

Supporting Information for:

Sensitivity of Arctic clouds to ice microphysical processes in NorESM2 climate model

Georgia Sotiropoulou^{1,2,3}, Anna Lewinschal², Paraskevi Georgakaki³, Vaughan Phillips⁴, Sachine Patade⁴, Annica M.L. Ekman², Athanasios Nenes^{1,3}

¹ICE-HT, Foundation for Research and Technology Hellas (FORTH), Patras, Greece

²Department of Meteorology, Stockholm University & Bolin Center for Climate Research, Sweden

³Laboratory of Atmospheric Processes and their Impacts (LAPI), Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland

⁴Department of Physical Geography, University of Lund, Lund, Sweden

Corresponding author: georgia.sotiropoulou@epfl.ch

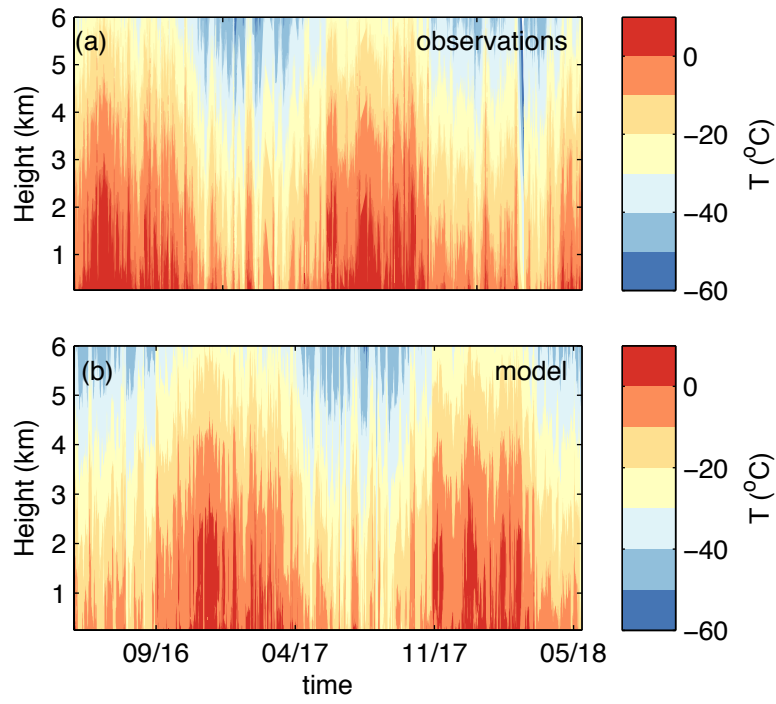


FIG. S1: Time-height cross-section of temperature (T , $^{\circ}\text{C}$) for (a) Ny-Ålesund radiometer observations and (b) CNT (control) simulation.

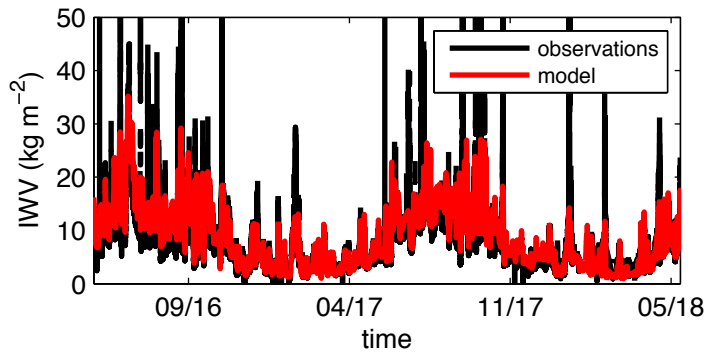


FIG. S2: Timeseries of Integrated Water Vapor (IWV, kg m^{-2}) for Ny-Ålesund radiometer observations (black) and CNT (control) simulation (red).

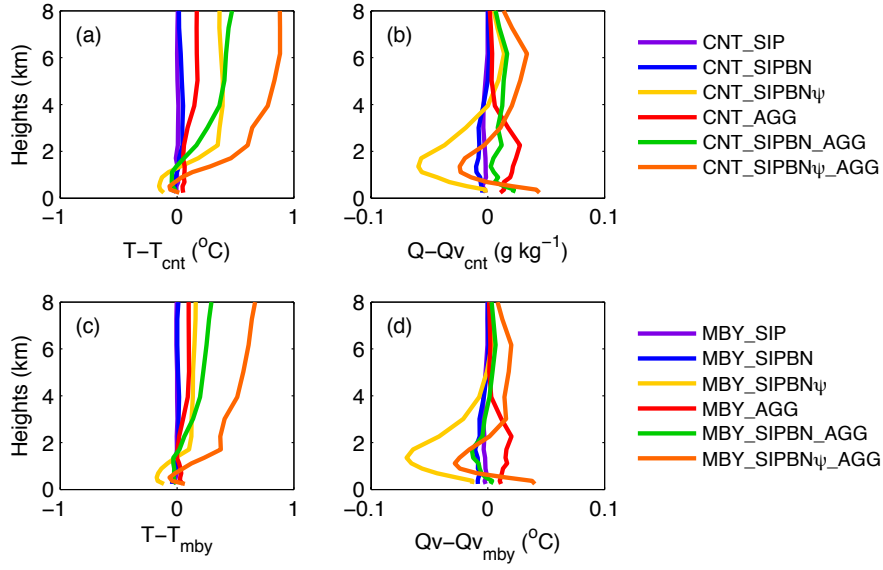


FIG S3. Difference in (a, c) temperature and (b, d) specific humidity profiles between control (CNT or MBY) the different NorESM2 sensitivity simulations. The first (second) row of panels presents simulations conducted with prognostic (diagnostic) PIP.

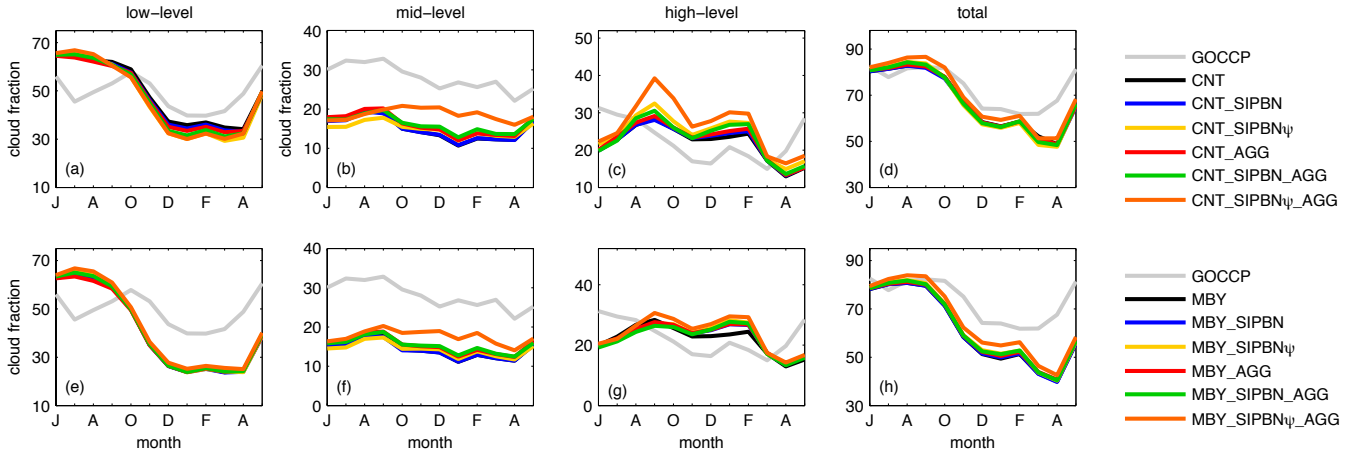


FIG S4. Timeseries of mean monthly (a, e) low-, (c, f) mid-, high- (c, g) and (d, h) cloud cover (model for the different NorESM2 sensitivity simulations. All model data are derived using the COSP satellite simulator. Grey lines represent the GOCCP product. The first (second) row of panels presents simulations conducted with prognostic (diagnostic) PIP. Data are averaged between 66°N and 82°N for the period June 2016-May 2018.

