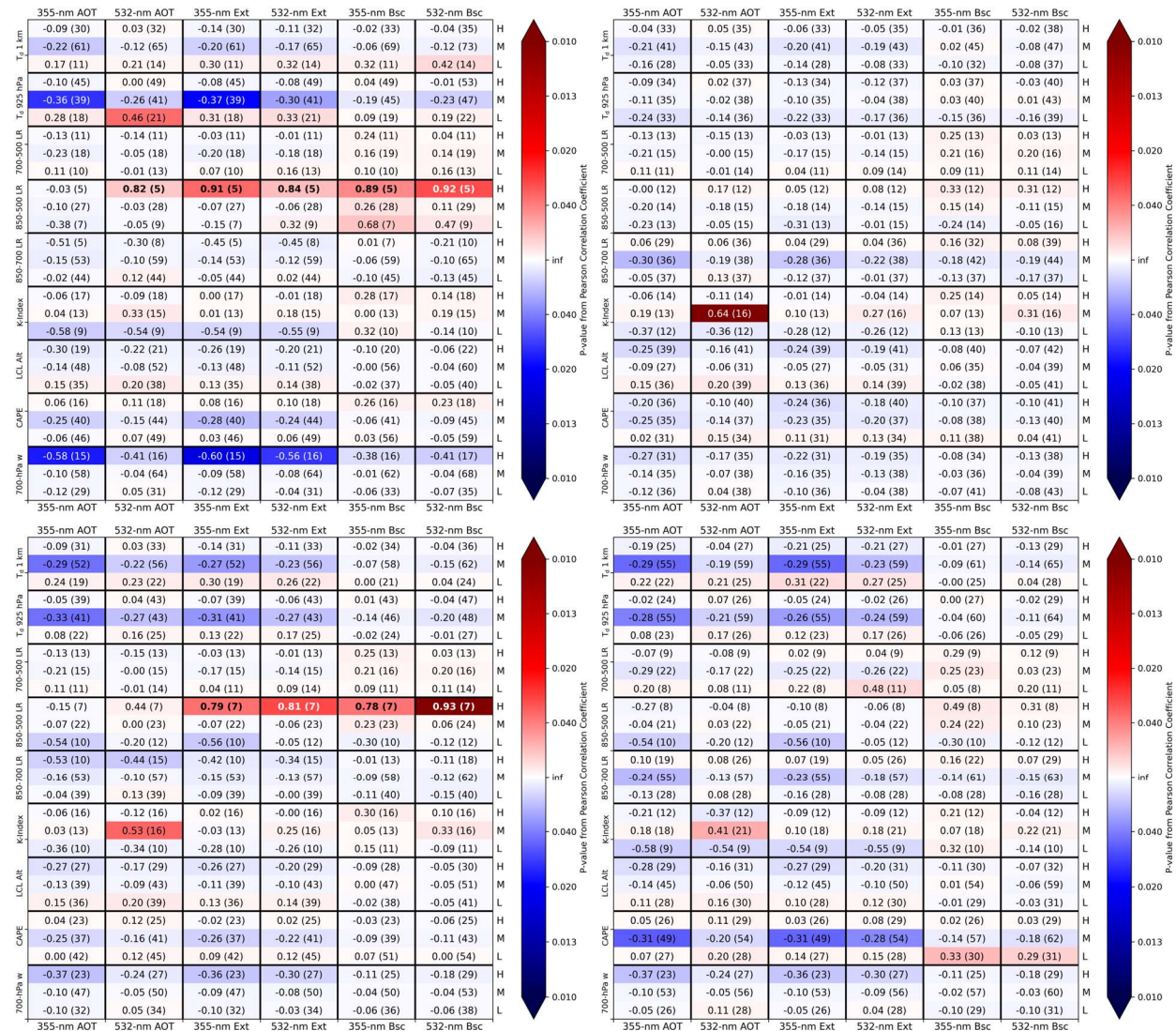
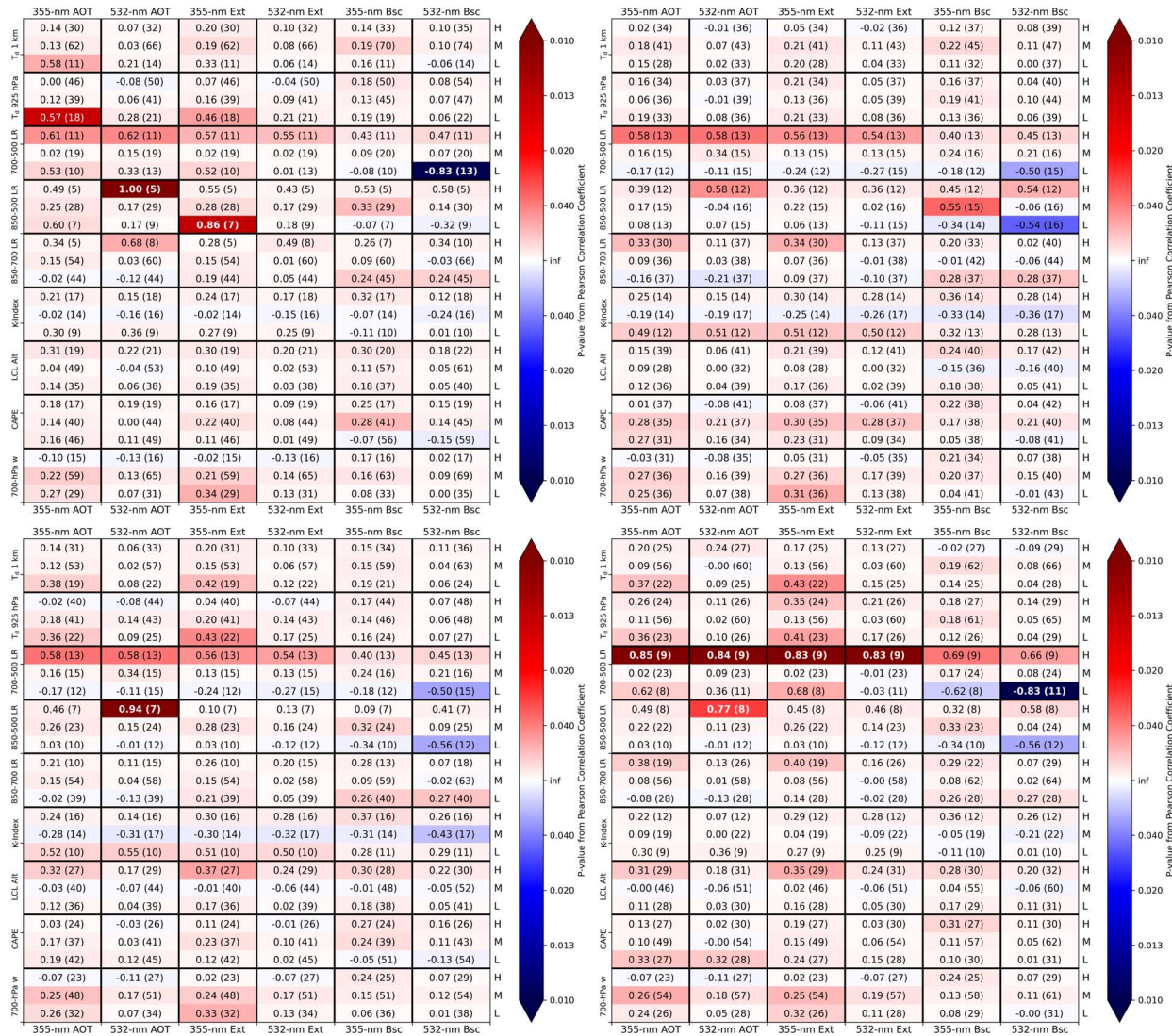


# Supplemental material for Amiot et al.: Observed impacts of aerosol concentration on maritime tropical convection within constrained environments using airborne radiometer, radar, lidar, and dropsondes





**Figure S2:** As in Fig. S1 but using AMPR 10.7-GHz polarization-corrected temperature (PCT) as the convective parameter.

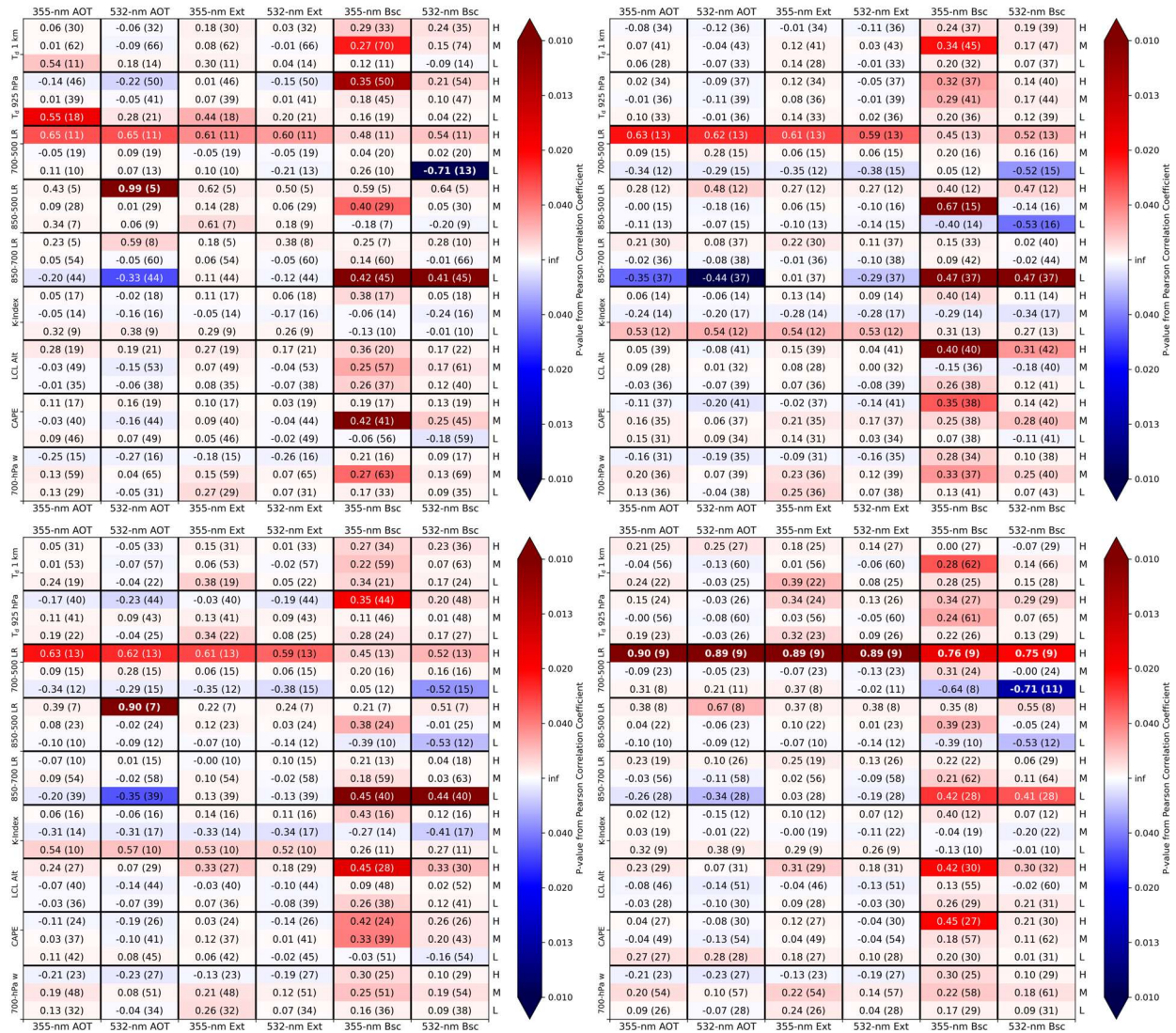


Figure S3: As in Fig. S1 but using AMPR 19.35-GHz PCT as the convective parameter.

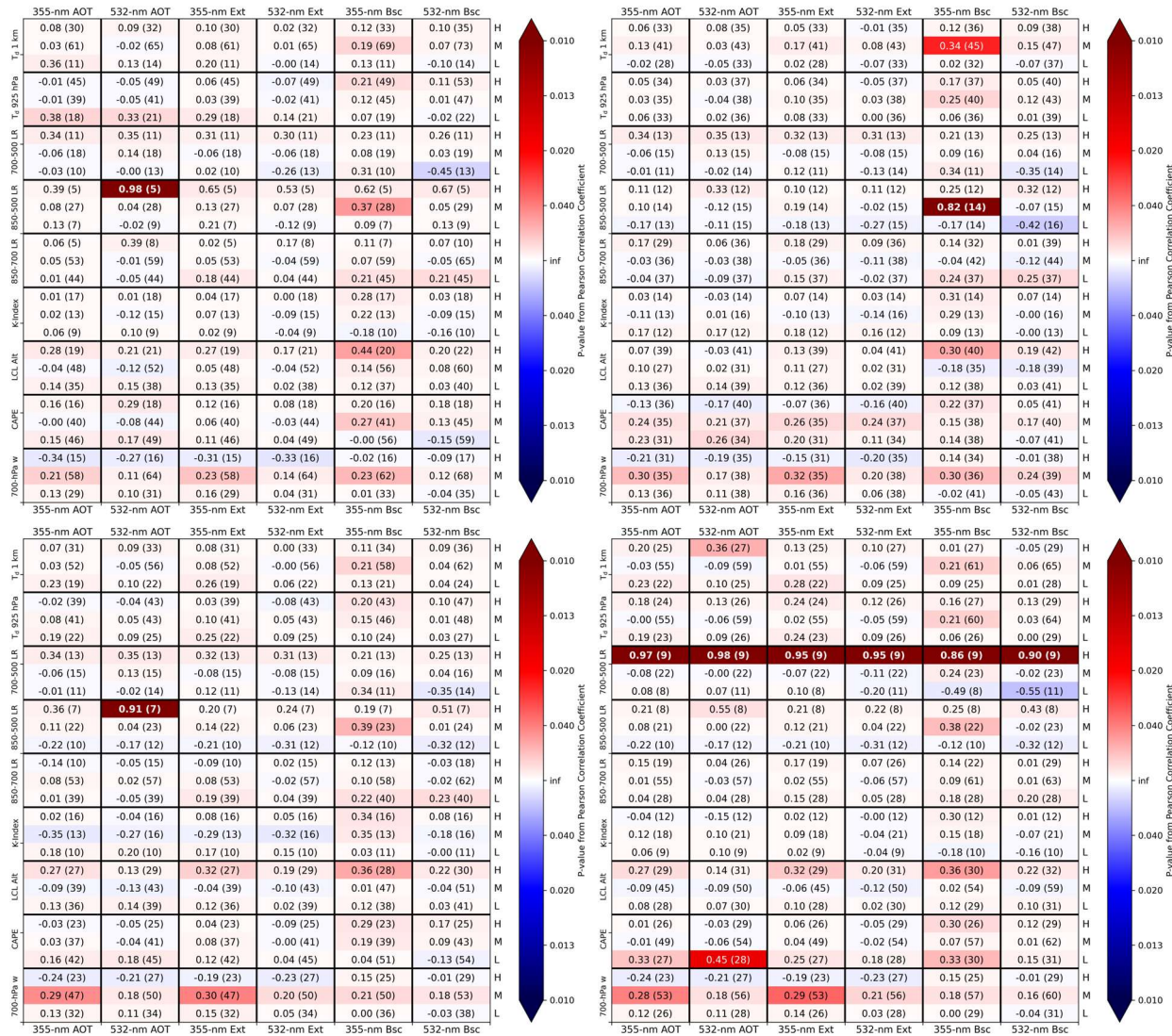


Figure S4: As in Fig. S1 but using AMPR 37.1-GHz PCT as the convective parameter.

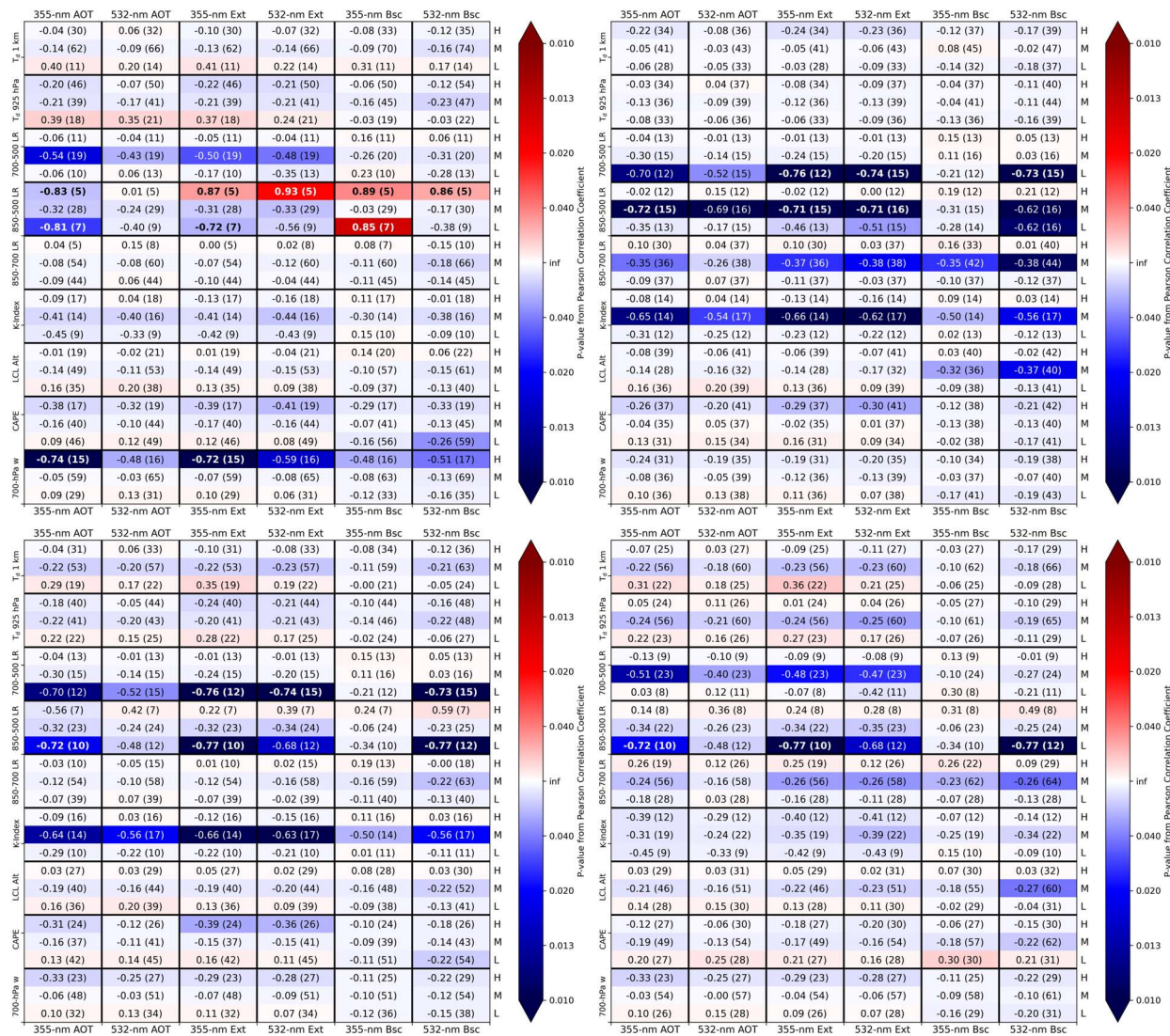


Figure S5: As in Fig. S1 but using AMPR 85.5-GHz PCT as the convective parameter.

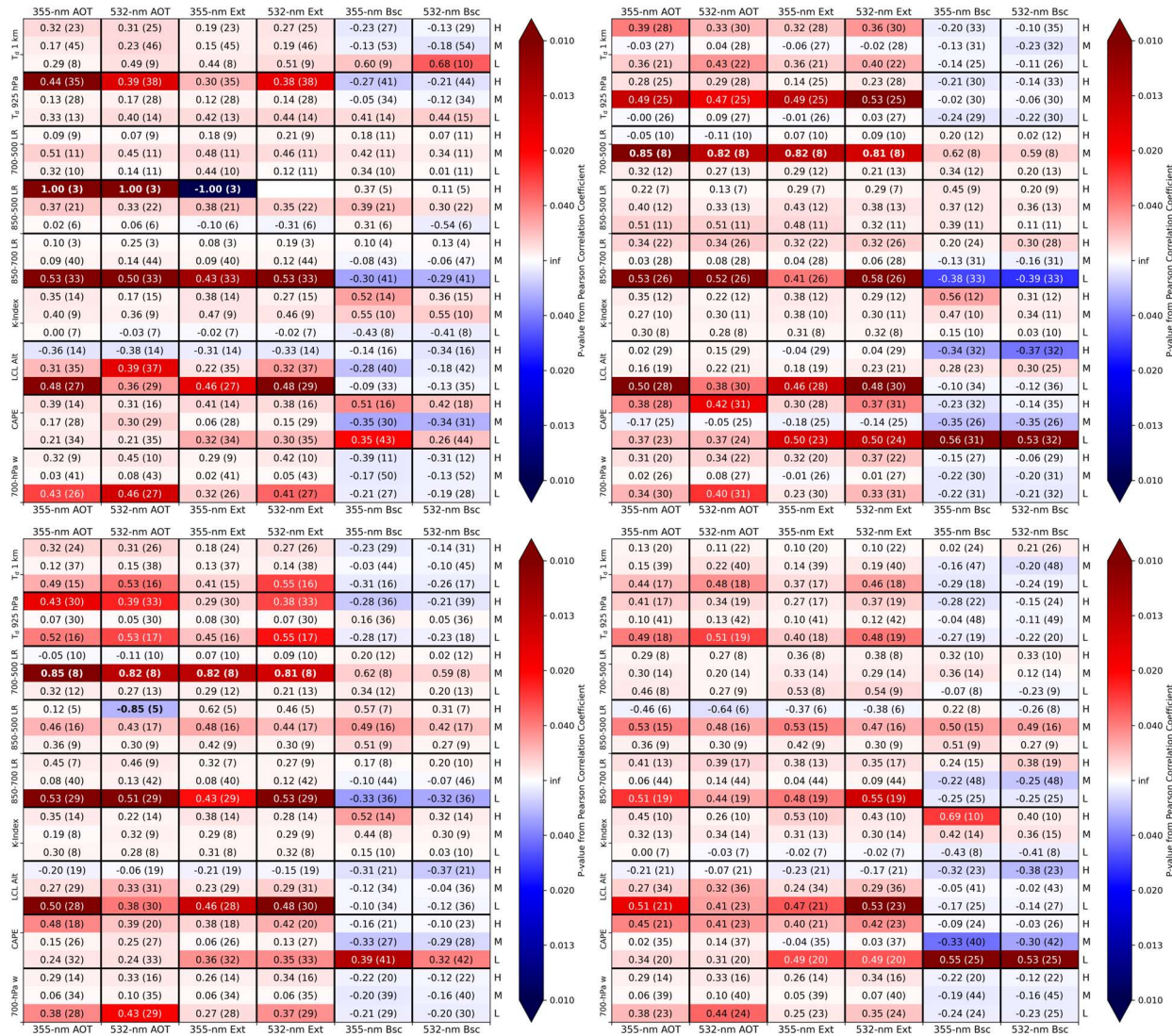


Figure S6: As in Fig. S1 but using maximum APR-3 Ku-band composite  $Z_H$  as the convective parameter.

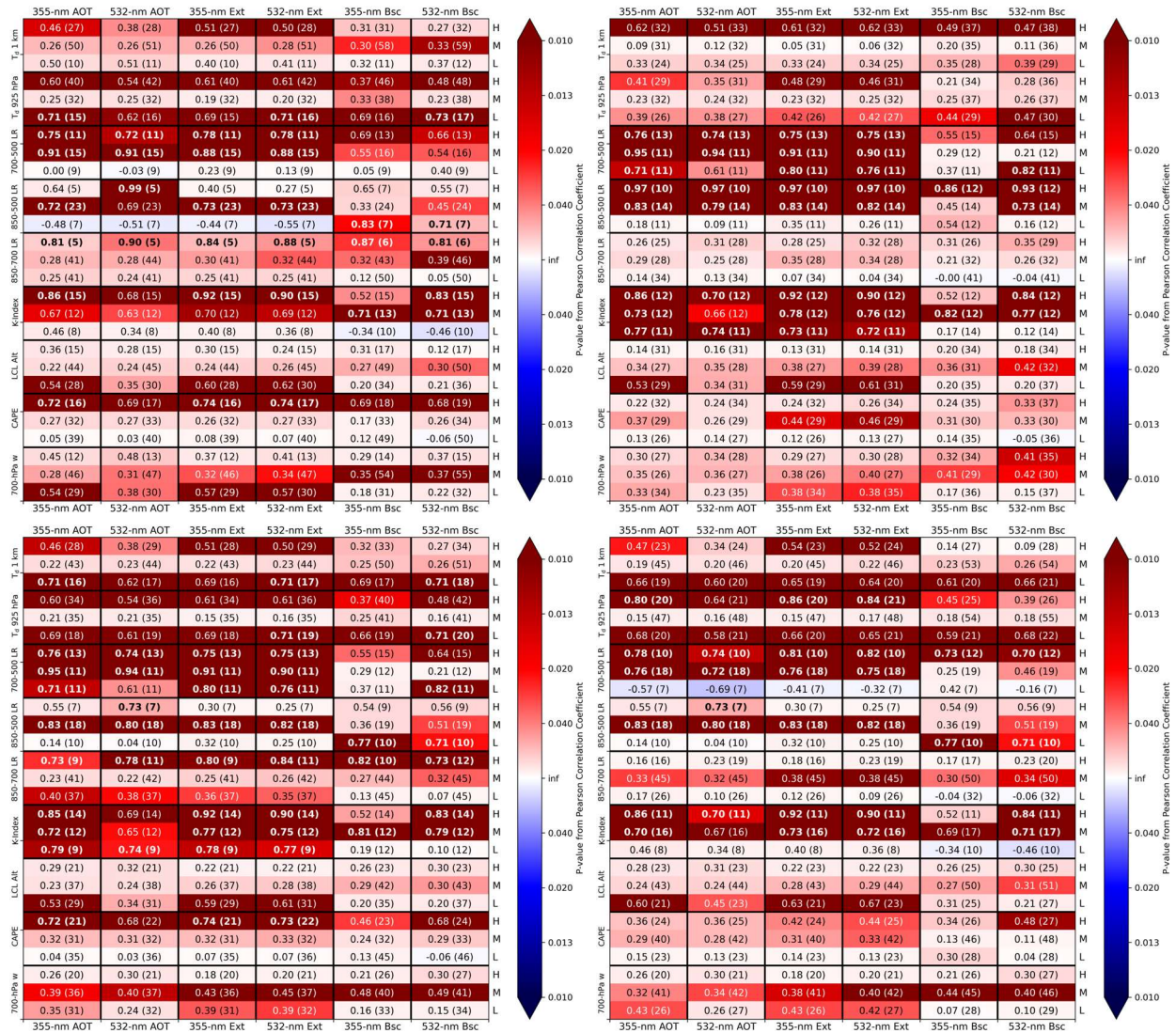


Figure S7: As in Fig. S1 but using the number of APR-3 Ku-band composite  $Z_H$  pixels  $\geq 30$  dBZ within a given scene as the convective parameter.

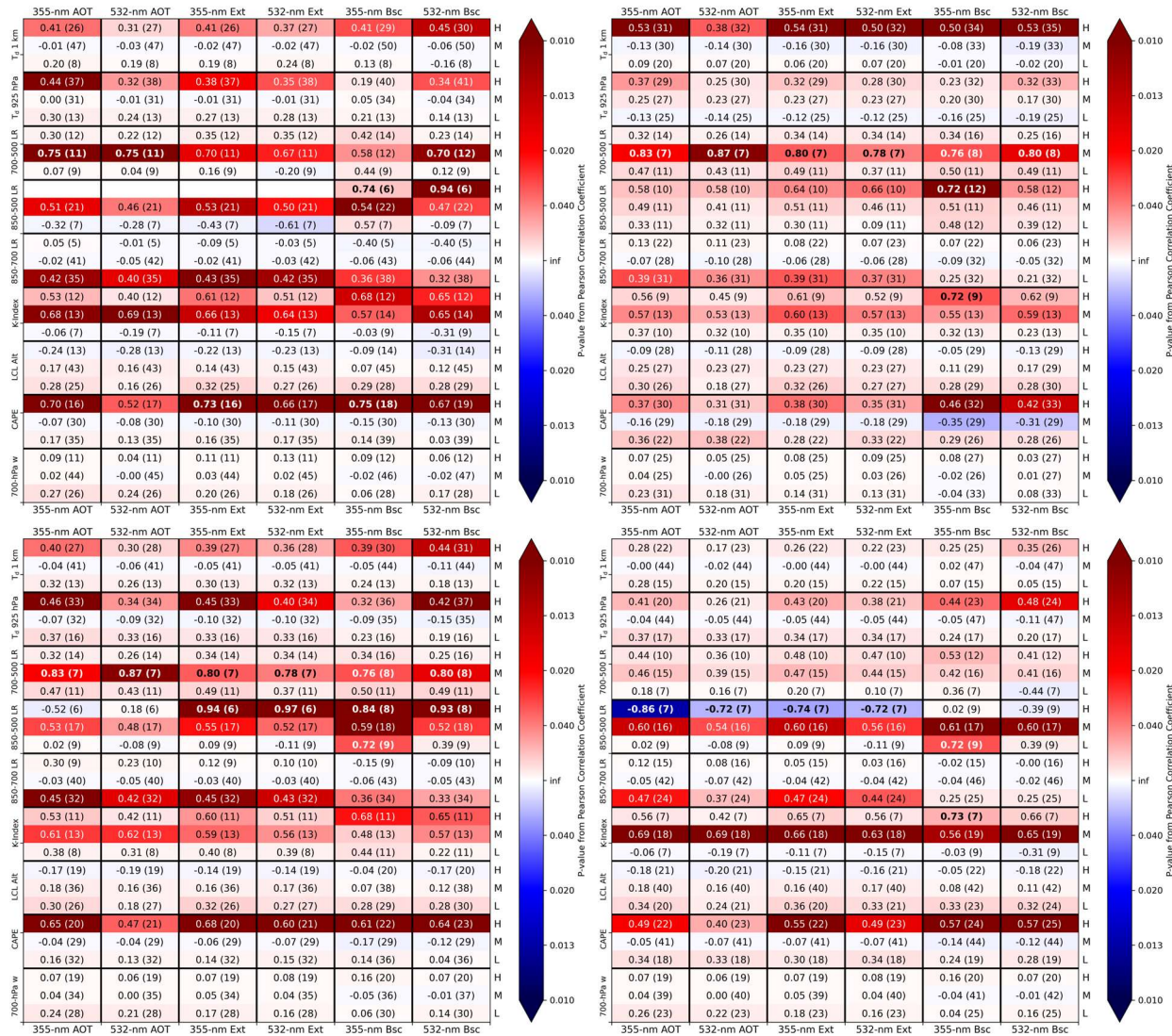


Figure S8: As in Fig. S1 but using maximum APR-3 Ku-/Ka-band dual-frequency ratio (DFR) as the convective parameter.