

Figure S1: Atmospheric conditions during rain ION period, the 29 May 2017: On the left: Temporal variation of major gas mixing ratio (NOx, SO2, O3, CO and CO2) and of number concentrations of particles in part. cm $^{-3}$ (« total part. » for the total particle number concentration and « coarse part. » for particle number concentration with aerodynamic diameter superior to 0.26 μ m).

On the right: HYSPLITT backward trajectories frequencies at 100 m and 1500 m for 48 hours ending at the R/V position during the rain ION (http://ready.arl.noaa.gov/HYSPLIT_traj.php). The backtrajectories frequencies calculated for 1000, 2000 and 3000m (not shown) present the same origin than the trajectory at 1500m.

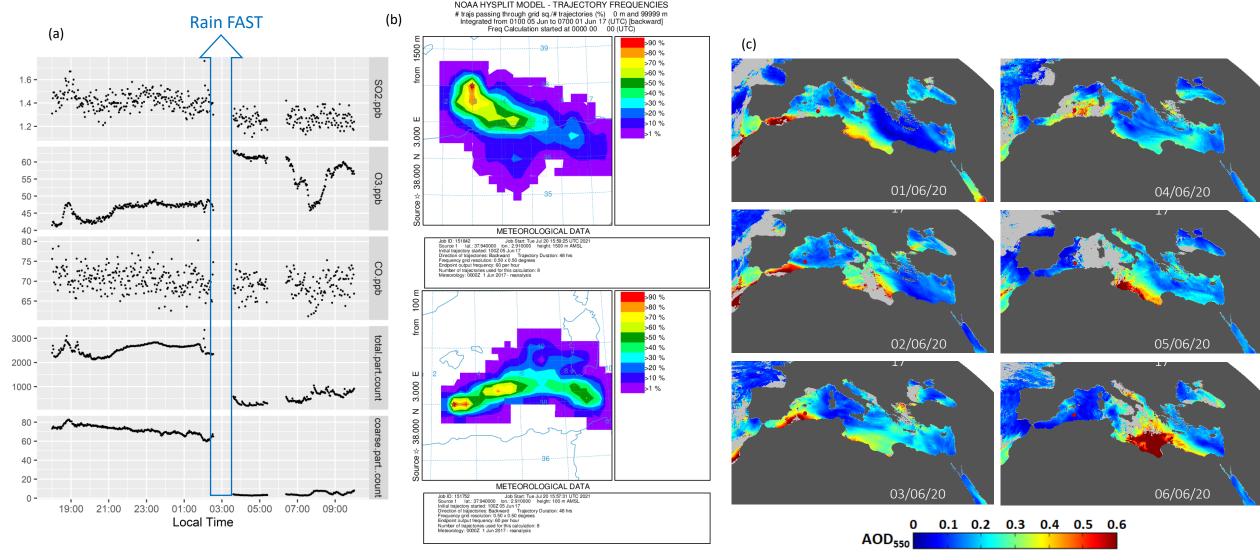


Figure S2: Atmopsheric conditions during rain FAST period, the 05 June 2017:

- (a) Temporal variation of major gas mixing ratio (NOx, SO2, O3, CO and CO2) and of number concentrations of particles in part. cm⁻³ (« total part. » for the total particle number concentration and « coarse part. » for particle number concentration with aerodynamic diameter superior to 0.26 μm).
- (b) HYSPLITT backward trajectories frequencies at 100 m and 1500 m for 48 hours ending at the R/V position during the rain ION (http://ready.arl.noaa.gov/HYSPLIT_traj.php).
- (c) Mean daytime dust aerosol optical depth at 550 nm (AOD₅₅₀) from MSG/Seviri. The reddot south of Balearic Islands indicates the FAST station location.

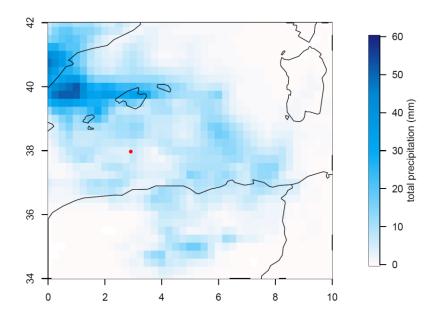


Figure S3: Total precipitation (mm) at FAST station between June 4 at 20:00 UTC and 5 at 9:00 UTC from ERA5 ECMWF reanalysis. The red dot indicates the R/V position.