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Supplement of

Identifying the seeding signature in cloud particles from hydrometeor residuals

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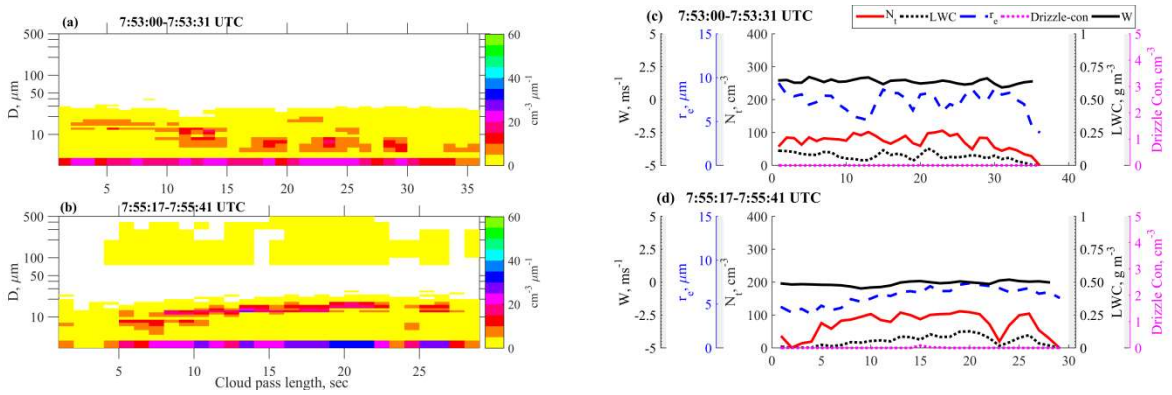


Figure S1. Drop size distribution for non-seeded cloud (NSCl) on 21 August 2019. The effective radius (r_e, μm), vertical velocity (W, ms^{-1}), total droplet number concentrations (N_t, cm^{-3}) in the diameter range 2-50 μm, and drizzle concentration (Drizzle con, cm^{-3}) in the diameter range 100-6200 μm, and liquid water content (LWC) are shown for cloud passes.

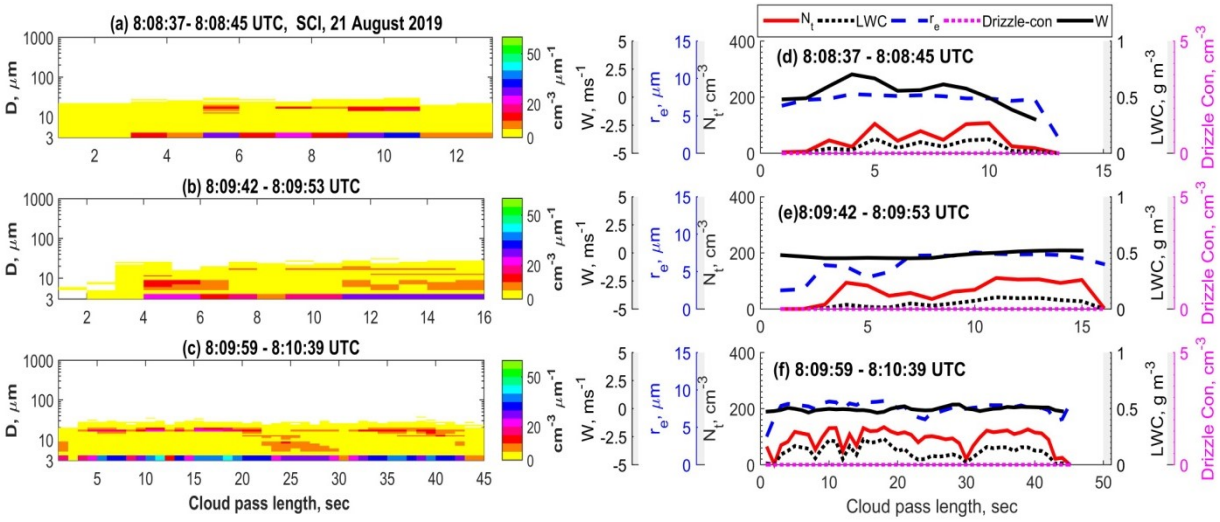


Figure S2. Same as Figure S1, but for seeded cloud on 21 August 2019.

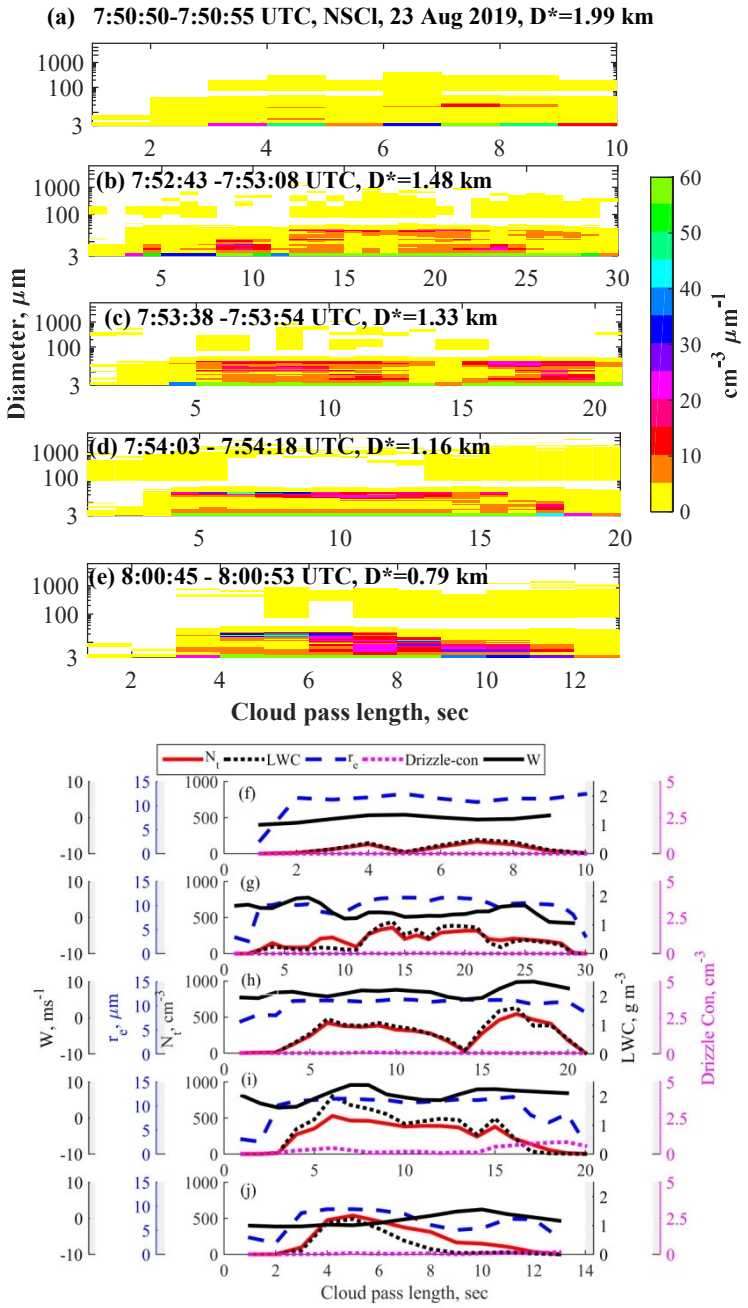
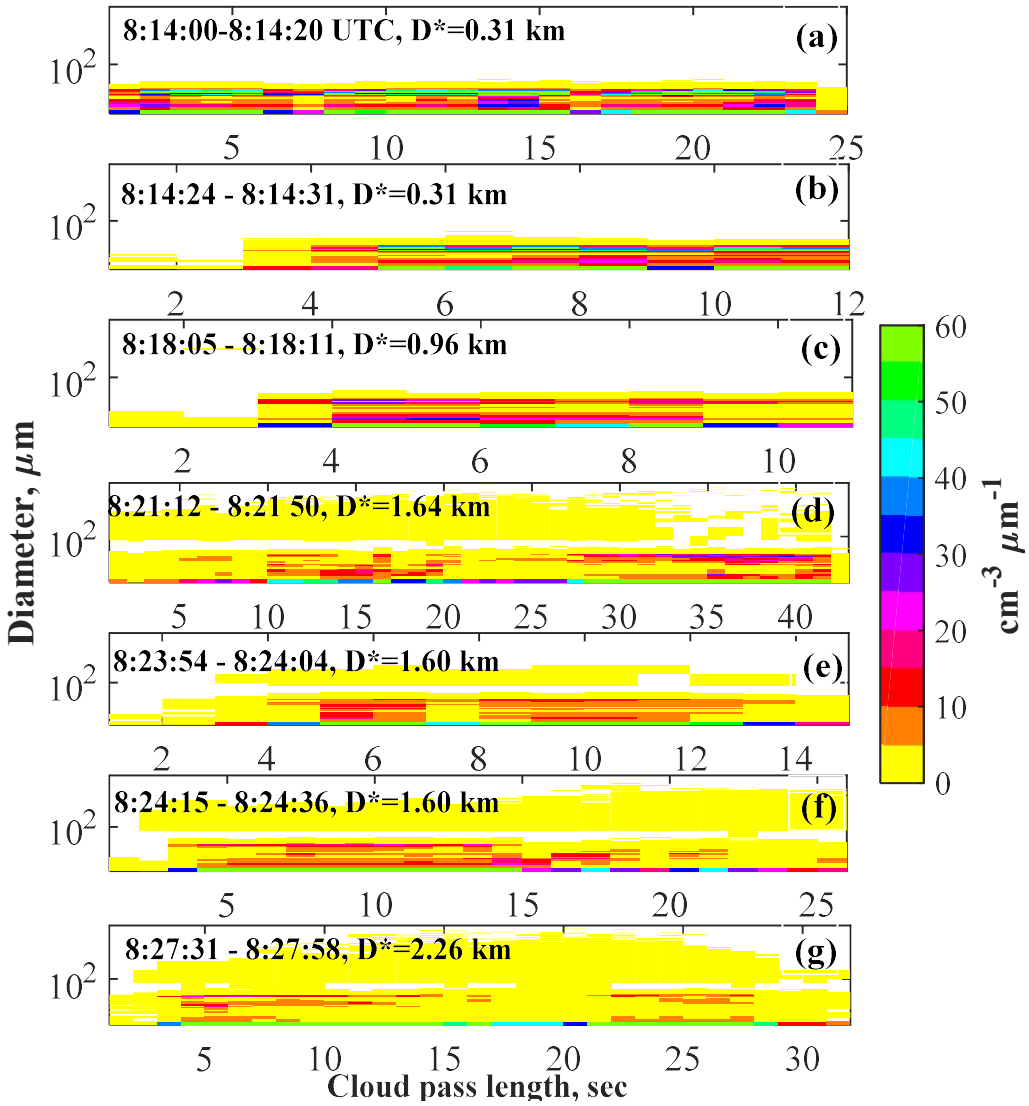


Figure S3. Same as Figure S1 but for NSCl on 23 Aug 2019.


8:14:00-8:14:20 UTC, D*=0.31 km
(a)
8:14:24 - 8:14:31, D*=0.31 km
(b)
8:18:05 - 8:18:11, D*=0.96 km
(c)
8:21:12 - 8:21 50, D*=1.64 km
(d)
8:23:54 - 8:24:04, D*=1.60 km
(e)
8:24:15 - 8:24:36, D*=1.60 km
(f)
8:27:31 - 8:27:58, D*=2.26 km
(g)
Diameter, μm
Cloud pass length, sec
cm-3 μm-1

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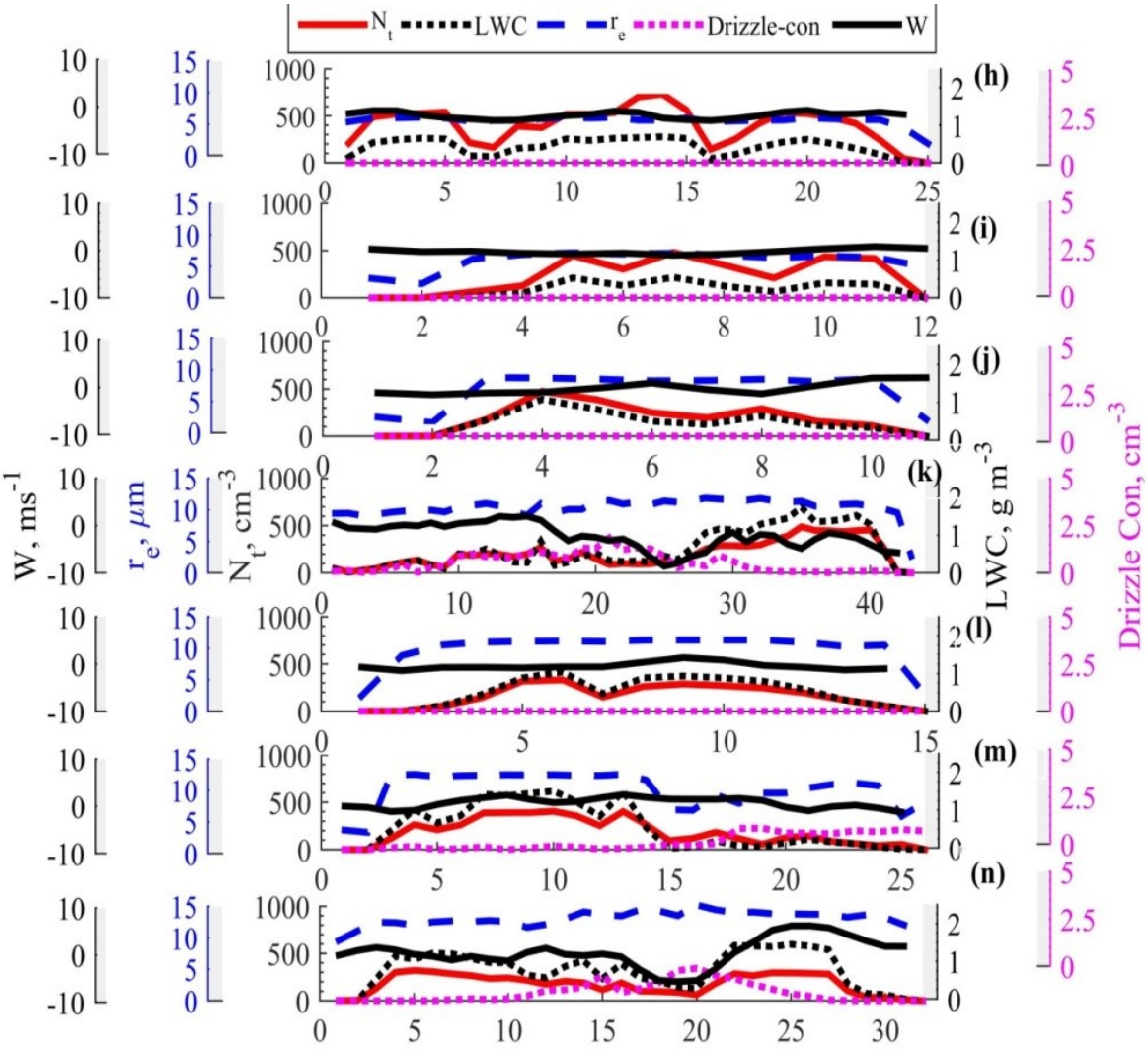

Figure S4. Same as Figure S1 but for SCl on 23 Aug 2019.

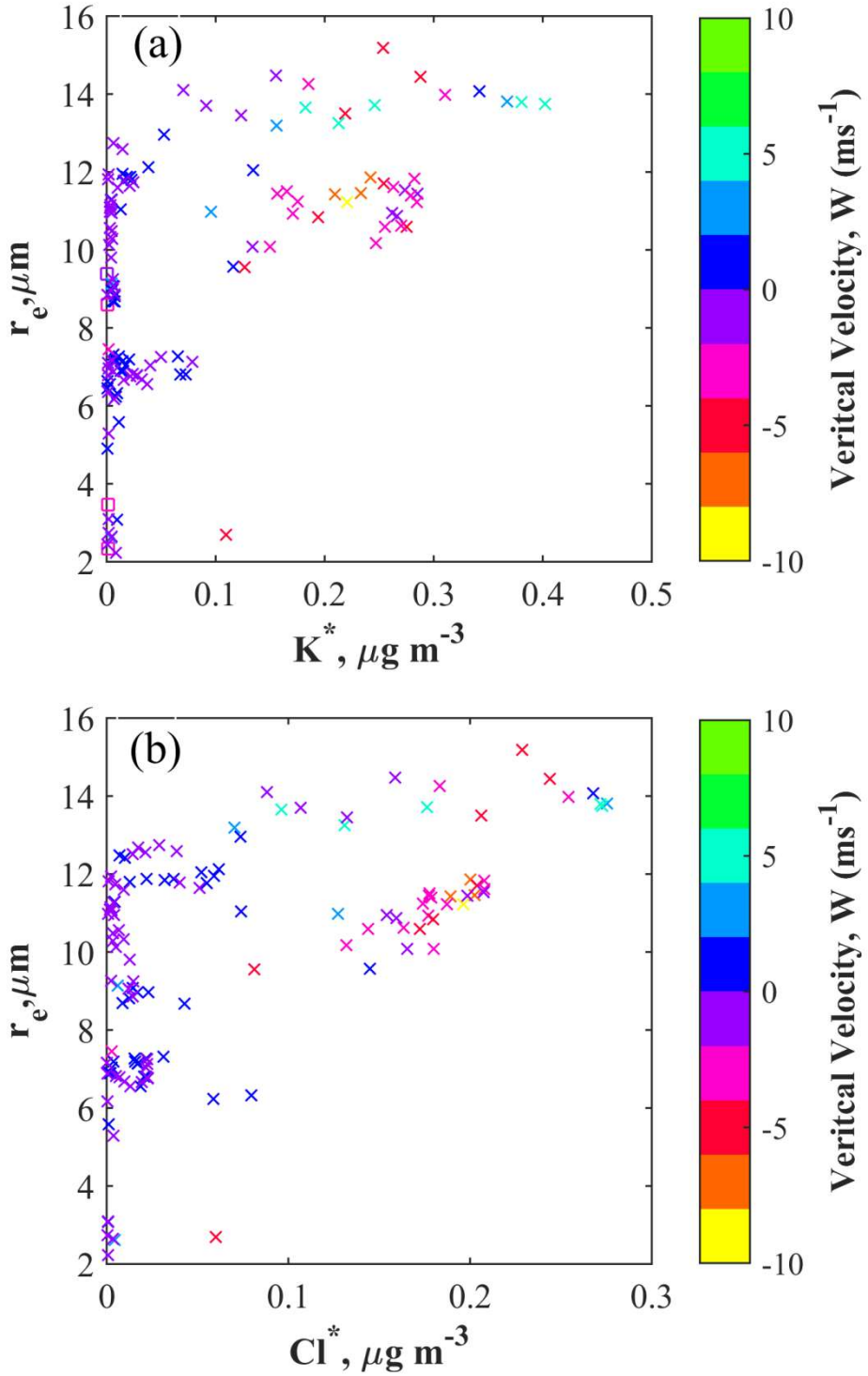

Figure S5. Scatter plot between (a) Effective radius (r_e, μm) and K (μg m^{-3}), and (b) r_e versus (r_e, μm) and Cl (μg m^{-3}). The colorbar indicates vertical velocity. –ve values indicate updrafts while +ve values indicate downdrafts.

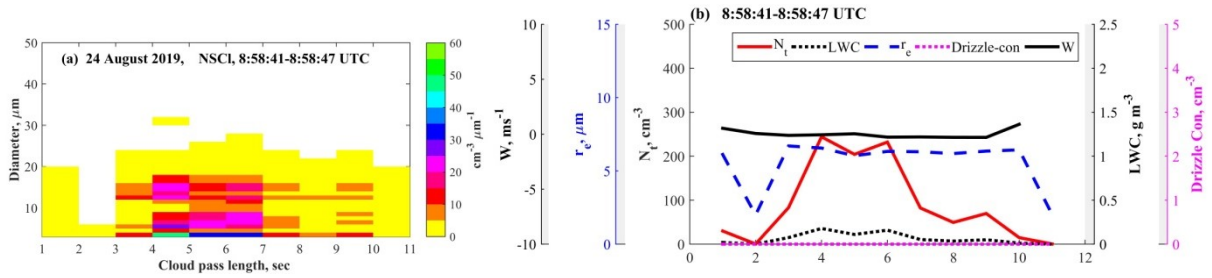

Figure S6. Same as Figure S1 but for NSCl on 24 Aug 2019. The measurement is above cloud base.

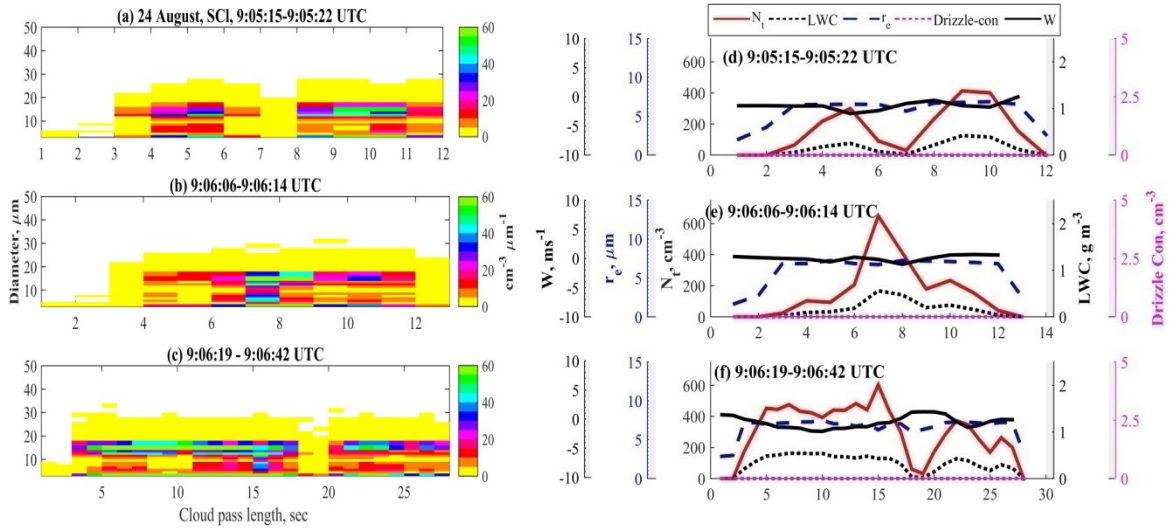

Figure S7. Same as Figure S1 but for SCl on 24 Aug 2019. The measurement is above cloud base.