# Prominent role of organics in aerosol liquid water content over the southeastern Atlantic during biomass burning season 

Lu Zhang ${ }^{1,2}$, Michal Segal-Rozenhaimer ${ }^{1,3,4}$, Haochi Che ${ }^{2}$, Caroline Dang ${ }^{3,4}$, Junying Sun ${ }^{5}$, Ye Kuang ${ }^{6,7}$, Paola Formenti ${ }^{8}$<br>${ }^{1}$ Department of Geophysics, Porter School of the Environment and Earth Sciences, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel<br>${ }^{2}$ Department of Geosciences, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway<br>${ }^{3}$ Bay Area Environmental Research Institute, Moffett Field, California, USA<br>${ }^{4}$ NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California, USA<br>${ }^{5}$ State Key Laboratory of Severe Weather \& Key Laboratory of Atmospheric Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences, Beijing, China<br>${ }^{6}$ Institute for Environmental and Climate Research, Jinan University, Guangzhou, China<br>${ }^{7}$ Guangdong-Hongkong-Macau Joint Laboratory of Collaborative Innovation for Environmental Quality, Guangzhou, China<br>${ }^{8}$ Université de Paris and Univ Paris Est Creteil, CNRS, LISA, Paris, France<br>Correspondence: Michal Segal-Rozenhaimer (msegalro@tauex.tau.ac.il) and Haochi Che (haochi.che@geo.uio.no)



Figure S1. Maps of the (a) September mean and (b) October mean of CAMS (Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service) $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$ overlaid by the 600 hPa zonal wind (purple contours; 6, 7, and $8 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ ), 600 hPa horizontal wind vector (purple arrows; $\mathrm{m} \mathrm{s}^{-1}$ ), and ORACLES flight tracks in 2016 (yellow) and 2018 (blue), respectively. White contours in (a) are the September mean vertical velocity, omega, at 800 hPa . Solid and dashed lines represent the subsidence of 55 and 65 hectopascals per day $\left(\mathrm{hPa} \mathrm{d}^{-1}\right)$. Flight tracks in grey are drawn for reference.


Figure S2. (a, b) Variation of $f_{44}$ (blue) and aerosol age (black) with altitude in 2016 and 2018 ORACLES campaigns, respectively. The lines and shades represent the mean value and standard
deviation in every 400 m bin, respectively. Grey dots show the distribution of plume age with the altitude.

