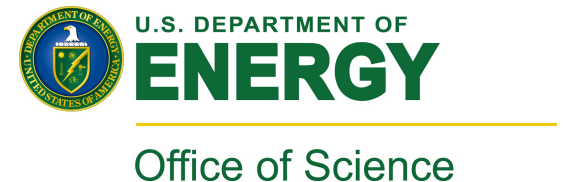


# Convective invigoration: Untangling CCN impacts on deep convection

**Wojciech W. Grabowski and Hugh Morrison**

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saturation adjustment:  
“cold” invigoration?

**Untangling Microphysical Impacts on Deep Convection Applying a Novel  
Modeling Methodology**

*JAS 2015*

WOJCIECH W. GRABOWSKI

*National Center for Atmospheric Research,\* Boulder, Colorado*

saturation prediction:  
“warm” and “cold” invigoration?

*JAS 2016*

**Untangling Microphysical Impacts on Deep Convection Applying a Novel  
Modeling Methodology. Part II: Double-Moment Microphysics**

WOJCIECH W. GRABOWSKI AND HUGH MORRISON

**Do Ultrafine Cloud Condensation Nuclei Invigorate Deep Convection?**

WOJCIECH W. GRABOWSKI AND HUGH MORRISON

*JAS 2020*

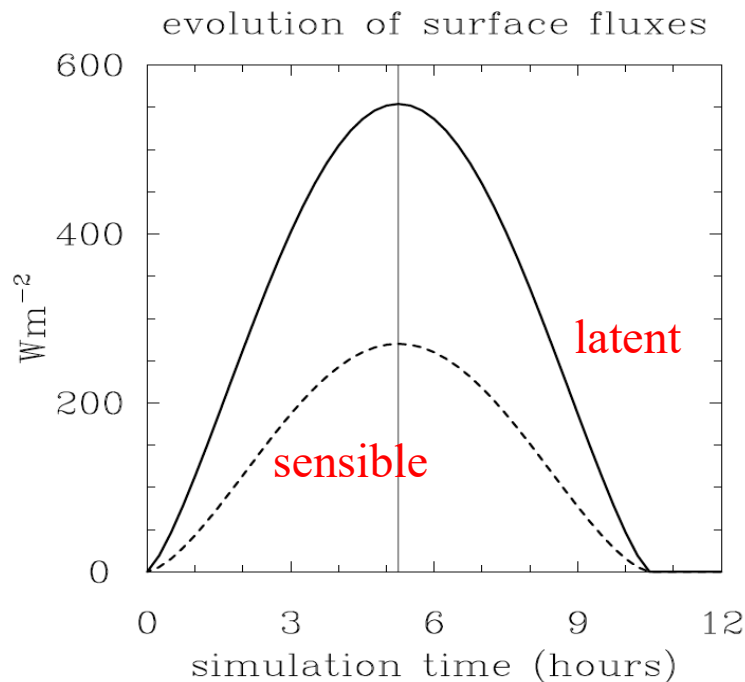
**Reply to “Comments on ‘Do Ultrafine Cloud Condensation Nuclei Invigorate Deep Convection?’”**

WOJCIECH W. GRABOWSKI<sup>a</sup> AND HUGH MORRISON<sup>a</sup>

*JAS 2021*

## Daytime convective development over land: A model intercomparison based on LBA observations

By W. W. GRABOWSKI<sup>1\*</sup>, P. BECHTOLD<sup>2</sup>, A. CHENG<sup>3</sup>, R. FORBES<sup>4</sup>, C. HALLIWELL<sup>4</sup>,  
M. KHAIROUTDINOV<sup>5</sup>, S. LANG<sup>6</sup>, T. NASUNO<sup>7</sup>, J. PETCH<sup>8</sup>, W.-K. TAO<sup>6</sup>, R. WONG<sup>8</sup>,  
X. WU<sup>9</sup> and K.-M. XU<sup>3</sup>



Daytime development of scattered (“popcorn”) deep convection based on observations in Amazonia...

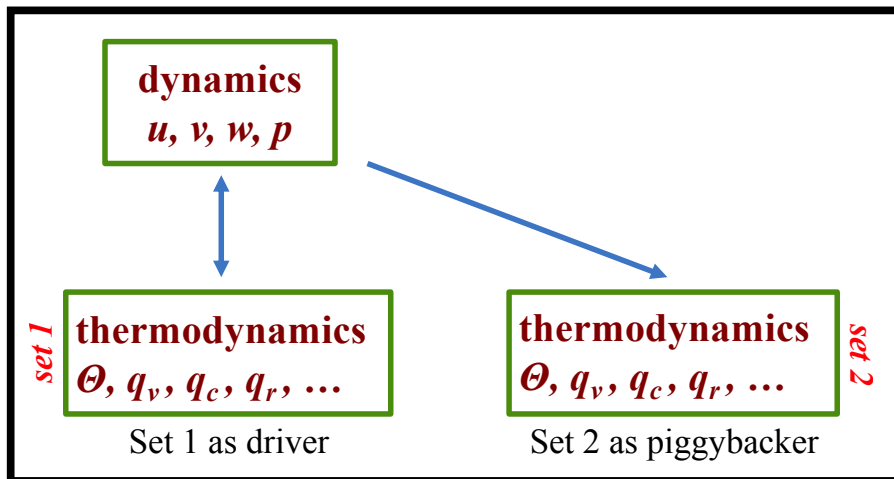


## Separating physical impacts from natural variability using piggybacking technique

Wojciech W. Grabowski

National Center for Atmospheric Science, Boulder, Colorado, USA

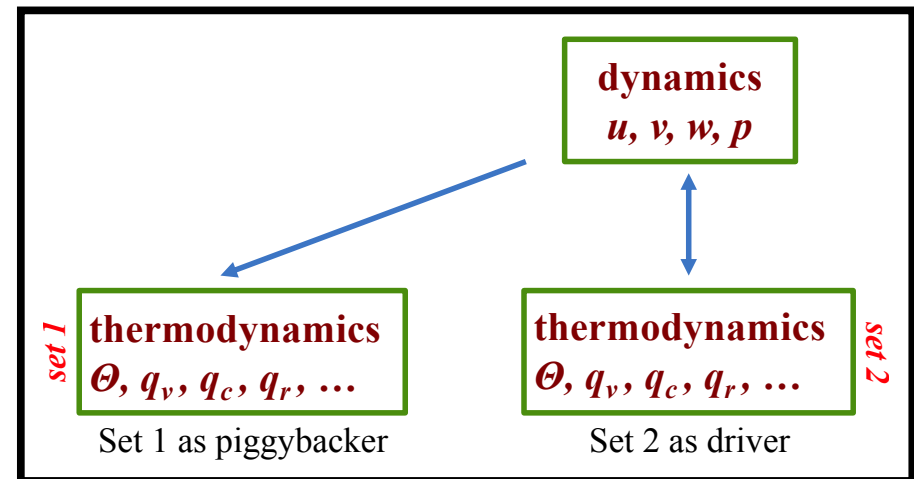
1<sup>st</sup> simulation



pristine

polluted

2<sup>nd</sup> simulation

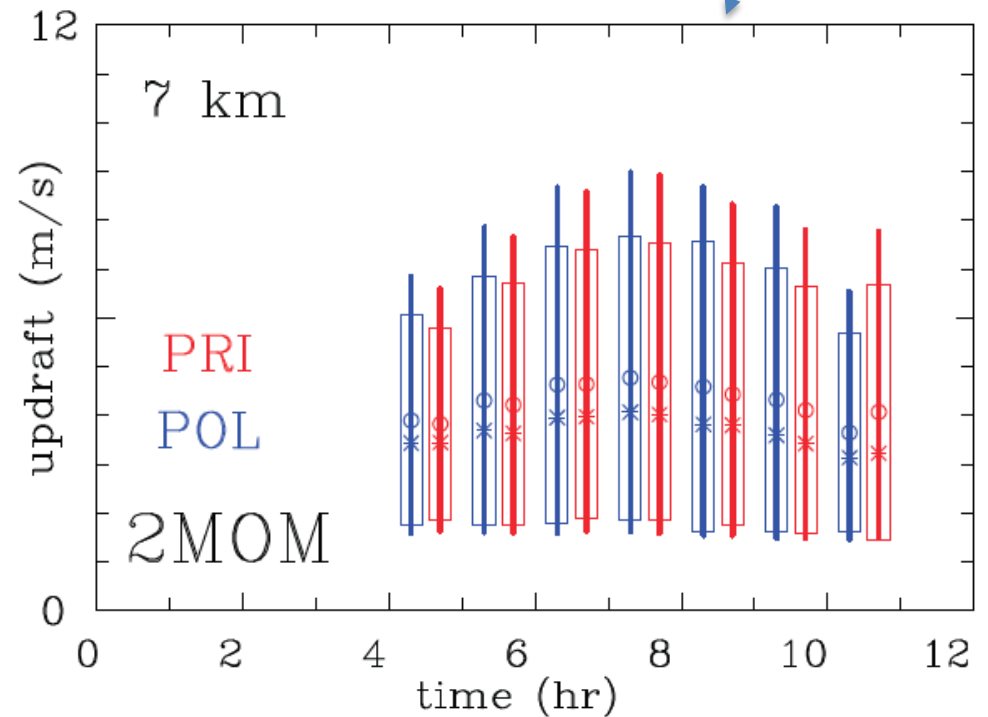
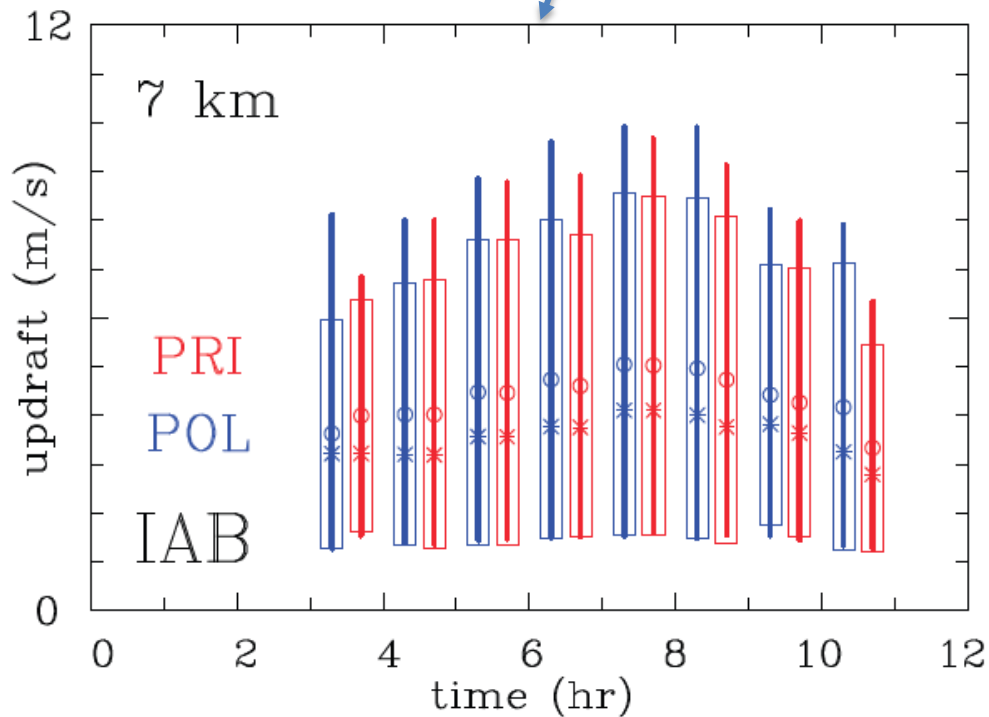


pristine

polluted

## “Cold” invigoration test:

Comparing updraft statistics at 7 km for cloud field simulations applying **saturation adjustment** (i.e.,  $S=0$ ) with similar simulations with **S prediction**.



Hour-by-hour statistics of convective updrafts:

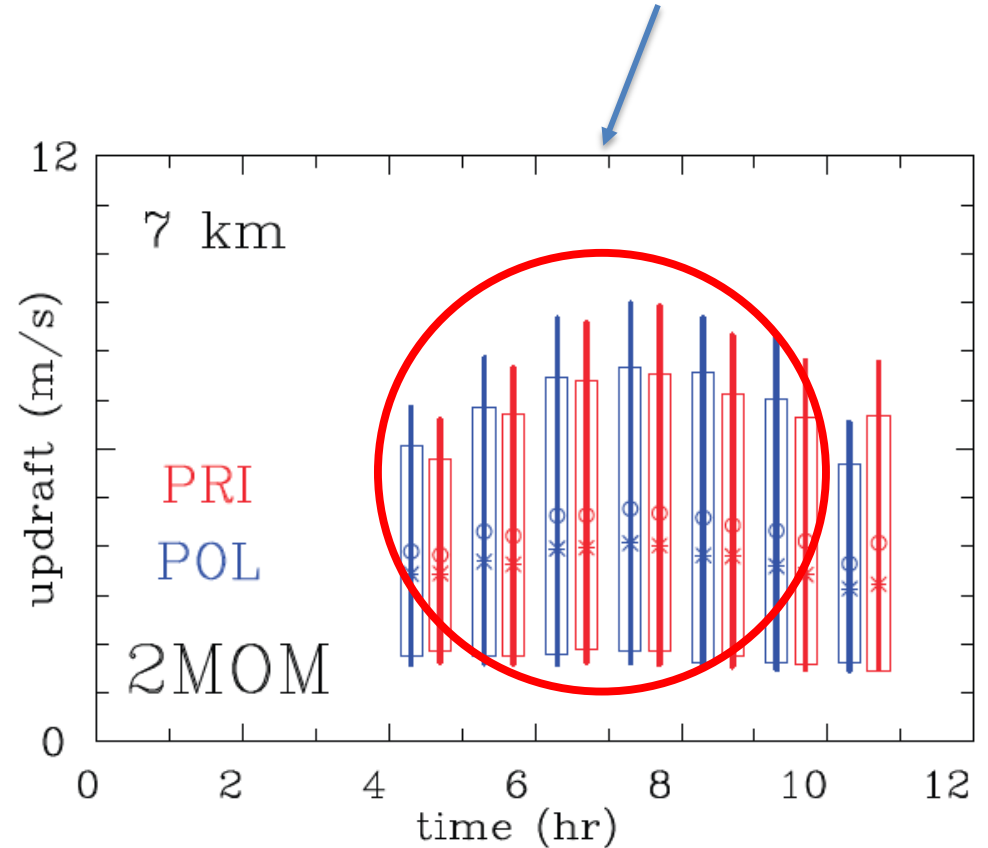
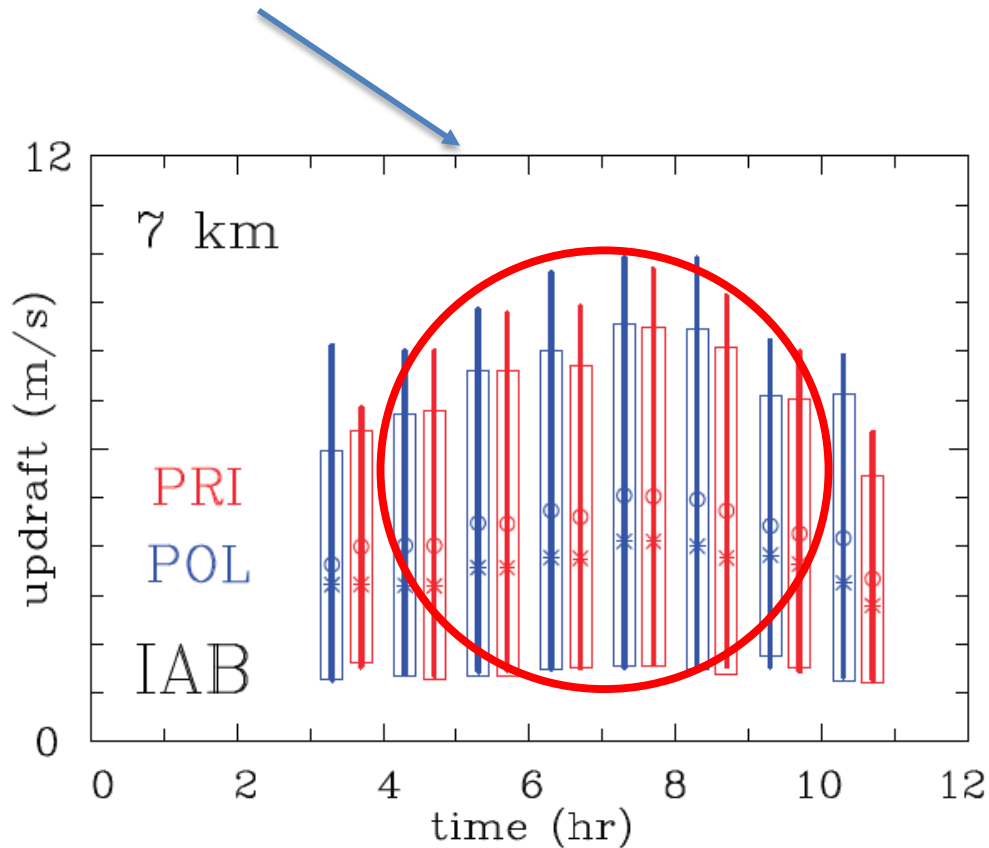
circle – mean, star – median

box – standard deviation

line – 10 to 90 percentile

## “Cold” invigoration test:

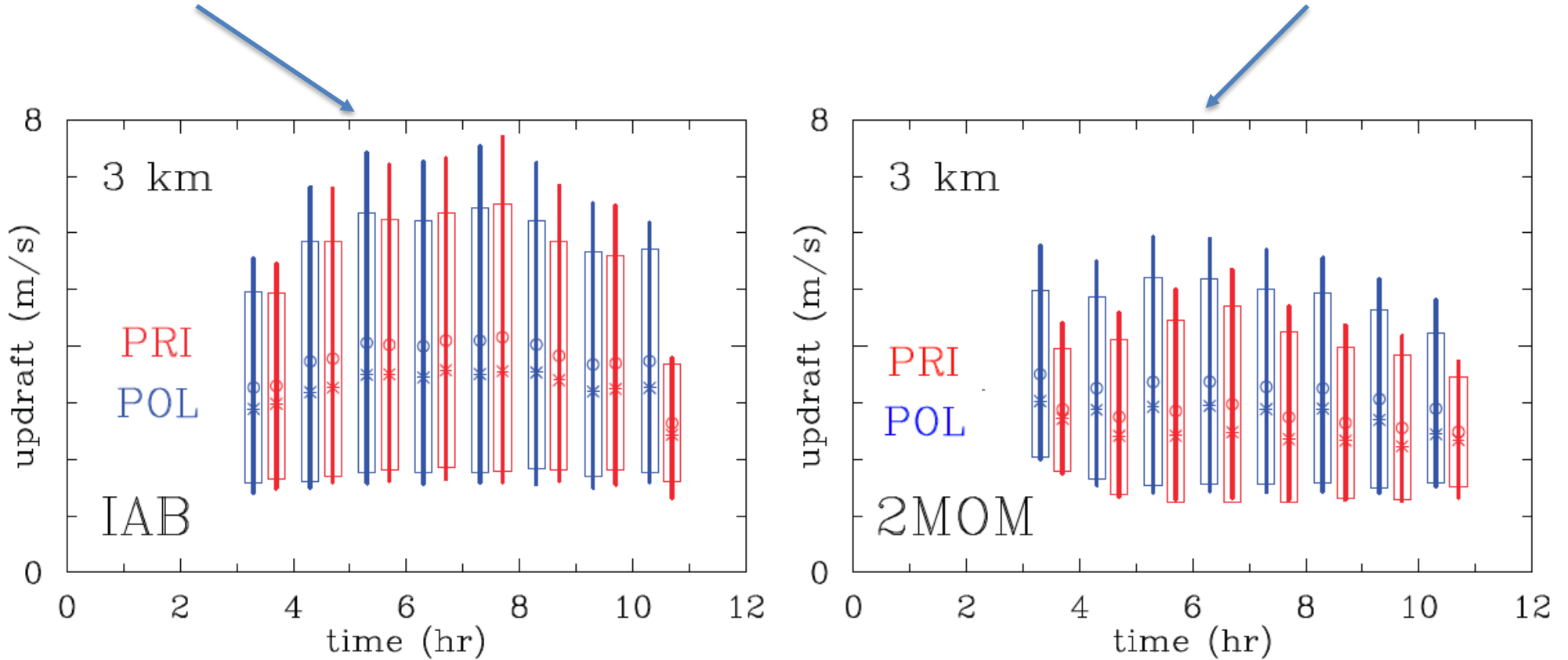
Comparing updraft statistics at 7 km for cloud field simulations applying **saturation adjustment** (i.e.,  $S=0$ ) with similar simulations with **supersaturation prediction**.



- small difference for **mean** updraft statistics and no difference between PRI and POL;
- some impact on the **strongest** updrafts between saturation adjustment and saturation prediction ensembles...

“Warm” invigoration test:

Comparing updraft statistics at 7 km for cloud field simulations applying saturation adjustment (i.e.,  $S=0$ ) with similar simulations with supersaturation prediction.

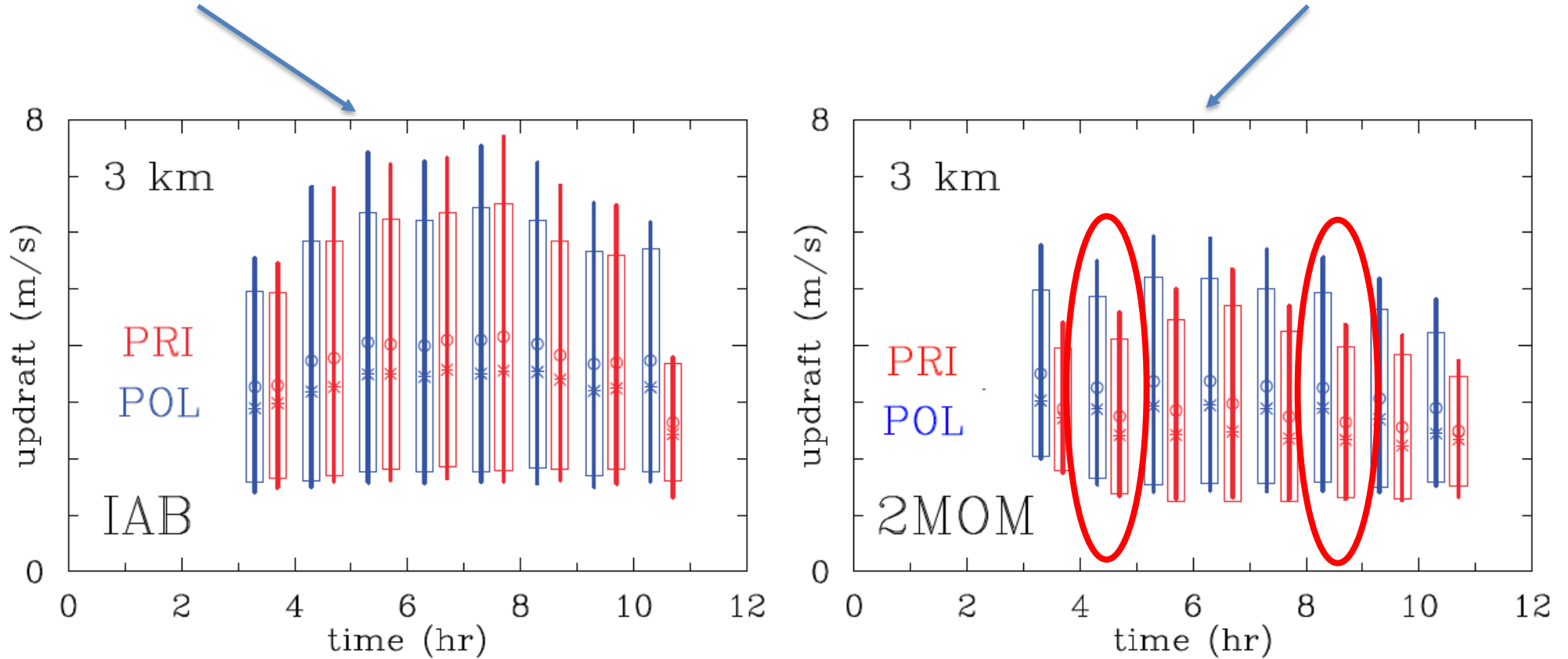


Hour-by-hour statistics of convective updrafts:

- circle – mean, star – median
- box – standard deviation
- line – 10 to 90 percentile

“Warm” invigoration test:

Comparing updraft statistics at 7 km for cloud field simulations applying **saturation adjustment** (i.e.,  $S=0$ ) with similar simulations with **supersaturation prediction**.



- weaker updrafts with supersaturation prediction;
- pristine (higher S) have noticeable weaker updrafts compared to polluted (lower S).



**PRI vs POL simulations in Grabowski and Morrison (2016) and  
PRIS vs ADCN in Grabowski and Morrison (2020) with double-  
moment bulk scheme:**

- **small** modification of the cloud dynamics in the warm-rain zone due to differences in the supersaturation field;
- **no invigoration** above the freezing level;
- **significant** *microphysical* impact on convective anvils: higher droplet concentrations leading to higher ice concentrations, small ice terminal velocities and longer anvil life times.