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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  $\psi_z$  over the western and central Pacific (150°E – 150°W), and between 1000 – 100 hPa (10<sup>10</sup> kg s<sup>-1</sup>). 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).



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

 $\triangle$ SST index. Different colored lines represent different models.



Figure S3. The mean state of Walker circulation during 50 years in three experiments
for the 8 models. Color bar indicates the value of averaged zonal mass

16 stream-function ( $10^{10}$  kg s<sup>-1</sup>). Left shows *piControl*, while center and right column

17 respectively indicate the anomalies relative to *piControl* for G1 and *abrupt4×CO*<sub>2</sub>



18 experiments. Warm color (positive values) indicate a clockwise rotation and cold

19 color (negative values) indicate an anticlockwise rotation.

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22 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 stream-function ( $10^{10}$  kg s<sup>-1</sup>). Left shows *piControl*, while center and right column respectively indicate the anomalies relative to *piControl* for *G1* and *abrupt4*×*CO*<sub>2</sub> experiments. Warm color (positive values) indicate a clockwise rotation and cold color (negative values) indicate an anticlockwise rotation.





30 Figure S5. Model ensemble mean meridional stream-function without GISS-E2-R in





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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  $(10^{10} \text{ kg s}^{-1})$  under *piControl*. Red line in left two column is *G1* and right two column *abrupt4*×*CO*<sub>2</sub>. 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  $(10^{10} \text{ kg s}^{-1})$  under *piControl*. Red line in left two column is *G1* and right two column *abrupt4*×*CO*<sub>2</sub>. 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 55 temperatures for 100 years of piControl (left column), and 30 years of G1 (middle

56 column) and abrupt4×CO<sub>2</sub> (right column) experiments for 8 models.



Figure S9. Hadley intensity mean model anomalies versus the Tibetan Plateau 59 60 (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 61 JAS (right). Positive value of Hadley intensity indicate Hadley circulation 62 strengthening regardless of the direction. 63