

Journal of Geophysical Research - Atmospheres

#### Supporting Information for

# Global and Regional Characteristics of Radially Outward Propagating Tropical Cyclone Diurnal Pulses

## Xinyan Zhang <sup>1, 2</sup>, Sarah D. Ditchek<sup>3,4</sup>,

### Kristen L. Corbosiero<sup>5</sup>, Weixin Xu<sup>1,2†</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Southern Marine Science and Engineering Guangdong Laboratory (Zhuhai) & School of Atmospheric Sciences, Sun Yat-Sen University, Zhuhai, China

<sup>2</sup>Guangdong Province Key Laboratory for Climate Change and Natural Disaster Studies, Guangzhou, China

<sup>3</sup>Cooperative Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Studies, University of Miami, Miami, Florida, 33149

<sup>4</sup>NOAA/OAR/Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory, Miami, FL

<sup>5</sup>Department of Atmospheric and Environmental Sciences, University at Albany, State University of New York, Albany, New York

#### Contents of this file

Tables S1-S2, Figures S1-S3

### Introduction

This supporting information includes two tables: Table S1 provides adjustment factors applied to the WWLLN lightning flash data each year from 2001–2018 in the four main ocean basins. Table S2 provides the number of over-land data points in the GridSat-B1 IR BT tendency fields as well as the percentage of over-land data points relative to the total number data points. Figures S1–S3 then provide the composite diurnal pattern of IR BT, precipitation, and lightning after removing the data points over land. They are analogous to Figs. 8–10 in the main text.

Year	NWP	SI	NEP	NA
2005	12.0	23.0	96.7	18.3
2006	9.4	21.0	20.3	12.1
2007	10.6	10.8	19.4	12.0
2008	7.4	11.7	9.5	9.2
2009	5.8	8.8	4.6	5.7
2010	5.0	6.0	5.4	4.7
2011	5.3	6.5	4.2	4.2
2012	4.8	6.0	2.7	3.3
2013	4.2	5.2	2.6	3.4
2014	4.1	4.7	2.6	3.3
2015	4.2	4.5	2.1	3.3
2016	4.6	4.4	2.8	3.4
2017	3.1	4.3	2.5	3.6
2018	3.3	4.1	2.0	3.5

**Table S1.** Adjustment factors applied to the WWLLN data in the NWP, SI, NEP, and NA basins based on the annual mean lightning density climatology (1998–2015) from the TRMM LIS/OTD high resolution  $(0.5^{\circ})$  data.

**Table S2.** The number of over-land data points in the GridSat-B1 IR BT tendency fields as well as the percentage of over-land data points relative to the total number data points for all TC days and DP days of varying durations over all radii and in particular radial ranges.

Radius	All TC days	DP 6–9 h	DP 9–12 h	DP 12–15 h	DP ≥ 15 h
All	$20.43 \times 10^{8}$ (9.0%)	$3.10 \times 10^8$ (8.6%)	$2.42 \times 10^8$ (8.3%)	$2.18 \times 10^8$ (8.0%)	$2.38 \times 10^{8}$ (7.7%)
0–200 km	$1.08 \times 10^{8}$ (7.2%)	$0.15 \times 10^{8}$ (6.6%)	$0.12 \times 10^{8}$ (6.7%)	$0.11 \times 10^8$ (6.6%)	$0.13 \times 10^8$ (6.8%)
200–400 km	$3.31 \times 10^8$ (7.4%)	$0.49 \times 10^{8}$ (7.2%)	$0.39 \times 10^{8}$ (7.2%)	$0.34 \times 10^{8}$ (7.0%)	$0.38 \times 10^{8}$ (6.7%)
400–600 km	$6.14 \times 10^{8}$ (8.3%)	$0.93 \times 10^{8}$ (8.2%)	$0.73 \times 10^{8}$ (8.0%)	$0.66 \times 10^{8}$ (7.8%)	$0.71 \times 10^{8}$ (7.4%)
600–800 km	$9.94 \times 10^{8}$ (9.6%)	$1.54 \times 10^8$ (9.8%)	$1.17 \times 10^{8}$ (9.2%)	$1.07 \times 10^8$ (9.0%)	$1.16 \times 10^{8}$ (8.6%)



Figure S1. Similar to Fig. 8, but data points over land are removed.



Figure S2. Similar to Fig. 9, but data points over land are removed.



Figure S3. Similar to Fig. 10, but data points over land are removed.