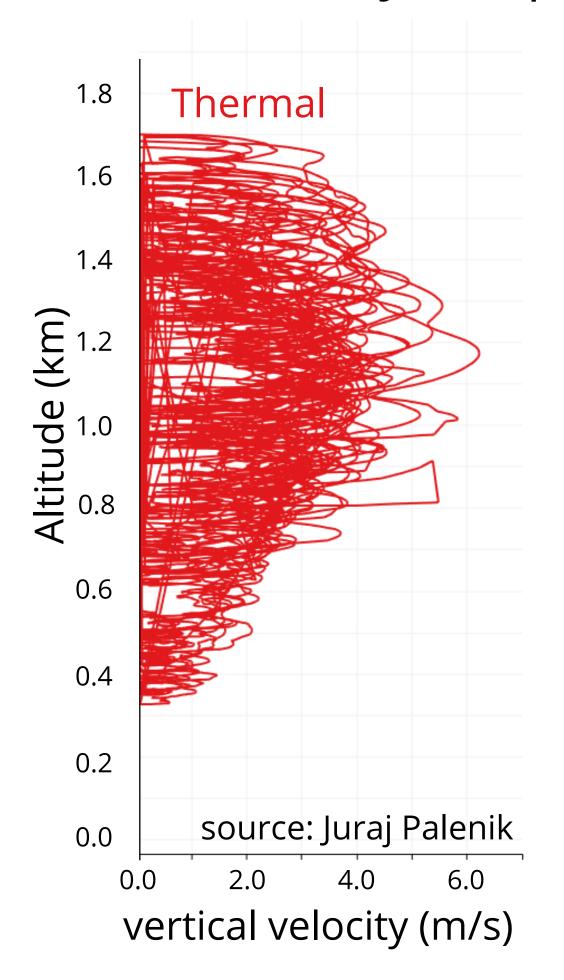


# Position and vertical velocity of convection from glider tracks

Norwegian paraglider competition 2019

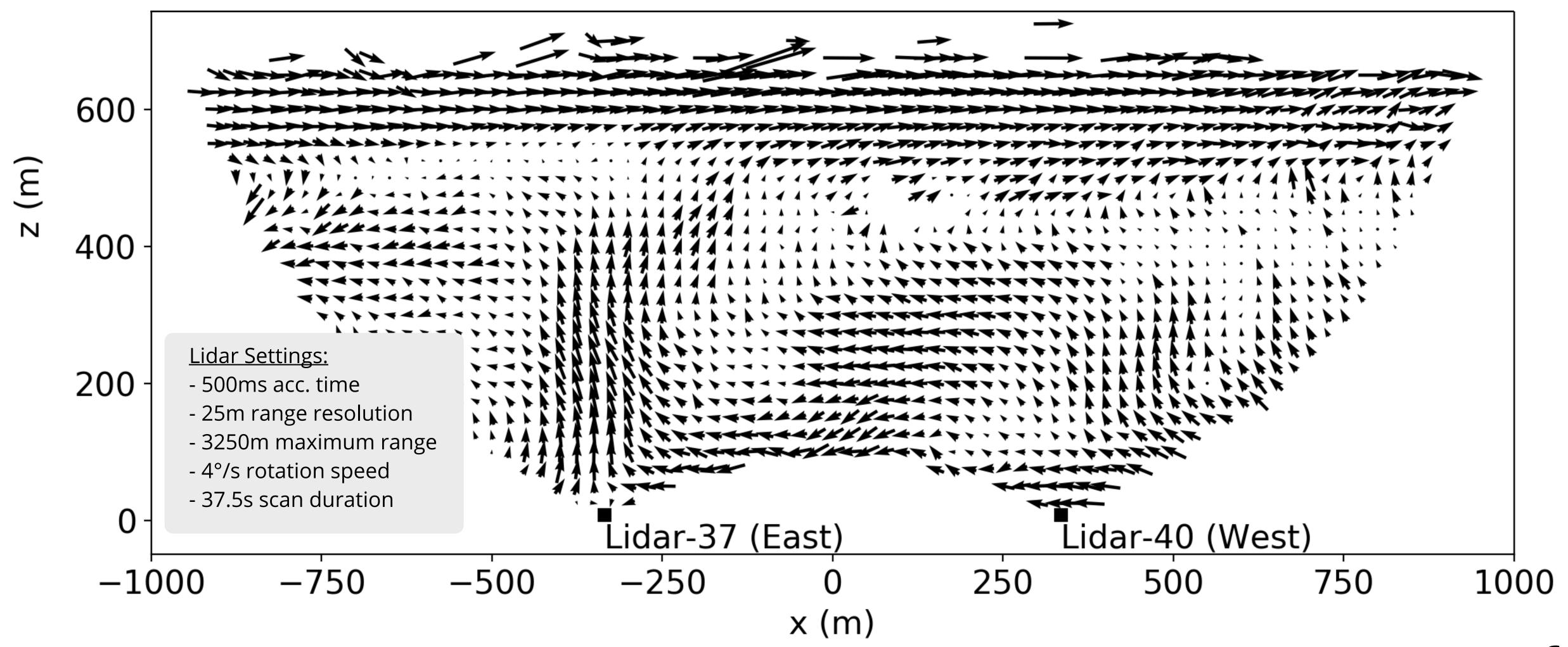


#### Vertical velocity composite



#### Reconstructed wind field from Lidar observations

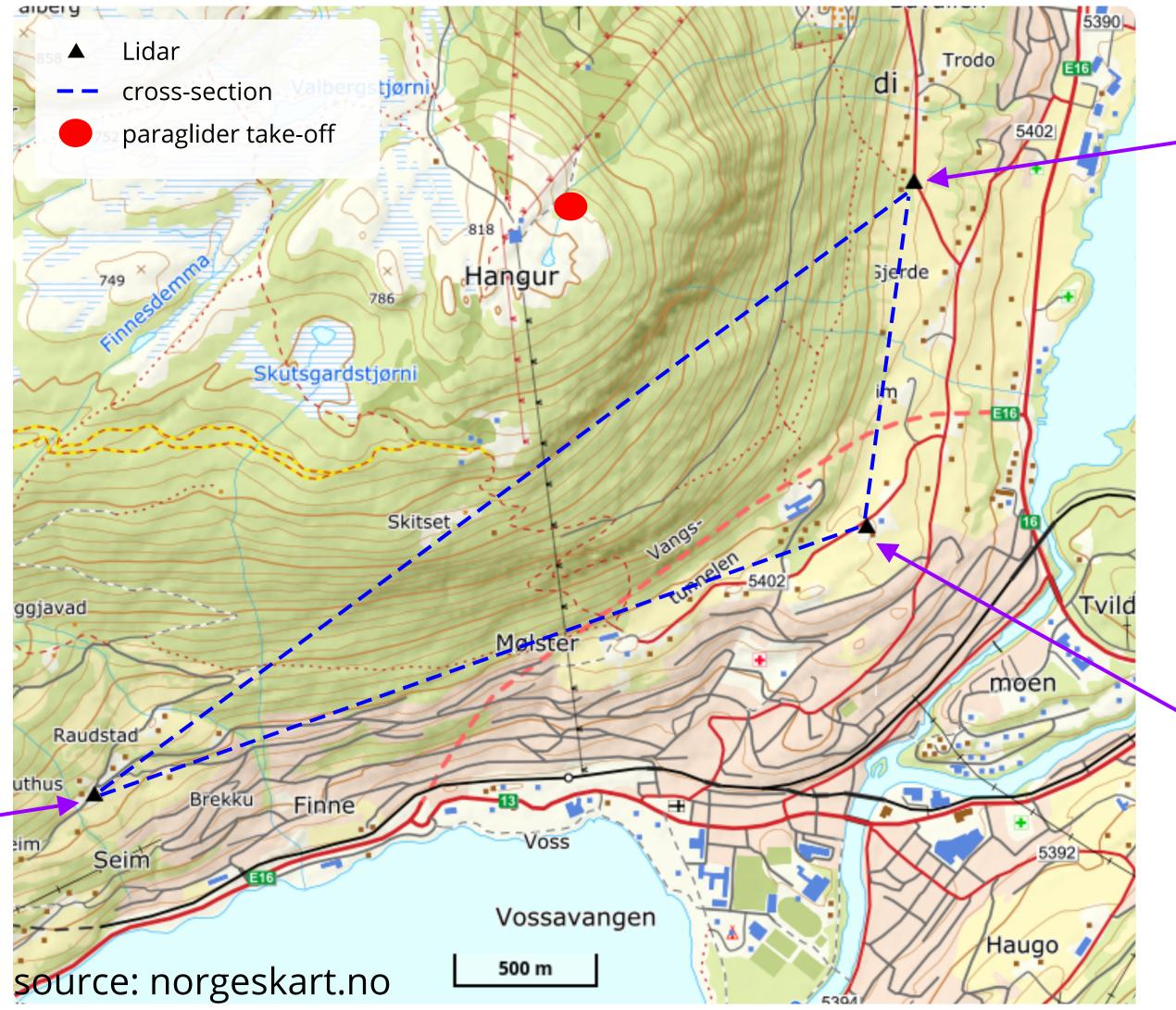
from test campaign in Os, Norway on 28th May 2021



The measurement campaign in Voss, April - June 2022











#### In situ profiles from paraglider and plane

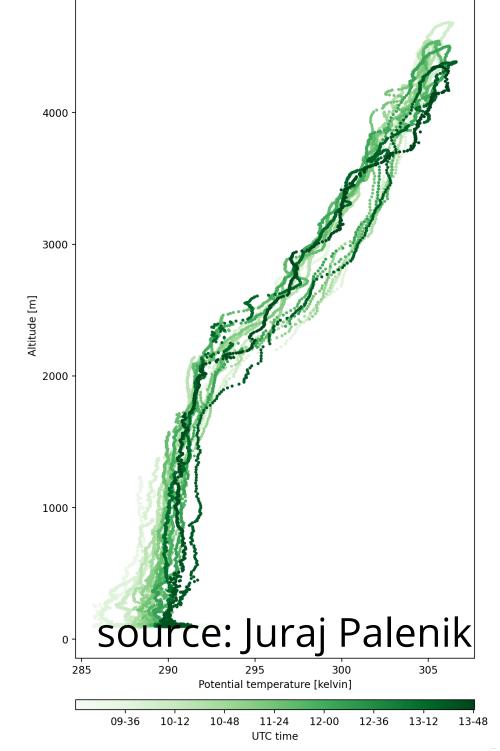
Convective temperature and humidity anomaly

Within the convection vs. background profiles









#### Summary Outlook

- Retrive characteristics of the thermals' cores from glider trajectories
- Develope Lidar scanning pattern and retrieval, optimised to observe the convective flow field in complex terrain
- Colocated measurement campaign to enable glidar database
- Convective bubble or continuous stream of air?
- How do observations compare to modelled characteristics?