

Seasonal cycle of idealized polar clouds: large eddy simulations driven by a GCM

Xiyue Zhang¹, Tapio Schneider^{2,3}, Zhaoyi Shen², Kyle G. Pressel⁴, and Ian Eisenman⁵

¹National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado, USA

²California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, USA

³Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, USA

⁴Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington, USA

⁵Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego, California, USA

Contents of this file

Figures S1 to S3

Introduction

This supporting information provides figures showing the sensitivity of our results to a different liquid fraction function.

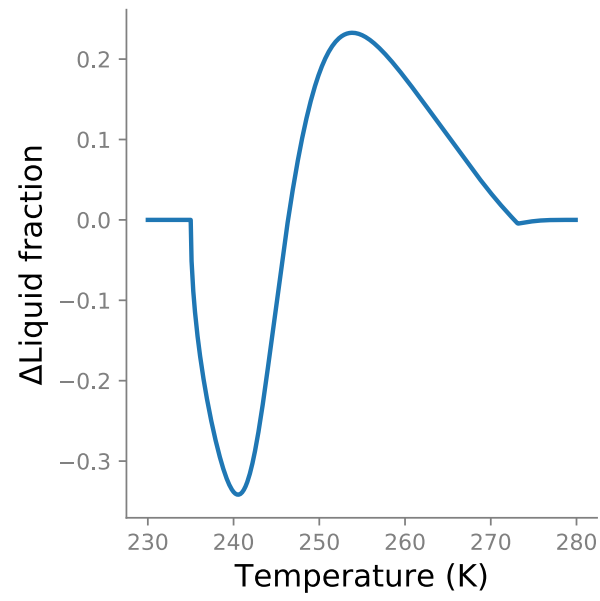


Figure S1. Liquid fraction difference between the observational-derived function in Hu et al. (2010) and Equation (1) with $n=0.5$.

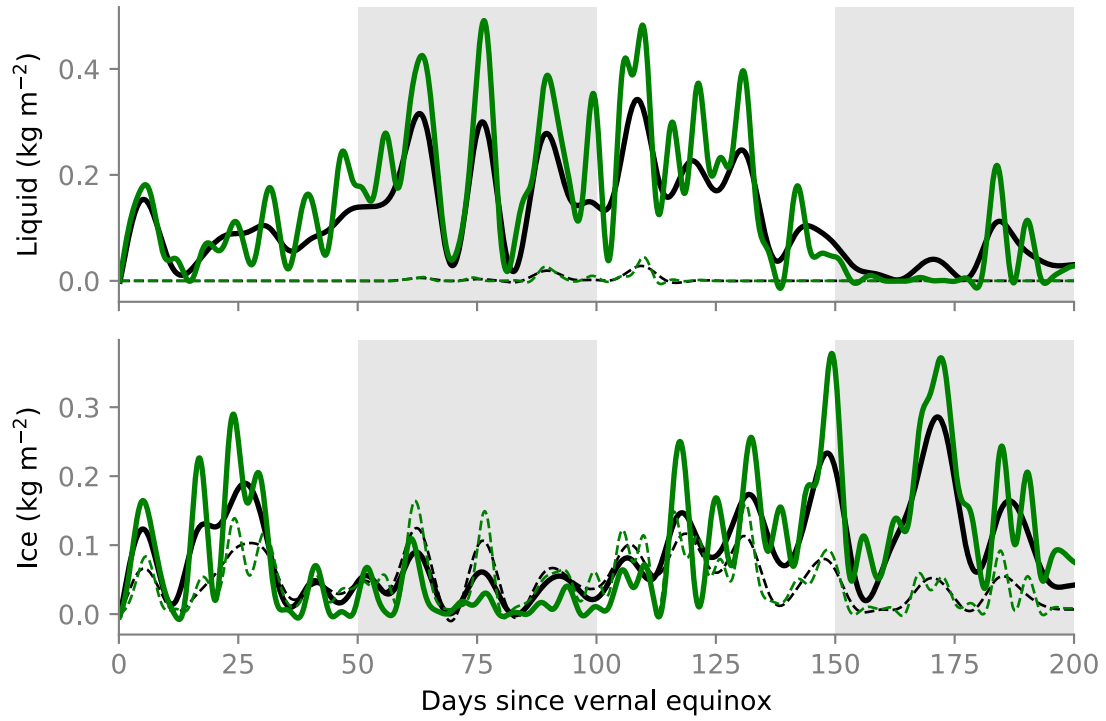


Figure S2. Same as Figure 5 but for two simulations with different liquid fraction functions. Black lines show condensed water paths with the default liquid fraction (Equation (1) with $n=0.5$). Green lines show condensed water paths with Hu et al. (2010) liquid fraction.

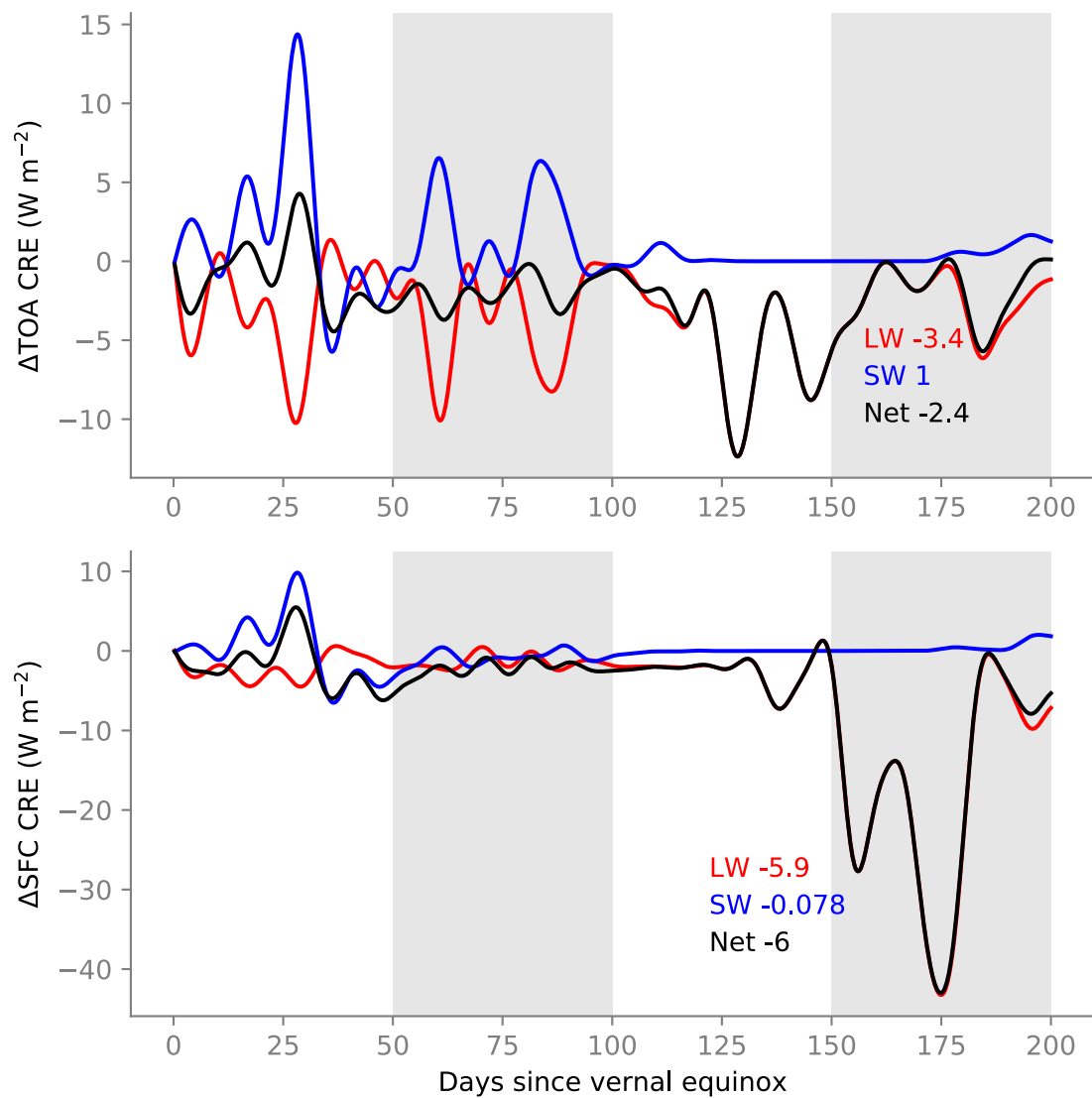


Figure S3. Same as Figure 6 but showing the difference in liquid CRE between two simulations with different liquid fraction functions (Hu et al. (2010) simulation minus default).