

# Source attribution of cloud condensation nuclei and their impact on stratocumulus clouds and radiation in the south-eastern Atlantic

Haochi Che<sup>1,a</sup>, Philip Stier<sup>1</sup>, Duncan Watson-Parris<sup>1</sup>, Hamish Gordon<sup>2,b</sup>, Lucia Deaconu<sup>1,c</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Atmospheric, Oceanic and Planetary Physics, Department of Physics, University of Oxford, Oxford, OX1 3PU, UK

5 <sup>2</sup>School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, LS2 9JT, UK

<sup>a</sup>now at: Department of Geophysics, Tel-Aviv University, 69978, Israel

<sup>b</sup>now at: Engineering Research Accelerator, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15217, United States

<sup>c</sup>now at: Faculty of Environmental Science and Engineering, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, 400294, Romania

Correspondence to: Haochi Che (haochiche@tauex.tau.ac.il)

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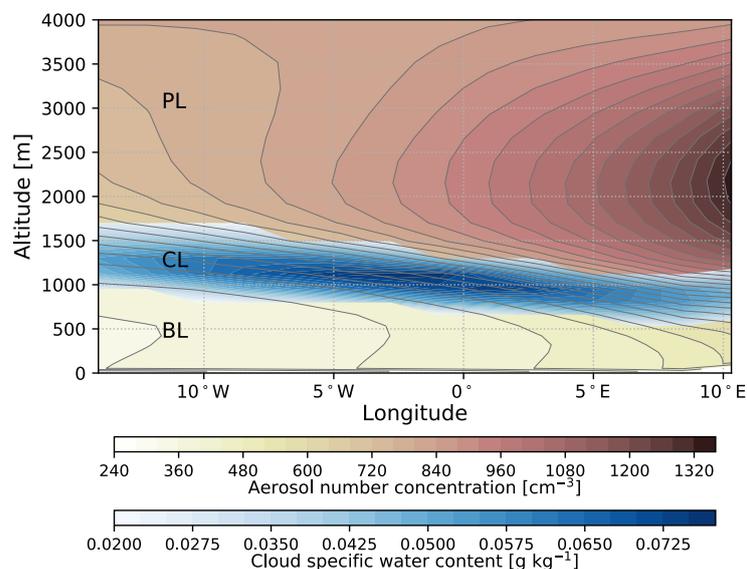
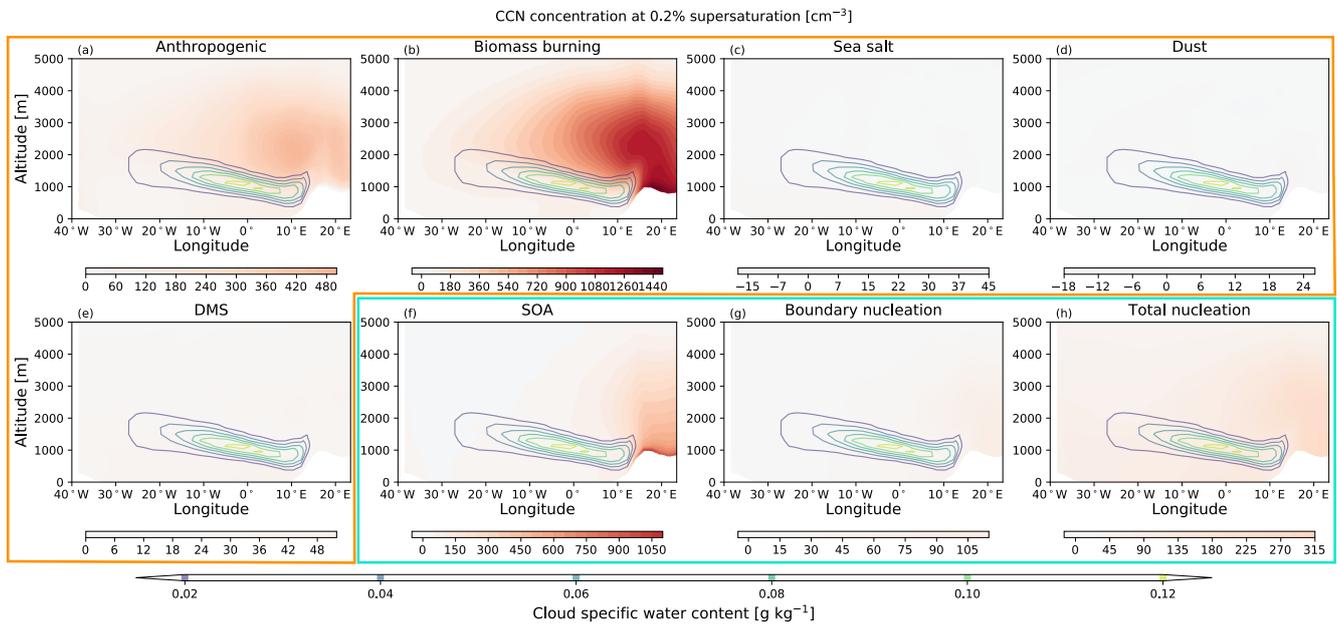


Figure S1. UKESM1 simulated annual mean vertical profiles of cloud specific water content (g/kg) and aerosol number concentration (cm<sup>-3</sup>) at the standard temperature and pressure (STP) in the cloud box region. The BL, CL, and PL represent the boundary layer, cloud layer, and plume layer, respectively. The CL is the region with specific liquid water content > 0.02 g/kg.



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Figure S2. UKESM1 simulated mean vertical profiles of CCN concentration at 0.2% supersaturation ( $\text{CCN}_{0.2\%}$ ) from different sources during BB season (at the standard temperature and pressure STP). Profiles are averaged along the latitudes of the cloud box. The contributions of different sources to  $\text{CCN}_{0.2\%}$  are listed in (a) to (h), where the contribution of emissions is shown in the yellow frame, and the contribution of atmospheric processes is shown in the light blue frame. The contour lines in each subplot are the cloud specific water content from the baseline simulation at the same temporal and spatial average. The same colourmap scale is used in each subplot to facilitate comparison, but the range differs for each plot, corresponding to the maximum and minimum of the  $\text{CCN}_{0.2\%}$ .

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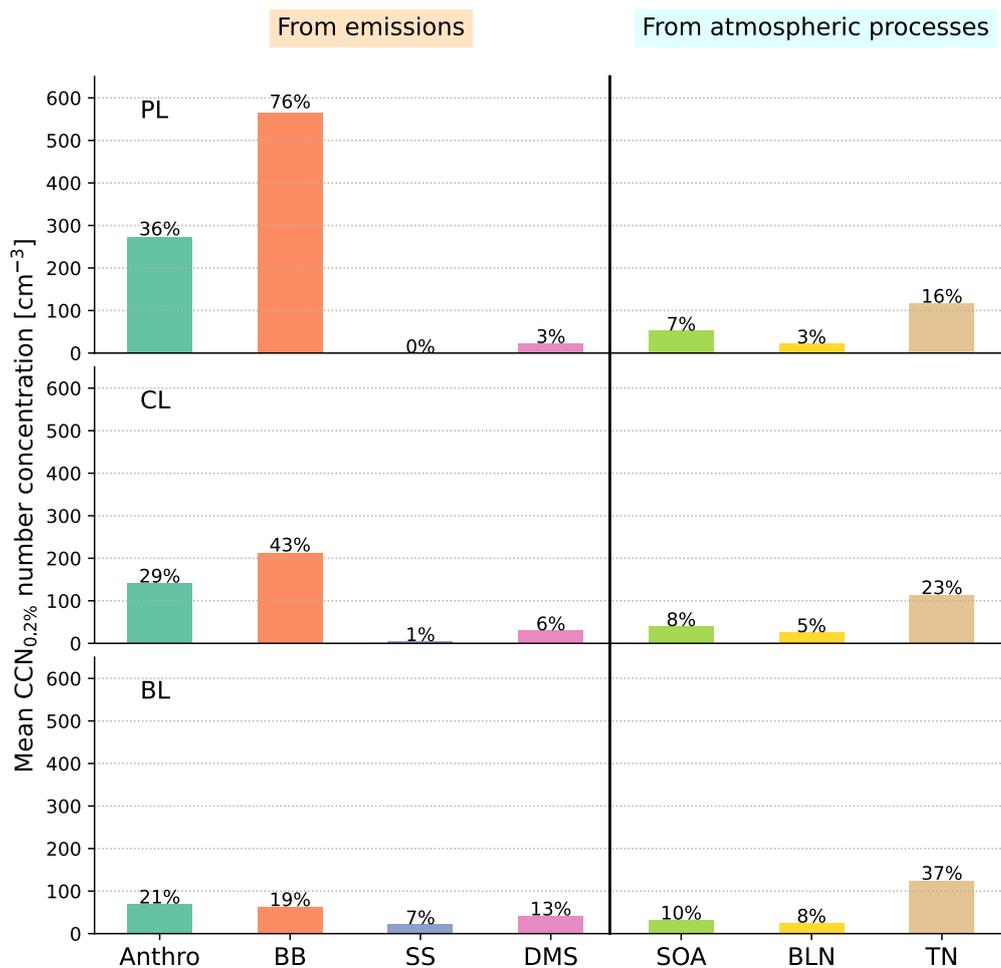


Figure S3. UKESM1 simulated mean CCN concentration at 0.2% supersaturation ( $CCN_{0.2\%}$ ) in the cloud box region from different sources and in different layers during the BB season. The upper, middle, and lower panels represent  $CCN_{0.2\%}$  attribution in the plume layer (PL), cloud layer (CL), and the marine boundary layer (BL), respectively. The left part of the black vertical line indicates the contribution to  $CCN_{0.2\%}$  from the emission sources, which are anthropogenic (Anthro), BB, sea salt (SS), and DMS. The right part of the black vertical line indicates the contribution to  $CCN_{0.2\%}$  from atmospheric processes, which are SOA, boundary layer nucleation (BLN) and total nucleation (TN).

Maximum supersaturation profile [%]

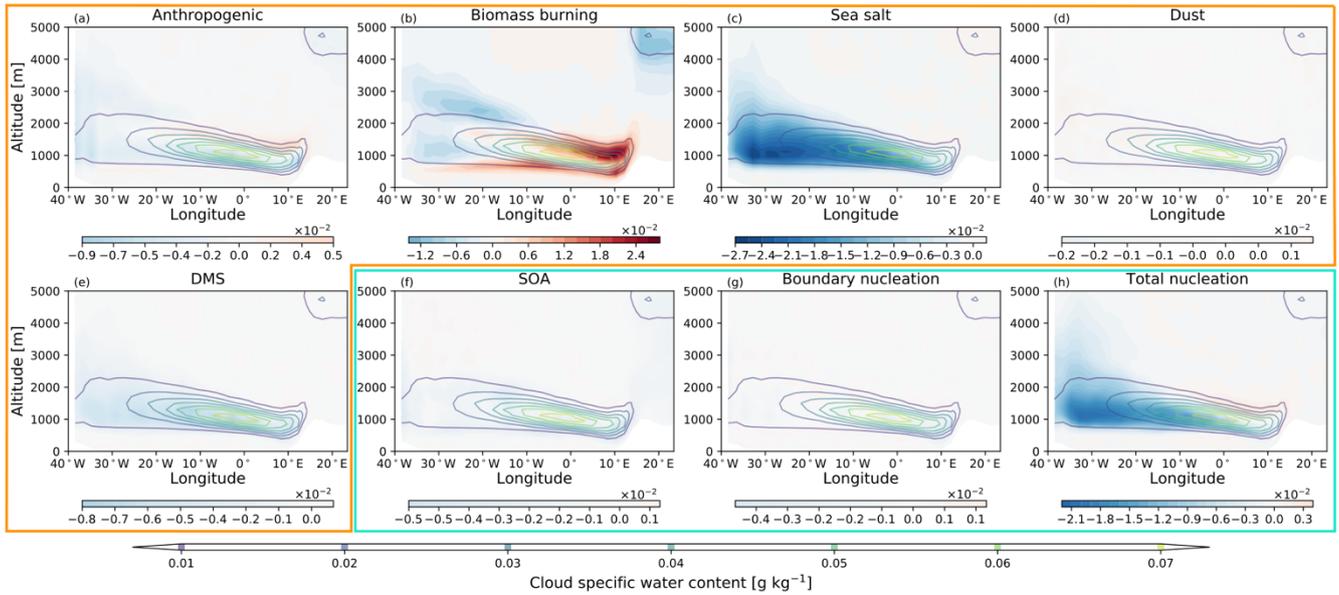


Figure S4. UKESM1 simulated mean vertical profiles of maximum supersaturation (%) from different sources during BB season. Profiles are averaged along the latitudes of the cloud box. The contributions of different sources to maximum supersaturation are listed in (a) to (h), where the contribution of emissions is shown in the yellow frame, and the contribution of atmospheric processes is shown in the light blue frame. The contour lines in each subplot are the cloud specific water content from the baseline simulation at the same temporal and spatial average. The same colourmap scale is used in each subplot to facilitate comparison, but the range differs in each plot, corresponding to the maximum and minimum of the maximum supersaturation.

Cloud droplet number concentration profile [ $\text{cm}^{-3}$ ]

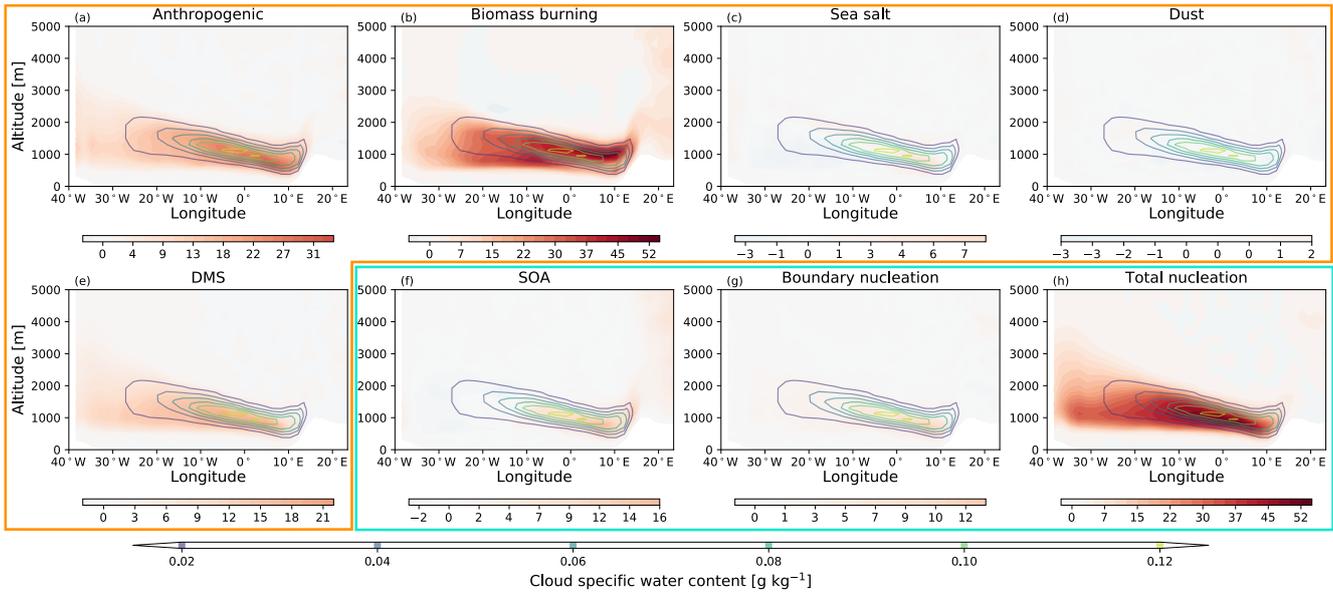


Figure S5. UKESM1 simulated mean vertical profiles of cloud droplet number concentration (CDCN) from different sources during BB season. Profiles are averaged along the latitudes of the cloud box. The contributions of different sources to CDCN are listed in (a) to (h), where the contribution of emissions is shown in the yellow frame, and the contribution of atmospheric processes is shown in the light blue frame. The contour lines in each subplot are the cloud specific water content from the baseline simulation at the same temporal and spatial average. The same colourmap scale is used in each subplot to facilitate comparison, but the range differs in each plot, corresponding to the maximum and minimum of the CDNC.

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Mean liquid water path during BB season [ $\text{g m}^{-2}$ ]

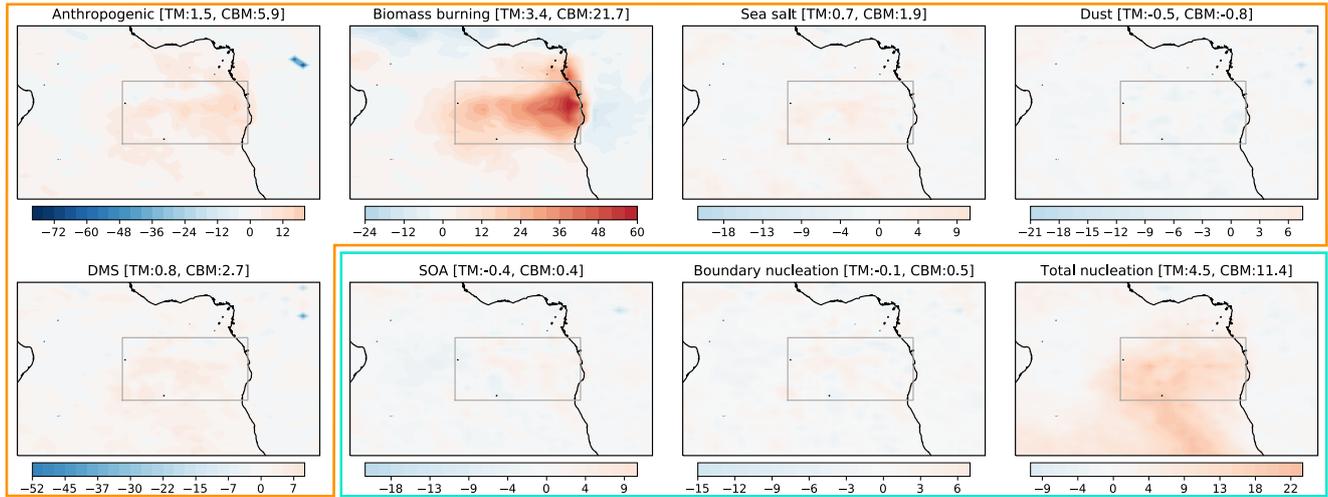


Figure S6. UKESM1 simulated mean liquid water path (LWP) from different sources during BB season. The contributions of different sources to LWP are listed in (a) to (h), where the contribution of emissions is shown in the yellow frame, and the contribution of atmospheric processes is shown in the light blue frame. The domain in each subplot ranges from 30° S to 10° N, and from 40° W to 30° E. The TM is the total mean of the domain, and the CBM is the mean of the cloud box (the grey box on the map). The same colourmap scale is used in each subplot to facilitate comparison, but the range differs for each plot, corresponding to the maximum and minimum of the LWP.