



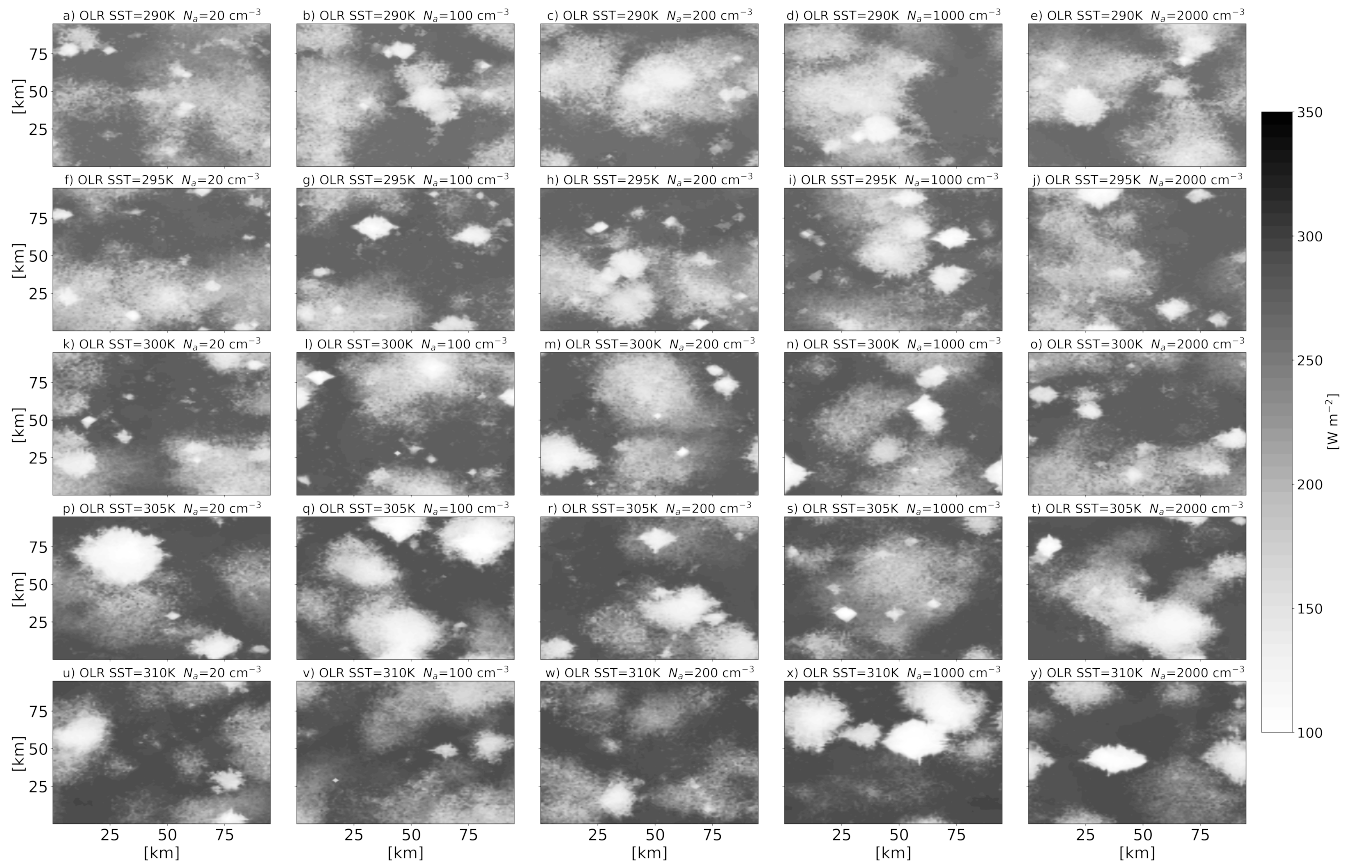
*Supplement of*

## **On the sensitivity of aerosol–cloud interactions to changes in sea surface temperature in radiative–convective equilibrium**

**Suf Lorian and Guy Dagan**

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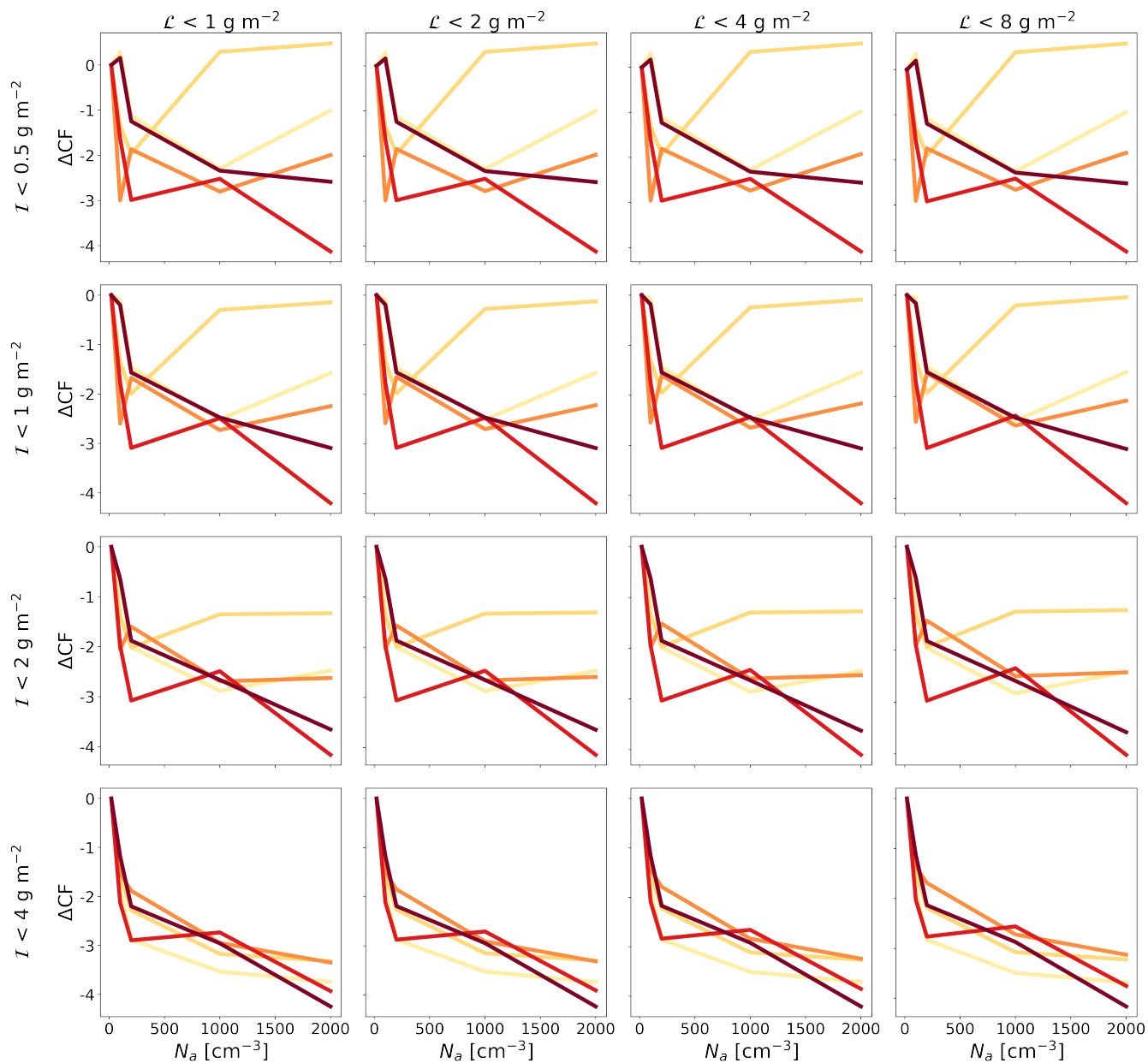
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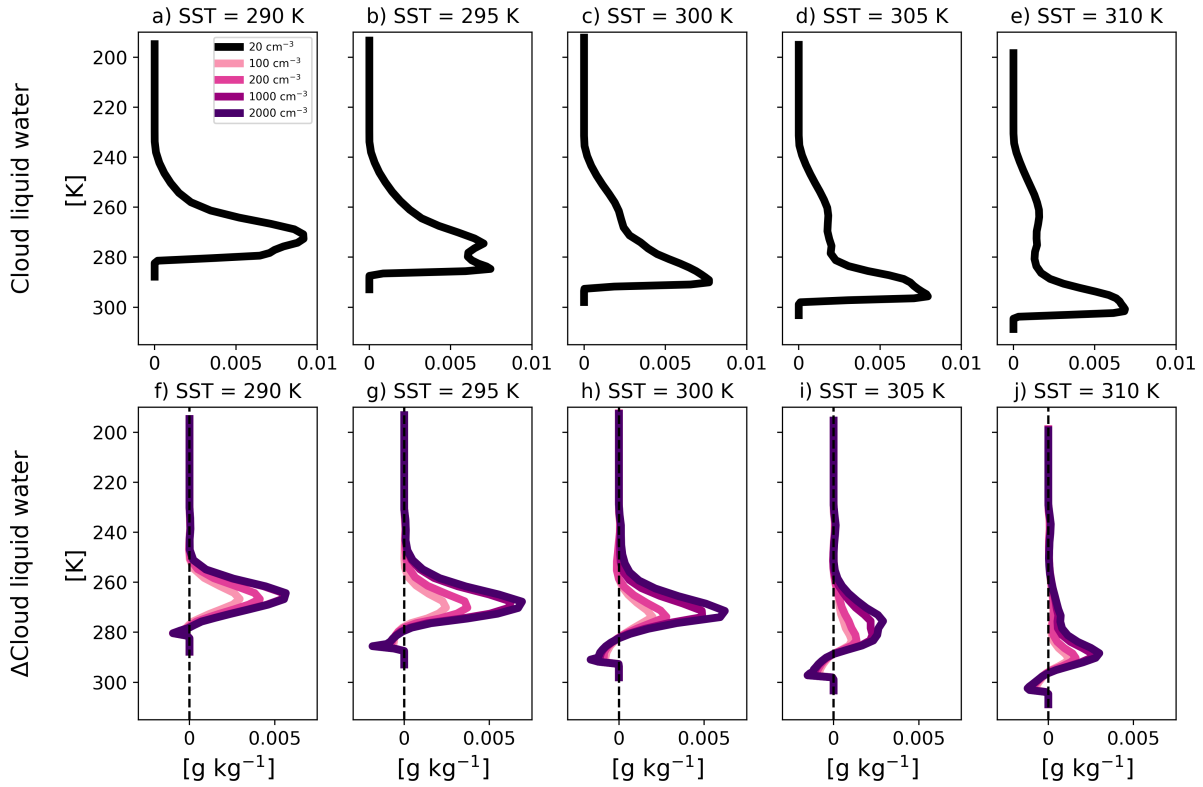
**Figure S1.** Snapshots of the outgoing longwave radiation (OLR) of the different simulations.

**Table S1.** Cloud regime's liquid water path ( $\mathcal{L}$ ) and ice water path ( $\mathcal{I}$ ) boundaries.

Cloud regime	$\mathcal{L}$ [ $\text{g m}^{-2}$ ]	$\mathcal{I}$ [ $\text{g m}^{-2}$ ]
No clouds	$0 < \mathcal{L} < 1$	$0 < \mathcal{I} < 1$
1) Thick ice	$0 < \mathcal{L} < 1$	$16 < \mathcal{I}$
2) Thin ice	$0 < \mathcal{L} < 1$	$1 < \mathcal{I} < 16$
3) Shallow	$1 < \mathcal{L}$	$0 < \mathcal{I} < 16$
4) Deep	$1 < \mathcal{L}$	$16 < \mathcal{I}$

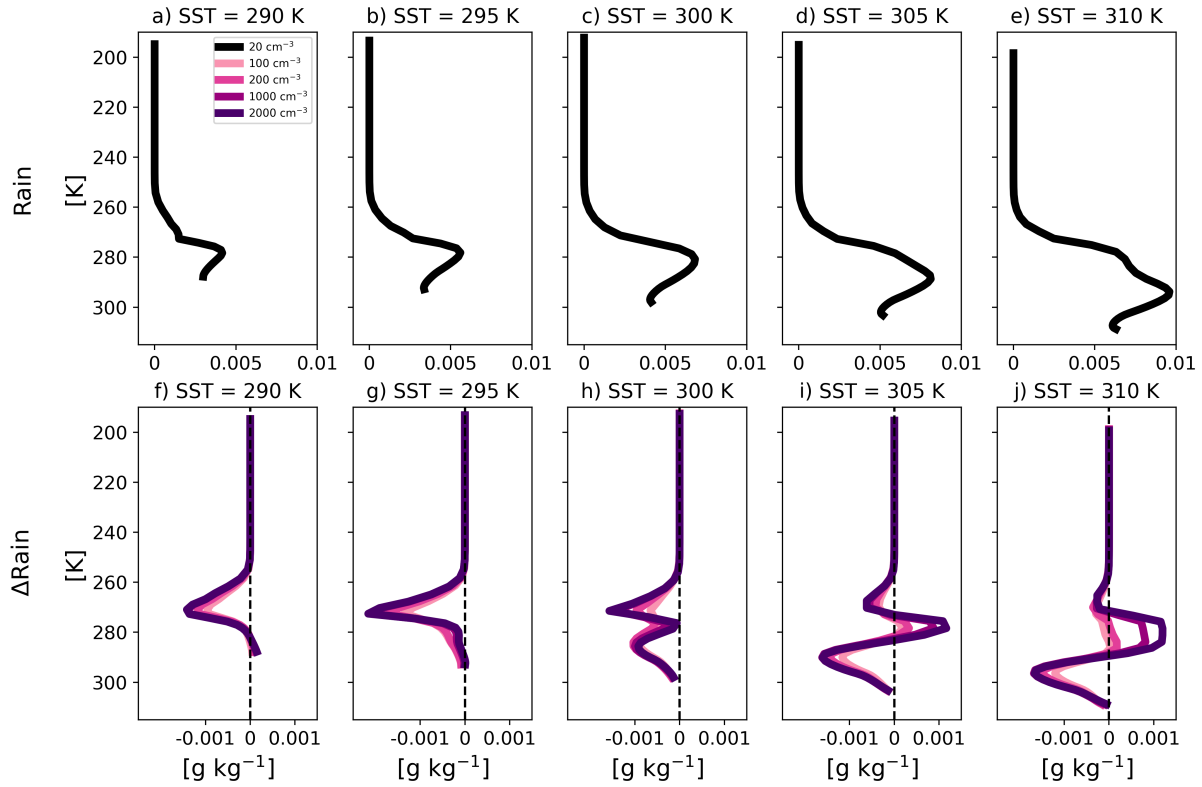


**Figure S2.** The response of domain and time mean cloud fraction (CF) to an increase in  $N_a$ . The values are presented relative to the cleanest run ( $N_a = 20 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ) for each SST, as indicated by the  $\Delta$  sign. Four different limits of liquid water path ( $\mathcal{L}$ ) and ice water path ( $\mathcal{I}$ ) are considered for the "No clouds" regime to examine its sensitivity.

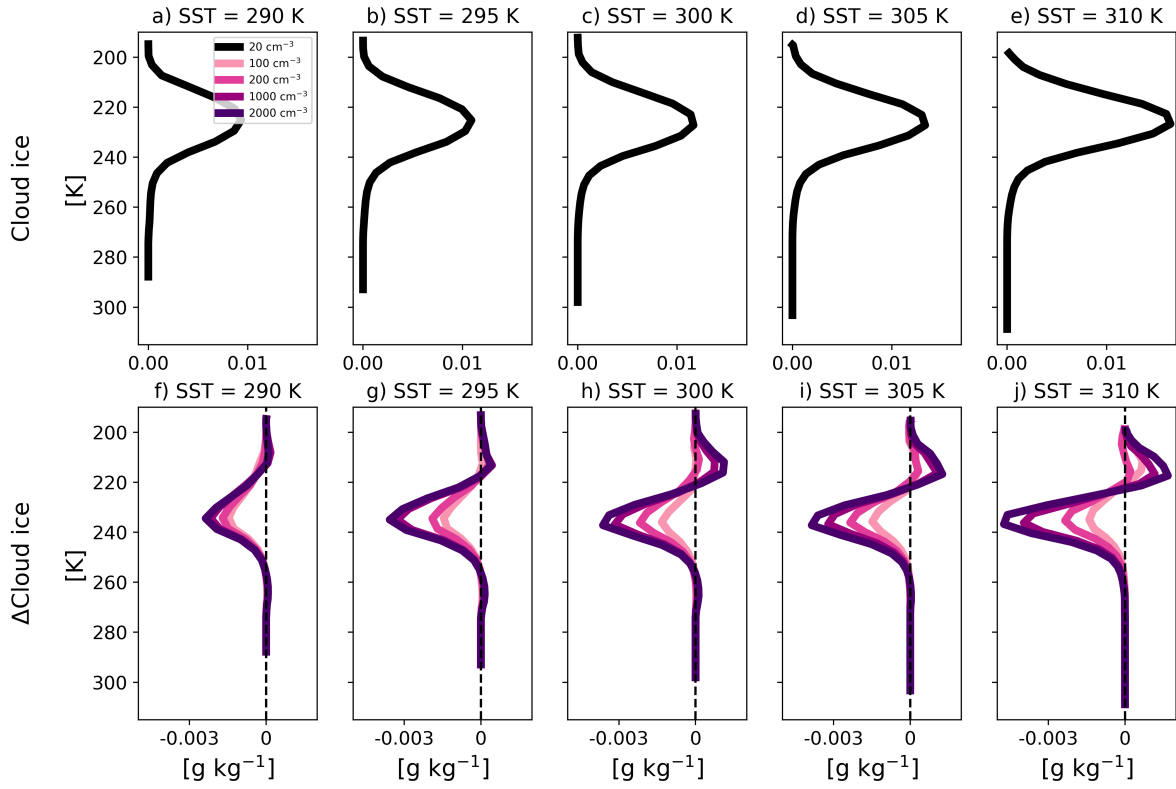


**Figure S3.** Domain and time mean vertical profiles of cloud liquid water for the cleanest run for each SST ( $N_a = 20 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ; a-e), and its response to an increase in  $N_a$  relative to the cleanest run for each SST (f-j).

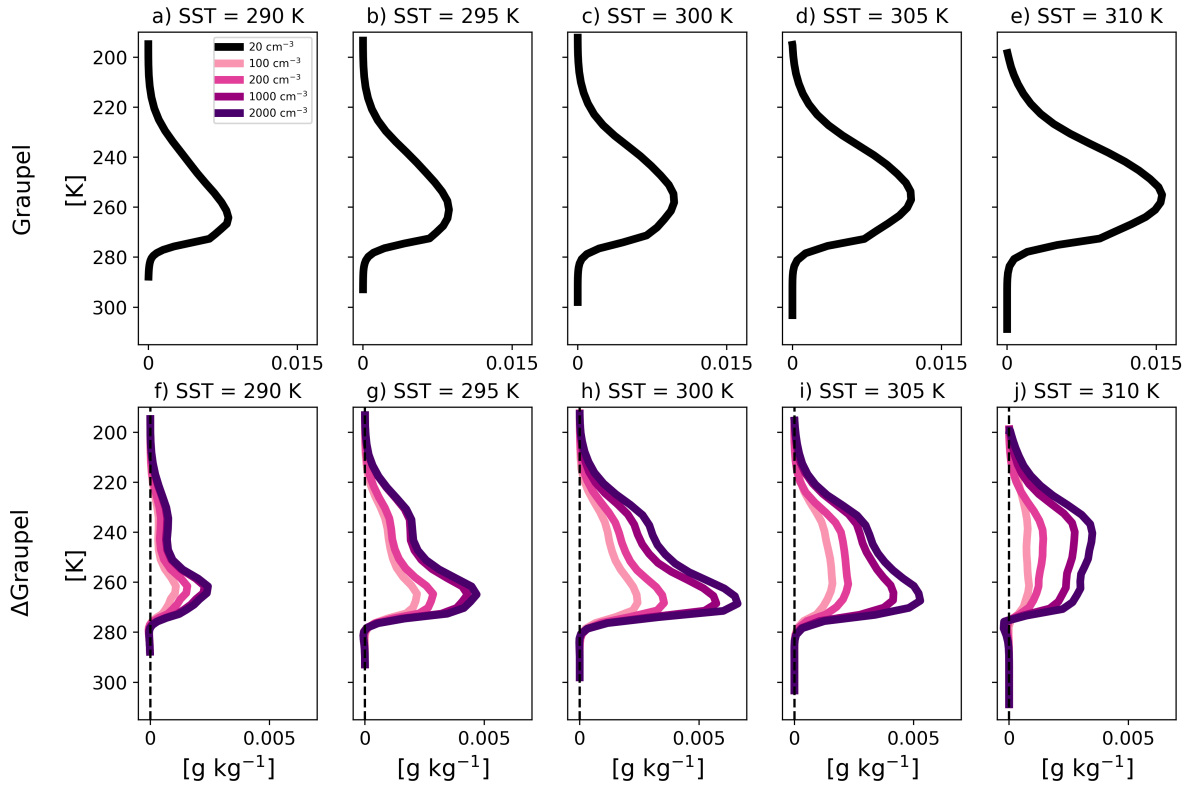




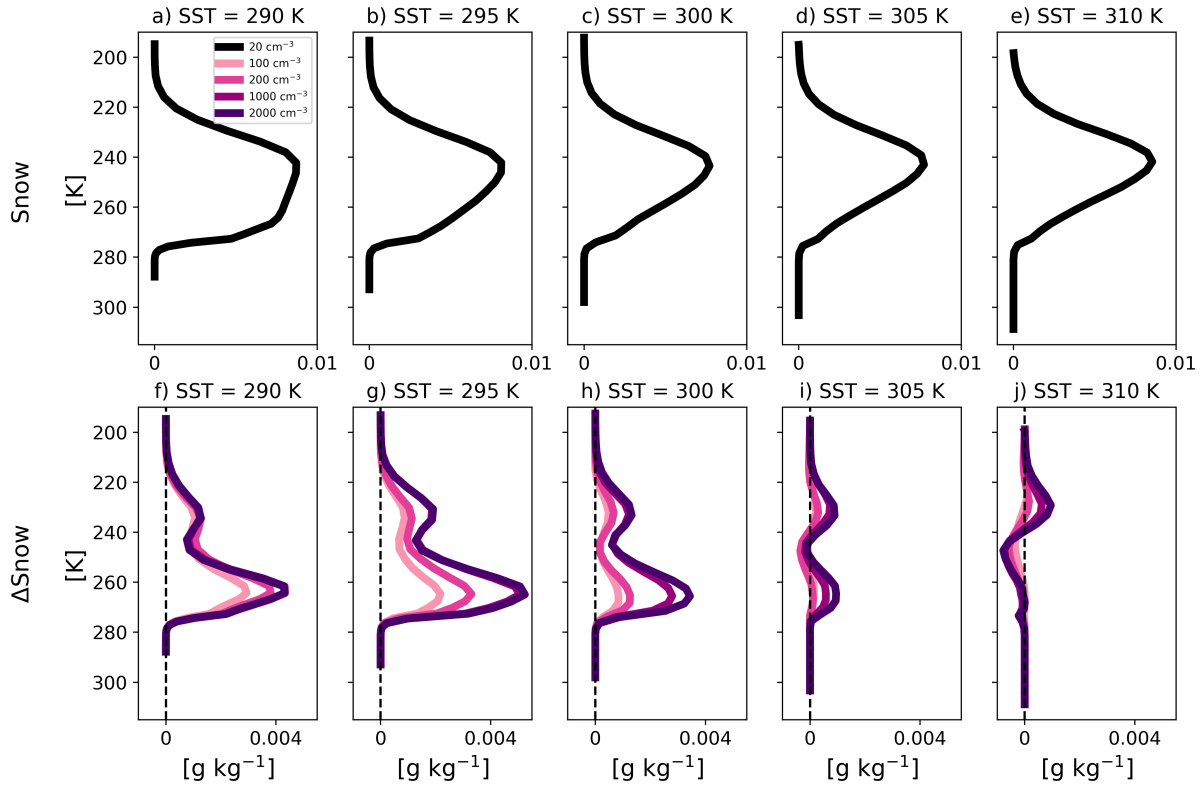
**Figure S4.** Domain and time mean vertical profiles of rain for the cleanest run for each SST ( $N_a = 20 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ; **a-e**), and its response to an increase in  $N_a$  relative to the cleanest run for each SST (**f-j**).



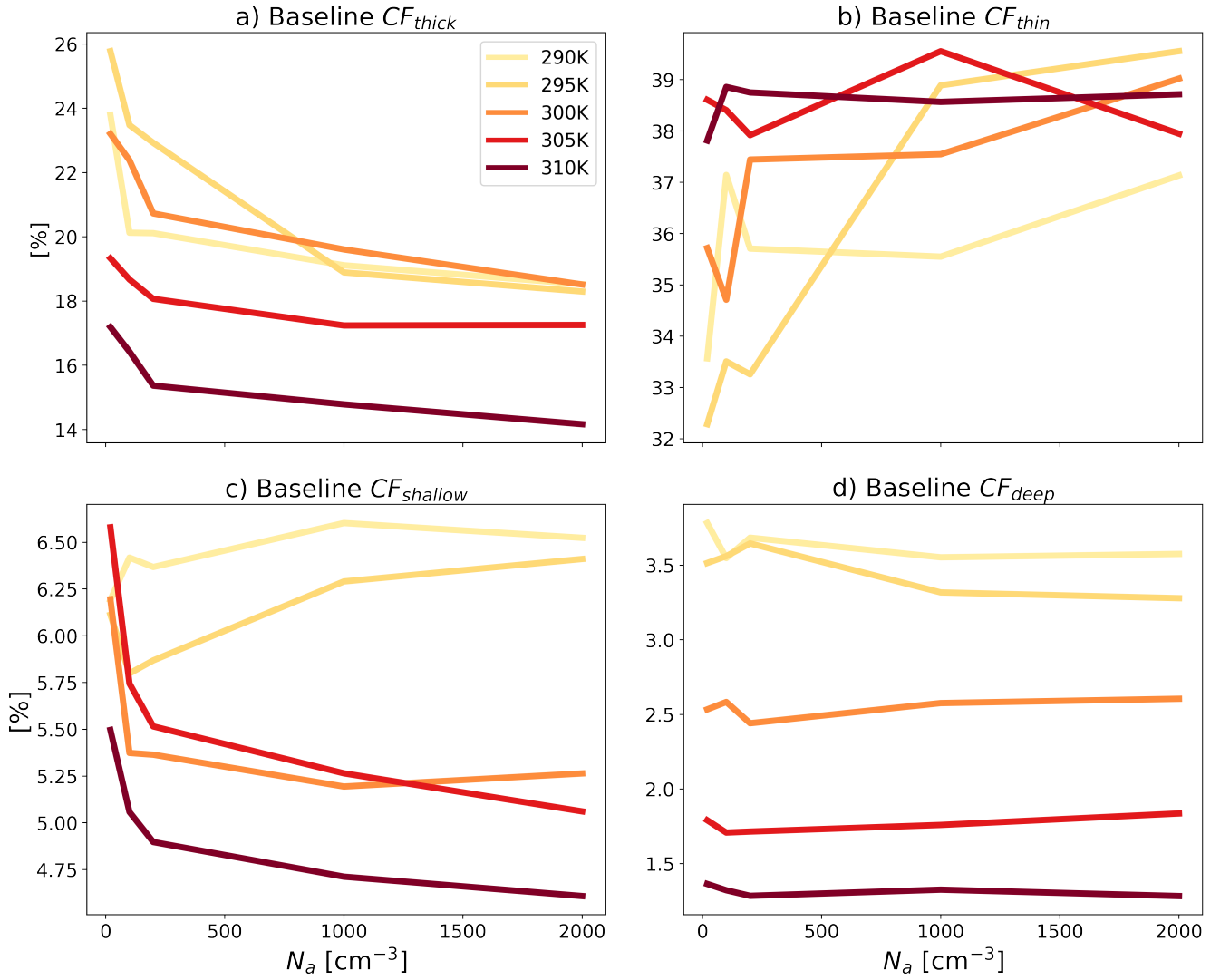
**Figure S5.** Domain and time mean vertical profiles of cloud ice for the cleanest run for each SST ( $N_a = 20 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ; a-e), and its response to an increase in  $N_a$  relative to the cleanest run for each SST (f-j).



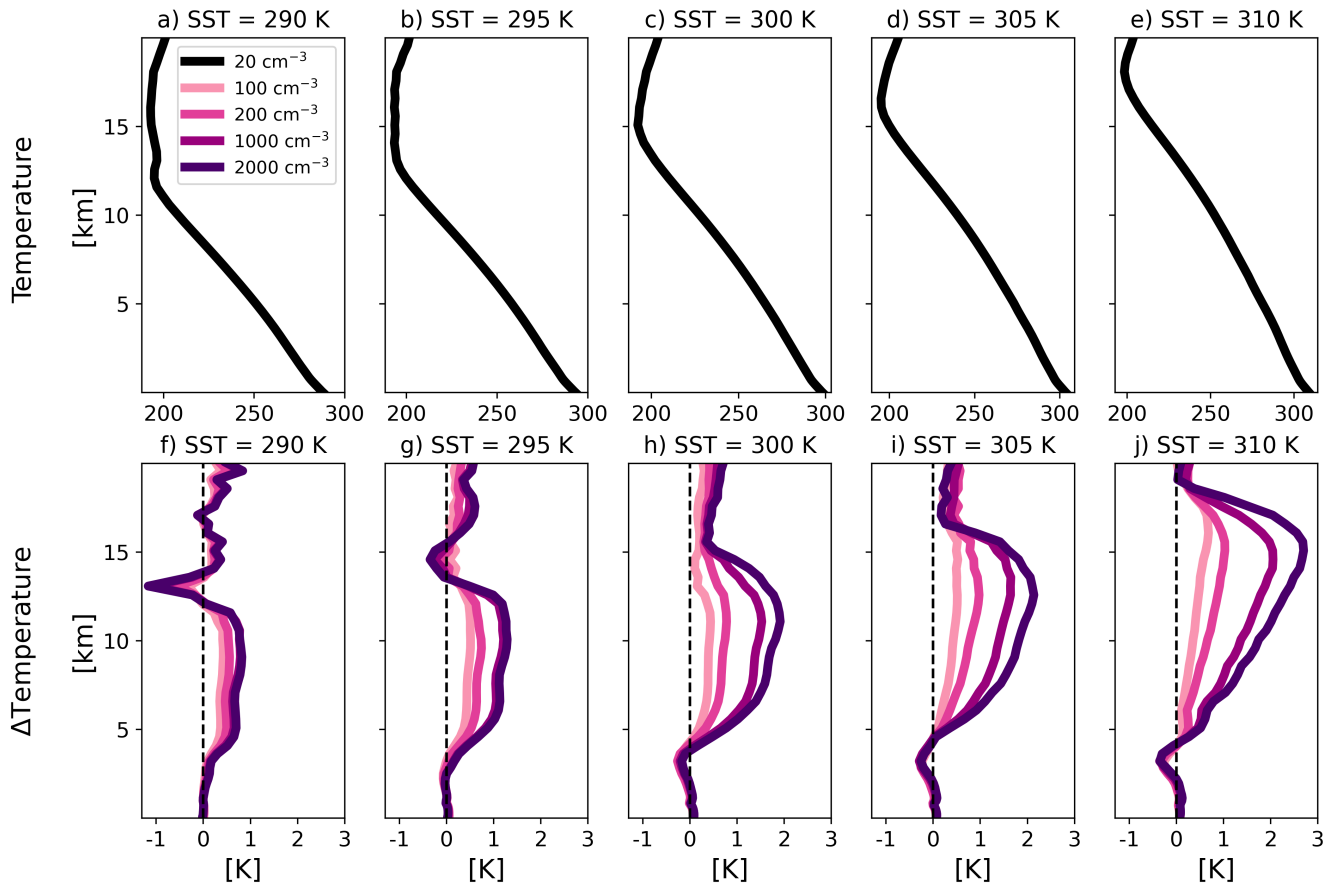
**Figure S6.** Domain and time mean vertical profiles of graupel for the cleanest run for each SST ( $N_a = 20 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ; a-e), and its response to an increase in  $N_a$  relative to the cleanest run for each SST (f-j).



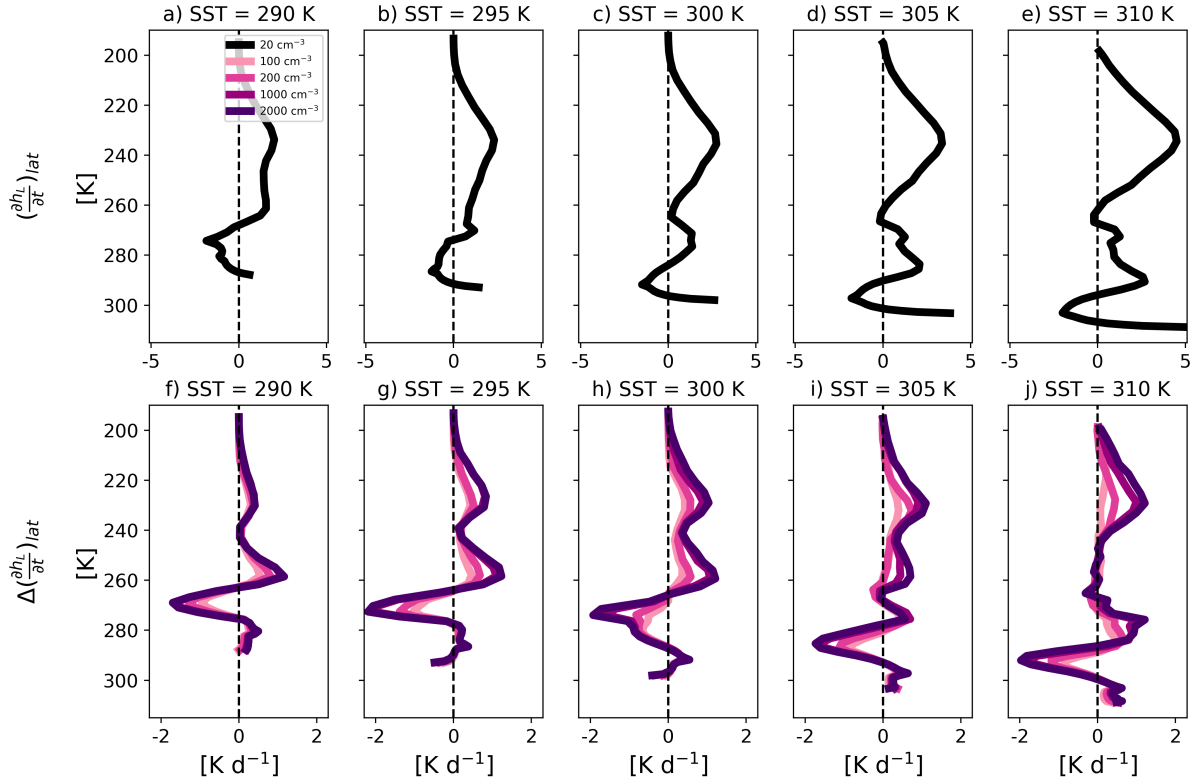
**Figure S7.** Domain and time mean vertical profiles of snow for the cleanest run for each SST ( $N_a = 20 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ; **a-e**), and its response to an increase in  $N_a$  relative to the cleanest run for each SST (**f-j**).



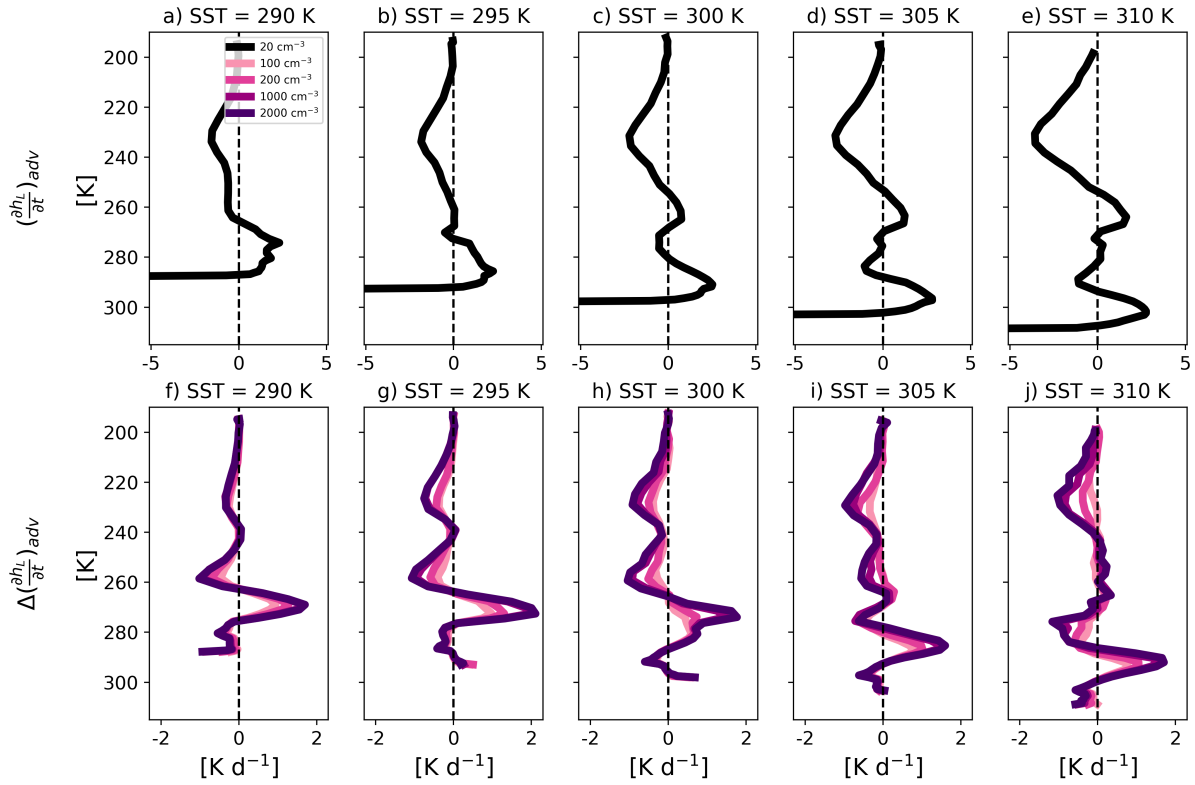
**Figure S8.** Changes in domain and time mean cloud fraction of thick ice ( $CF_{thick}$ ; **a**), thin ice ( $CF_{thin}$ ; **b**), shallow ( $CF_{shallow}$ ; **c**) and deep convective clouds ( $CF_{deep}$ ; **d**) due to an increase in  $N_a$ , for each SST.



**Figure S9.** Domain and time mean vertical profiles of temperature for the cleanest run for each SST ( $N_a = 20 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ; **a-e**), and its response to an increase in  $N_a$  relative to the cleanest run for each SST (**f-j**).

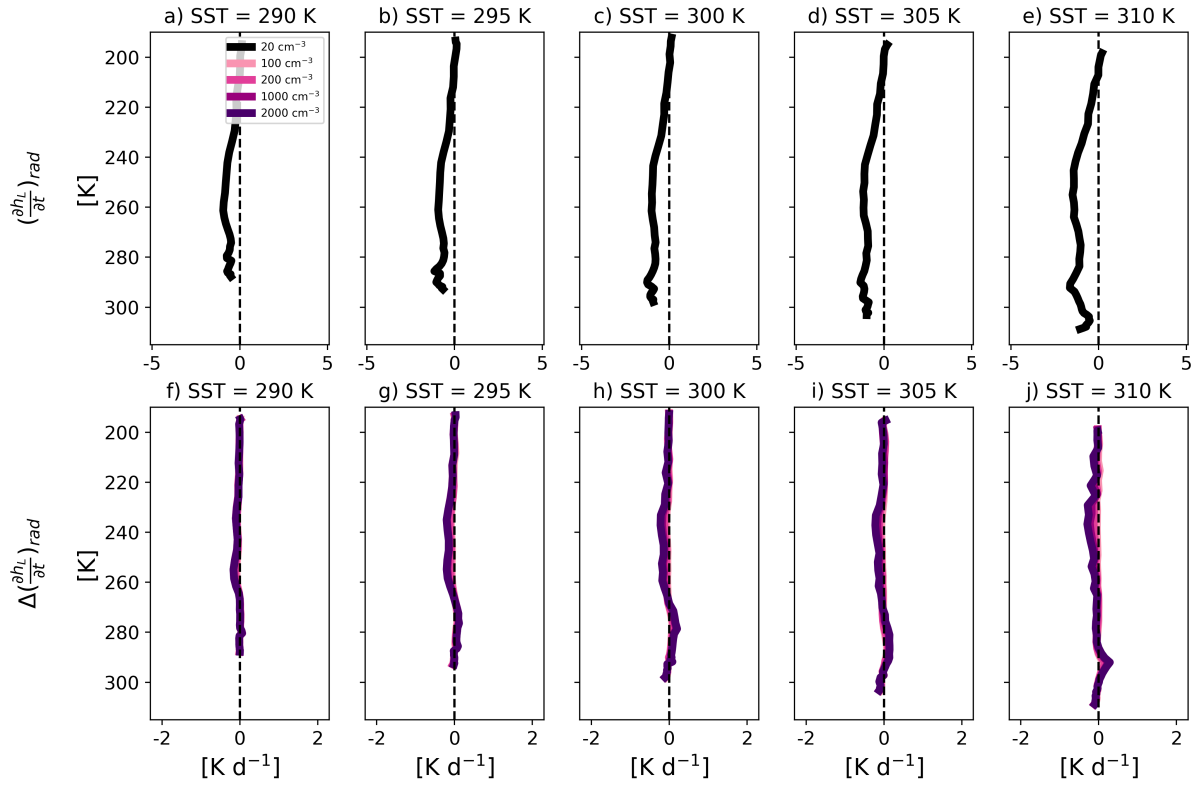


**Figure S10.** Vertical profiles of the domain time and mean tendency of the liquid/ice water static energy ( $h_L$ ) due to latent heating for the cleanest run for each SST ( $N_\alpha = 20 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ; **a-e**), and its response to an increase in  $N_\alpha$  relative to the cleanest run for each SST (**f-j**).

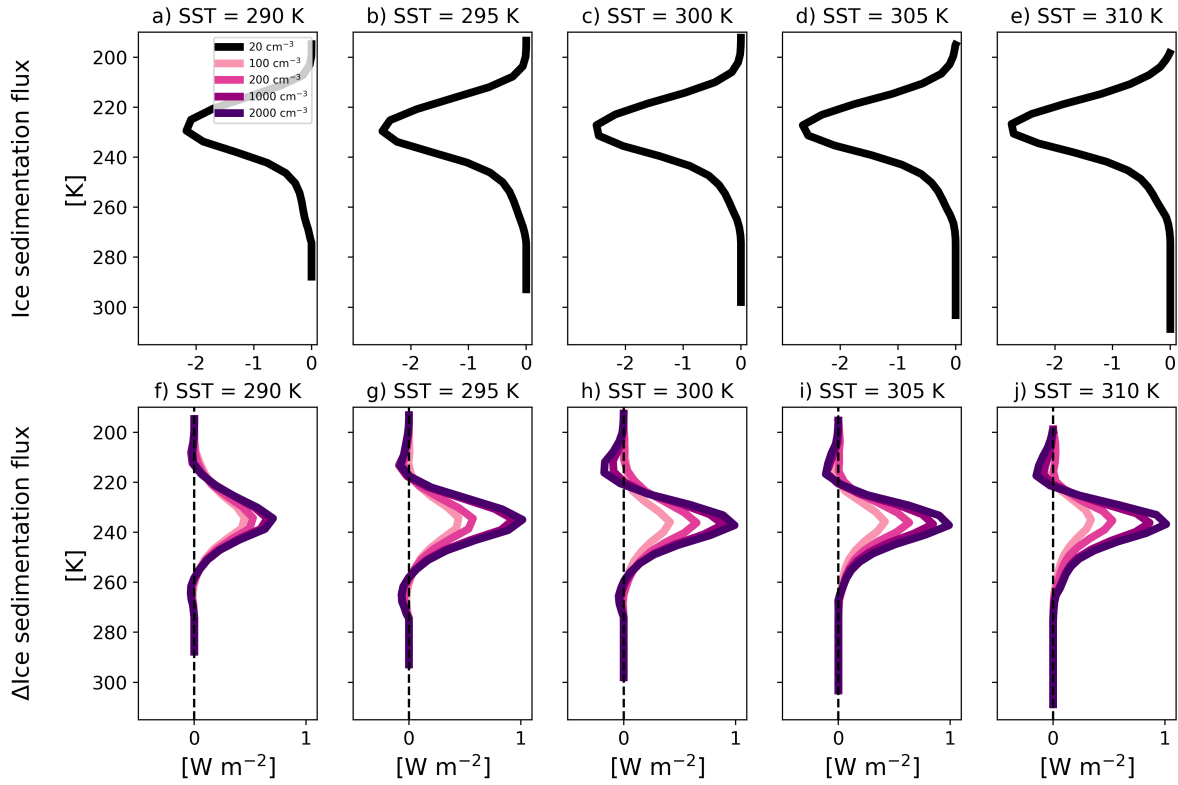


**Figure S11.** Vertical profiles of the domain time and mean tendency of the liquid/ice water static energy ( $h_L$ ) due to advection for the cleanest run for each SST ( $N_a = 20 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ; a-e), and its response to an increase in  $N_a$  relative to the cleanest run for each SST (f-j).





**Figure S12.** Vertical profiles of the domain time and mean tendency of the liquid/ice water static energy ( $h_L$ ) due to radiation for the cleanest run for each SST ( $N_a = 20 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ; a-e), and its response to an increase in  $N_a$  relative to the cleanest run for each SST (f-j).



**Figure S13.** Domain and time mean vertical profiles of ice sedimentation flux for the cleanest run for each SST ( $N_a = 20 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ; a-e), and its response to an increase in  $N_a$  relative to the cleanest run for each SST (f-j).