Supplement to

Unexpected characteristics of convective downdrafts in the upper-levels of tropical deep convective clouds

Sreehari Kizhuveettil¹, Jordi Vila-Guerau de Arellano¹, Martina Krämer^{2,3}, Armin Afchine², Luiz A. T. Machado⁴, Martin Zöger⁵, and Wiebke Frey¹

¹Meteorology and Air Quality group, Wageningen University and Research (WUR), P.O. Box 47 6700 AA, Wageningen, the Netherlands

²Institute of Climate and Energy Systems (ICE-4), Research Center Jülich, Jülich, Germany ³Institute for Atmospheric Physics (IPA), Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Mainz, Germany

⁴Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

⁵Institute for Flight Experiments, German Aerospace Center, DLR, Oberpfaffenhofen, Germany Correspondence: Sreehari Kizhuveettil (sreehari.kizhuveettil@wur.nl)

Draft statistics with a lower diameter threshold

This section contains analysis with a draft diameter threshold of 100m. A detailed discussion is presented in Section 4.1 of the main manuscript.

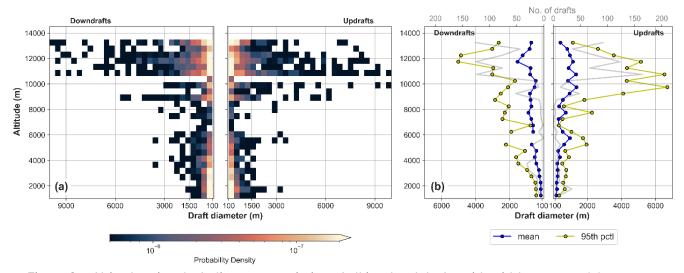


Figure S1: Altitude-wise draft diameter statistics of all in-cloud drafts with width > 100 m. (a) Probability Density Function (b) mean (blue) and 95th percentile (yellow) values of the diameter of drafts.

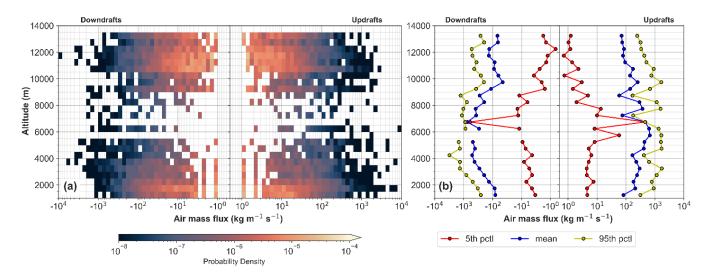


Figure S2: Altitude-wise air mass flux statistics of all in-cloud drafts width > 100 m (a) Probability Density Function (b) mean (blue), 5^{th} percentile (red) and 95^{th} percentile (yellow) of air mass flux.

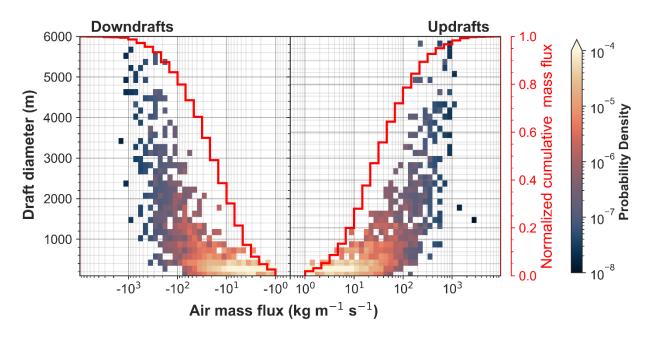


Figure S3: Probability Density of air mass flux vs draft diameter for in-cloud up and downdrafts with width > 100 m at altitudes 10 - 14 km.

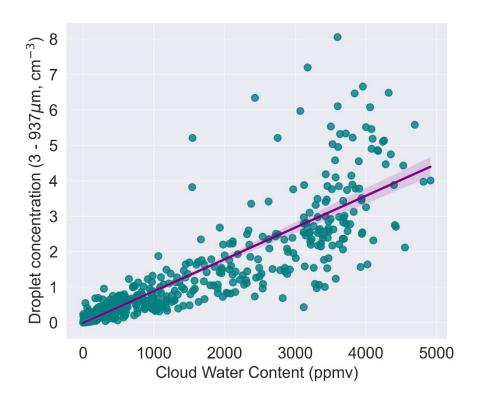


Figure S4: Cloud water content (ppmv) versus droplet number concentration (3 - 937 μ m, cm⁻³) for upper-levels (10-14 km).