Supporting Information for

Investigating the Causes and Impacts of Convective Aggregation in a High Resolution Atmospheric GCM

Bosong Zhang[1,2*,3*], Brian J. Soden[1], Gabriel A. Vecchi[4, 5], Wenchang Yang[4]

1. Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami, Miami, Florida
2. Program in Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ
3. NOAA/Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, Princeton, NJ
4. Department of Geosciences, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ
5. High Meadows Environmental Institute, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ
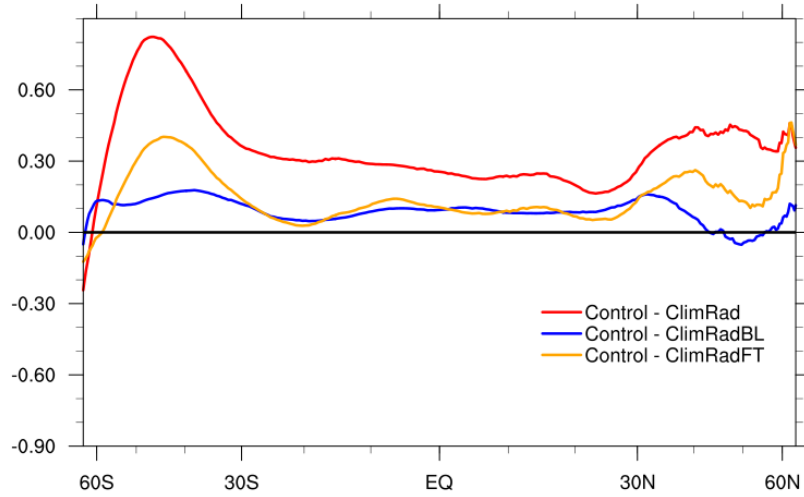
Contents of this file

Figure S1. Zonal mean difference in EIS for Control – ClimRad (the red line), Control – ClimRadBL (the blue line), and Control – ClimRadFT (the orange line).
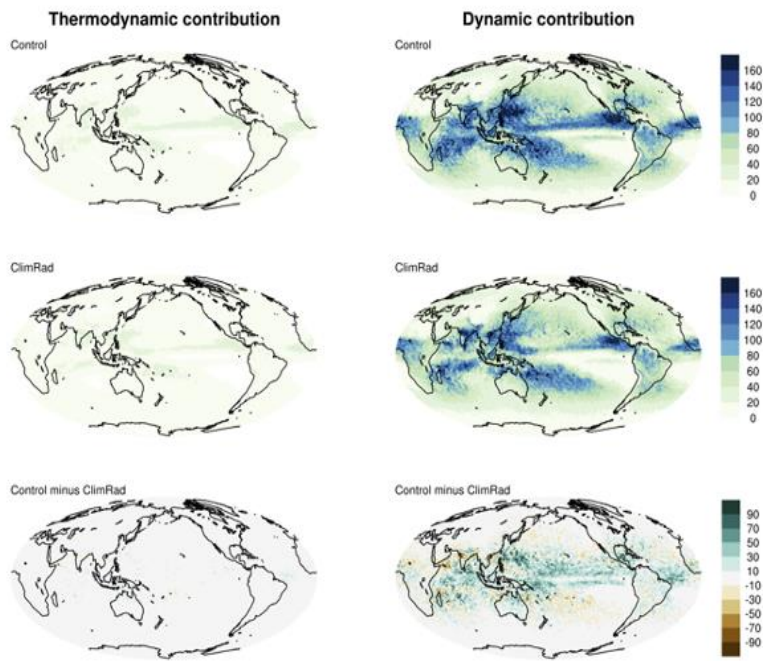

Figure S1 Same as Error! Reference source not found. **but for the thermodynamic contribution (left; units: mm day^{-1}) and the dynamic contribution (right; units: mm day^{-1}). See texts in section 3c for more details.**
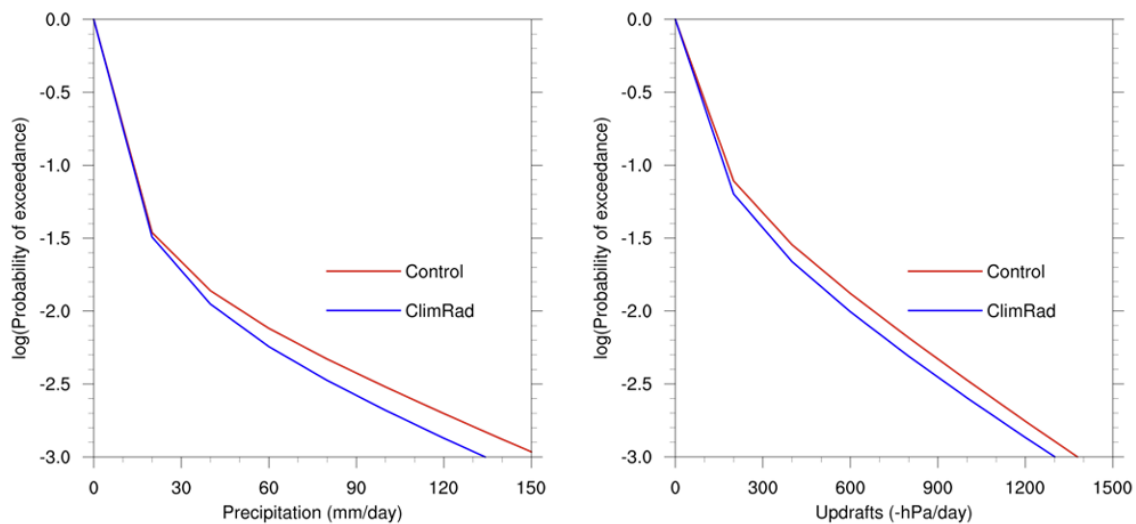
Figure S2 Logarithmic probabilities of exceedance for daily precipitation (left) and daily updrafts at 500 hPa (right) over grid points within the tropics (30°S–30°N) for the Control run (red lines) and the ClimRad run (blue lines).
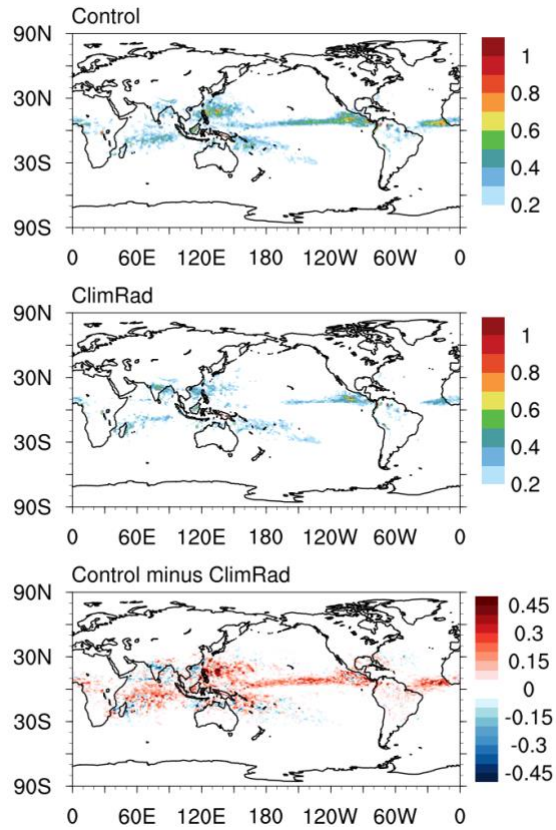
Figure S3 Maps of temporal variance of daily precipitation (units: $\times 10^3$ mm^2 day^{-2}) in the Control run (top), ClimRad run (middle) and their difference (bottom).
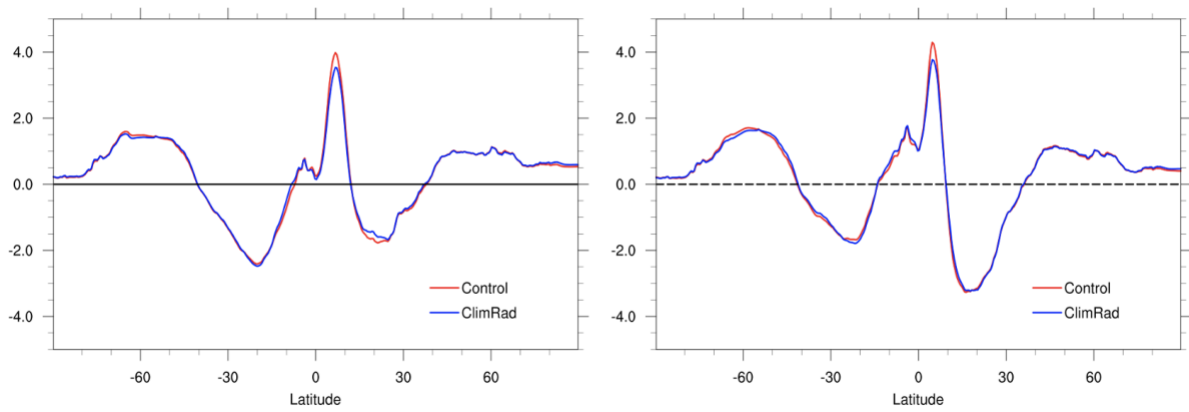
Figure S4 Zonal mean P minus E (units: mm day⁻¹) averaged over all months (left) and over months during which the tropical precipitation distribution is symmetric about the equator (right).
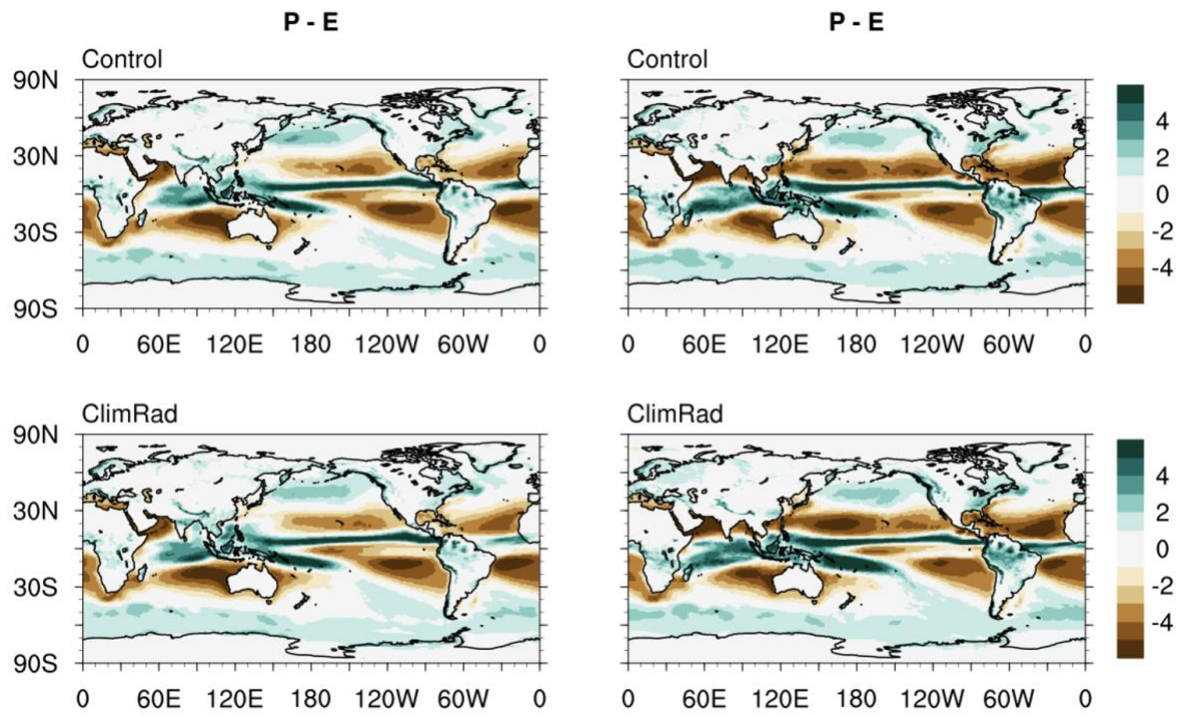
Figure S5 Maps of P minus E (units: mm day⁻¹) for the Control run (top) and the ClimRad run (bottom) averaged over all months (left) and over months during which the tropical precipitation distribution is symmetric a