



## Invigoration of convective extremes by cloud-cloud interaction

C. Moseley (1), P. Berg (2), C. Hohenegger (1), and J. O. Haerter (3)

(1) Max-Planck-Institut fuer Meteorologie Hamburg, Atmosphaere im Erdsystem, Hamburg, Germany  
(christopher.moseley@mpimet.mpg.de), (2) SMHI, Hydrology Research Unit, Norrköping, Sweden, (3) Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark

Observational studies have shown that convective extremes are invigorated with increasing temperatures beyond thermodynamic constraints through the Clausius-Clapeyron relationship (e.g. Lenderink and van Meijgaard, *Nature Geosci.*, 2008; Berg et al., *Nature Geosci.*, 2013). This implies that there are changes in the dynamics of convective showers that are dependent on the environmental conditions. Observations of convective cells lack sufficient resolution to investigate the dynamics in detail. In our study, we performed large eddy simulations (LES) with 200 m horizontal grid spacing to study the dynamical interaction between convective cells in a set of idealized simulations of a full diurnal cycle with a vertical profile of a typical day with convective showers (Moseley et al., *Nature Geosci.*, 2016). The simulations show that the convective cells are subject to a gradual self-organization over the day, forming larger cell clusters and more intense precipitation. Further, by tracking rain cells, we find that cells that collide with other cells during their lifetime have a different response to changes in the environmental conditions, such as an increase in temperature, than cells that do not interact. Whereas the noninteracting cells remain almost unaffected by the boundary conditions, the colliding cells show a strong invigoration. Interestingly, granting more time for the self-organization to occur has a similar effect as increasing the temperature. We speculate that self-organization is a key element to explain the strong response of convective extremes to increasing temperature. Our results suggest that parametrizations for modeling and predicting of convective extremes require the description of the interaction between convective clouds.