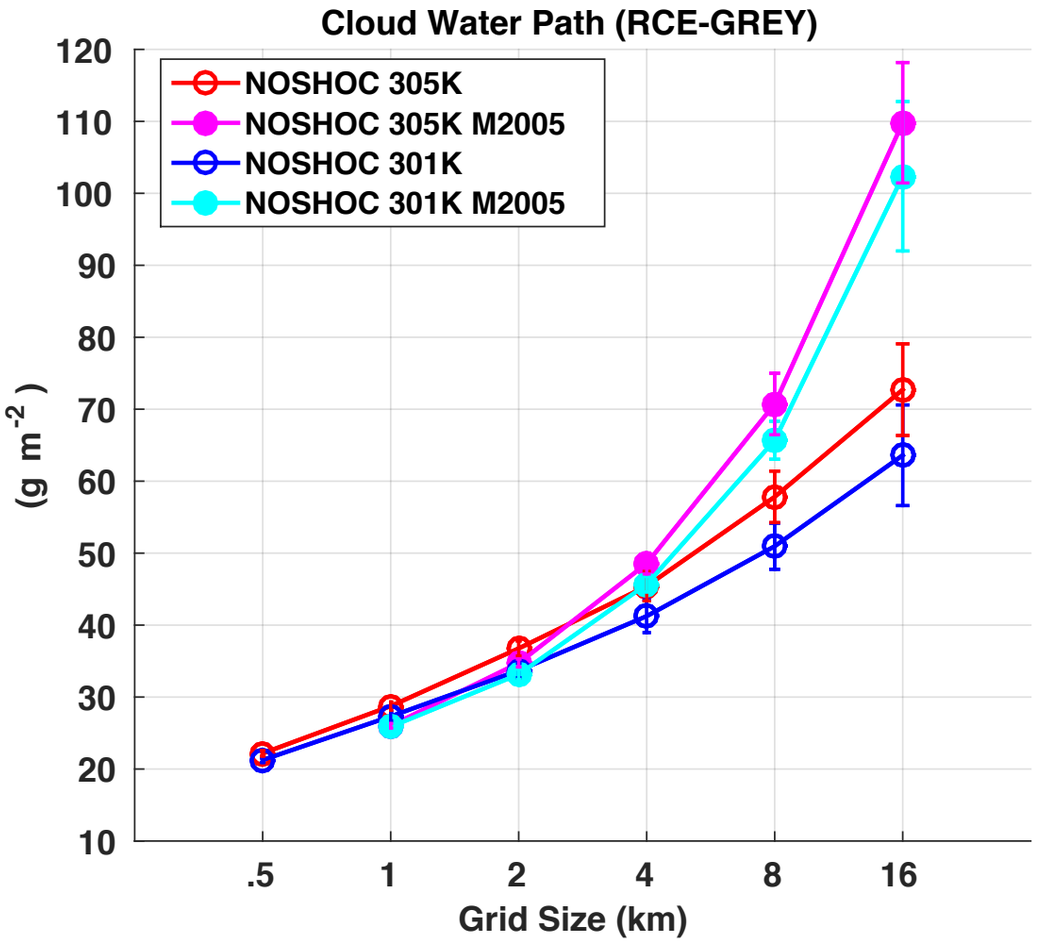
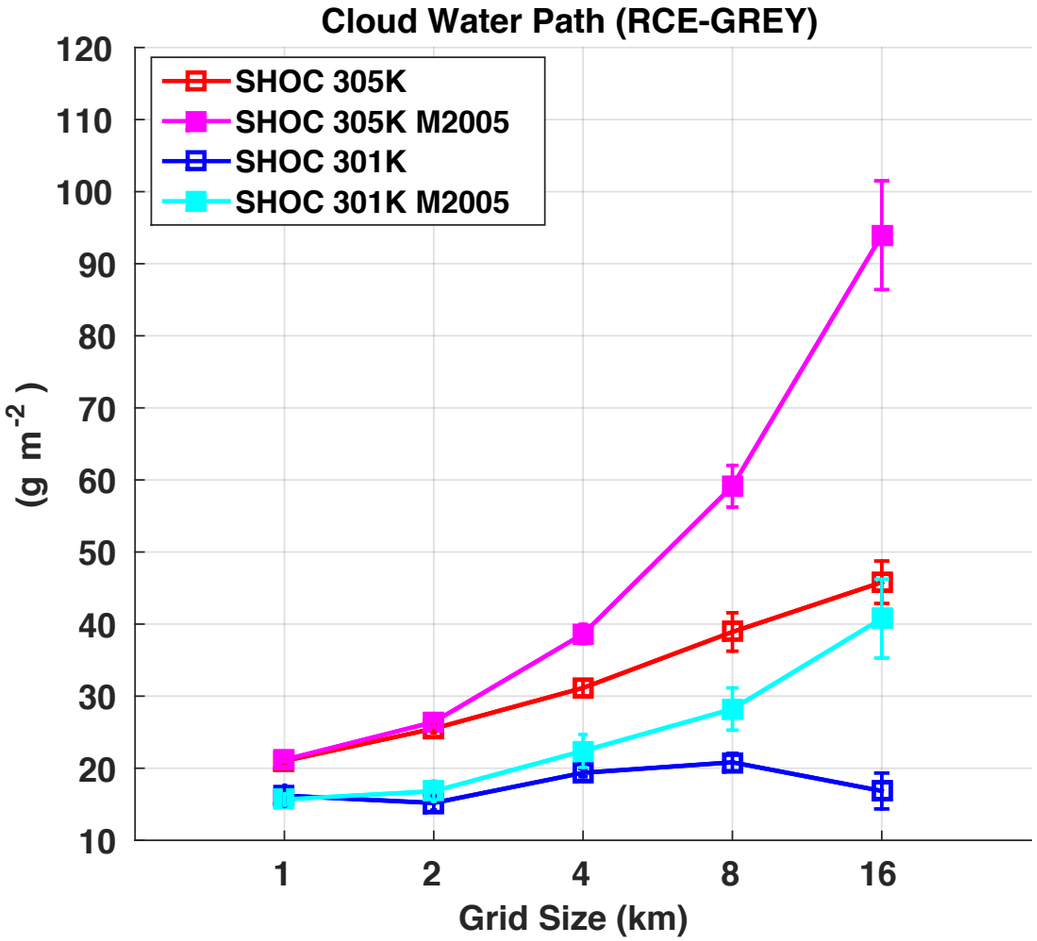
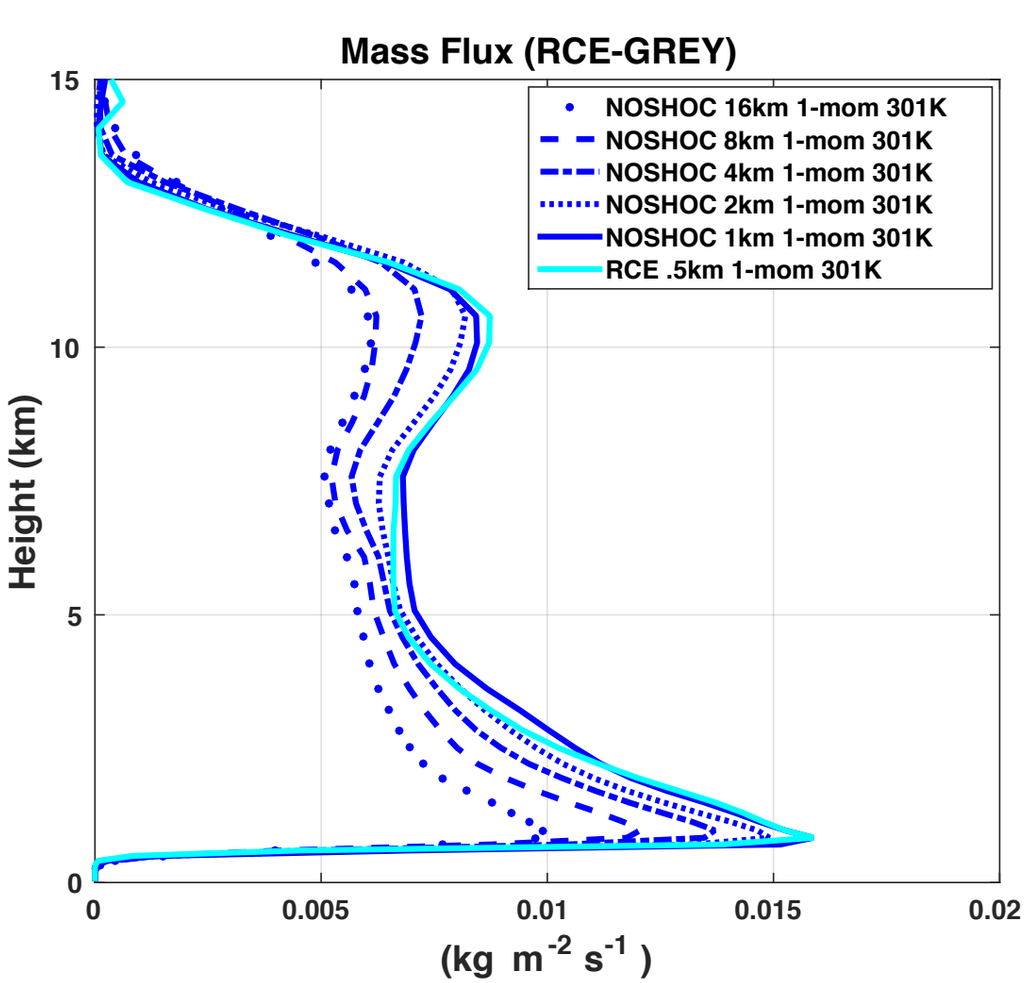
CWP

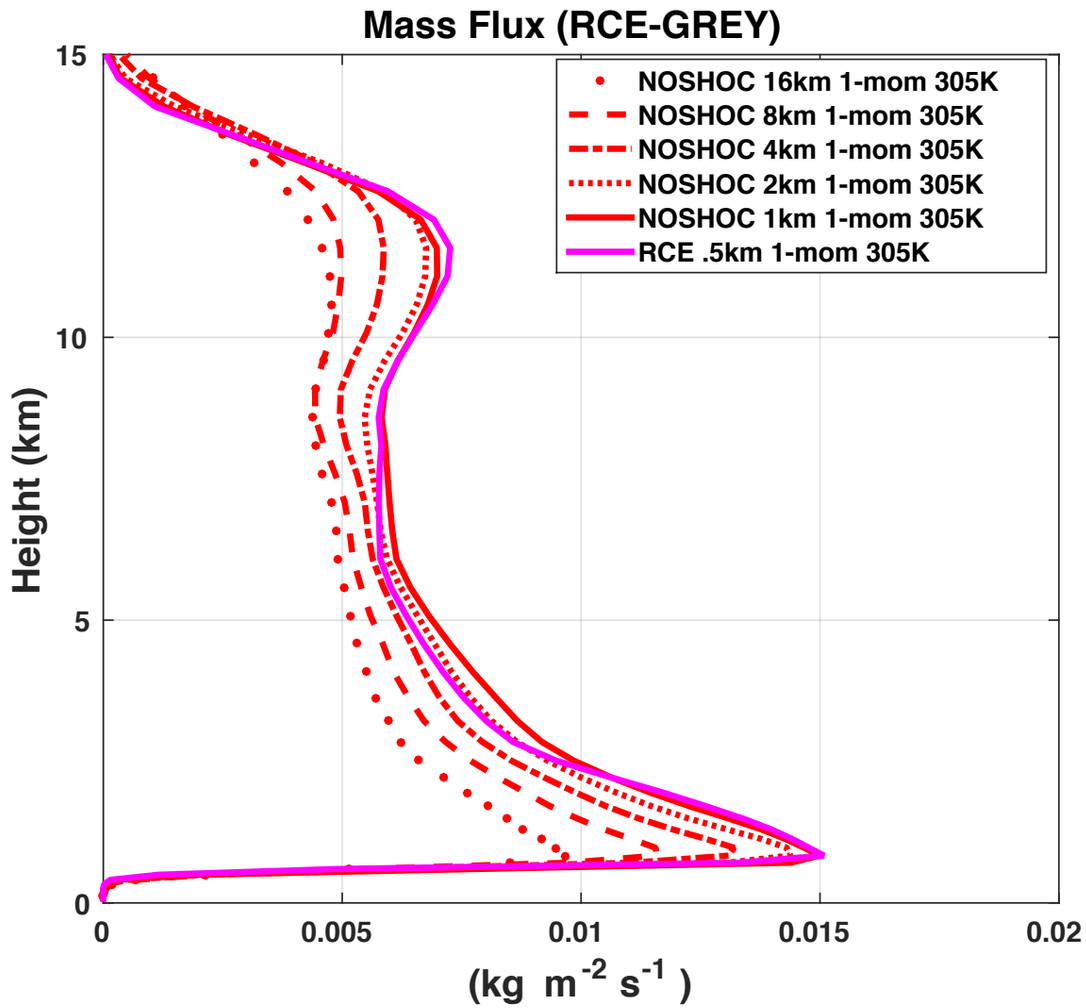




- CWP is higher with larger grid size.
- CWP is higher for M2005 runs.
- CWP is higher for warmer runs (mostly SHOC).
- CWP is higher for NOSHOC runs.

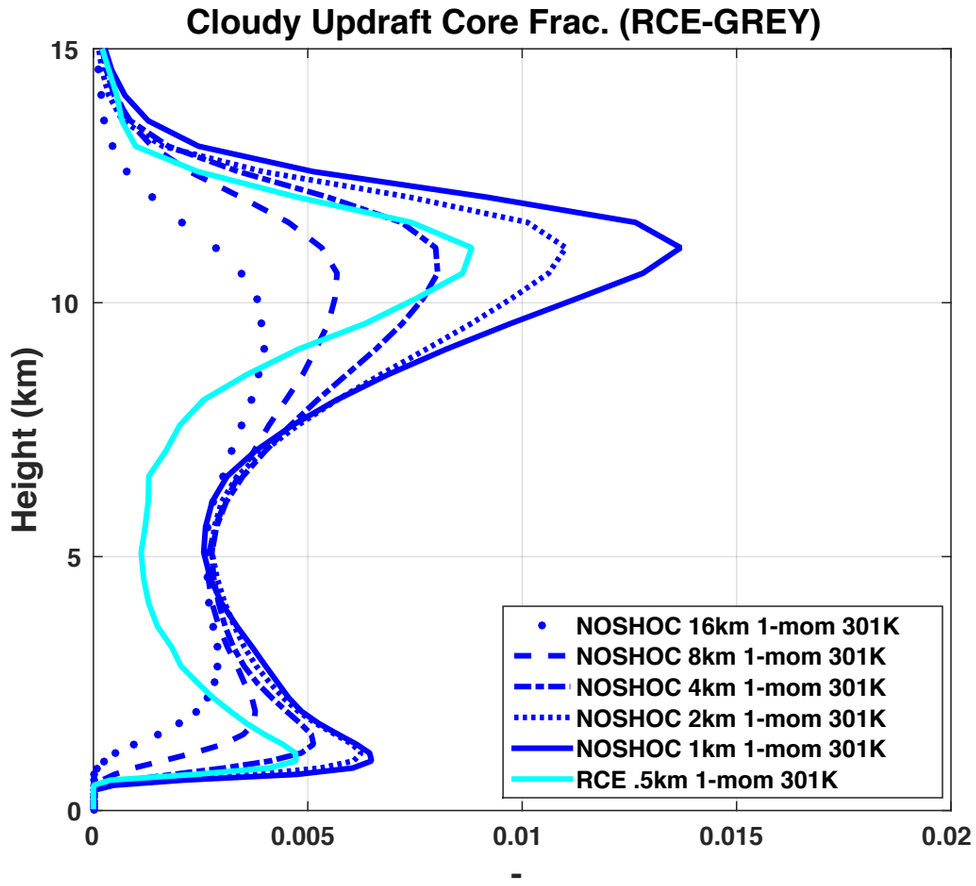
MC (= rho*CLD*WCLD)

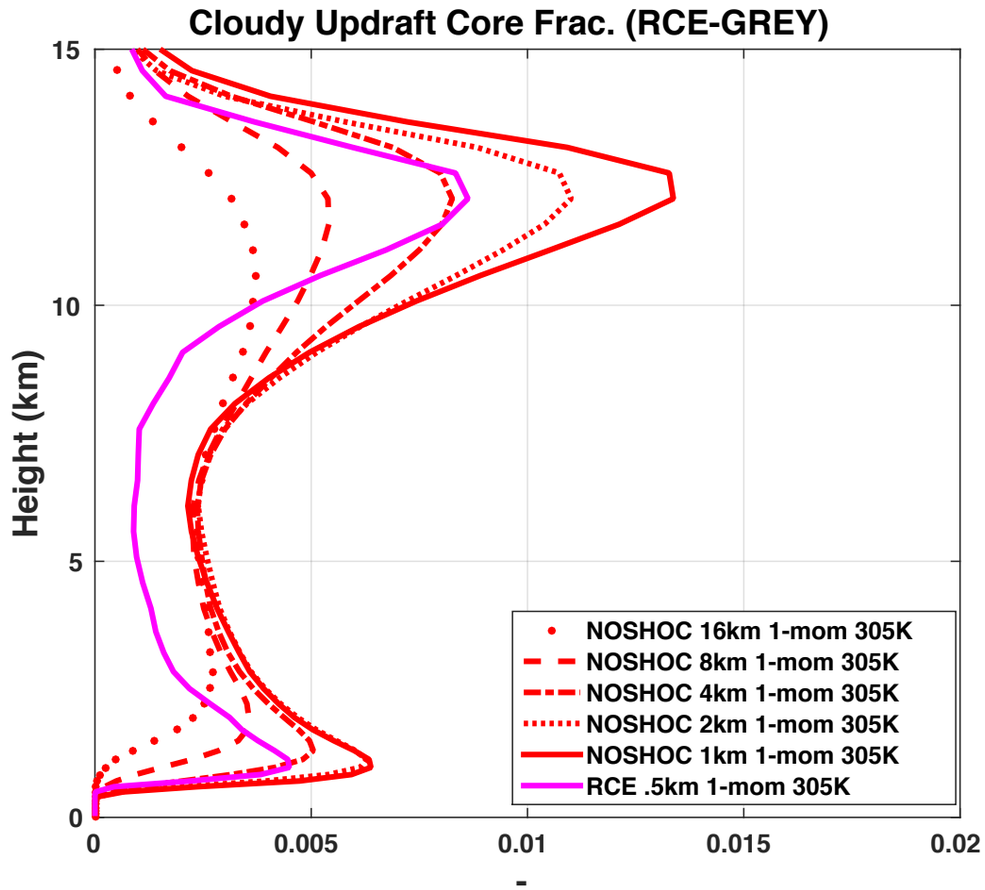




- Smaller grid sizes (lower CWP) have higher mass fluxes throughout the troposphere.
- Generally same pattern for SHOC. (Except 1km 301K)

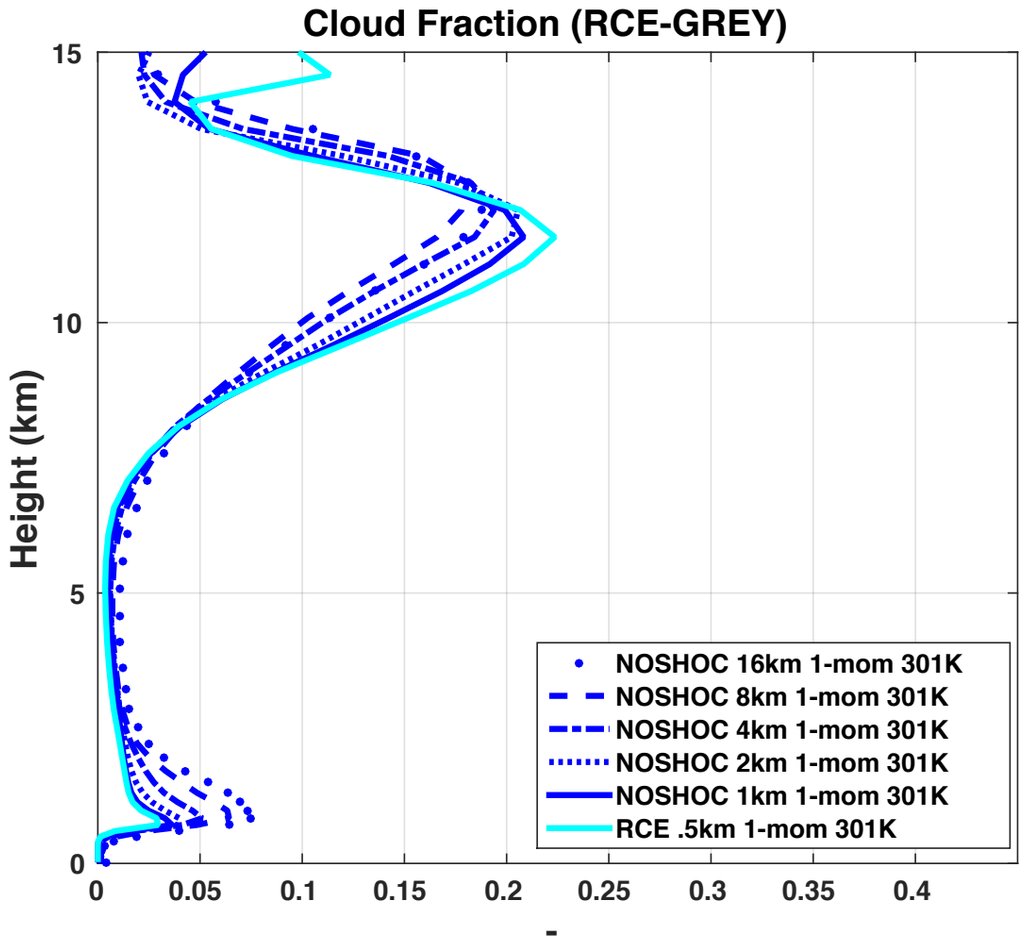
CORECL

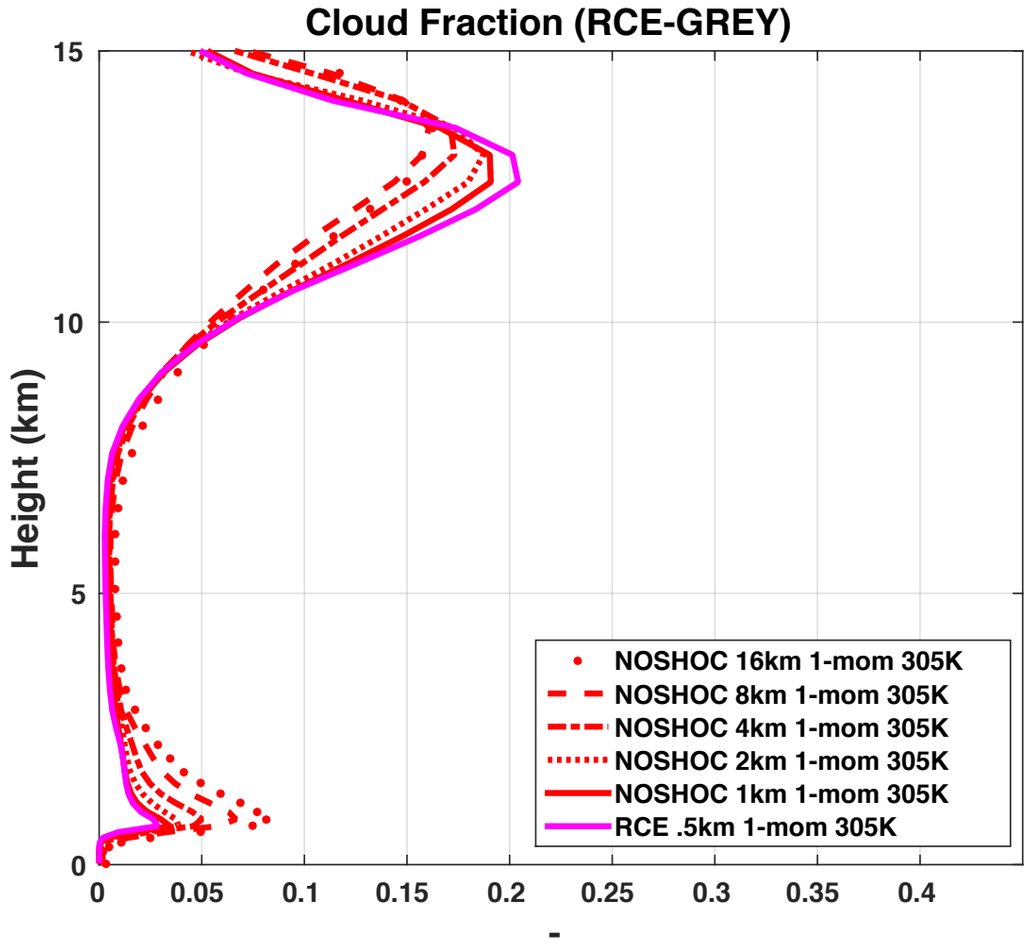




- For NOSHOC, with the exception of the .5km RCE runs, a smaller grid size (lower CWP runs) results in higher cloudy updraft core fractions at 1-2 and 10-13km levels. This would be expected based on CWP results.
- Generally same pattern for SHOC. (Except 1km 301K)

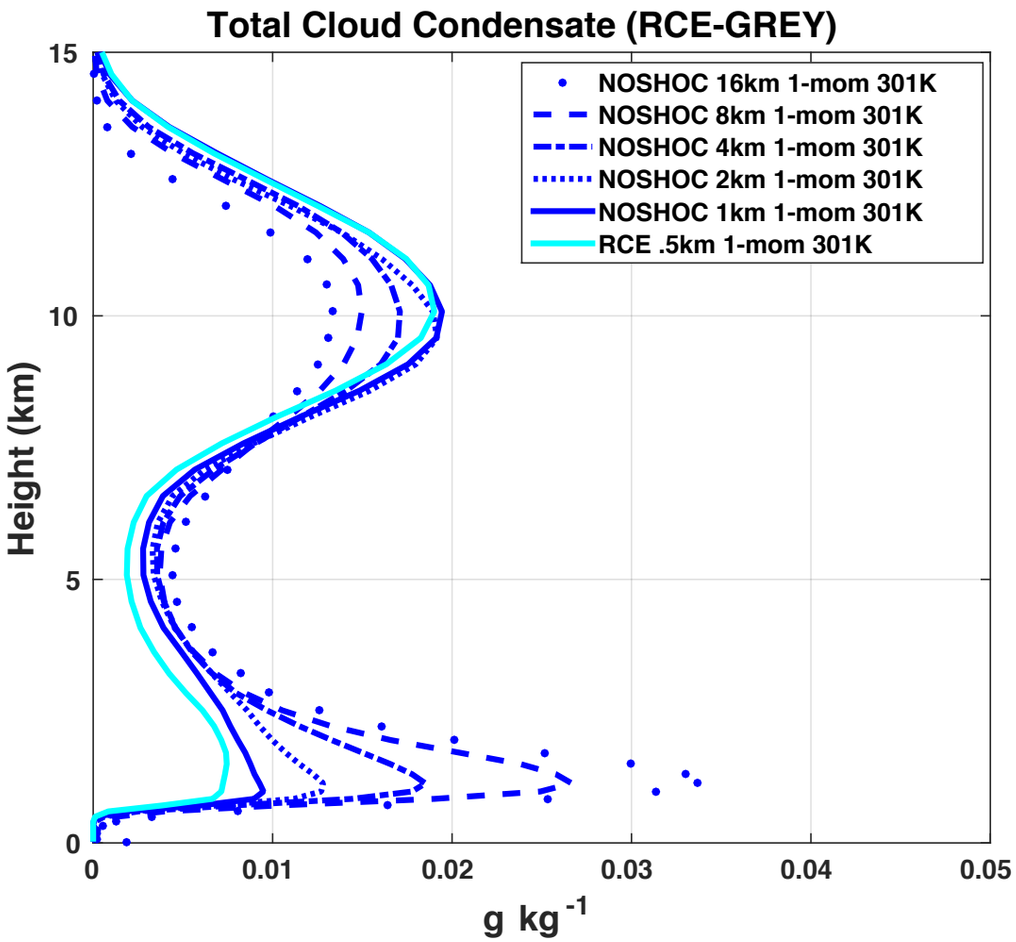
CLD

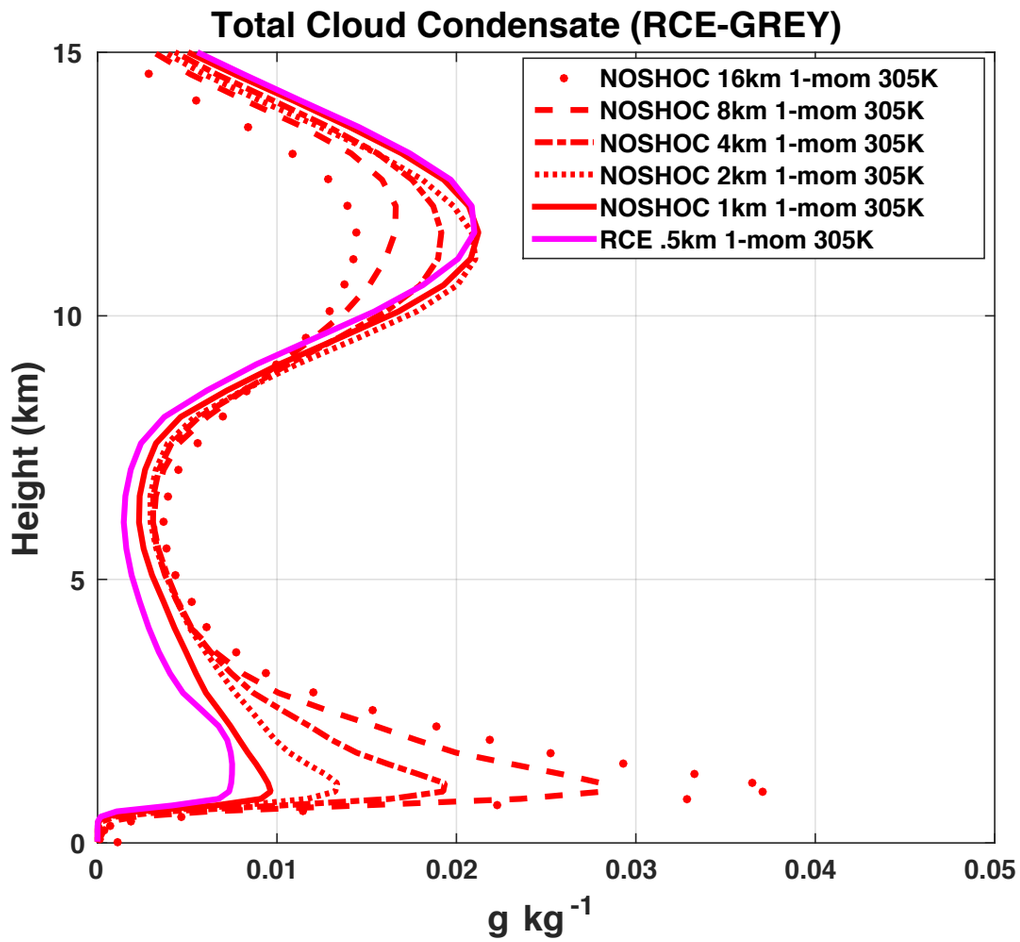




- There are larger cloud fractions around 11-12km for lower grid size runs (lower CWP runs).
- There are larger cloud fractions around 1km for higher grid size runs (higher CWP runs).
- Generally same pattern for SHOC. (Except 1km 301K)

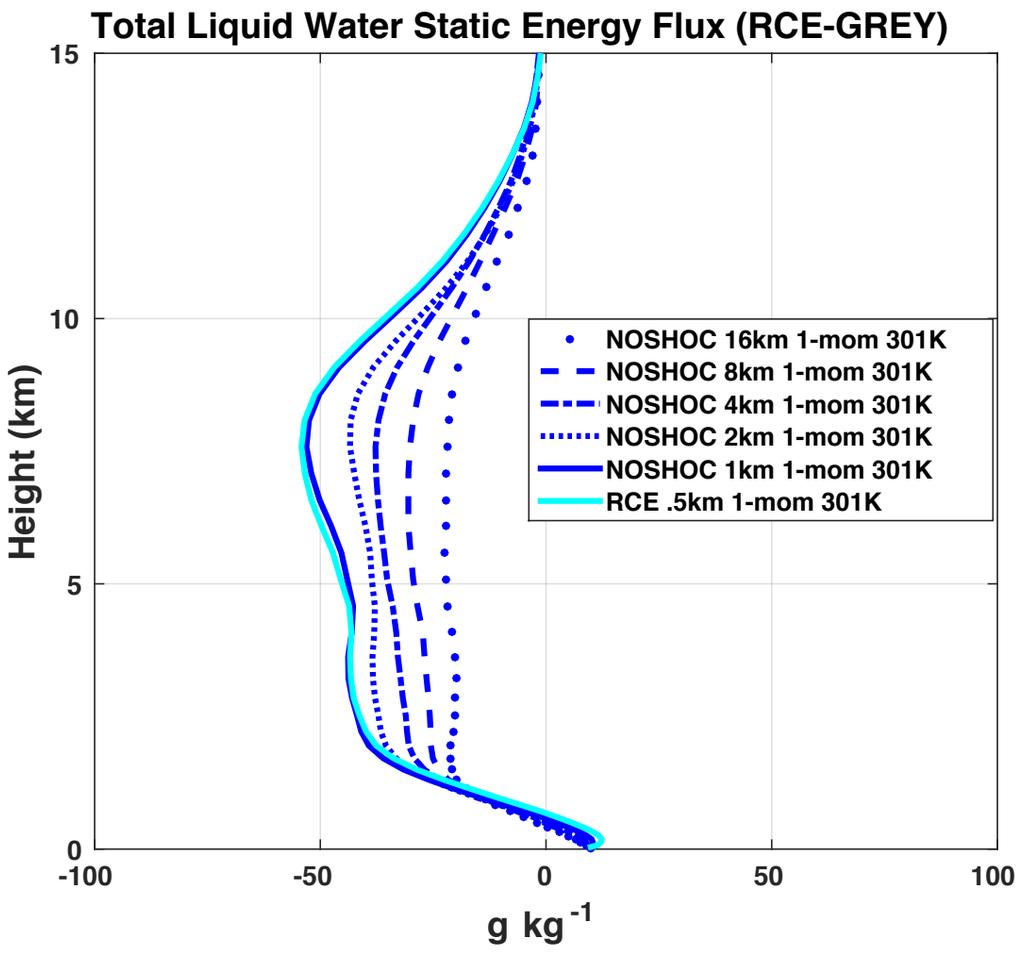
QN

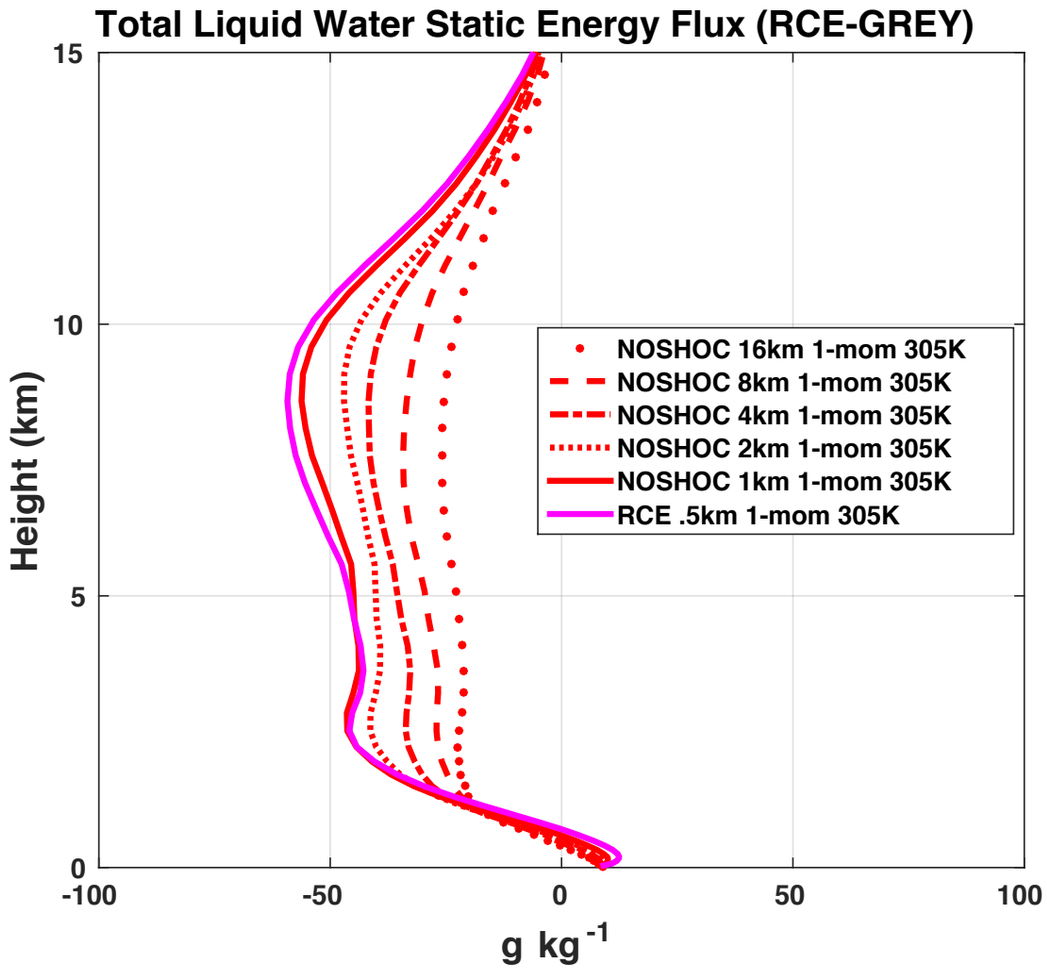




- Similar to CLD.
- Smaller grid sizes have higher 10-12km QN values but lower 1-2km QN values.

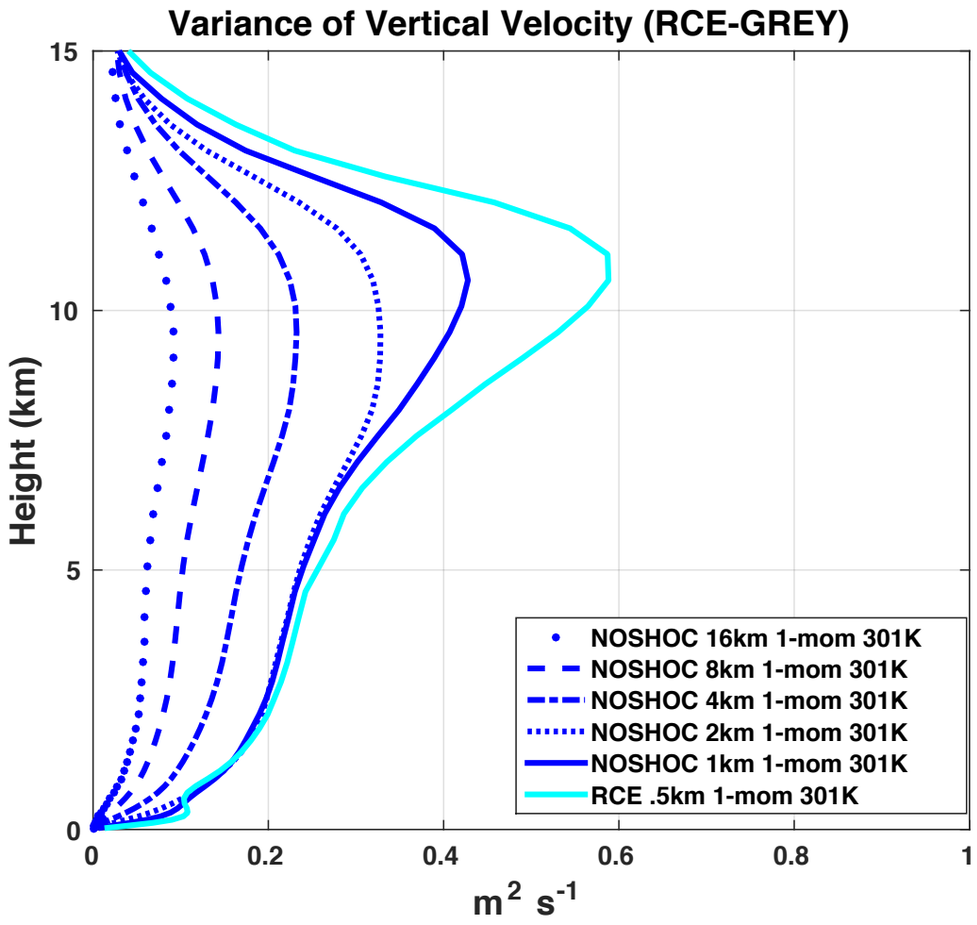
TLFLUX

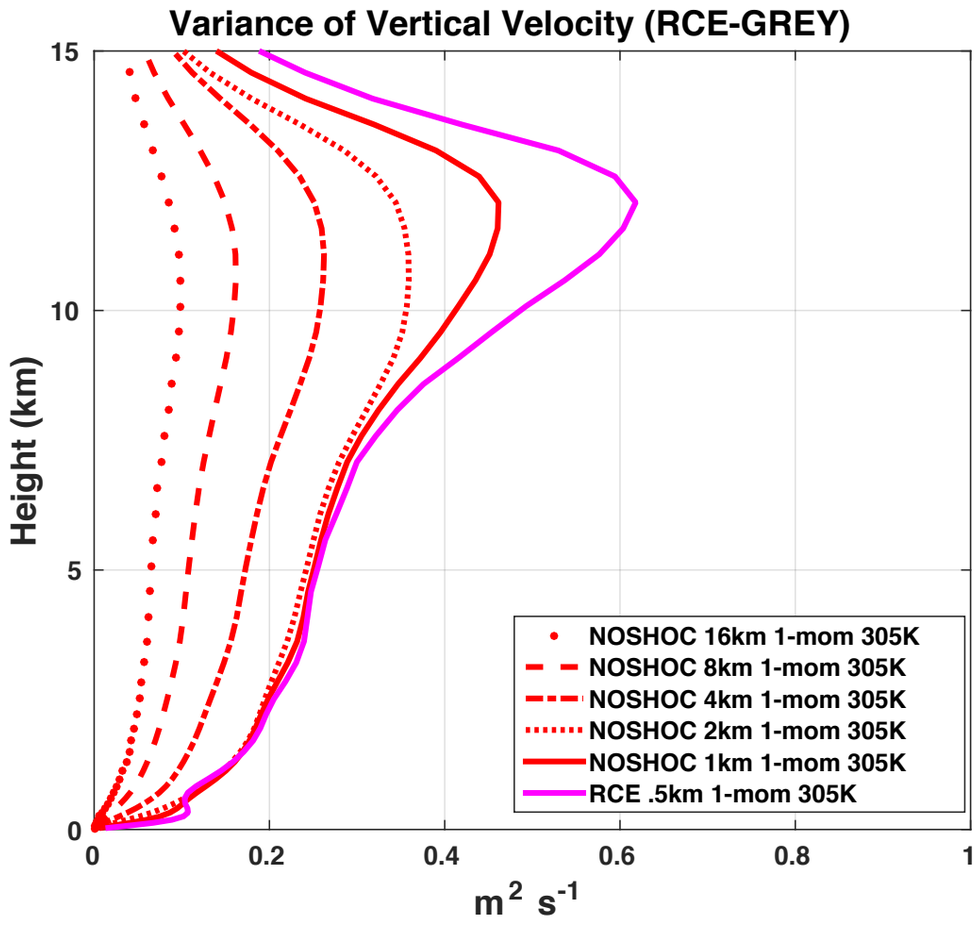




- TLFLUX is consistently more negative for smaller grid sizes.
- Generally same pattern for SHOC (except 1km 301K)

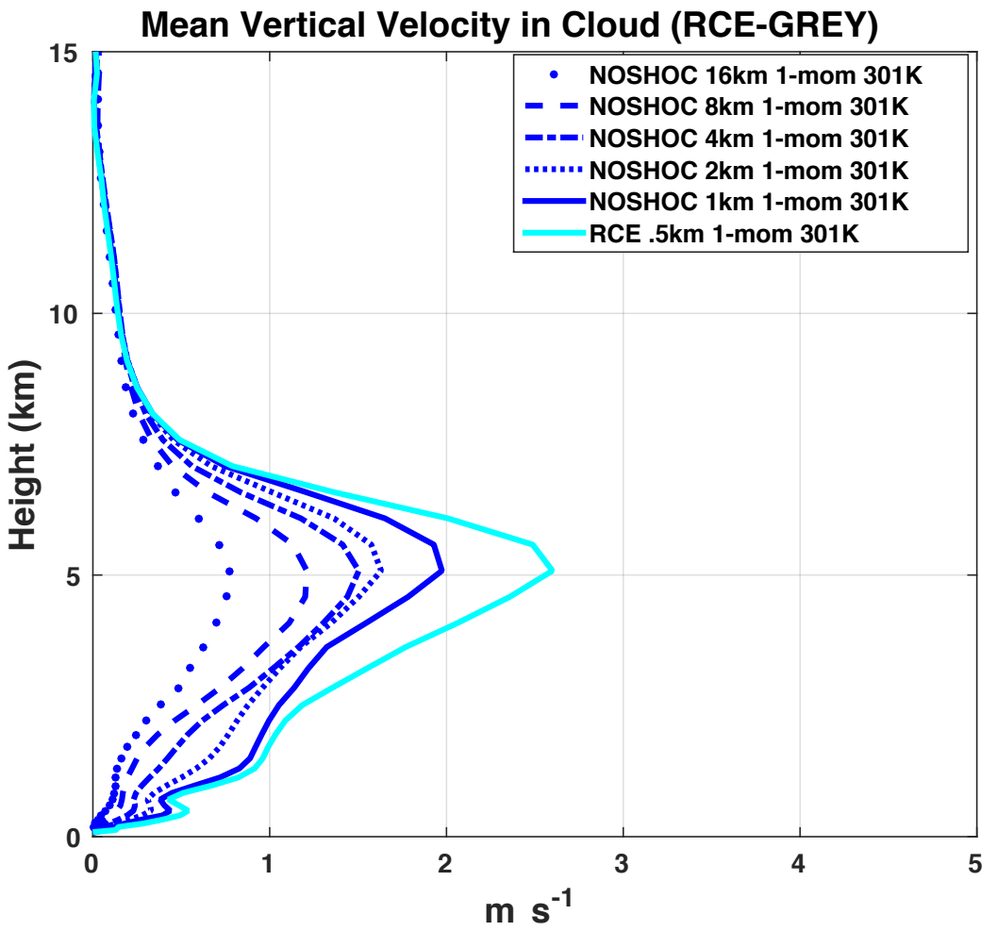
W2

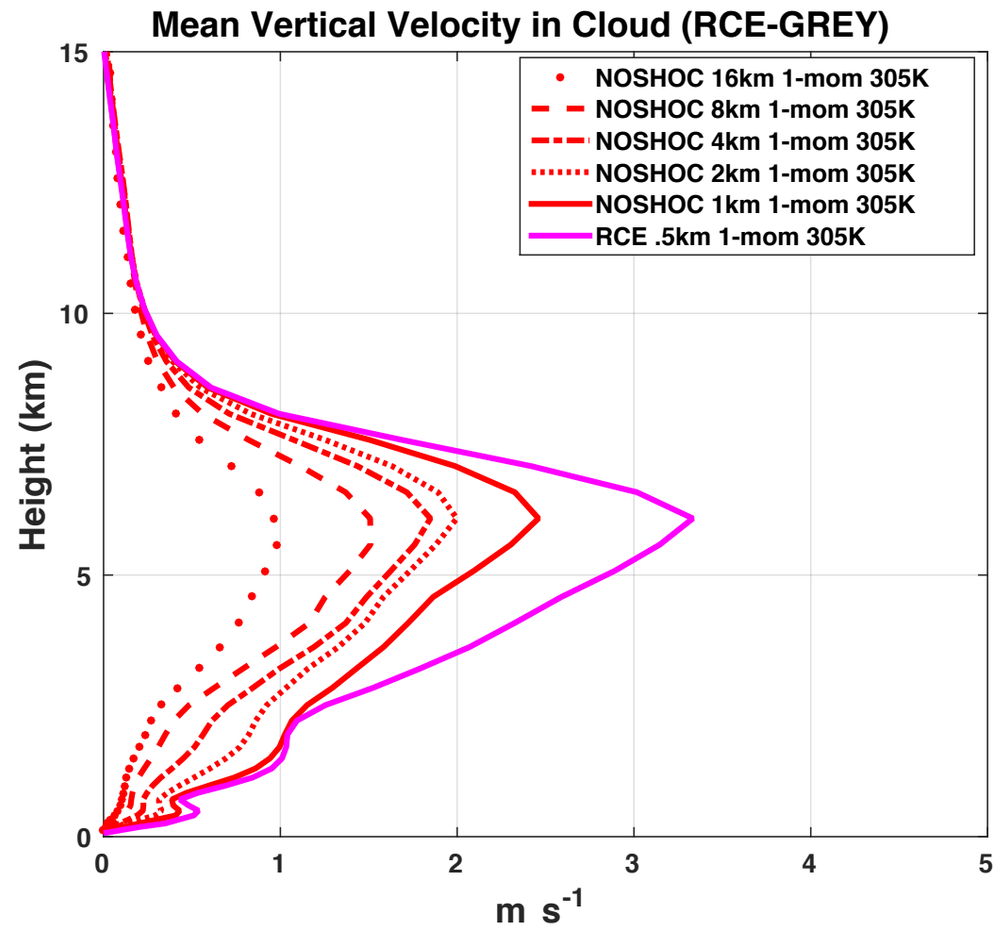




- W2 is consistently higher for lower grid sizes.
- Same pattern for SHOC (except 301K 1km).

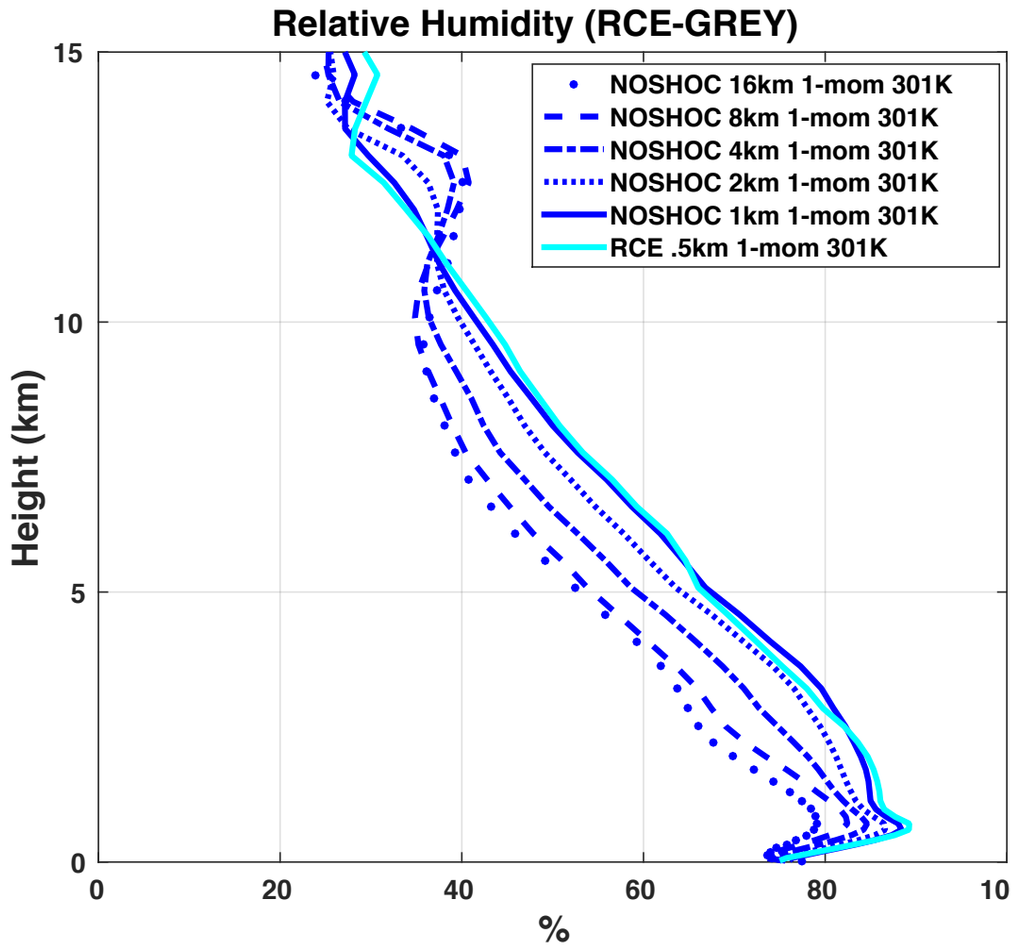
WCLD

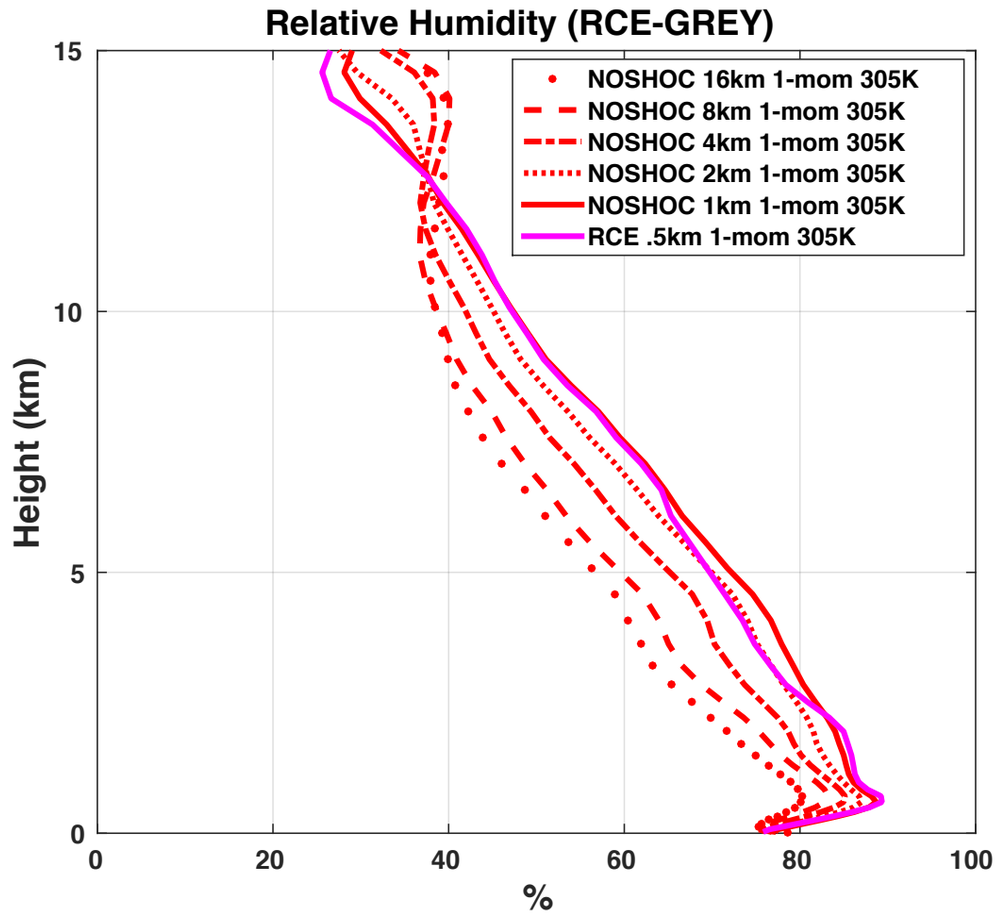




- Like W2, QN, CLD, and MC, WCLD is higher for lower grid sizes.
- Same pattern for SHOC (except 1km 301K)

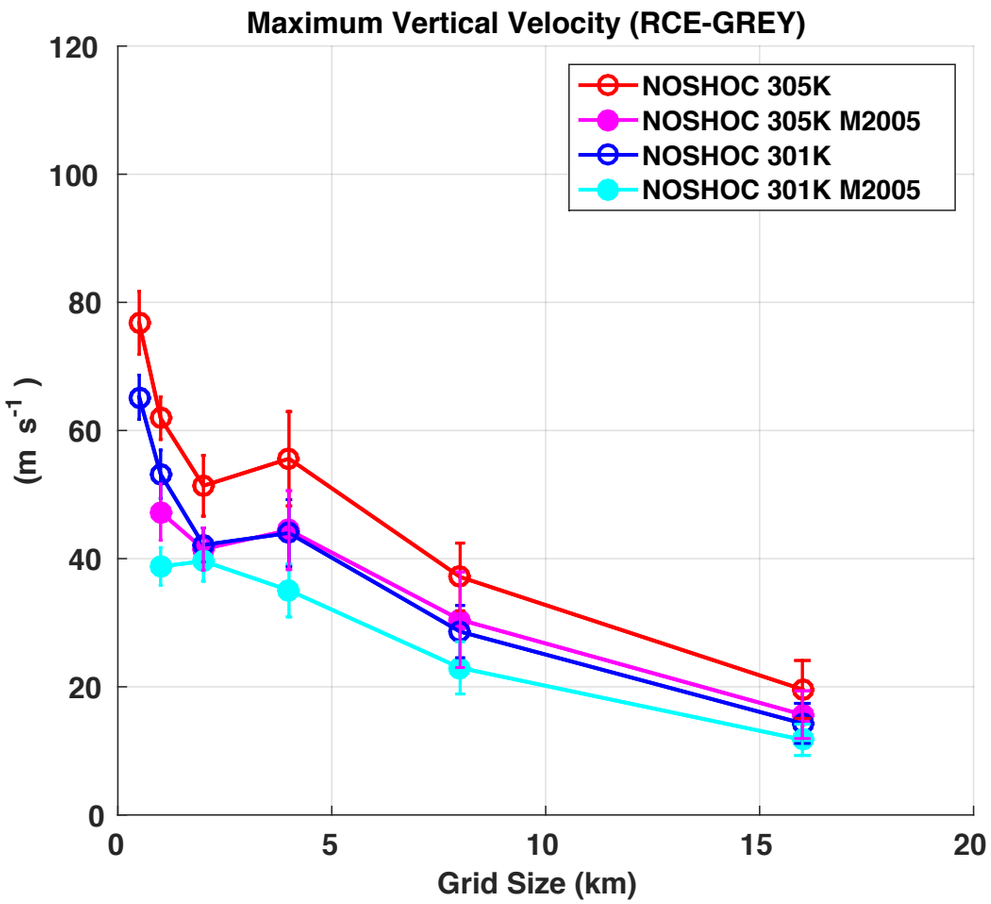
RH

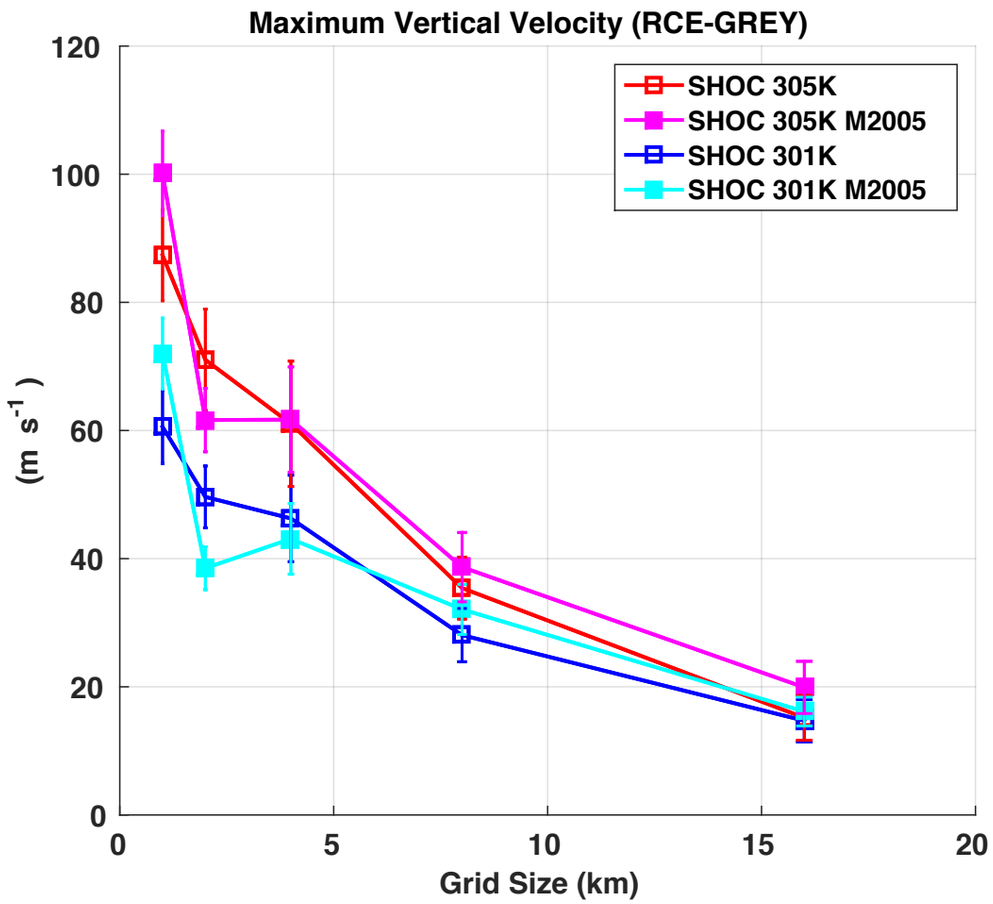




- Smaller grid sizes have higher RH throughout the lowest 11-12km and lower RH above that level.
- SHOC plots behave similarly (except 1km 301K SHOC, though with larger differences.

WMAX





- WMAX is higher for lower grid sizes, warmer temperatures, SHOC runs, and single-moment runs (for NOSHOC).