

*Supplement of*

## **Constraining a Radiative Transfer Model with Satellite Retrievals: Implications for Cirrus Clouds Thinning**

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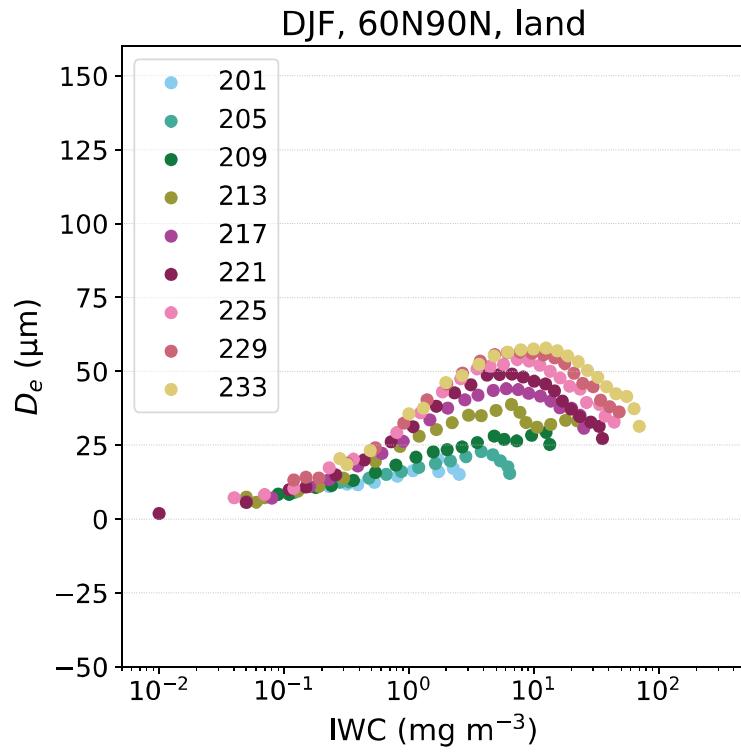


Figure S1. The results of CALIPSO retrievals for Arctic land during the winter showing  $D_e$  vs. IWC. Each marker is not a single data point, but the mean value of all data points within a 4-K temperature bin and a 0.1 log of extinction coefficient bin. Each color shows a different temperature bin with their middle point value in the legend in units of K.

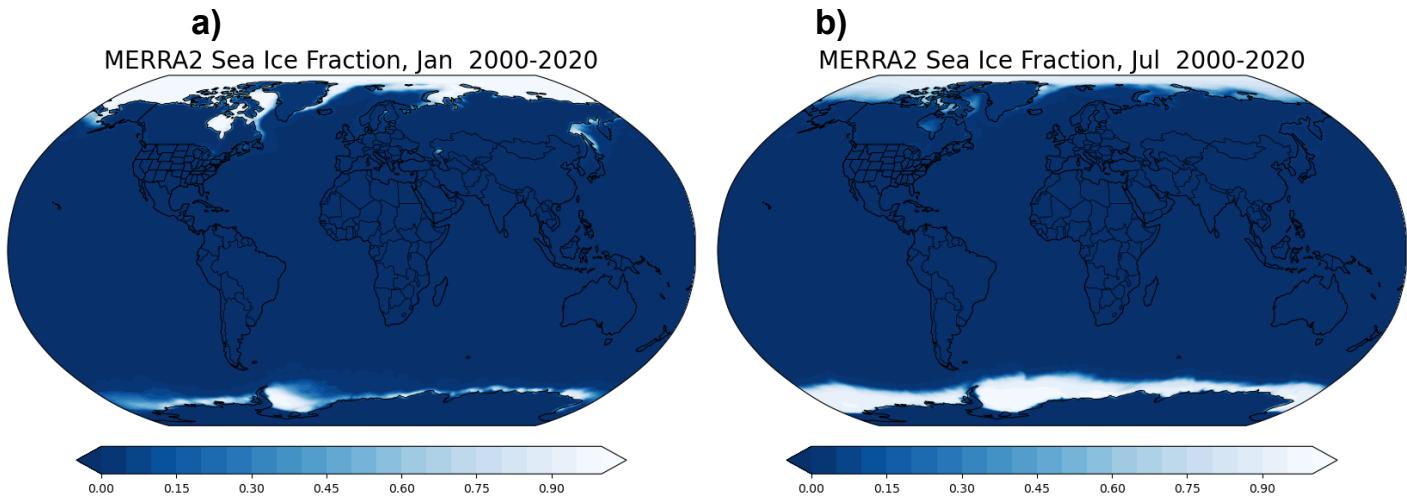


Figure S2. 20-year (2000-2020) climatology of sea ice fraction for two months (Jan. and Jul.) from NASA MERRA2 data.

### N.H. Midlatitude, DJF, Land

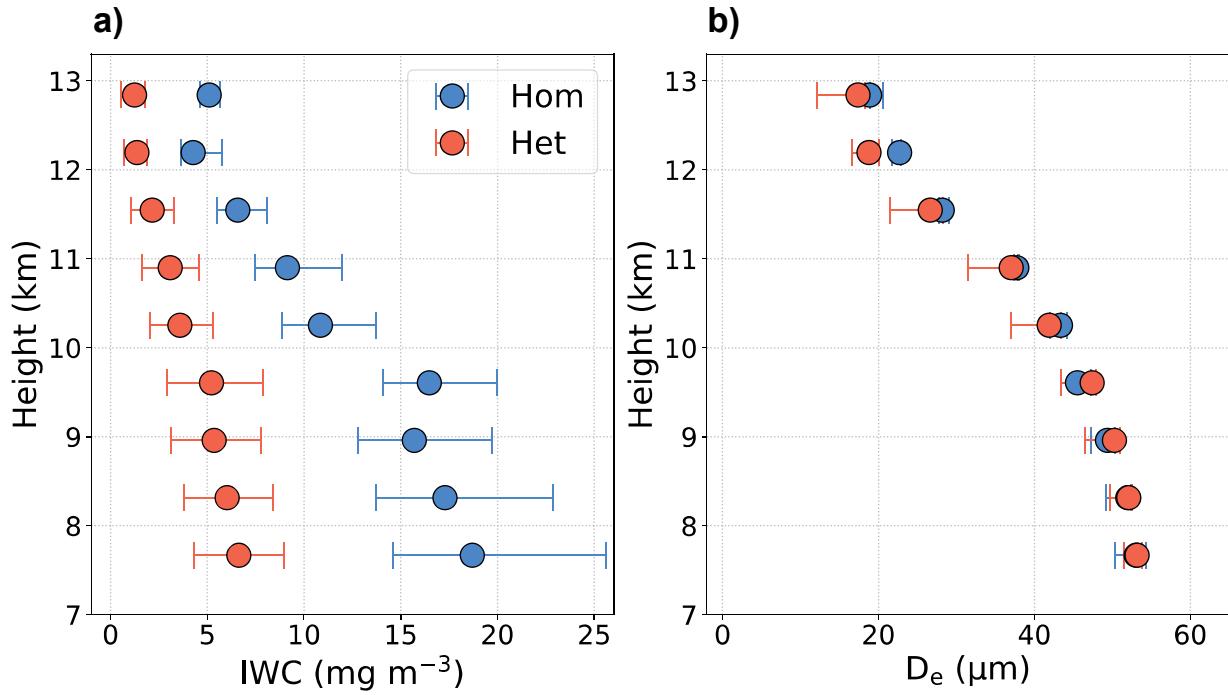


Figure S3. As in Fig. 3, but the CALIPSO profiles are for N.H. midlatitude.

### Arctic, DJF, Land

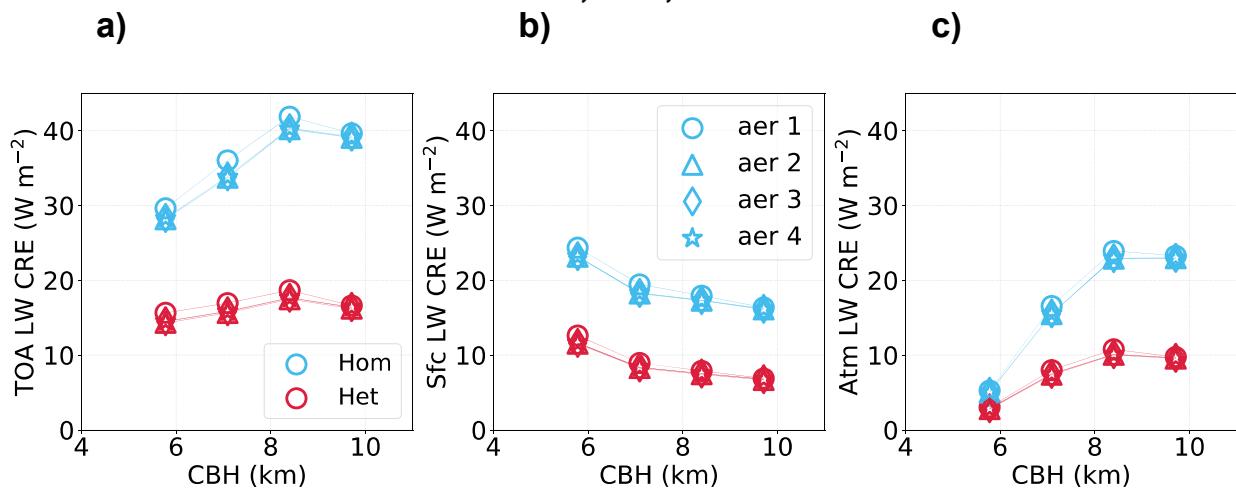


Figure S4. Sensitivity of RTM-simulated cirrus CRE to four different atmospheric aerosol conditions specified as 1) “marine haze, low volcanic”, 2) “urban haze, low volcanic”, 3) “marine haze, high volcanic”, and 4) “urban haze, high volcanic”.