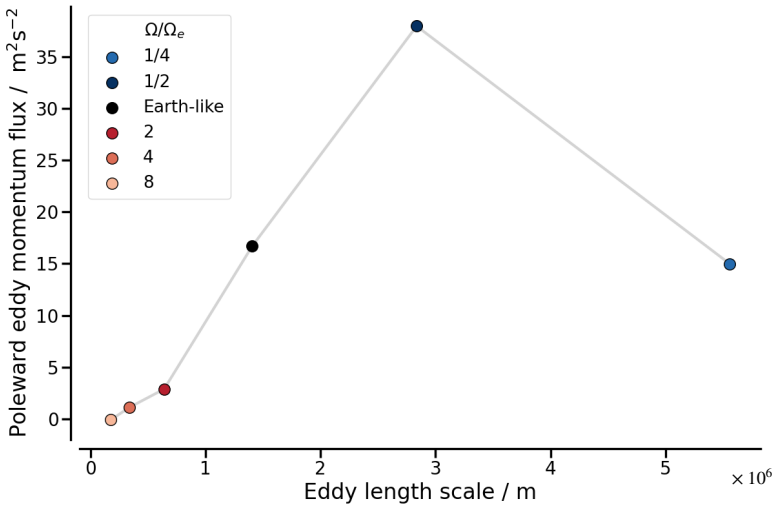

Figure 1: Poleward eddy momentum flux vs eddy length scale for different rotation rates.

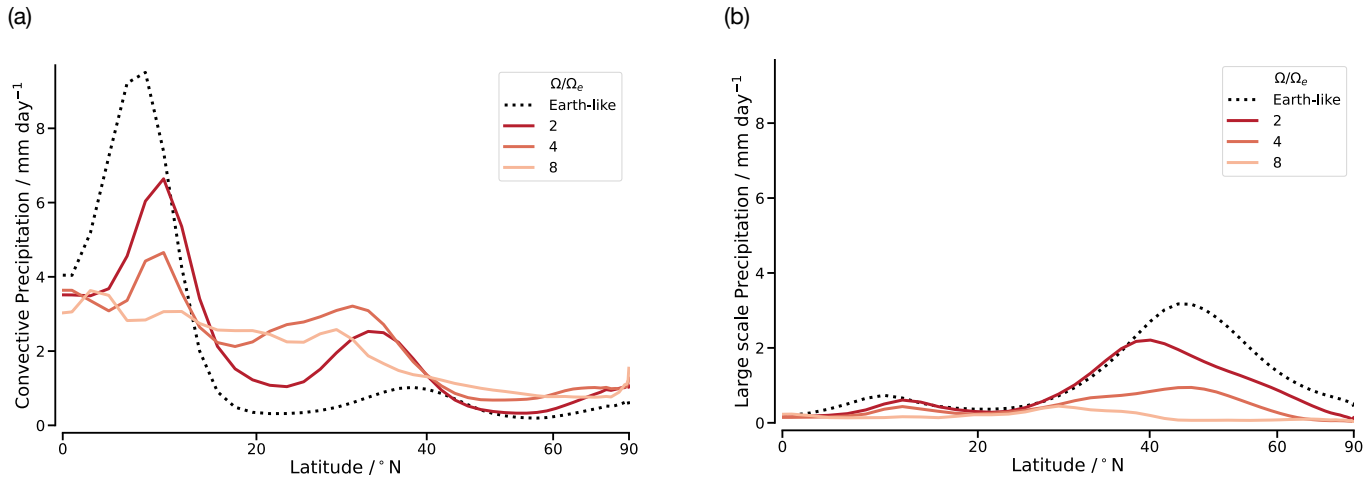

Figure 2: Zonal mean of (a) convective and (b) large-scale precipitation for rotation rates from Earth-like to $\Omega/\Omega_e = 8$

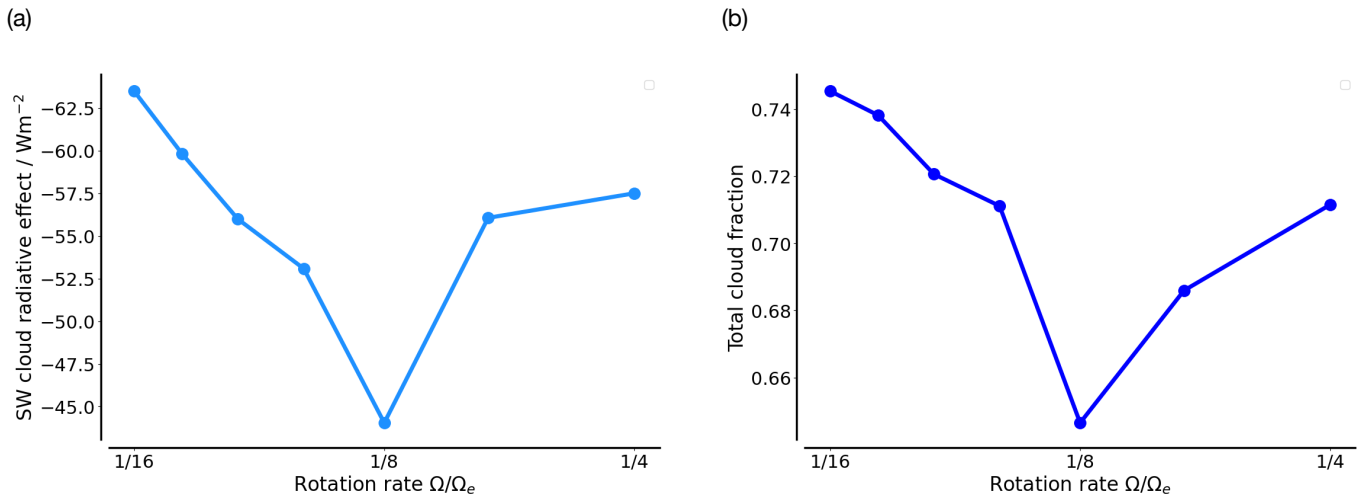

Figure 3: Global mean of (a) SW cloud radiative effect and (b) total cloud fraction for rotation rates between $\Omega/\Omega_e = 1/4$ and $\Omega/\Omega_e = 1/16$.

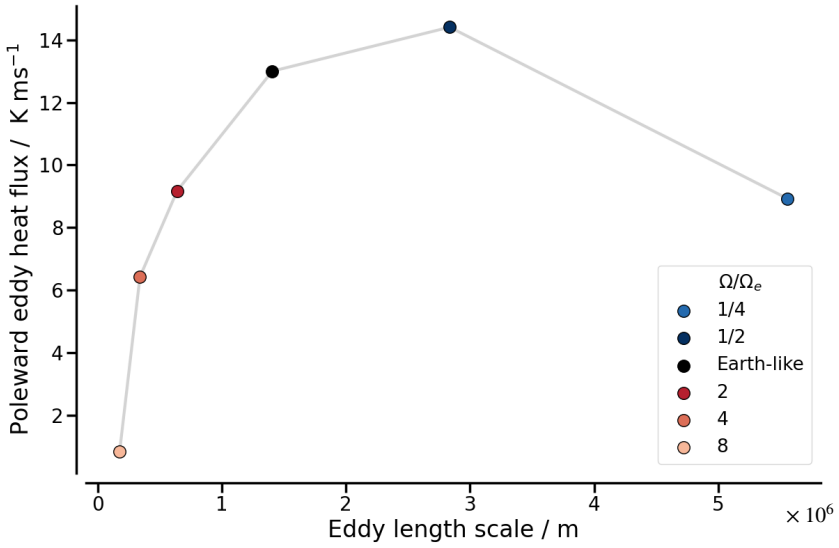

Figure 4: Eddy heat flux at 850 hPa vs eddy length scale for different rotation rates.

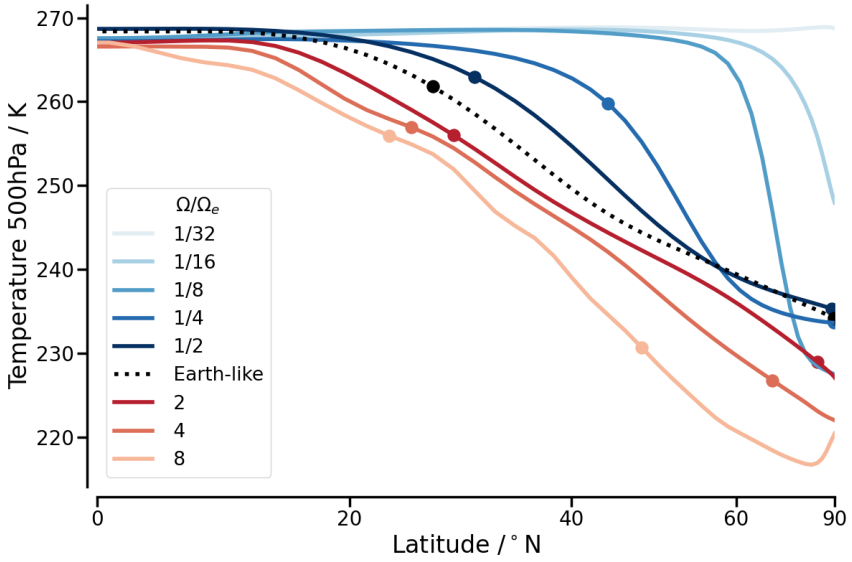

Figure 5: Zonal mean temperature at 500 hPa for different rotation rates and the latitudes between the two dots for $\Omega/\Omega < 1/8$ are the baroclinic zones which are the regions >30 % of the maximum eddy heat flux.

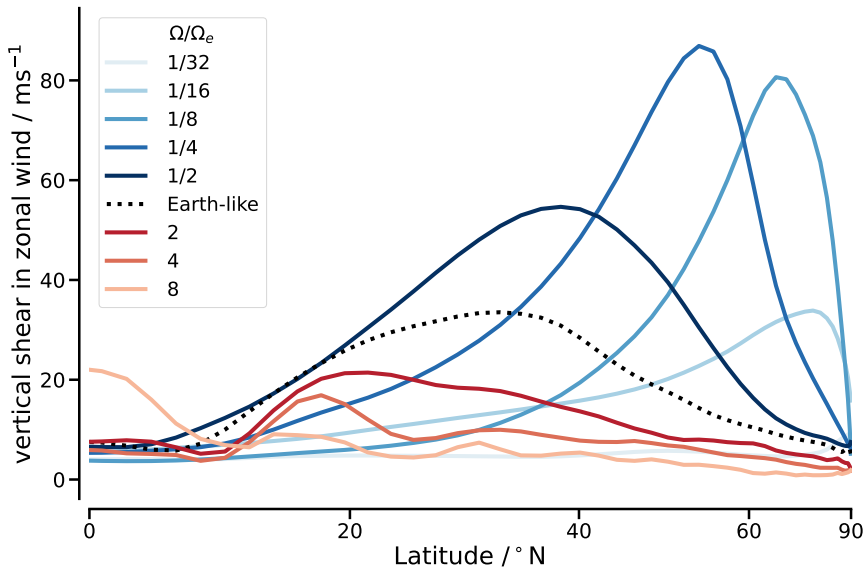

Figure 6: Zonal mean of the vertical shear of the zonal wind between 250 hPa and 850 hPa at different rotation rates.

The zonal component of the thermal wind/vertical shear of the zonal wind is given as

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial p} = \frac{-R}{pf}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\right)_p \tag{1}$$

where $\frac{\partial u}{\partial p}$ is the vertical shear of the zonal wind, f is the Coriolis parameter, $\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\right)_p$ is the meridional temperature gradient.

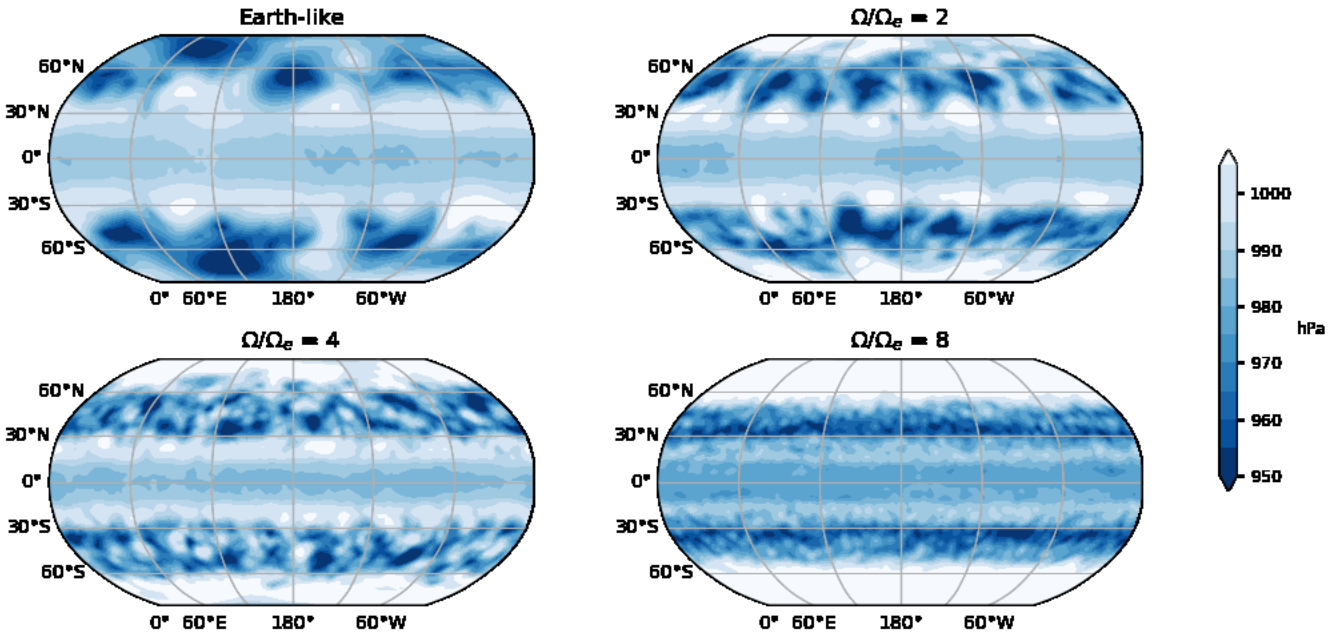

Figure 7: Snapshot of surface pressure for Earth-like and faster cases