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Supplement of

Tropical atmospheric circulation response to the G1 sunshade geoengineering radiative forcing experiment

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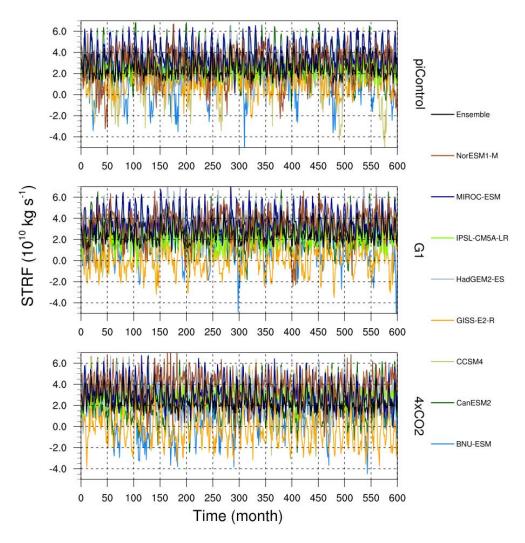


Figure S1. Time series of the monthly Walker circulation intensity based on the STRF index, that is the vertically averaged value of the stream function ψ_z over the western and central Pacific (150°E – 150°W), and between 1000 – 100 hPa (10¹⁰ kg s⁻¹). Different colored lines represent different models. Note the lack of obvious transients at the start of the simulations. Some models (BNU-ESM, CanESM2, GISS-E2-R, MIROC-ESM, HadGEM2-ES) have strong annual variability in STRF, while others show weak seasonality (CCSM4, NorESM1-M, IPSL-CM5A-LR).

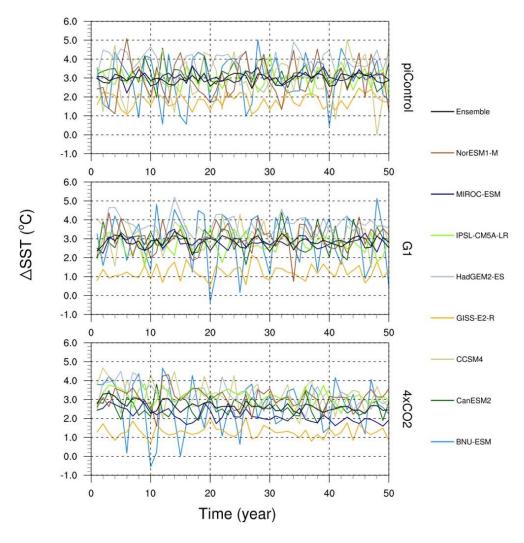


Figure S2. Time series of the annual Walker circulation intensity indices based on the

12 ΔSST index. Different colored lines represent different models.

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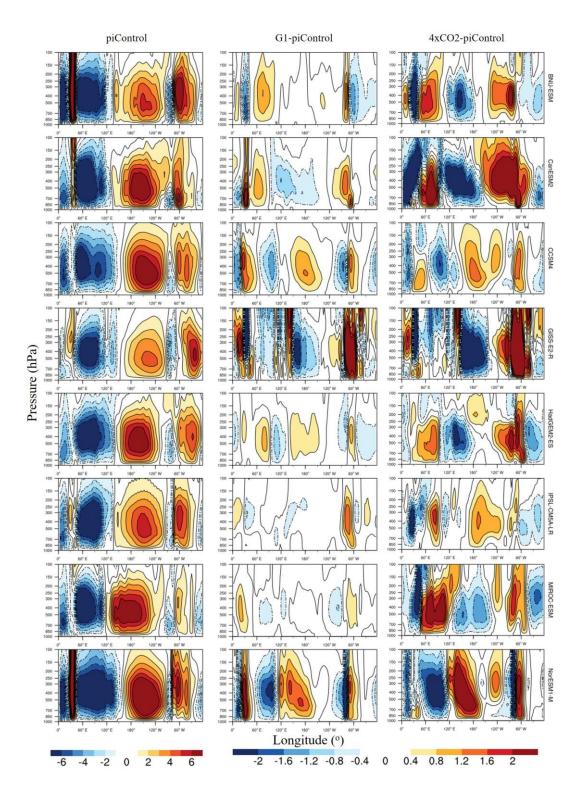


Figure S3. The mean state of Walker circulation in three experiments for the 8 models. Color bar indicates the value of averaged zonal mass stream-function (10^{10} kg s⁻¹). Left shows piControl, while center and right column respectively indicate the anomalies relative to piControl for G1 and abrupt4×CO₂ experiments. Warm color

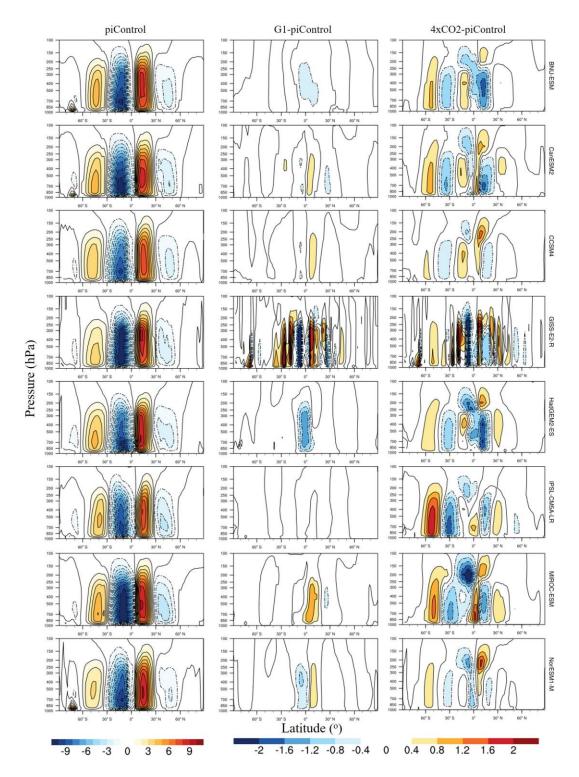


Figure S4. The mean state of Hadley circulation during 50 years in three experiments

for the 8 models. Color bar indicates the value of averaged meridional mass streamfunction (10¹⁰ kg s⁻¹). Left shows piControl, while center and right column respectively indicate the anomalies relative to piControl for G1 and abrupt4×CO₂ experiments. Warm color (positive values) indicate a clockwise rotation and cold color (negative values) indicate an anticlockwise rotation.



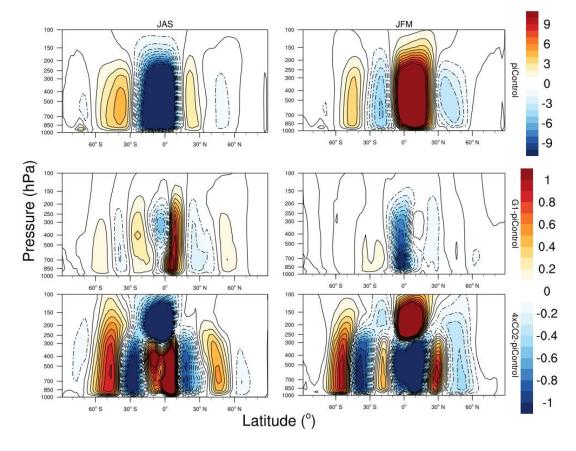


Figure S5. Model ensemble mean meridional stream-function without GISS-E2-R in JAS (left) and JFM (right). Top shows piControl, while center and bottom row respectively indicate the anomalies relative to piControl for G1 and abrupt4×CO₂ experiments. Color bar indicates the value of averaged meridional mass streamfunction (10¹⁰ kg s⁻¹). Warm colors (positive values) indicate a clockwise rotation and cold colors (negative values) indicate an anticlockwise rotation.

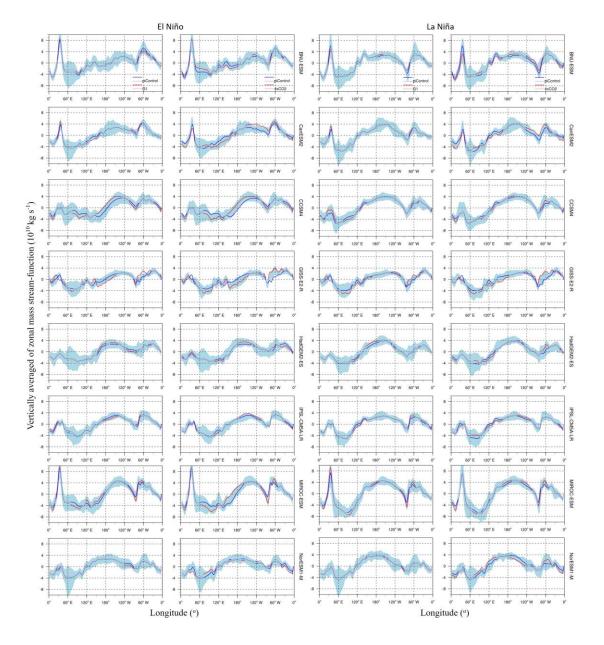


Figure S6. The vertically averaged of zonal mass stream-function under ENSO. For El Niño or La Niña conditions, blue line in each panel represent the vertically averaged of zonal mass stream-function (10¹⁰ kg s⁻¹) under piControl. Red line in left two column is G1 and right two column abrupt4×CO₂. Thick lines denote locations where circulation changes are significant at the 95% confidence level. The 16%-84% range across the 8 individual models are show by light blue shading.

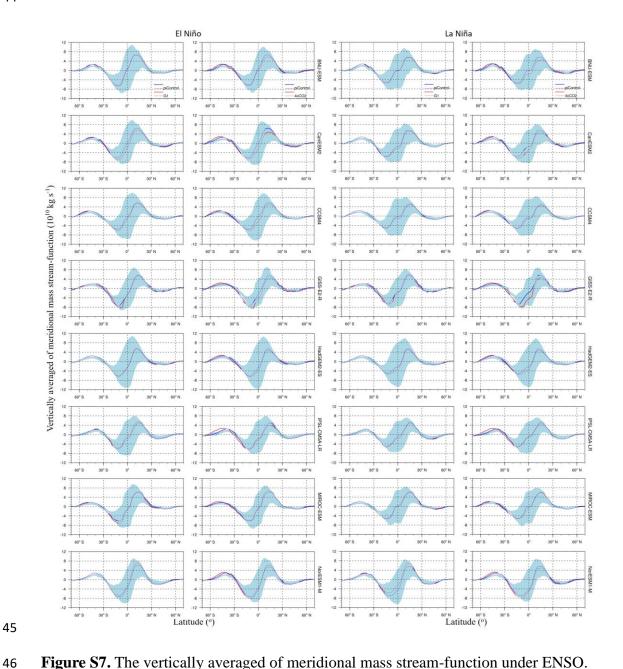


Figure S7. The vertically averaged of meridional mass stream-function under ENSO.

For El Niño or La Niña conditions, blue line in each panel represent the vertically averaged of zonal mass stream-function ($10^{10}\,\mathrm{kg\ s^{-1}}$) under piControl. Red line in left two column is G1 and right two column abrupt4×CO₂. Thick lines denote locations where circulation changes are significant at the 95% confidence level. The 16%-84% range across the 8 individual models are show by light blue shading.

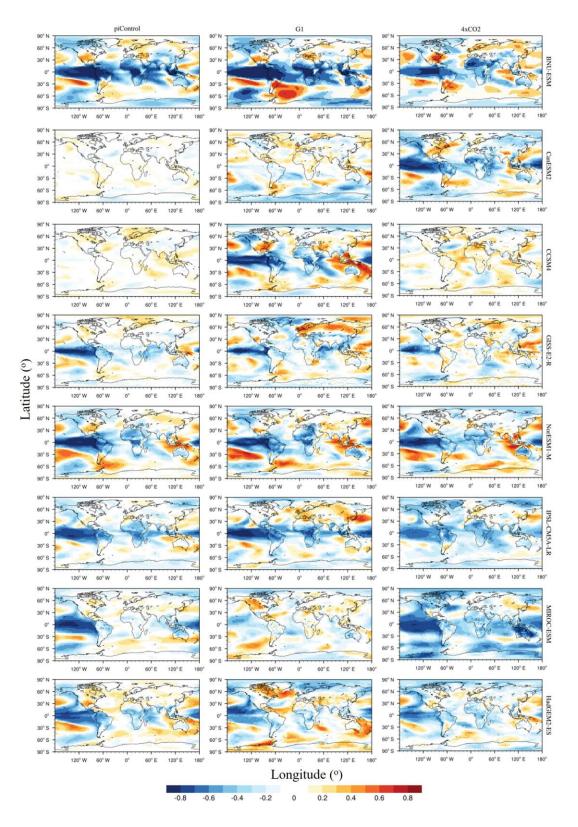


Figure S8. Mean correlation between yearly STRF and global gridded 2 m temperatures for 100 years of piControl (left column), and 30 years of G1 (middle

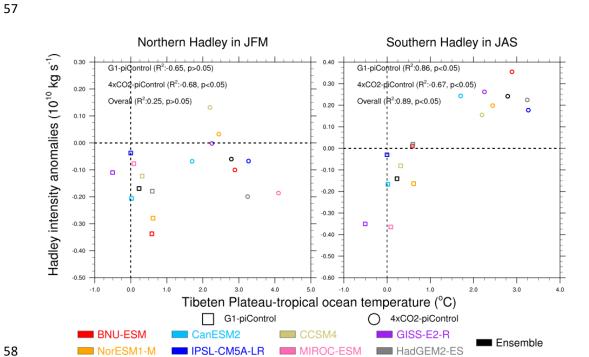


Figure S9. Hadley intensity mean model anomalies versus the Tibetan Plateau (26°N-39°N, 73°E-104°E) minus tropical ocean (5°S-5°N, 180°W-180°E) temperature for the northern Hadley cell (left) in JFM and the southern Hadley cell in JAS (right). Positive value of Hadley intensity indicate Hadley circulation strengthening regardless of the direction.