Supplement of

New particle formation in the southern Aegean Sea during the Etesians: importance for CCN production and cloud droplet number

Panayiotis Kalkavouras et al.

Correspondence to: Maria Tombrou (mtombrou@phys.uoa.gr)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the CC-BY 3.0 licence.
Figure S1. Wind simulated patterns on 23 (left), 24 (central) and 26 (right panel) July 2013 by WRF over the greater Greek domain.

Figure S2. Mean daily sea-pressure level over Europe on 23 (left), 24 (central) and 26 (right) July 2013, based on NCAR/NCEP reanalysis data.

Figure S3. HYSPLIT4 back trajectories computed with an end point (from 500 m) at the Finokalia station, on 23, 24 and 26 July, 2013.
Figure S4. Measured O₃ concentrations at Santorini and Finokalia stations.

Figure S5. Size distributions of fine particles (10 min averaged); at Santorini, with dry mobility diameters from 10 to 500 nm (top) and at Finokalia with dry mobility diameters from 9 to 848 nm (bottom); from 16 to 28 of July 2013.
Figure S6. Time series of the number geometric mean diameter (DgN) of the nucleation and Aitken mode at a) Santorini and b) Finokalia, during 23 and 24 July 2013.
Figure S7. Top: NPF (number concentration differences between nucleation-on and nucleation-off) and total number concentrations (nucleation-on) (bottom) at 1000 m over the greater Greek domain as simulated by the WRF-Chem, at 06:00 LST, on 23 (EF period, left panel) and 26 (MSF period, right panel) July.
Figure S8. Total (Aitken-mode and accumulation-mode) number concentrations, at 400 m over the greater Greek domain as simulated by the WRF-Chem, at 06:00 LST, on 23 (left) and 26 (right) panel July.