

Maximum updraft velocity beyond CAPE:

the role of boundary layer dynamics
and pressure perturbations

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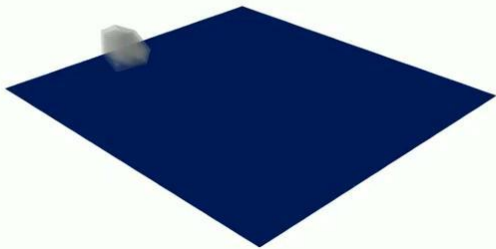


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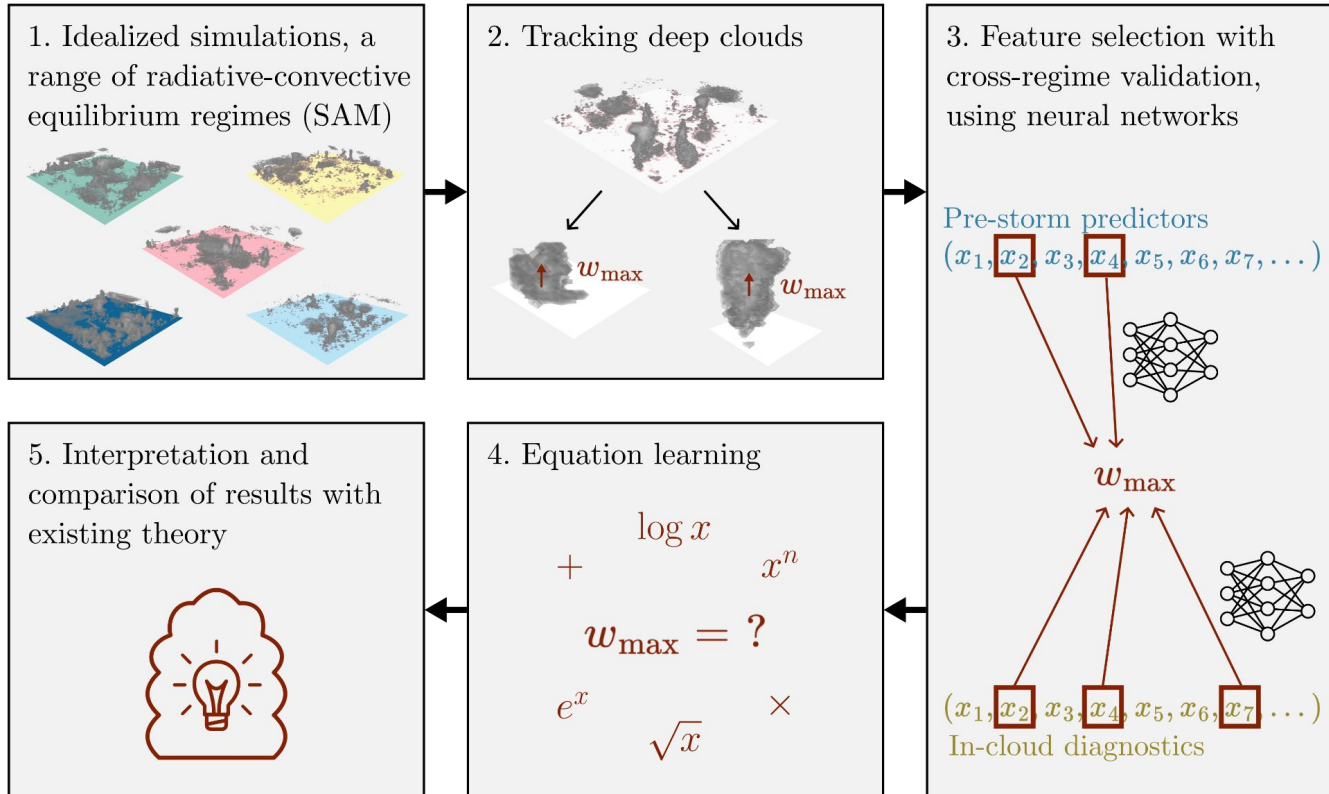
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What sets the maximum updraft velocity (w_{\max})
in idealized deep convection?



We use a **data-driven,**
per-cloud approach
to
discover equations
and improve our
understanding of w_{\max}

Framework



Method inspired by
Beucler et al. 2025;
Grundner et al. 2024;
Shamekh et al. 2025;
Zanna and Bolton 2020

What would we expect from theory?

1. **CAPE?**

(convective available potential energy, Johns and Doswell 1992)

2. **Initial velocity or kinetic energy?**

(e.g. Abramian, Muller and Risi 2023)

3. **Dominant terms from momentum balance?**

(e.g. slippery (Sherwood et al. 2013) vs. sticky (Romps and Charn 2015) thermals)

What equations did we find?

And what did we learn?

1

*rediscovered
scaling*

$$w_{\max} \sim \sqrt{\text{CAPE}}$$

2

*pre-storm
predictive*

$$w_{\max} \sim \text{CAPE} \left(\log \frac{\overline{w_{\text{bl}}}^2 + b}{\text{CAPE}} + c \right)$$

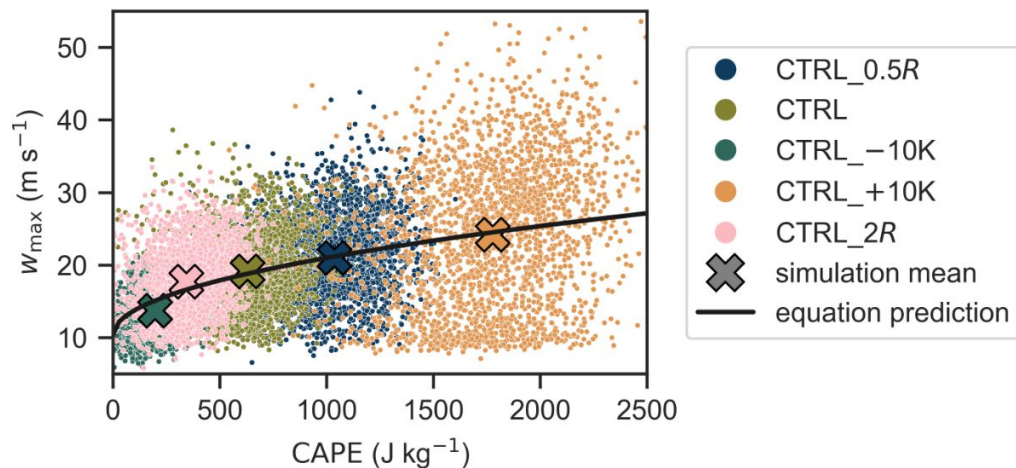
3

*in-cloud
diagnostic*

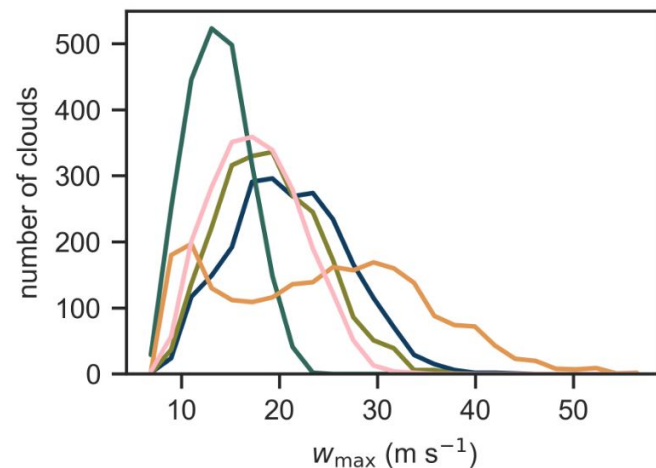
$$w_{\max} \sim \sqrt{a \left(\frac{p'}{\bar{p}} \right)_{\max} + b q_{c,\max} + c}$$

1. CAPE scaling: useful but not enough

$$w_{\max} = a\sqrt{\text{CAPE}} + b$$



$R^2 = 0.25$ across regimes
 $R^2 \approx 0$ within a simulation



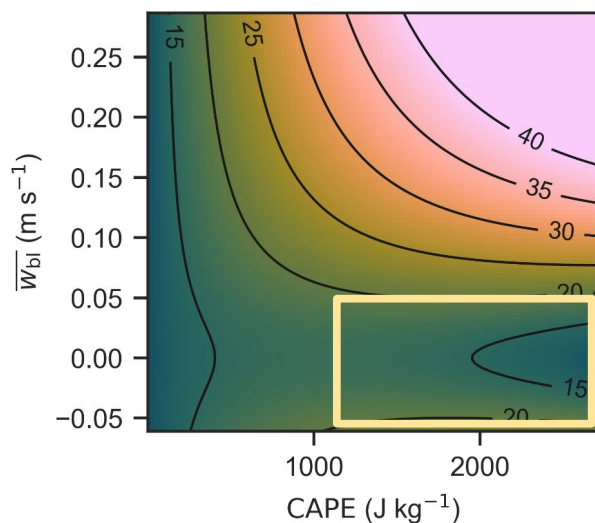
Large cloud-to-cloud
variability within each
simulation

2. Beyond CAPE: boundary layer dynamics

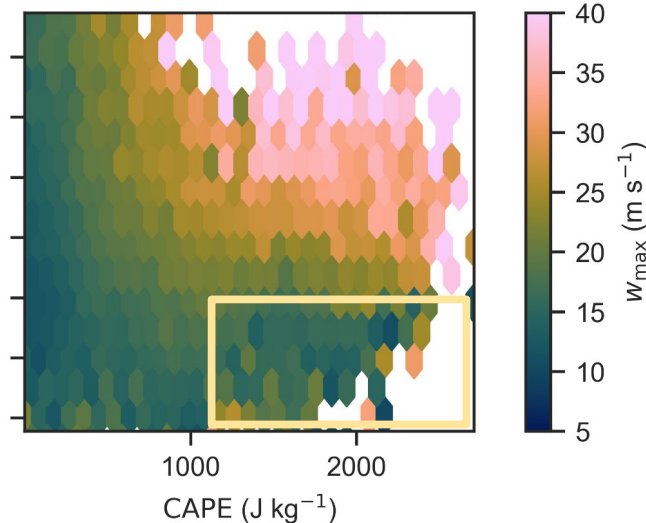
$$w_{\max} = a \text{CAPE} \left(\log \frac{\overline{w_{\text{bl}}}^2 + b}{\text{CAPE}} + c \right) + d$$

$R^2 = 0.48$

Equation surface



Observed values



$\overline{w_{\text{bl}}} =$
boundary-layer
vertical velocity
30 min before w_{\max}

What equations did we find?

And what did we learn?

1

*rediscovered
scaling*

$$w_{\max} \sim \sqrt{\text{CAPE}}$$

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*pre-storm
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$$w_{\max} \sim \text{CAPE} \left(\log \frac{\overline{w_{\text{bl}}}^2 + b}{\text{CAPE}} + c \right)$$

3

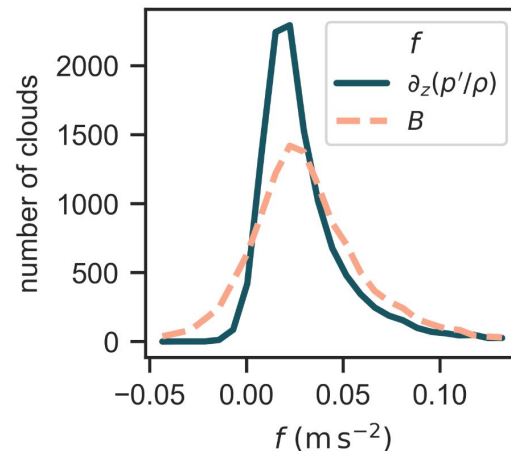
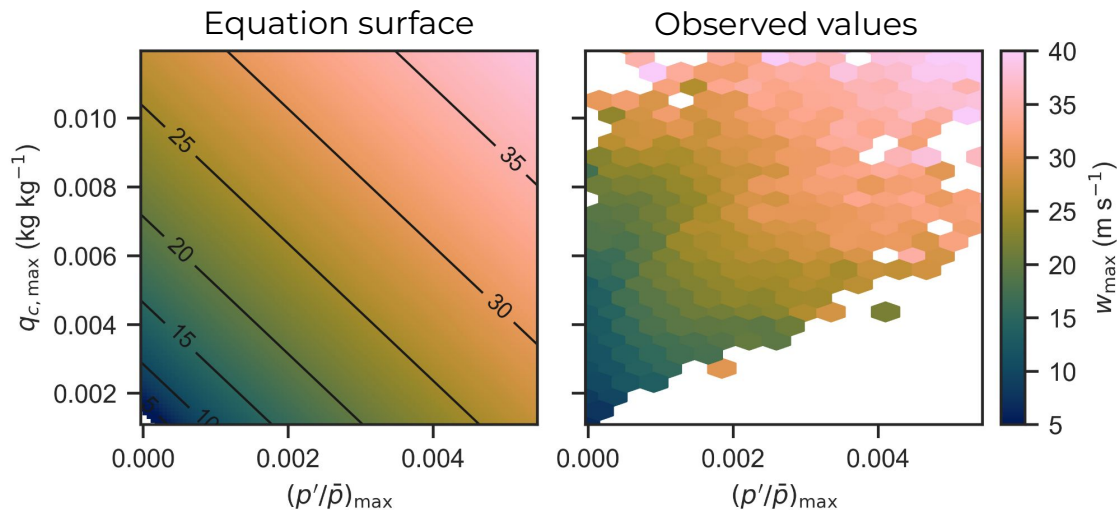
*in-cloud
diagnostic*

$$w_{\max} \sim \sqrt{a \left(\frac{p'}{\bar{p}} \right)_{\max} + b q_{c,\max} + c}$$

3. In-cloud extrema – evidence for sticky thermals

$$w_{\max} = \sqrt{a \left(\frac{p'}{\bar{p}} \right)_{\max} + b q_{c,\max} + c + d} \quad R^2 = 0.88$$

maximum pressure perturbation
maximum cloud condensate



buoyancy and
pressure-gradient
force comparable in
magnitude

Summary

- $\sqrt{\text{CAPE}}$ scaling rediscovered, but CAPE alone misses cloud-to-cloud variability **$R^2 = 0.25$**
- Boundary layer dynamics interact nonlinearly with CAPE to shape updraft intensity **$R^2 = 0.48$**
- In-cloud extrema of condensate and pressure scale tightly with w_{\max} – evidence for sticky thermals **$R^2 = 0.88$**

Next: realistic simulations, w_{bl} role, pressure effects

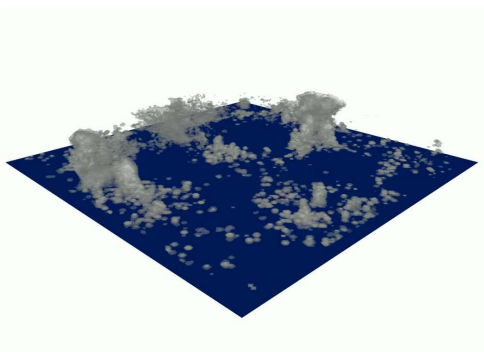
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Preprint coming soon!

Framework – details

Simulations:

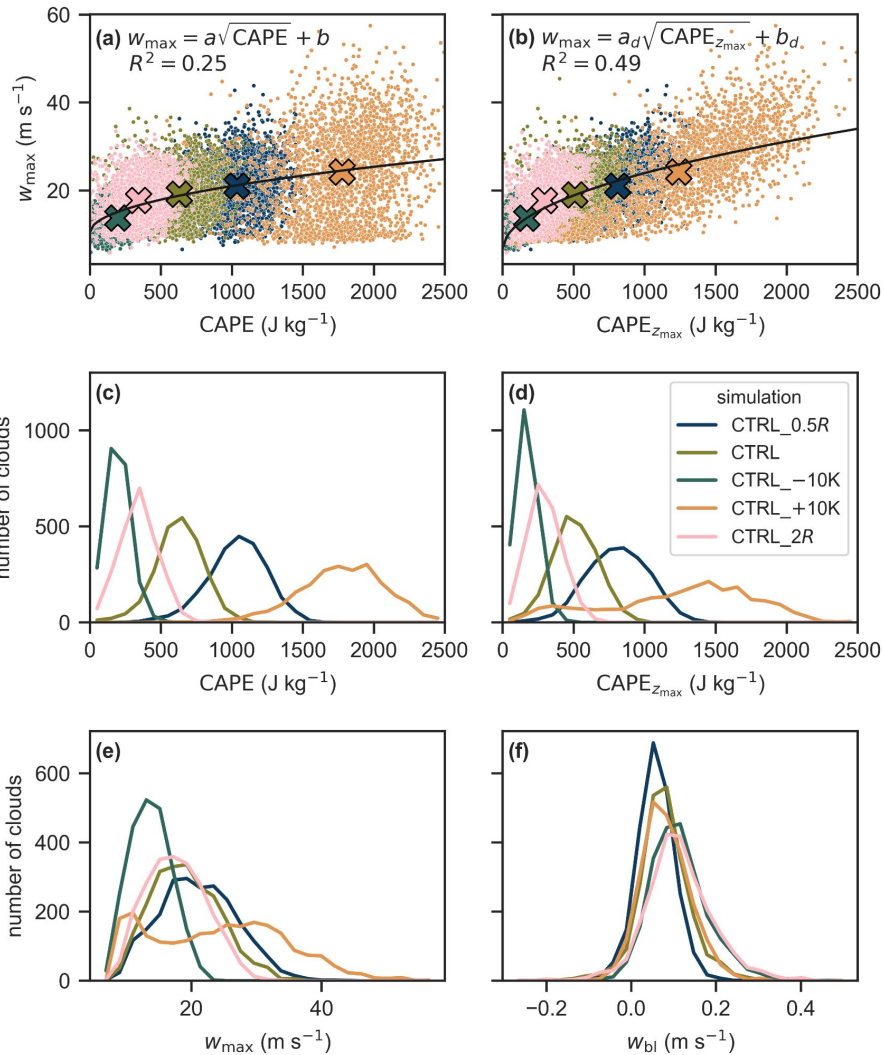
- **SAM** v6.10.8 (Khairoutdinov and Randall 2003), 128×128 km, 1 km horizontal resolution, 5 minute averaged outputs
- **5 RCE regimes:**
 - CTRL (SST = 300 K, $R = 1.5$ K/day),
 - CTRL_{-10K}, CTRL_{0.5R},
 - CTRL_{+10K}, CTRL_{2R}



Methods:

- Watershed-based cloud tracking algorithm (Casallas et al. 2025)
- **Two tracks: Pre-storm** (lagged predictors) and **In-cloud** (concomitant diagnostics)
- Feature selection: Neural networks + leave-one-simulation-out CV
- **Equation discovery: PySR** (Cranmer 2023) and **pySINDy** (Kaptanoglu et al. 2022)

The role of the height where the maximum updraft velocity occurs



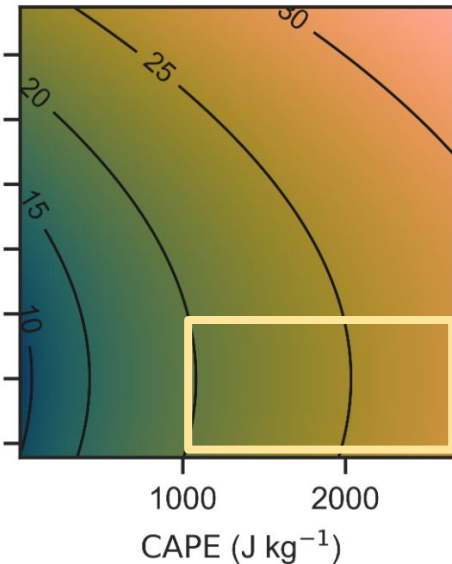
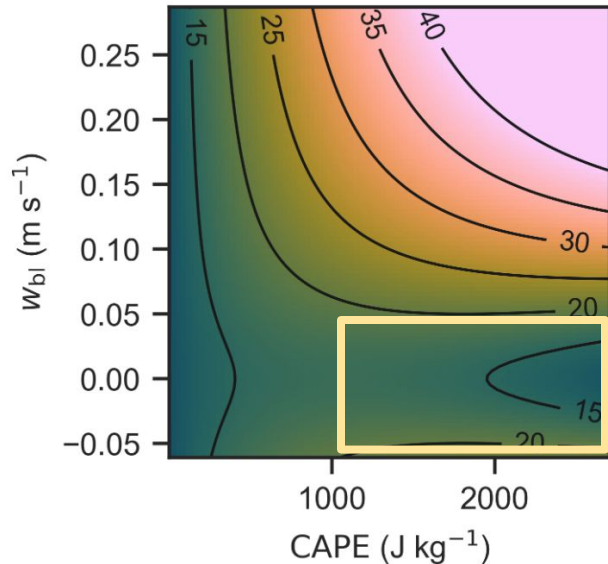
Pre-storm two-variable predictive equations

(a) Discovered PySR equation

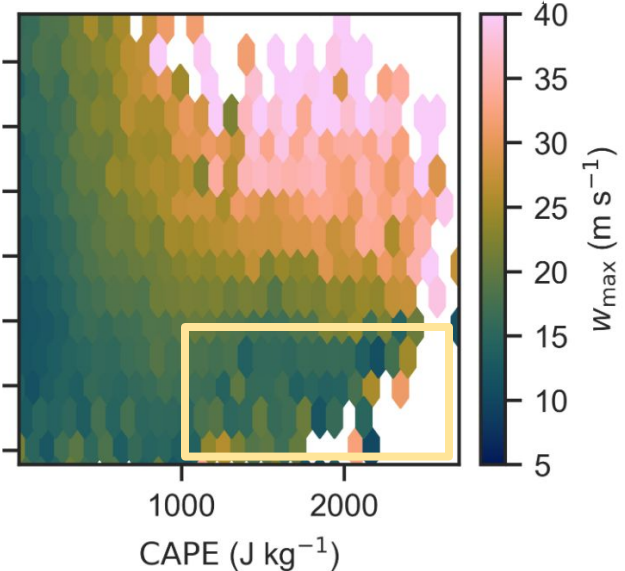
$$w_{\max} = a \text{CAPE} \left(\log \frac{\overline{w_{\text{bl}}}^2 + b}{\text{CAPE}} + c \right) + d$$

(b) Baseline equation

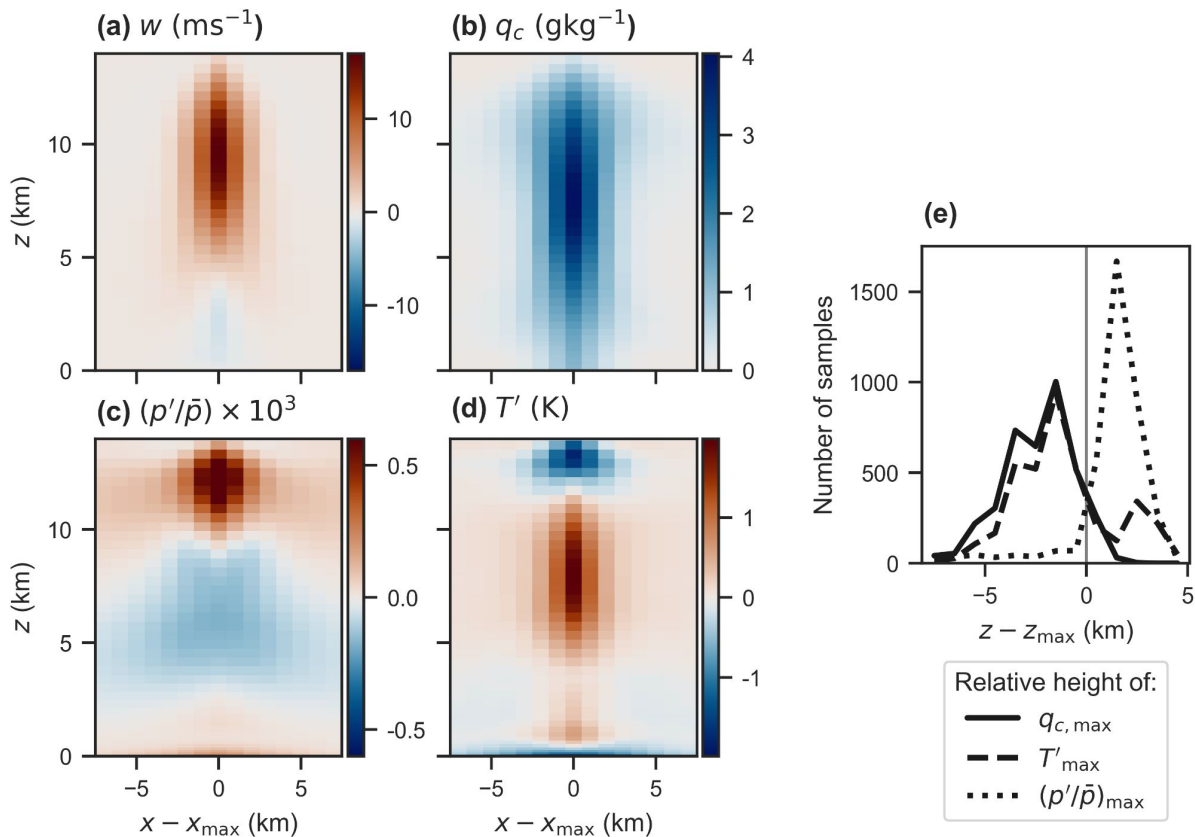
$$w_{\max} = a \sqrt{\text{CAPE} + b \overline{w_{\text{bl}}}^2} + c$$



(c) Observed values



Composite plots at the time of peak intensity



Role of pressure perturbations in updrafts

