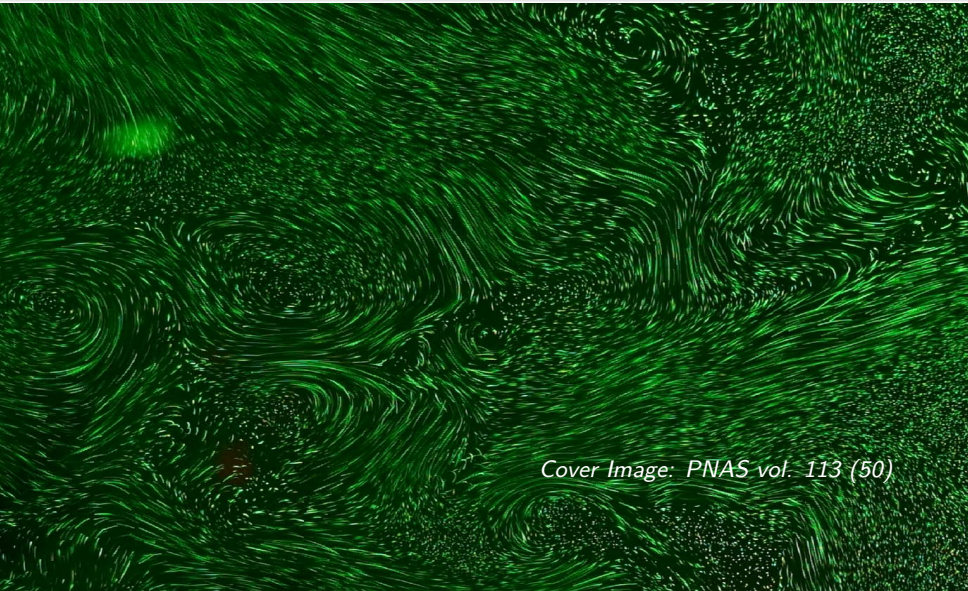


# Experimental Investigation of Cloud Formation and Growth in Turbulent Moist Convection: Turbulence Induced Droplet Activation and Growth

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II-Chamber Group

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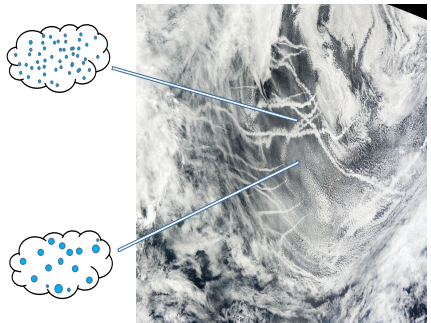
Acknowledgment : National Science Foundation



*Cover Image: PNAS vol. 113 (50)*

# Clouds: An Important Element of Earth System

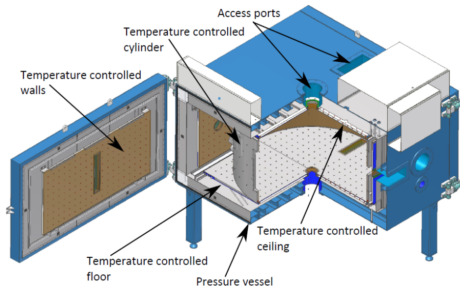
- Impact of pollution in clouds and climate change
- Role of turbulence in cloud microphysics



Source: NASA Earth Observatory

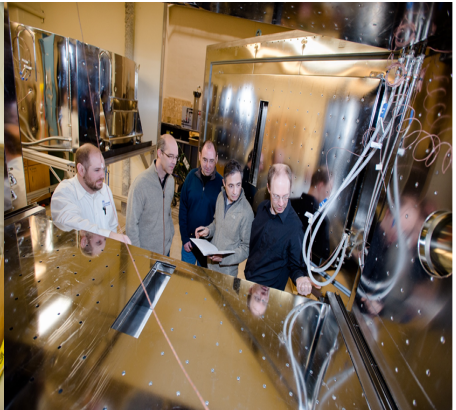
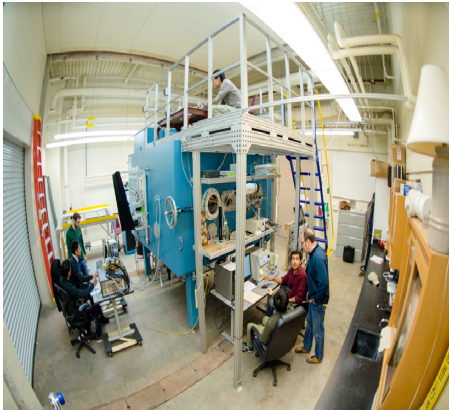
Aerosol concentration and turbulent environment  $\Rightarrow$  Cloud Microphysics ?

# Π-Chamber



$$Ra \sim 10^8 - 10^9, \frac{D}{H} = 2 \quad (2m \times 1m)$$

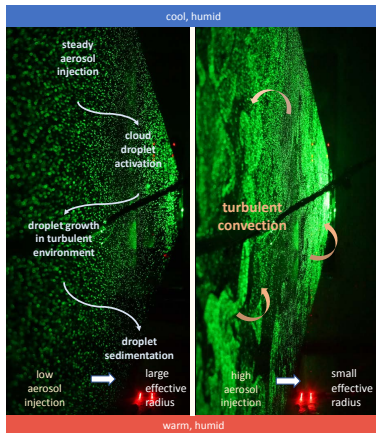
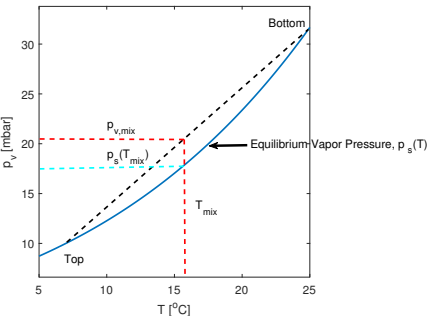
*Chang et al. BAMS 2016*



# Turbulent Mixing Cloud Formation in the $\Pi$ -Chamber

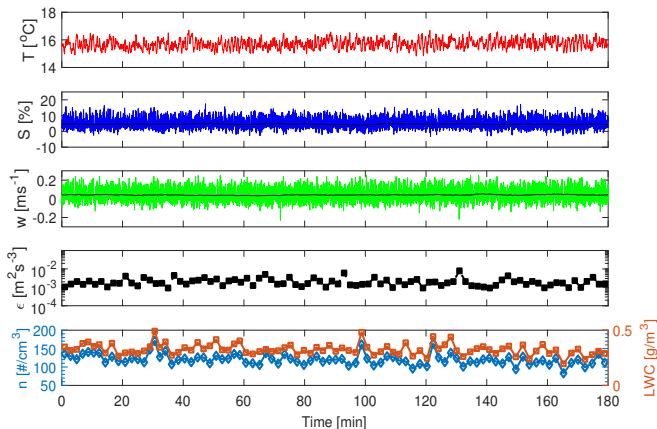
$$S = \frac{p_v - p_s}{p_s}$$

$$p_s(T) \sim p_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\ell}{kT}\right)$$



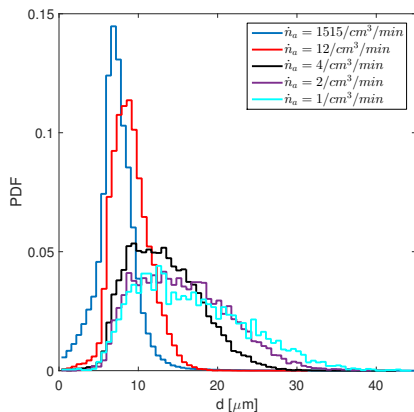
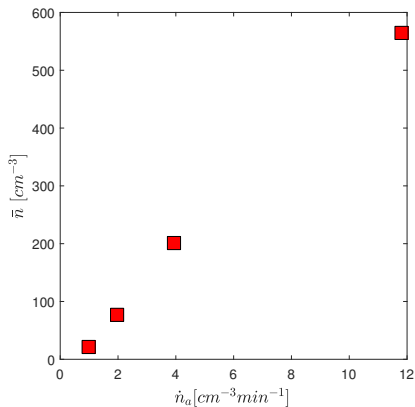
Chandrakar et al. PNAS 2016

# Steady-State Cloud Properties



*Chang et al. BAMS 2016*

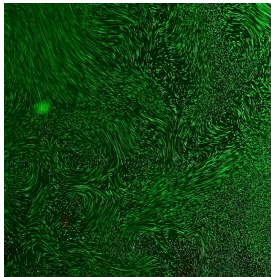
## Droplet Size Distribution at Steady-State



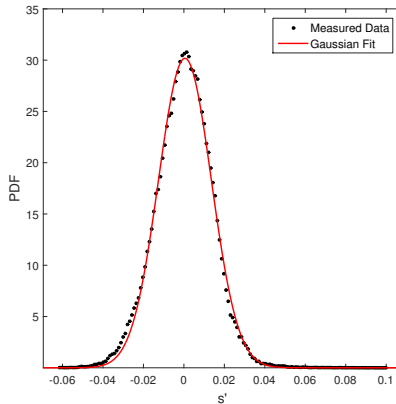
Chandrarak et al. PNAS 2016



# Supersaturation Fluctuation



Fluctuations in  $s$   
 $\Rightarrow$  droplet size  
distribution ?



*Chandrarak et al. PNAS 2016*

## Stochastic Condensation Growth

$$ds(t) = \left[ \underbrace{\frac{s_{eq} - s}{\tau_t}}_{\text{mixing to } s_{eq}} - \underbrace{\frac{s}{\tau_c}}_{\text{droplet growth}} \right] dt + \underbrace{\left( \frac{2\sigma_{s_0}^2 dt}{\tau_t} \right)^{1/2}}_{\text{fluctuation}} \eta(t)$$

Condensation Growth:

$$\frac{dr^2}{dt} = 2\xi s, \quad \frac{d\sigma_{r^2}^2}{dt} = 4\xi \overline{s' r'^2}$$

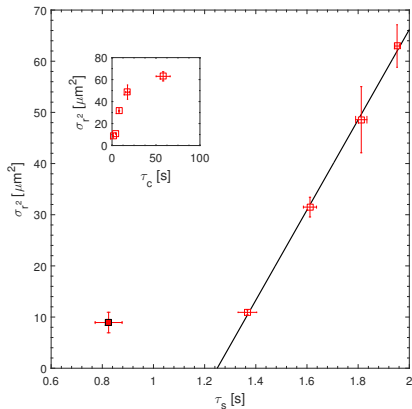
# Turbulent Induced Broadening

$$\sigma_{r^2} \propto \overline{s' r^{2l}} \rightarrow \frac{\sigma_{s_0} \tau_s}{\tau_t} t^{1/2}$$

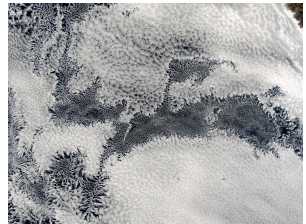
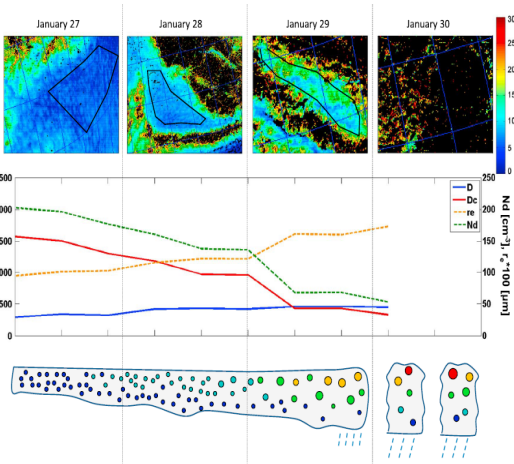
$$\tau_s : \frac{1}{\tau_s} = \frac{1}{\tau_t} + \frac{1}{\tau_c}$$

$\tau_t$  : Turbulent correlation time  
(fixed)

$\tau_c$  : Phase relaxation time,  $\propto \frac{1}{\bar{n} \bar{r}}$   
(controlled by aerosol injection)

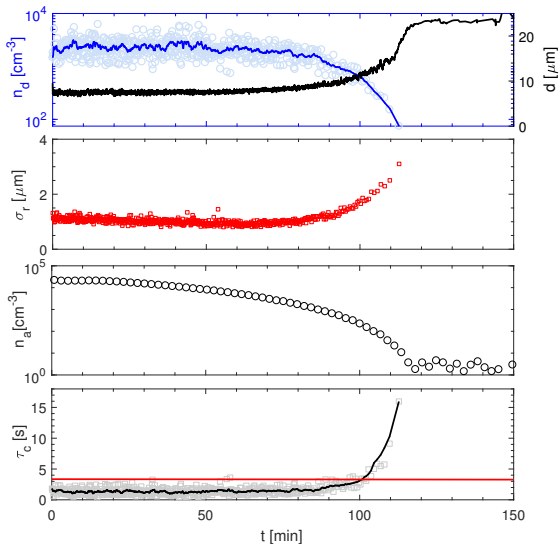


Chandrakar et al. PNAS 2016



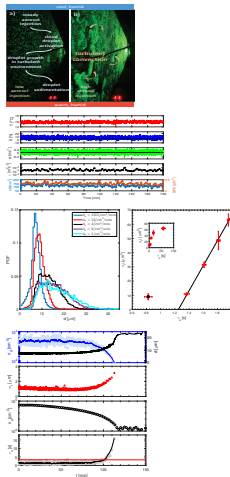
NASA Visible Earth

Goren and Rosenfeld JGR 2015



# Summary

- Cloud form via isobaric mixing in a turbulent moist Rayleigh-Bénard convection.
- Steady-state turbulent, cloud microphysics, and thermodynamics properties achieved.
- Droplet size distributions become broad with a decrease in the aerosol input rate, and  $\sigma_{r^2} \propto \overline{s' r'^2} \rightarrow \frac{\sigma_{s_0} \tau_s}{\tau_t} t^{1/2}$ .
- Cloud cleansing through supersaturation fluctuations: a positive feedback



*Thank You*