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Supplement of

Ice nucleation by combustion ash particles at conditions relevant to mixed-phase clouds

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The following patterns are provided to support the information in the main article.

1.0 EDX charts for combustion ashes – wood, domestic, and coal bottom ashes.

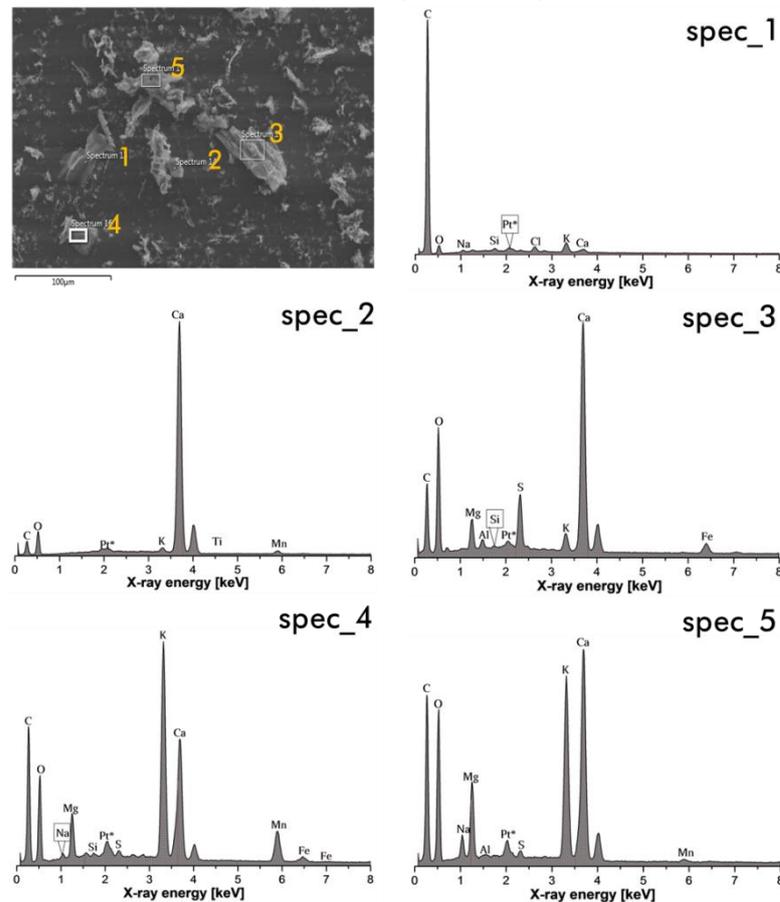


Figure 1

Figure 1: Elemental composition of wood bottom ash measured by energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) that was coupled to a scanning electron microscope (SEM). Platinum/Palladium (Pt/Pd) mixture was used to coat the samples before SEM/EDX spectra were taken; hence, it is asterisked on the spectra. These spectra were background corrected before making this plot. The ordinate (which is not shown) is intensity, in counts per second per energy unit (cps eV^{-1}). The spectra labels (spec_1, spec_2, . . . , spec_n) on the SEM images are the locations from which the EDX scanned.

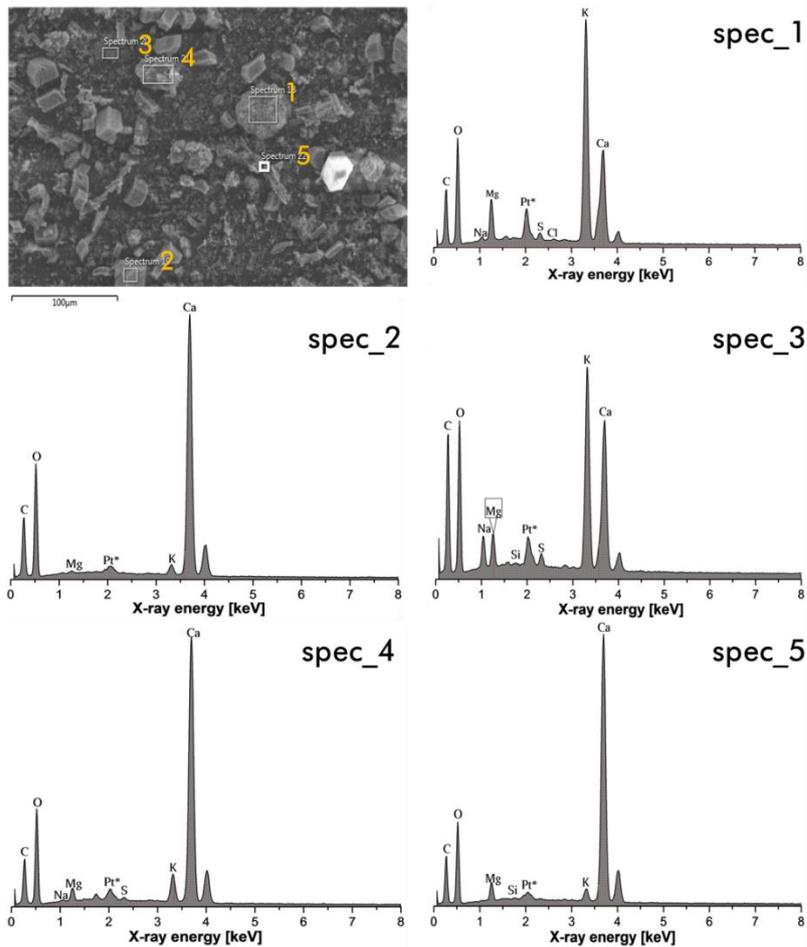


Figure 2: Elemental composition of domestic bottom ash measured by energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) that was coupled to a scanning electron microscope (SEM). Platinum/Palladium (Pt/Pd) mixture was used to coat the samples before SEM/EDX spectra were taken; hence, it is asterisked on the spectra. These spectra were background corrected before making this plot. The ordinate (which is not shown) is intensity, in counts per second per energy unit (cps eV^{-1}). The spectra labels (spec_1, spec_2, . . . , spec_n) on the SEM images are the locations from which the EDX scanned.

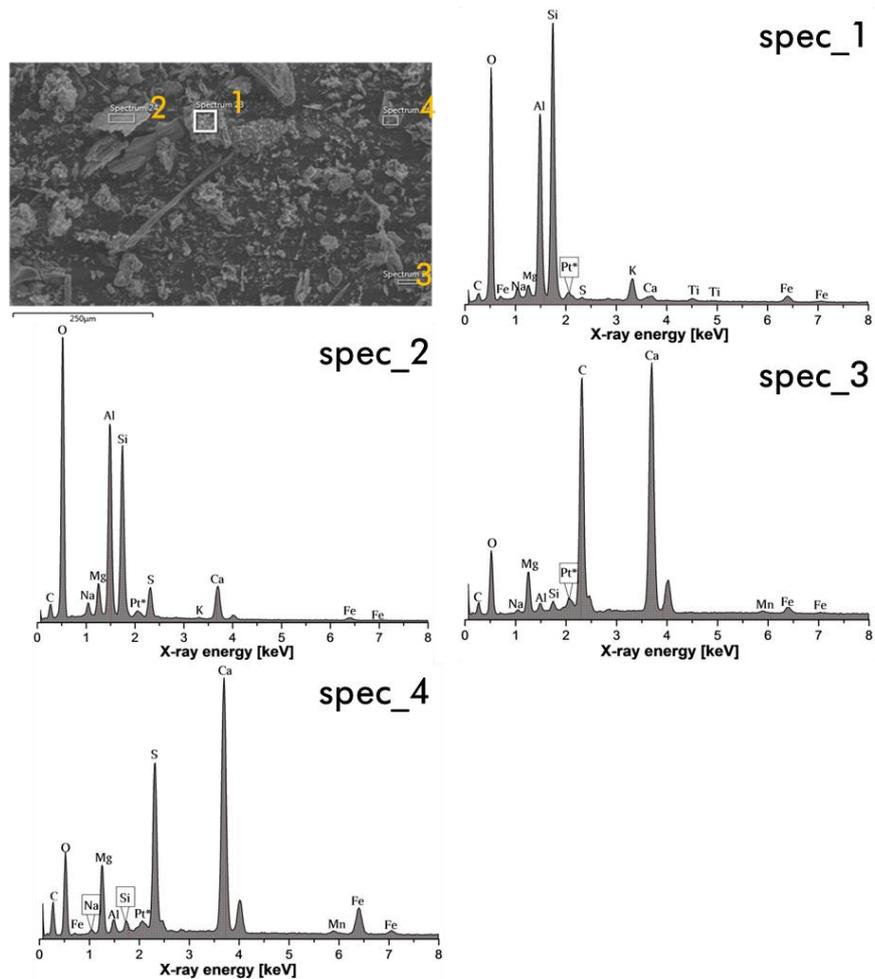


Figure 3: Elemental composition of coal bottom ash measured by energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) that was coupled to a scanning electron microscope (SEM). Platinum/Palladium (Pt/Pd) mixture was used to coat the samples before SEM/EDX spectra were taken; hence, it is asterisked on the spectra. These spectra were background corrected before making this plot. The ordinate (which is not shown) is intensity, in counts per second per energy unit (cps eV⁻¹). The spectra labels (spec_1, spec_2, . . . , spec_n) on the SEM images are the locations from which the EDX scanned.

2.0 X-ray diffraction patterns, fits and residuals for combustion ashes

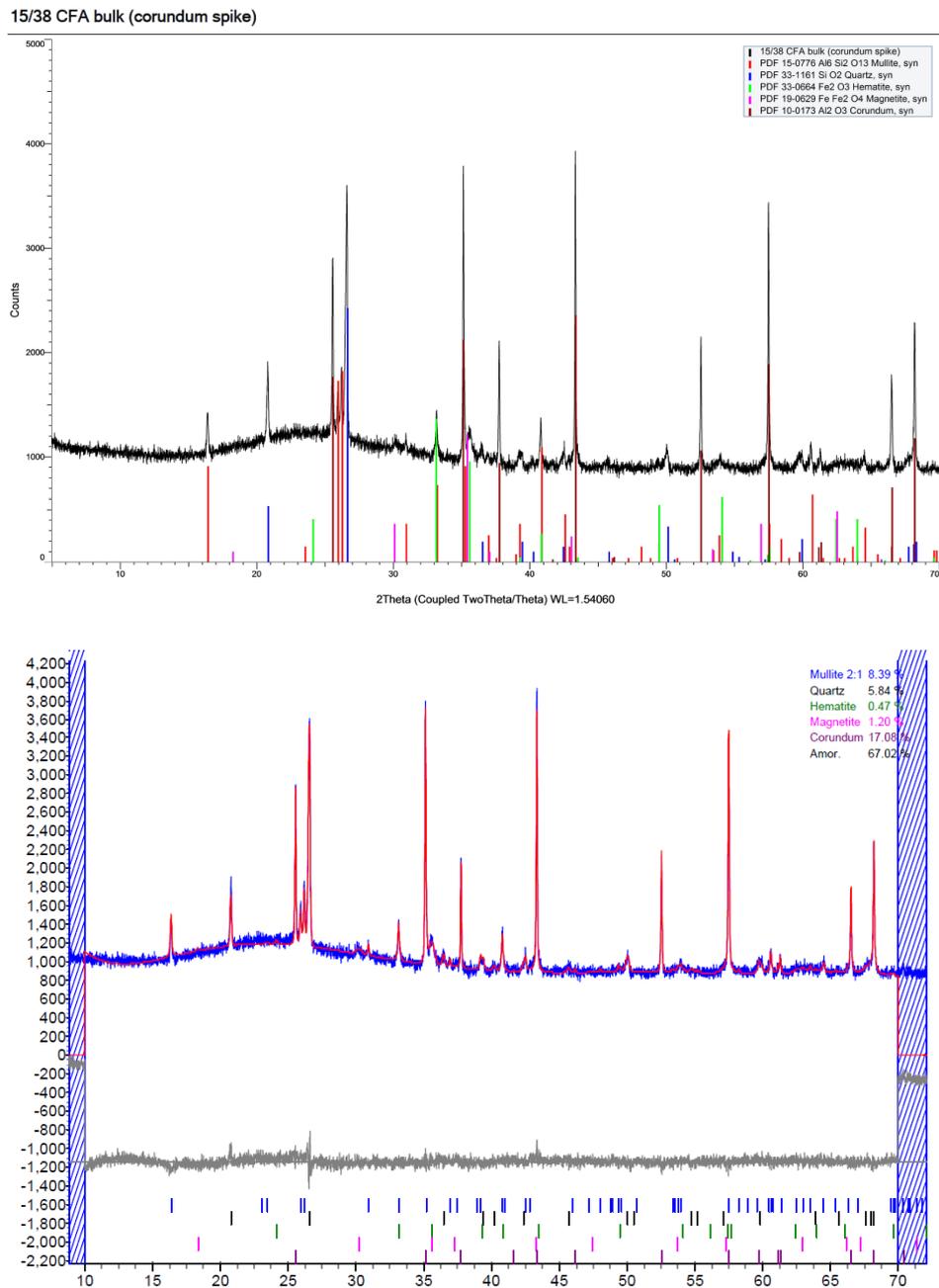


Figure 4: X-ray diffraction pattern of coal fly ash (bulk) for the qualitative and quantitative analyses of its mineral composition.

15/38 CFA sieved (corundum spike)

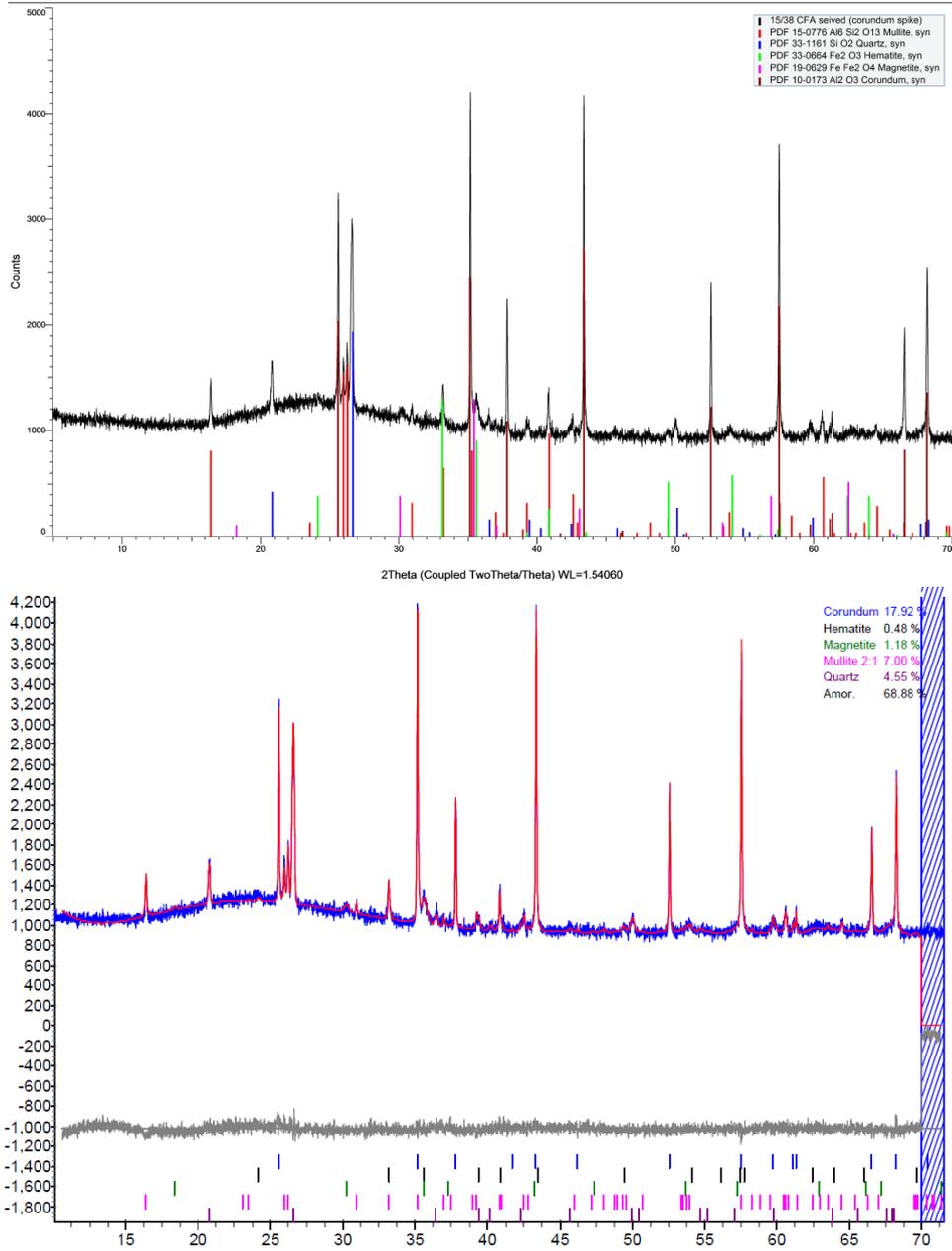


Figure 5: X-ray diffraction pattern of coal fly ash (sieved to $\leq 40 \mu\text{m}$) for the qualitative and quantitative analyses of its mineral composition.

15/38 WCA (corundum spike)

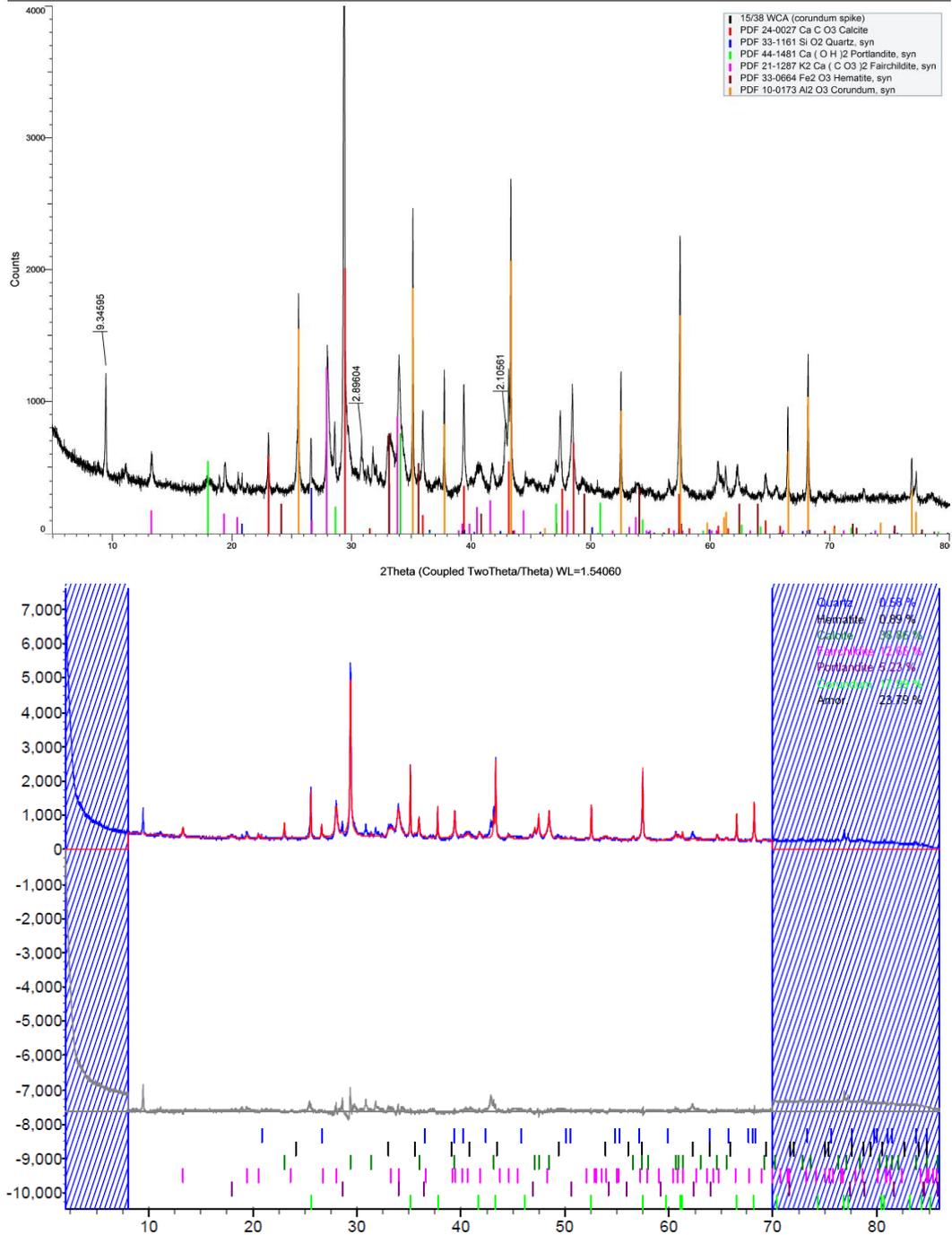


Figure 6: X-ray diffraction pattern of wood bottom ash (sieved to $\leq 40 \mu\text{m}$) for the qualitative and quantitative analyses of its mineral composition.

15/38 BCA (corundum spike)

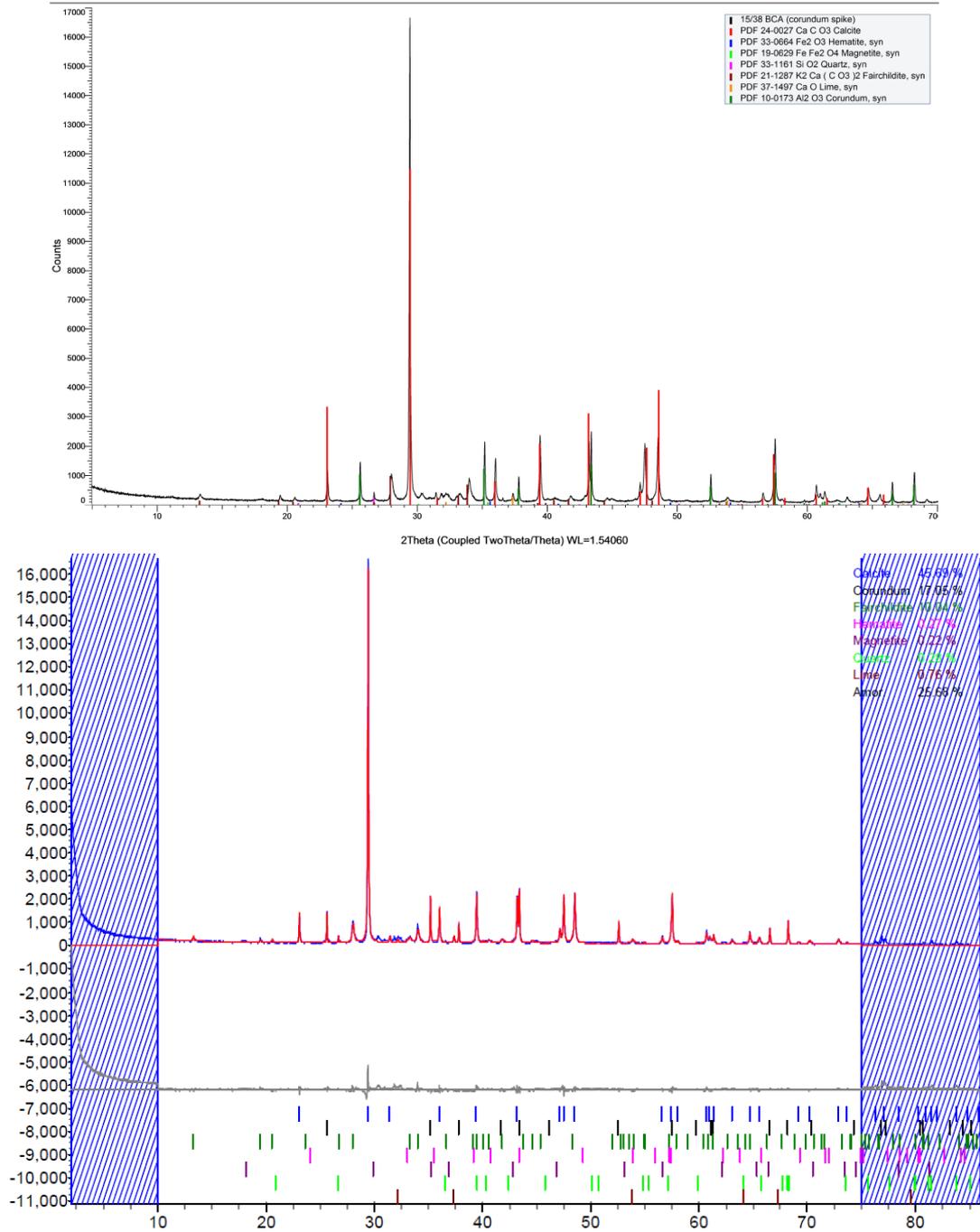


Figure 7: X-ray diffraction pattern of domestic bottom ash (sieved to $\leq 40 \mu\text{m}$) for the qualitative and quantitative analyses of its mineral composition.

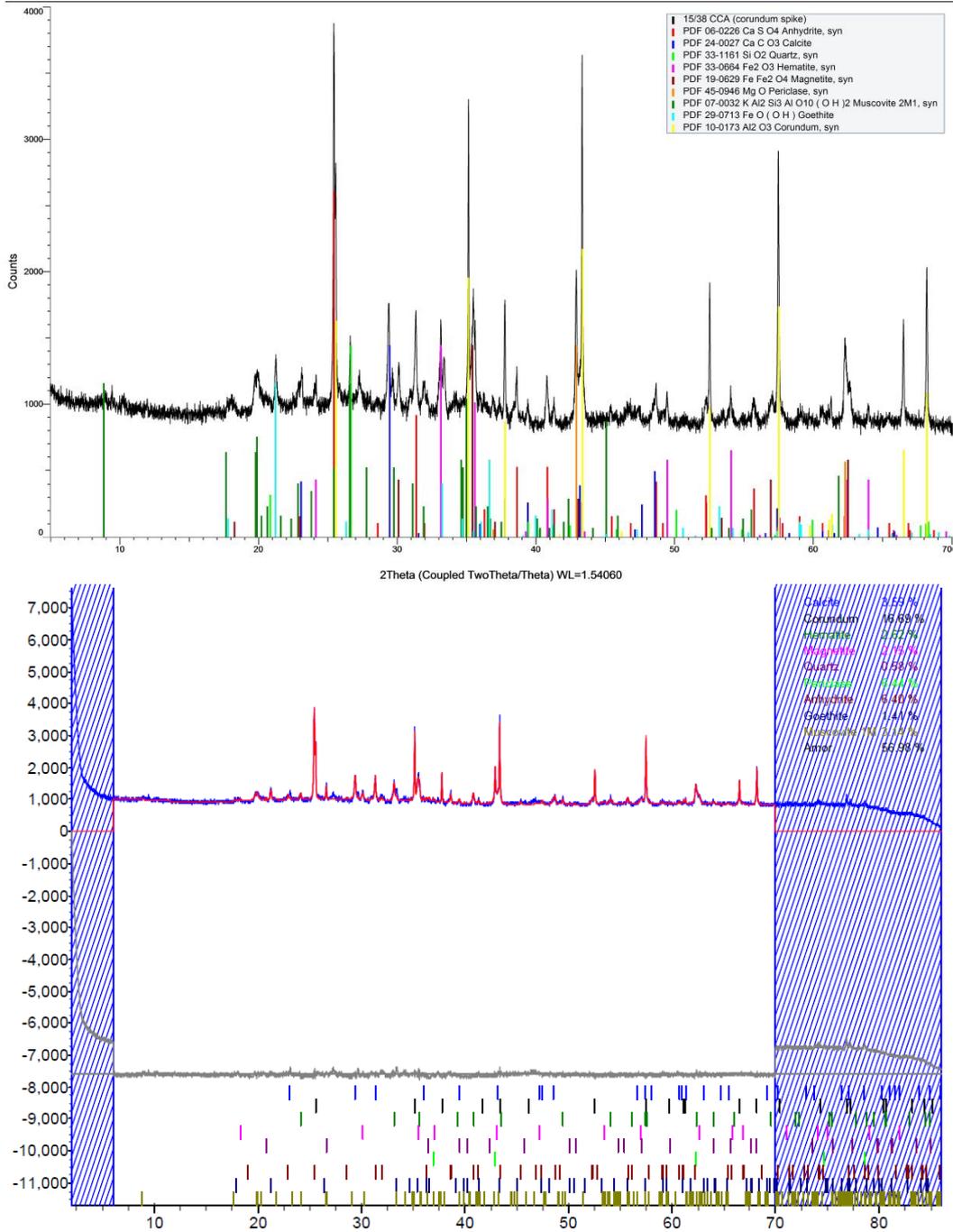


Figure 8: X-ray diffraction pattern of coal bottom ash (sieved to $\leq 40 \mu\text{m}$) for the qualitative and quantitative analyses of its mineral composition.