Dear Dr. Dameris, dear reviewers,

We thank you for your time and for your valuable recommendations that substantially helped us to improve our manuscript. We first summarize the major changes to the manuscript, before providing our point-by-point answers to the comments of the reviewers in blue and italics.

As both reviewers pointed out that the set-up of our simulations cannot isolate the role of feedbacks between ozone, radiation and dynamics in the reported differences between simulations with interactive ozone (INTERACT  $O_3$ ) and simulations with prescribed CMIP6 ozone (FIXED  $O_3$ ), we wish to emphasize that this is not the aim of our study. Instead, we aim to investigate how the same model simulates the Southern Hemisphere (SH) effects of ozone depletion, when the ozone field is calculated interactively versus when the CMIP6 ozone field is prescribed, motivated by the fact that many of the models participating in CMIP6 prescribe this ozone field in the absence of an interactive chemistry scheme. We acknowledge that the ozone feedbacks cannot be isolated by our study and that they are just one of several reasons for the different trends in INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$  and we rephrased our statements throughout the manuscript accordingly.

Major changes to the manuscript include:

- the addition of trend estimates for temperature and zonal winds from the IGRA radiosonde observations and from the ERA5 reanalysis;
- two new figures (Figs. 10 and 13) that show the spread of the trends between the individual members of INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> and FIXED O<sub>3</sub>, as well as more figures in the supplement that serve the same purpose. The old Figs. 10 and 13 have been moved to the supplement in order to accommodate the addition of the more important new figures;
- a new period over which we compute the INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> and FIXED O<sub>3</sub> trends, 1958-2002 as opposed to 1958-2013 and a new period over which we computed the differences between REF and NoODS/NoGHG, 1978-2002, as recommended by referee # 3 and motivated below;
- the renaming of the Chem ON and Chem OFF ensembles to INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> and FIXED O<sub>3</sub> as recommended by referee #3.

Detailed responses to all the comments of the reviewers are provided in the following. Line numbers refer to the version of the manuscript with tracked changes found at the end of this document.

# Anonymous Referee #1

Received and published: 2 November 2020

Summary: Overall, I find this paper a very enjoyable read. The authors use a new model (FOCI) to address the impact of anthropogenic drivers (increasing GHGs, ozone depletion) on SH climate, and specifically to characterize the role of interactive ozone when interactive chemistry is the only point of difference between two model constellations. The authors have done a good job communicating their story of significant differences in stratospheric and tropospheric dynamics depending on how ozone is handled. I think their methodology is sound and the results are plausible and in large parts backed up by existing literature (although few other works have presented these results with such clarity).

Apart from a few minor issues detailed below, my only major point of criticism is that the authors should have used the simulations already presented by Haase et al. (2020) as a further line of evidence. In these simulations (only mentioned at the end of the manuscript) the ozone field is

taken from a CHEM-ON simulation of FOCI and used at daily resolution to force an offline simulation with FOCI. Using these simulations would address a question that I had reading the manuscript, that various dynamical differences between the CHEM-ON and CHEM-OFF simulations might not have been caused directly by the method of treatment of ozone but rather by possibly substantial differences in the background ozone climatology. Such differences would be minimized in the above comparison; only differences to do with mismatches between the state of ozone and the state of the polar vortex would remain. (A better comparison still might be to take the ozone field from FOCI, filter out interannual variations and use it at monthly resolution, to prescribe ozone in as similar a way as it gets to the CMIP6 climatology, but with systematic ozone differences removed. That would make both ensembles of simulations comparable to the majority of CMIP6 historical simulations that have used the CMIP6 ozone climatology.)

Essentially, adding this simulation ensemble would allow the authors to decompose any differences in trends into contributions due to the background ozone climatology and due to consistency (or not) between ozone and dynamics, which are two quite different explanations that the authors cannot really distinguish between in the paper as it stands. Since the simulation(s) needed for this already exist, I feel this is not an enormously large request to make (although it might make the text longer and the figures more complex).

We acknowledge that in this study we cannot distinguish whether the differences in trends are due to ozone related feedbacks or due to the different ozone fields imposed in the INTERACT  $O_3$  (former Chem ON) and FIXED  $O_3$  (former CHEM OFF) ensembles. However, as we point out in the direct response to your comment, the simulations used in the study of Haase et al. (2020) are performed with a different model, CESM1-WACCM, and not with FOCI. Therefore, we cannot directly use them in our study. Performing an additional three simulations with FOCI following the procedure of Haase et al. (2020) is not feasible at this point, as they require a large amount of computing time and storage space, which needs to be planned for in advance. We have instead adjusted our phrasing throughout the manuscript to reflect the fact that ozone feedbacks are just part of the explanation regarding the different trends in INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$  and that the difference in climatology of the imposed ozone fields is also important. Please also refer to the direct response to your review and to the response to the major comment 1 by referee #3.

In the updated manuscript, we now discuss Haase et al. (2020) in more detail in the introduction and in the conclusion.

"We attribute this weaker response primarily to a prescribed ozone hole which is different to the model dynamics and is not collocated with the simulated polar vortex, altering the strength and position of the planetary wavenumber one." (lines 18-21)

"Several factors can potentially explain the differences in the ozone-induced stratospheric temperature and circulation trends between INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$ . 1) The CMIP6 and FOCI ozone fields exhibit different climatologies, as discussed in Sect. 4.1. Neither the climatological CMIP6 ozone hole, nor its variability are consistent with FOCI's dynamics. The fact that the prescribed ozone hole is displaced in relation to the simulated polar vortex alters the propagation of planetary waves from the troposphere to the stratosphere and therefore leads to changes in the dynamical response to ozone depletion. This results in different dynamical heating rate trends in FIXED  $O_3$  and INTERACT  $O_3$ . 2) The CMIP6 and FOCI ozone fields exhibit different trends. The austral spring polar cap ozone and, consequently, the SW heating rate trends are stronger in FIXED  $O_3$  than in INTERACT  $O_3$ . In contrast, the temperature trends are weaker in FIXED  $O_3$  than in INTERACT  $O_3$ . We therefore conclude that the difference in the imposed ozone trends cannot explain the difference in the temperature trends. 3) The CMIP6 ozone field is

interpolated from monthly values to the model time step and the studies of Sassi et al. (2005) and Neely et al. (2014) showed that this can lead to lower temperature trends when monthly ozone fields are prescribed. In this case, the SW heating rate trend would also be weaker in FIXED O<sub>3</sub> than in INTERACT O<sub>3</sub>. However, the FIXED O<sub>3</sub> SW heating rate trend is stronger in our study, in line with the stronger ozone trend. Therefore, the monthly resolution of the prescribed CMIP6 ozone field cannot explain the weaker temperature trend in FIXED O<sub>3</sub>. 4) Feedbacks between ozone, radiation and dynamics cannot occur in FIXED O<sub>3</sub>. In a recent study using a different model, Haase et al. (2020) used the daily three-dimensional ozone from the interactive chemistry version and prescribed it to the version without interactive chemistry. Despite the fact that the ozone and SW heating rates were the same in their two ensembles, they still found differences between the SH polar cap lower stratospheric temperature and dynamical heating rate trends and attributed these differences to the missing ozone-related feedbacks when ozone is prescribed. These ozone-radiative-dynamical feedbacks are also missing in our FIXED O<sub>3</sub> ensemble and might therefore contribute to the differences in the stratospheric temperature and dynamics trends between FIXED O<sub>3</sub> and INTERACT O<sub>3</sub>." (lines 844-864)

A further, less fundamental question relates to the treatment of radiatively active gases other than ozone in CHEM-OFF. How do you treat water vapour, methane, and nitrous oxide when chemistry is turned off, in such a way as to minimize differences between the CHEM-OFF and CHEM-ON simulations? Or is chemistry running in all model variants and just a different flavour of ozone is fed into radiation?

All other radiatively active gases are also prescribed in CHEM OFF (now termed FIXED  $O_3$ ), except for water vapour. In the troposphere water vapor varies with cloud formation, among others. In the stratosphere and mesosphere the major source of water vapor, besides transport from the troposphere, is the oxidation of methane. In order not to underestimate middle atmospheric water vapor, ECHAM6 includes a submodel that parameterizes methane oxidation as well as the photolysis of water vapor in FIXED  $O_3$ . The ozone chemistry is the main difference between INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$  and it is therefore reasonable to expect that this is the driver of the differences in stratospheric dynamics between the two ensembles.

And finally, you only mention CO<sub>2</sub> and methane as 'GHGs' in the set-up of the 'NoODS' simulations. How about N<sub>2</sub>O? Is that considered an ODS? Technically it is, but it affects ozone very differently from the halogenated ODSs (see e.g. https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-18-1091-2018). Typically ODSs are taken to be chlorinated and brominated halocarbons controlled by the Montreal Protocol. Please clarify.

Yes, we consider  $N_2O$  to be an ODS. We adapted the text to state this clearly, now at line 188: "Here, we use GHG to refer to  $CO_2$  and  $CH_4$  only, while the other anthropogenic GHGs, including  $N_2O$ , fall under the ODS category."

Final question: Are you planning to contribute this model to CMIP6, given the large effort put into producing the PI spin-up and the historical simulations?

Unfortunately, we cannot contribute this model to CMIP6 as we do not have enough human resources, the storage capacity and funding to perform and store the minimum number of experiments required to be part of CMIP6.

Minor comments:

# P2L29: "at destroying ozone"

# We rephrased as suggested, thank you for pointing this out. (Now at line 35)

P2L52: I think it's controversial whether East Antarctica actually experienced cooling, considering the difficulties with measuring temperature there (distinguishing cloud from ice in IR-measurements, sparsity of ground-based measurements). For a "greyliterature" comment on this see <a href="http://www.realclimate.org/index.php/archives/2004/12/antarctic-cooling-global-warming/">http://www.realclimate.org/index.php/archives/2004/12/antarctic-cooling-global-warming/</a>. It's more robust to assert that the rate of warming in Antarctica exhibits large regional variations and that a large warming of much of West Antarctica has occurred.

The statement now reads: "The formation of the ozone hole also affected the Antarctic surface temperatures, with large regional variations in the temperature trend over the continent. Significant warming over the Antarctic Peninsula and Patagonia was reported by Thompson and Solomon (2002)." (lines 57-60)

P3L75: I find "zonally oriented asymmetries" confusing. I suggest dropping this phrase and just call them "zonal asymmetries".

Here, we wished to first define the term "zonal asymmetries". We rephrased to "asymmetries in the zonal direction" to make it more clear.

P4L127: Worth noting that these were not just "different climate models" but actually two different chemistry-climate models whose results for "historical" ozone were averaged to form the CMIP6 ozone forcing dataset. You want to cite https://doi.org/10.1002/2017GL076770 for this.

We noted this at line 148 "Additionally, the prescribed ozone field, which was generated by averaging the output of two different CCMs..."

P6L1: I infer from "CO<sub>2</sub> emissions" that this model is run using an interactive carbon cycle? Please state in the text if that is the case. Using methane "emissions" is also unusual in this context; typically methane VMRs are prescribed at the surface. "Emissions" are typically only used for tropospheric ozone and aerosol precursors. Also, please state explicitly how N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs and other minor greenhouse gases are treated (see above).

As the FOCI version used in this study does not include ocean biogeochemistry, the carbon cycle is not closed. Hence our wording is wrong. We indeed prescribe surface volume mixing ratio's of CH4, CO2, N2O and all minor greenhouse gases which the simplified chemical mechanism is able to handle. We updated the text, now found at line 183, and replaced "...in which emissions of both GHG and ODS..." with "...in which surface volume mixing ratios of both GHG and ODS are prescribed and vary as a function of time...".

## P10L298: "indicates"

## We corrected the spelling mistake, thank you for finding it.

P13L407ff: I can see westward shifts in CHEM-ON and CHEM-OFF (figure 6), but the difference in the rates of progression is not obviously discernible to me. Could you perhaps think of a way of visualizing this better, and perhaps formalize that the trends are significantly different? You may want to cite https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-17-14075-2017 here.

Fig. 6 now includes timeseries of the longitude at which the ozone maximum zonal anomaly occurs within the ridge region (panel f) and at which the ozone minimum occurs within the trough (panel g) for the two ensembles. This makes it easier to see where the difference in the rate of eastward progression of the ozone wave comes from. While both ensembles exhibit a similar eastward shift of the ridge (within their uncertainty bounds), only CHEM OFF (FIXED O<sub>3</sub>) exhibits a significant eastward shift of the trough. The difference between eastward progression of the trough in the two ensemble is now clear, and it is statistically significant, as the 95% confidence intervals do not overlap. The fact that the CHEM ON (INTERACT O<sub>3</sub>) trough does not shift with time can also be visualized in Fig. 8a, which shows the trend in the ozone anomalies from the zonal mean (note that, at the request of reviewer #3, we changed the period over which we compute the trends to 1958-2002). The trough of the trend exhibits similar magnitudes on both sides of the time mean ozone wave trough.

The additional panels in Fig. 6 are discussed in Sect. 4.1 at lines 451-457. We cited the results of Dennison et al. (2017) at line 462, as suggested.

# P16L507: "shifted"

Thank you for pointing out this spelling mistake, we corrected it.

Figure 4 and elsewhere: My inclination is to avoid introducing scaling factors into colour bars (e.g.  $10^{-2} \text{ m s}^{-1}$ ,  $10^{-4} \text{ m s}^{-1}$ ) and just state unscaled units (cm/s, mm/s). This is also done elsewhere but does not improve clarity, I find. Also figure 5, panel a. Why not have the scale range from -0:36 to +0:36?

We removed the scaling factors from Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 12 and changed the units accordingly.

# Anonymous Referee #3

Received and published: 30 November 2020

The paper reports on the impact of ozone depletion and greenhouse gases on atmospheric circulation trends in the Southern Hemisphere in the new FOCI model. In addition, the paper also documents the impact of prescribing (rather than simulating) an ozone field on the effects of ozone depletion, by comparing ensembles with interactive ozone against ensembles using the CMIP6 ozone forcing. The authors conclude that FOCI captures the effects of ozone depletion and GHGs on the circulation. In addition, they also conclude that prescribing ozone rather than simulating one interactively leads to a weaker tropospheric response to ozone depletion. Based on these results, the paper claims that climate models prescribing CMIP6 ozone will underestimate the historical ozone-induced dynamical changes in the Southern Hemisphere. The subject of the paper is of relevance and interest for the readership at Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics. The paper is well written and the analysis is detailed and nicely discussed. However, some of the evidence provided is not convincing and as a result, some of the implications of this paper (models without interactive chemistry underestimating the effects of ozone depletion) are over-stated, especially concerning the limitations of imposing a prescribed ozone in historical simulations. The authors need to provide more convincing evidence to support some of the claims, or substantially revise some of them (perhaps tone them down!). Hence, I recommend major revisions, as detailed below.

MAJOR ISSUES:

1) This paper does not really provide a clean isolation of the 'ozone feedback'. Ozone from CMIP6 is substantially different from the ozone simulated by FOCI, as shown in Fig.7. This leads to a systematic bias in the 'CHEM OFF' experiments, as discussed in section 4.1. In addition to differences in climatological values, trends in the prescribed and interactive ozone are also different. Hence, any effects on the variability/trends are a result of these differences, rather than a missing 'ozone-radiative-chemical feedback' in the CHEM OFF ensemble (e.g., L16, L607). If the authors wish to quantify the ozone-chemical feedback, they should compare ensembles using the interactive ozone vs ensembles imposing a (time-varying) ozone, derived from the same model system (FOCI), rather than from other models (CMIP6).

It is true that our set-up does not allow us to isolate the effect of missing feedbacks involving ozone, radiation and dynamics from effects arising from prescribing a different ozone field in a clear manner. We thank the reviewer for pointing this out. The main purpose of our study is to compare how the same model, FOCI, performs in simulating the effects of ozone depletion when it is run in its interactive chemistry configuration and when it is run with prescribed CMIP6 ozone. The aim of the study is not to isolate the various feedbacks involving ozone.

While our study cannot separate the effects of the ozone feedbacks from those due to the different ozone climatologies and trends, we also cannot completely exclude the possibility that the missing feedbacks play a role in setting the reported trend differences, in addition to the fact that the prescribed ozone climatology is different and the ozone hole is not consistent with the simulated dynamics. The importance of these feedbacks was recently shown in the study of Haase et al., (2020) using a different model (CESM-WACCM), in which three ensembles of nine simulations each are compared: one ensemble using interactive ozone chemistry (Chem ON), one ensemble in which the daily zonal mean ozone from Chem ON is prescribed (Chem OFF) and one ensemble in which the daily three dimensional ozone from Chem ON is prescribed (including zonal asymmetries in ozone, Chem OFF 3D). While the ozone and shortwave heating rate fields are the same in Chem ON and Chem OFF 3D, the authors still found differences in the lower stratospheric temperature and dynamical heating rate trends between the two ensembles (their figure 12) and attributed these differences to the fact that feedbacks involving ozone are not represented in Chem OFF 3D. Since these feedbacks are also missing from our simulations with prescribed CMIP6 ozone, the results of Haase et al. (2020) suggest that they also contribute to the different lower stratospheric trends that we find in our simulations with prescribed and interactive chemistry. We agree that they are not the sole and probably not the most important contributor and we revised the phrasing throughout the manuscript to put less emphasis on these feedbacks that we cannot prove with the setup of our FOCI simulations. We also included a new paragraph in Sect. 5 at lines 844-864 discussing all the possible reasons for the differences in the SH stratospheric response to ozone depletion in our FOCI ensembles.

Regarding the influence of the different ozone trends in CMIP6 and FOCI, Figs. 7, 10 and S4 bring strong evidence that the different ozone trends in the interactive and prescribed ozone ensembles cannot explain the differences in temperature trends. While the ozone and SW heating rate trends are stronger in FIXED  $O_3$  (former Chem OFF), the temperature trend is weaker.

"Several factors can potentially explain the differences in the ozone-induced stratospheric temperature and circulation trends between INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$ . 1) The CMIP6 and FOCI ozone fields exhibit different climatologies, as discussed in Sect. 4.1. Neither the climatological CMIP6 ozone hole, nor its variability are consistent with FOCI's dynamics. The fact that the prescribed ozone hole is displaced in relation to the simulated polar vortex alters the propagation of planetary waves from the troposphere to the stratosphere and therefore leads to

changes in the dynamical response to ozone depletion. This results in different dynamical heating rate trends in FIXED O<sub>3</sub> and INTERACT O<sub>3</sub>. 2) The CMIP6 and FOCI ozone fields exhibit different trends. The austral spring polar cap ozone and, consequently, the SW heating rate trends are stronger in FIXED  $O_3$  than in INTERACT  $O_3$ . In contrast, the temperature trends are weaker in FIXED O<sub>3</sub> than in INTERACT O<sub>3</sub>. We therefore conclude that the difference in the imposed ozone trends cannot explain the difference in the temperature trends. 3) The CMIP6 ozone field is interpolated from monthly values to the model time step and the studies of Sassi et al. (2005) and Neely et al. (2014) showed that this can lead to lower temperature trends when monthly ozone fields are prescribed. In this case, the SW heating rate trend would also be weaker in FIXED O<sub>3</sub> than in INTERACT O<sub>3</sub>. However, the FIXED O<sub>3</sub> SW heating rate trend is stronger in our study, in line with the stronger ozone trend. Therefore, the monthly resolution of the prescribed CMIP6 ozone field cannot explain the weaker temperature trend in FIXED  $O_{3}$ . 4) Feedbacks between ozone, radiation and dynamics cannot occur in FIXED O<sub>3</sub>. In a recent study with a different model, Haase et al. (2020) used the daily three-dimensional ozone from the interactive chemistry version and prescribed it to the version without interactive chemistry. Despite the fact that the ozone and SW heating rates were the same in their two ensembles, they still found differences between the SH polar cap lower stratospheric temperature and dynamical heating rate trends and attributed these differences to the missing ozone-related feedbacks when ozone is prescribed. These ozone-radiative-dynamical feedbacks are also missing in our FIXED O<sub>3</sub> ensemble and might therefore contribute to the differences in the stratospheric temperature and dynamics trends between FIXED O<sub>3</sub> and INTERACT O<sub>3</sub>." (lines 844-864)

2) The comparison with observations is missing. The paper claims in several instances that the FOCI model 'reliably' captures the effects of ozone depletion (e.g., in the Abstract on L17) and that in simulations with interactive chemistry, the effects of ozone depletion are stronger and closer to the observations (e.g. in the Conclusions near L610). However, this comparison with observations is lacking, as no single observational data-set is shown in the paper, using the same analysis period & statistical method. The authors should directly compare their ensembles (especially REF and CHEM ON) against observations, at least for some of the large-scale circulation metrics, such as zonal mean zonal wind, temperature, near-surface wind (850 hPa), to build confidence in some of their claims regarding the model's skills in capturing observed trends and regarding the increased 'realism' in the simulations with interactive chemistry. I suggest using ERA5 or some other high-quality re-analysis product for this purpose.

# We updated the manuscript to include the temperature trends obtained from the IGRA radiosonde data set (Figs. 10c and S5d) and from the ERA5 reanalysis (Figs. 9c, 10c, S5h), as well as the ERA5 zonal wind temperature trends (Figs. 9f, 10d-f, 11e, f).

Both ERA5 and IGRA agree well with the FOCI simulations, showing the well-known pattern of ozone-induced cooling in the Antarctic lower stratosphere between October and December, which peaks in November around 100 hPa (Figs. 9 and S5). The magnitude of the ERA5 trend is a bit larger than that of the IGRA trend, but both fall at the lower end of the INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> trend range and both exceed the FIXED O<sub>3</sub> trends (Fig10c). We discuss these results in Sect. 4.2.1 (lines 546-561) and therefore conclude at lines 564-566: "...FIXED O<sub>3</sub> tends to underestimate the ozone-induced cooling, while INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> tends to overestimate it, although individual ensemble members can simulate trends that are close to those observed."

The polar vortex trends in FIXED  $O_3$  are closer to the ERA5 trends than the INTERACT  $O_3$  trends are (Fig. 10d). The FIXED  $O_3$  ensemble mean trends in the tropospheric jet's strength and position also agree better with ERA5 in the zonal mean, however the ERA5 trend in the jet's

strength is not statistically significant in the zonal mean (Fig. 10 e and f). Please see Sect 4.2.2 for a detailed discussion of the trends in the westerly jets.

Our conclusion was edited accordingly:

the range of internal variability." (lines 776-782)

"- The ozone-induced austral spring polar cap cooling in the lower stratosphere is weaker in FIXED O<sub>3</sub> than in INTERACT O<sub>3</sub>. The cooling trends estimated from the IGRA radiosonde observations and from the ERA5 reanalysis are stronger than those obtained from the FIXED O<sub>3</sub> simulations and fall at the lower end of the range of trends simulated by INTERACT O<sub>3</sub>.
 The acceleration of the stratospheric jet in response to ozone depletion is also weaker in FIXED O<sub>3</sub> than in INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> and it agrees better with the estimate from the ERA5 reanalysis. In contrast, the tropospheric jet trend differences between FIXED O<sub>3</sub> and INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> fall within

3) Inappropriate time-period chosen to analyze the impact of ozone depletion. The authors use the 1958-2013 period to calculate trends in their historical simulations, and they derive the impact of the ODS by taking differences between noODS and REF ensembles (REF is presumably the same as the CHEM ON...??). ODS emissions were phased out in the mid 90s and as a result, ozone depletion trends stopped near the year 2000. Since the beginning of the 21st century, we have already seen the emergence of 'healing' in the ozone layer (Solomon et al., 2016). Recently, it has also been shown that this resulted in a change in the tropospheric circulation trends in the SH (Banerjee et al., 2020). Hence, the trends calculated in this paper do not properly isolate the effects of ozone depletion, as the trends before and after 2000 are probably very different. I would strongly recommend choosing an earlier end-date in the analysis of trends (e.g. early 2000s).

We carefully compared the trends for 1958-2013 to trends for periods starting in 1958 and ending around the year 2000. The magnitude of the trends increased for earlier end years and we therefore settled on the period 1958-2002, a period over which ozone depletion is strong and that is long enough to allow the clear detection of trends from the internal variability in the model. As austral spring ozone levels above Antarctica remain low in 2013 compared to the pre-ozone depletion levels, despite the small signs of ozone recovery, the features of the trends over the new period remained similar. Ozone depletion is the dominating driver of change in the Southern Hemisphere over the past decades, detectable irrespective of the end year chosen.

For the difference between REF and NoODS or NoGHG, we settled on the period 1978-2002, characterized by the strongest ozone depletion. This period was chosen in order to balance the need for a long-enough period to be able to isolate statistically significant effects of ozone depletion from the strong internal variability in the model, with the recommendation to choose an end date around the year 2000. Unlike the case of INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> and FIXED O<sub>3</sub>, where linear trends are compared, we compare differences in daily or monthly climatologies of various fields in REF and in NoODS/NoGHG in order to isolate the effects of ozone depletion and increase in GHG. Therefore, the period 2002-2013 would have been important, as the temperature and zonal wind climatologies, as well as the climatologies of other fields affected by ozone depletion, are very different in REF and NoODS during this period. This is because, as mentioned above, although ODS levels started to decrease and there are signs of ozone recovery, the state of the Antarctic ozone in 2013 as well as that of the stratospheric dynamics affected by the ozone hole are far from resembling their state prior to ozone depletion. On the other hand, the period before 1978, when the trends are weak, is characterized by similar climatologies for the three ensembles. Therefore we considered the period 1978-2002 to be a good compromise. As shown by the new Figs. 1-4, the results of Sect. 3 have remained similar to those for the 1958-2013 period.

REF and INTERACT  $O_3$  (former CHEM ON) are distinct ensembles, the former also including a high-resolution ocean nest, as explained at lines 194-196 and in the response to the comment regarding L160-180.

4) No convincing statistics. Aside from direct comparison with observations, we need to make sure differences are really robust across ensemble members. Several studies (e.g., Seviour et al., 2017) have shown how large the variability in the SH can be, and how it can explain differences across transient simulations. Can we make sure the CHEM ON vs OFF differences are really robust in light of this large variability? I would strongly recommend comparing the response to ozone depletion (and most importantly, the CHEM ON vs OFF differences) against the interensemble spread. Ideally, the authors should show the individual members of all ensembles against observations, to give more confidence in the two key statements made by this paper concerning (1) this model reliably reproducing observations in terms of the effects of ozone depletion and (2) its trends being significantly weaker with prescribed (CHEM OFF) than interactive (CHEM ON) ozone.

We added two new figures in the manuscript (Figs. 10 and 13) and three new figures in the supplement (Figs. S3, S5 and S6) showing the spread of the INTERACT O3 and FIXED O3 ensemble members regarding the ozone-induced SH trends in temperature and dynamics.

In the stratosphere, there is a clear distinction between the range of temperature (Figs. 10c, S3 and S5) and zonal wind (Figs. 10d, S6) trends simulated by the INTERACT  $O_3$  members and those simulated by the FIXED  $O_3$  members, with all members of the latter ensemble simulating weaker trends than all members of the former ensemble. This also holds true for the trends in the eddy heat flux, EP flux divergence, V\*, W\* and dynamical heating rate in the middle and upper stratosphere shown in Fig. 13. Therefore, the INTERACT  $O_3$  ozone-induced austral spring stratospheric trends in temperature and dynamics are significantly stronger than the FIXED  $O_3$  trends.

The situation is indeed less clear in the troposphere, where it seems that there is also a different timing when the zonal wind trend maximizes and where we cannot clearly distinguish the difference between the INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$  westerlies trends from the strong internal variability. We make this clear in the paragraph at lines 639-646.

Please also see our response to major comment 2 regarding the comparison to observations and reanalysis.

5) Lacking discussion of relevant literature. The authors do not sufficiently discuss some key studies, which already looked at role of interactive chemistry in simulating the impact of ozone depletion. One of them was Eyring et al., 2013, which directly compared CMIP5 simulations from CHEM and NOCHEM models. More recently, Seviour et al. (2017) and S. Woo-Son et al. (2018) also extensively analyzed multi-model comparisons (CCMI and CMIP5) in terms of their simulated ozone depletion, and found barely any robust difference between models with and without interactive ozone. These papers should be properly cited and discussed, to provide a more critical and balanced discussion throughout the paper.

Thank you for the suggesting these references. We included them in the introduction, as well as in the discussion on the trends in the tropospheric westerly jet. We note, however, that using different models to evaluate differences in the response to ozone depletion related to the method of imposing ozone makes it hard to assess how other differences between those models, such as the strength of the stratosphere-troposphere coupling, might influence the results. Furthermore, in the study of Eyring et al. (2013), some of the models "with chemistry" actually used prescribed ozone, but the ozone was produced by the interactive chemistry version of the same model, rather than by other models, as it was the case in the group "without chemistry".

"In contrast, the tropospheric jet's response to ozone depletion is not significantly different between models with and without ozone chemistry in studies that used different models to assess the sensitivity of the response to how the ozone is imposed (Eyring et al., 2013; Seviour et al., 2017; Son et al., 2018)." (lines 135-137)

"Therefore, we conclude that the differences in the tropospheric westerly jet trends in INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$  are within the range of internal variability, in agreement with the results of Eyring et al. (2013), Seviour et al. (2017) and Son et al. (2018)." (lines 644-646)

6) Unjustified claims regarding underestimation of the effects of ozone depletion in models without interactive chemistry (e.g. see L659). Several papers have shown that actually, imposing or simulating the ozone hole does not make a lot of difference. See for example S.-Woo-Son et al., 2018, as well as Eyring et al., 2013. While it's true that there inter-comparison studies do not cleanly isolate the impact of interactive chemistry alone, they do not see any systematic difference between both class of models (CHEM or NOCHEM), and they span over a wider range of uncertainty, since they look at many different models rather than a single model, as done in this paper. Hence, the implications of this study may be smaller than stated in the paper (e.g. the statement in L21-23 in the Abstract). Moreover, this paper does not properly compare any of the FOCI trends with observations (major comment 2), nor cleanly isolates the importance of interactive chemistry (major comment 1). Hence, the claims about CMIP6 models underestimating the historical ozone-induced changes in the SH are unjustified.

These studies (Eyring et al., 2013, Seviour et al., 2017 and Son et al., 2018) focused mostly on the circulation in the troposphere when differentiating between models with and without interactive chemistry. Changes in the stratospheric residual circulation, for example, are not discussed in these studies. Our (extended) results for the tropospheric westerly jet agree with the results of the cited studies and we acknowledge this in the revised version of the manuscript at lines 644-646 (reproduced in the response to major comment 5). For the stratosphere, our results show that simulations with prescribed CMIP6 ozone exhibit weaker trends in both temperature and dynamics than simulations with interactive ozone chemistry (Sect. 4.2). We included temperature and wind trends from the IGRA radiosonde observations and the ERA5 reanalysis. The observed temperature trends agree better with those in INTERACT  $O_3$ , while the observed wind trends agree better with those in FIXED  $O_3$ . We made changes throughout the manuscript in line with the new results. Please also see our response to major comments 1, 2 and 5.

# SPECIFIC ISSUES:

L16 "missing ozone radiative dynamical feedbacks" - see major comment 1: The CHEM ON vs OFF comparison rather quantifies the impact of a systematic bias, rather than a true feedback (which could only be quantified by comparing another CHEM OFF ensemble driven with the ozone forcing from CHEM ON).

We removed the part of the sentence regarding the ozone-related feedbacks. Please also see our response to major comment 1.

L21-23 In light of the discussion given above (points 1, 5-6), I frankly do not find this statement very convincing.

The statement now reads "The results obtained with the FOCI model suggest that models which prescribe the CMIP6 ozone field still simulate a weaker Southern Hemisphere stratospheric response to ozone depletion compared to models that calculate the ozone chemistry interactively", in line with the results presented in Sect. 4.2 for the FOCI climate model.

L65 Oehrlein et al. (2020) is another recent relevant paper that studied this problem, as they compare CHEM ON vs OFF experiments strictly having the same ozone climatology. I suggest adding this paper to the reference list.

Thank you for pointing out this new publication. We included this reference, as suggested below, in the discussion of the effect of interactive chemistry on the frequency of SSWs (lines 92-94) and in the discussion of ozone related feedbacks (lines 118-119). However, as this study used timeslice simulations with constant year 2000 forcing and with prescribed climatological ozone, we cannot cite it when discussing the response to ozone depletion in models with interactive or prescribed ozone, which is the topic of lines 70-72 (former line 65): "Multiple lines of evidence suggest that the method used to specify stratospheric ozone in models affects their response to ozone depletion..."

L83-85 Oehrlein et al., 2020 also explored this. They show that in time-slice simulations with constant forcing, the effect of interactive chemistry on SSWs frequency is not statistically significant. Adding this paper could help making the point about the lack of robustness across different studies on this.

We added the citation at lines 92-94: "In a recent study, Oehrlein et al. (2020) found no significant difference in the number of midwinter SSWs between their 200-year time-slice simulations with interactive and with prescribed zonally symmetric ozone."

L93 there were also papers showing the contrary, i.e. that models with/without interactive chemistry were very similar in their simulated trends. One paper showing this was Seok-Woo Son et al., 2018. This paper should be cited and discussed.

Thank you for suggesting this paper. We add the reference in the introduction (lines 135-137) and in the discussion of the trends in the tropospheric jet (lines 644-646). Please also see our response to major comment 5. We also note that this study actually found different polar vortex trends between models with and without interactive chemistry (their Fig. 3), in agreement with our results, and only the trends in the tropospheric circulation were similar.

L114-118 Oehrlein et al., 2020 also studied this problem, using time-slice rather than transient simulations, partly confirming some of the results of Haase and Matthes (2019) but also refuting some others (e.g. the influence on SSW frequency), so I recommend citing this paper here, too.

We added the citation at line 118-119 "The importance of such feedbacks in both hemispheres was previously shown in the studies by Haase and Matthes (2019), Haase et al. (2020) and Oehrlein et al. (2020)."

L125-140 Another problem which is not discussed at all is the vertical interpolation. Interpolating the ozone forcing from CMIP6 which is provided on pressure levels on FOCI's own z-levels may create errors, which can be non-negligible near the tropopause. This can create problems with

radiative transfer, as e.g. discussed in Hardimann et al., 2019. Have the authors tested whether this happens, too?

Thank you for pointing us to this interesting paper. No, we have not tested whether a possible mismatch between the prescribed ozone and the simulated tropopause temperatures may introduce unphysical radiative heating or cooling around the tropopause. As Hardiman et al., (2019) state, the largest mismatch occurs when performing +4K simulations and not when doing historical or scenario simulations, as the ozone forcing dataset accounts for changes in tropopause height. Hence, we do not expect that the smaller mismatch between the tropopause height in FOCI and the one present in the ozone forcing dataset is the key difference between CHEM ON (now termed INTERACT O<sub>3</sub>) and CHEM OFF (now termed FIXED O<sub>3</sub>). We added a sentence at lines 150-152 to make the reader aware that the problem described in Hardiman et al., (2019) can partially explain the difference between the tropopause height present in the ozone dataset and the tropopause height in the climate model that uses the prescribed ozone dataset can cause erroneous heating rates around the tropopause."

L139 "correctly simulate the effects of ozone depletion" - the authors do not show any observations in this paper. Hence, we cannot really determine whether the REF ensemble (which is the same as CHEM ON I guess?) is really close to observations and whether CHEM OFF is systematically off. I strongly suggest adding one such analysis. This could be, e.g. by adding trends in jet-latitude or SAM trends and show individual ensembles vs observations, as done e.g. in Seviour et al., 2017.

We added the temperature trends obtained from the IGRA radiosonde data set (Figs. 10c and S5d) and from the ERA5 reanalysis (Figs. 9c, 10c, S5h), as well as the ERA5 zonal wind and temperature trends (Figs. 9f, 10d-f, 11e, f). The difference between the REF and NoODS ensembles, which gives the effect of ozone depletion, captures the changes in lower stratospheric temperature, in the polar vortex and in the tropospheric westerly jet shown in observations. The magnitude of the changes cannot be directly compared to observations, however, as the latter also include the effects of global warming. Therefore, we removed the word "correctly" from the statement. The trends in the INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$  ensembles are compared to observations in Sect. 4.2. Please also see our response to major comment 2 regarding the comparison of the trends simulated by the FOCI ensembles to those obtained from IGRA and ERA5.

The INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> (former Chem ON) and REF ensembles are different, please see our response to the comment below.

L160-180 if FOCI by default uses interactive chemistry in the REF experiment, then what is the difference between this ensemble and the CHEM ON ensemble?

All the ensembles discussed in Sect. 3 (REF, NoODS, NoGHG) include interactive chemistry. The difference between REF and CHEM ON (now termed INTERACT  $O_3$ ) is that REF additionally includes a high-resolution ocean nest around South Africa (line 195). The nest was included to enable the study of changes in the Indo-Atlantic water exchange, known as the Agulhas Leakage, which takes the form of mesoscale eddies, rings and filaments. This is, however, beyond the scope of this study.

We added the information that REF and INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> differ at line 195-196: "Therefore, the REF ensemble differs from the INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> ensemble discussed below."

L210-220 Is these multiple filtering really needed? Are the results for the SAM sensitive to the way the data is filtered? It would be nice if the authors could comment on this.

We calculated the SAM using the well-established method of Gerber et al. (2010). The filtering serves the purpose of removing a slowly varying seasonal cycle from the geopotential height field, such that the resulting SAM index reflects internal variability and is suitable for analyzing timescales. Gerber et al. (2010) provided a comparison of the annular modes obtained with their method and the annular modes obtained using the method of Baldwin and Thompson (2009), who used a fixed seasonal cycle to define the geopotential height anomalies. The method of Gerber et al. (2010) for computing the annular modes was used in previous studies investigating their timescales (Simpson et al., 2011, Dennison et al., 2015, Simpson and Polvani 2016, Haase et al., 2020) as well as other studies that examined other aspects of the annular modes (Charlton-Perez et al., 2013, Haase and Matthes, 2019, Simpson et al., 2020).

Charlton-Perez, A. J., et al. (2013), On the lack of stratospheric dynamical variability in low-top versions of the CMIP5 models, J. Geophys. Res. Atmos., 118, 2494–2505, doi:10.1002/jgrd.50125.

Isla R. Simpson, Lorenzo M. Polvani (2016), Revisiting the relationship between jet position, forced response, and annular mode variability in the southern midlatitudes, Geophysical Research Letters, 10.1002/2016GL067989, **43**, 6, (2896-2903).

Isla R. Simpson, Julio Bacmeister, Richard B. Neale, Cecile Hannay, Andrew Gettelman, Rolando R. Garcia, Peter H. Lauritzen, Daniel R. Marsh, Michael J. Mills, Brian Medeiros, Jadwiga H. Richter (2020), An Evaluation of the Large-Scale Atmospheric Circulation and Its Variability in CESM2 and Other CMIP Models, Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres, 10.1029/2020JD032835, **125**, 13.

L231 see major comment (3) concerning the time-period. The authors should explore the sensitivity of these results to the end year chosen, and a shorter period (e.g., 1958-2000) would probably be more appropriate to explore the effects of ozone depletion.

We changed the period over which we compute the INTERACT  $O_3$  (former Chem ON) and FIXED  $O_3$  (former Chem OFF) trends to 1958-2002 and the period over which we compute the differences between REF and NoODS/NoGHG to 1978-2002. While the magnitude of the trends and of the differences changed, the conclusions of our study were not dependent on the end year chosen. Please also see our response to major comment 3.

L256 Actually, this problem has been studies in multiple papers, which looked at the upper stratospheric ozone response to large CO2 forcings in detail; e.g. Haigh and Pyle (1982), Jonsson et al. (2004), Chiodo et al. (2018). I suggest adding these papers here.

Thank you for pointing us to these studies. They are now cited at lines 289-290.

L262 This effect (GHGs -> polar cap ozone increase due to faster BDC) has been widely studied in the context of climate sensitivity experiments, imposing large CO2 forcings (2x and 4xCO2), such as e.g. Dietmuller et al. (2014); Nowack et al. (2015); Chiodo et al. (2018). Such results also apply here, although the GHG forcing studied in this paper is much smaller.

We included these references at lines 296-298, thank you for pointing them out.

L287 "realistically capture" - I recommend adding one figure for the observations, so that the reader can appreciate how close REF (or CHEM ON) are to the observational trend. The validation paper for FOCI (Matthes et al., 2020) did not really show trends in the SH circulation, so this should be done in this paper, since the main message is that FOCI is "able to capture" the impacts of ozone depletion.

We added the SH westerlies trends from ERA5 in Figs. 9 and 11, similarly to Figs. 2 and 3. These trends are discussed in Sect. 4.2. FOCI simulates the SH effects of ozone depletion reported by previous studies (cited in the introduction as well as in Sect. 3) and seen in observations and reanalysis (Sect.4.2). We removed the word "realistically", as we cannot compare the magnitude of the ozone effects on the different fields to observations, since the observations also include the effects of increasing GHGs. Instead, we compared the total temperature and wind changes in the INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$  ensembles to observations in Sect. 4.2.

L366 "adequately simulates" - same comment as on L287

The residual circulation changes in response to ozone depletion simulated by FOCI were also reported by the previous studies cited in this paragraph. Given the agreement between all these studies, we find the phrasing, now found at lines 402-403, appropriate.

L375 I would strongly recommend changing the labeling (CHEM OFF) to something more descriptive of what is really used here (CMIP6 O3 forcing). How about CHEM ON vs FIXO3 CMIP6?

We changed the names of the ensembles from CHEM OFF to FIXED  $O_3$  and from CHEM ON to INTERACT  $O_3$ . As we make it clear in Sections 1 and 2, as well as in the title, that the prescribed ozone comes from CMIP6, we preferred FIXED  $O_3$  to FIXO<sub>3</sub> CMIP6 for brevity.

L474 "agree better with observed trends" -> this has not really been shown here, so I am not convinced about this statement. To lend confidence on the results and statements like this throughout the paper, the authors would need to show (1) that all three ensemble members are closer to the observations than CHEM OFF and (2) that they are all significantly different from any of the members in CHEM OFF. This also applies to L610 in the conclusions section.

We added the temperature trends from the ERA5 reanalysis and the IGRA radiosonde observations (Figs. 9, 10, S5), as well as the spread of the INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$  trends (Figs. 10, S3, S5). As seen in Fig. 10c, the IGRA and ERA5 temperature trends fall within the INTERACT  $O_3$  range of trends, albeit in the lower end. All INTERACT  $O_3$  temperature trends and both ERA5 and IGRA trends are stronger than all of the FIXED  $O_3$  trends. The new figures are discussed in detail in Sect. 4.2.1 and in the reply to major comments 2 and 4. We deleted the statement at former line 474 and, based on the results shown in the new figures, conclude instead at lines 565-566 that "...FIXED  $O_3$  tends to underestimate the ozone-induced cooling, while INTERACT  $O_3$  tends to overestimate it, although individual ensemble members can simulate trends that are close to those observed."

The statement at former line 610 was deleted and instead we stated "The ozone-induced austral spring polar cap cooling in the lower stratosphere is weaker in FIXED  $O_3$  than in INTERACT  $O_3$ . The cooling trends estimated from the IGRA radiosonde observations and from the ERA5 reanalysis are stronger than those obtained from the FIXED  $O_3$  simulations and fall at the lower end of the range of trends simulated by INTERACT  $O_3$ ."

L494 "the feedbacks between ozone..." As stated in my major comment (1), this simulations setup does not really cleanly isolate the feedback, as the CMIP6 ozone forcing leads to a systematically different basic state. How can we be sure that these differences are rather due to "biases" introduced by the CMIP6 ozone forcing, rather than a true "feedback"?

The statement at former line 494 was removed. Instead, we discuss all possible reasons for the discrepancy in the INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$  trends in a new paragraph in the conclusion section at lines 844-864.

Please also see our response to major comment 1.

L511 this is a very far fetched statement, given that some studies in the past have already shown that CMIP5 models with interactive chemistry (CHEM) do not significantly differ from those that impose the historical ozone forcing in terms of the tropospheric trends (e.g. Eyring et al., 2013; Seviour et al., 2017; Seak-Woo-Son et al., 2018... just to name a few!). To show that CMIP6 is different in this sense, the authors would need to use a different set-up and/or use more models. Otherwise, this is an over-statement which is not justified by the evidence provided in this paper. This also applies to L660-662.

The statement at former line 511 was deleted. After we expanded our analysis as you suggested to show the trends in the individual ensemble members, we also conclude that only the trends in the stratospheric westerly jet are different between INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$ , while the differences between the tropospheric jet trends fall within the range of internal variability, in agreement with the studies you cite.

"The tropospheric westerly jet trends in INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$  cannot be clearly differentiated, as it is the case for the stratospheric jet." (lines 639-640)

"Therefore, we conclude that the differences in the tropospheric westerly jet trends in INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$  are within the range of internal variability, in agreement with the results of Eyring et al. (2013), Seviour et al. (2017) and Son et al. (2018)." (lines 644-646)

"The acceleration of the stratospheric jet in response to ozone depletion is also weaker in FIXED  $O_3$  than in INTERACT  $O_3$  and it agrees better with the estimate from the ERA5 reanalysis. In contrast, the tropospheric jet trend differences between FIXED  $O_3$  and INTERACT  $O_3$  fall within the range of internal variability." (lines 780-783)

The whole paragraph ending at former line 662 was re-written (lines 835-843).

L552-556 see major comment on L511, and major comment (1). This also applies to the statements on L606-607.

We rephrased the statement at the former lines 552-556 to exclude the mention of the ozonerelated feedbacks: "These different residual circulation changes are the consequence of the fact that the prescribed ozone hole is not consistent with the simulated dynamics." Please also see our response to major comment 1 on this issue. We now specifically refer to the stratospheric temperature and westerly winds trends, which were shown to differ between INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> and FIXED O<sub>3</sub> in Sect. 4.2 (see also our response to major comment 4). The statement at former lines 606-607 was removed and replaced with "The acceleration of the stratospheric jet in response to ozone depletion is also weaker in FIXED O<sub>3</sub> than in INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> and it agrees better with the estimate from the ERA5 reanalysis. In contrast, the tropospheric jet trend differences between FIXED O<sub>3</sub> and INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> fall within the range of internal variability." (lines 780-783) The possible reasons for the stratospheric trend differences are discussed in a new paragraph at lines 844-864.

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Seviour et al., 2017; Robustness of the Simulated Tropospheric Response to Ozone Depletion, DOI:10.1175/JCLI-D-16-0817.1

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# Effects of prescribed CMIP6 ozone on simulating the Southern Hemisphere atmospheric circulation response to ozone depletion

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**Abstract.** The Antarctic ozone hole has led to substantial changes in the Southern Hemisphere atmospheric circulation, such as the strengthening and poleward shift of the mid-latitude westerly jet. Ozone recovery during the twenty-first century is expected to continue to affect the jet's strength and position, leading to changes in the opposite direction compared to the twentieth century and competing with the effect of increasing greenhouse gases. Simulations of the Earth's past and future climate, such as

- 5 those performed for the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6), require an accurate representation of these ozone effects. Climate models that use prescribed ozone fields lack the important feedbacks between ozone chemistry, radiative heating, dynamics, as well as transport. In addition, when the prescribed ozone field was not generated by the same model to which it is prescribed, the imposed ozone hole is inconsistent with the simulated dynamics. These limitations ultimately affect their climate response to ozone depletion. This study investigates the impact of prescribing the ozone field recommended for
- 10 CMIP6 on the simulated effects of ozone depletion in the Southern Hemisphere. We employ a new, state-of the-art coupled climate model, FOCI, to compare simulations in which the CMIP6 ozone is prescribed with simulations in which the ozone chemistry is calculated interactively. At the same time, we compare the roles played by ozone depletion and by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in driving changes in the Southern Hemisphere atmospheric circulation, using a series of historical sensitivity simulations. FOCI reliably captures the known effects of ozone depletion, simulating an austral spring
- 15 and summer intensification of the mid-latitude westerly winds and of the Brewer-Dobson circulation in the Southern Hemisphere. Ozone depletion is the primary driver of these historical circulation changes in FOCI. The austral spring cooling of the polar cap in the lower stratosphere in response to ozone depletion is weaker These changes are weaker in the simulations that prescribe the CMIP6 ozone field. We attribute this weaker response primarily to the missing ozone-radiative-dynamical feedbacks and to a prescribed ozone hole that is displaced compared to the simulated polar vortexwhich is different to the
- 20 model dynamics and is not collocated with the simulated polar vortex, altering the propagation strength and position of the planetary wavenumber one -activity. As a result, the dynamical contribution to the ozone-induced austral spring lower strato-spheric cooling is suppressed, leading to a weaker cooling trend. Consequently, the intensification of the polar night jet is also weaker in the simulations with prescribed CMIP6 ozone. In contrast, the differences in the tropospheric westerly jet response to ozone depletion fall within the internal variability present in the model. In addition, the presistence of the Southern Annu-
- 25 lar Mode is shorter in the prescribed ozone chemistry simulations. These results obtained with the FOCI model suggest that climate models which prescribe the CMIP6 ozone field still underestimate the historical ozone-induced dynamical changes

in the Southern Hemisphere, while models that calculate the ozone chemistry interactively simulate an improved response to ozone depletion simulate a weaker Southern Hemisphere stratospheric response to ozone depletion compared to models that calculate the ozone chemistry interactively.

#### 30 1 Introduction

Anthropogenic emissions of ozone depleting substances (ODS), in particular Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), led to a steep decline in stratospheric ozone concentrations since the 1980s. The strongest ozone depletion occured in austral spring above Antarctica. There, the particularly low temperatures inside the winter polar vortex enable the formation of polar stratospheric clouds (PSC). Upon the arrival of sunlight in spring, heterogeneous chlorine photochemistry on the surface of PSC makes
chlorine particularly effective inat destroying ozone (e.g., Solomon, 1999). As a result, the ozone hole develops every spring in the Antarctic stratosphere, with profound impacts for the Southern Hemisphere (SH) climate. Observations (e.g., Randel and Wu, 1999; Thompson and Solomon, 2002; Randel et al., 2009; Young et al., 2013) and model simulations (Mahlman et al., 1994; Arblaster and Meehl, 2006; Gillett and Thompson, 2003; Stolarski et al., 2010; Perlwitz et al., 2008; Son et al., 2010; McLandress et al., 2010; Polvani et al., 2011; Young et al., 2013; Eyring et al., 2013; Keeble et al., 2014) consistently show
a cooling of the Antarctic lower stratosphere in austral spring and summer during the last decades of the twentieth century

- due to decreased radiative heating as a result of ozone depletion. This cooling led to important changes in the dynamics of the SH. Lower polar cap temperatures resulted in an increased meridional temperature gradient between the cold polar cap and the relatively warmer mid-latitudes. Consequently, the spring stratospheric polar vortex strengthened (Thompson and Solomon, 2002; Gillett and Thompson, 2003; Arblaster and Meehl, 2006; McLandress et al., 2010; Thompson et al., 2011; Keeble et al.,
- 45 2014) and its breakdown was delayed by about two weeks (Waugh et al., 1999; Langematz et al., 2003; McLandress et al., 2010; Previdi and Polvani, 2014; Keeble et al., 2014). This enabled an intensification of the planetary wave activity propagating into the stratosphere, resulting in an enhancement of the Brewer-Dobson circulation (BDC) in austral summer (Li et al., 2008, 2010; Oberländer-Hayn et al., 2015; Polvani et al., 2018; Abalos et al., 2019).

At the same time, the strengthening of the stratospheric westerlies extended downward affecting the tropospheric jet, which intensified with a lag of one to two months, in austral summer (Thompson and Solomon, 2002; Gillett and Thompson, 2003; Perlwitz et al., 2008; Son et al., 2010; Eyring et al., 2013). The intensification of the stratospheric and tropospheric jets was accompanied by a concurrent positive trend in the Southern Annular Mode (SAM, Thompson and Solomon, 2002; Gillett and Thompson, 2003; Marshall, 2003; Perlwitz et al., 2008; Fogt et al., 2009; Thompson et al., 2011). The surface westerlies strengthened on their poleward side and weakened on their equatorward side, therefore shifting towards higher latitudes during

55 the austral summer (Polvani et al., 2011). This resulted in the poleward displacement of the SH storm track and led to changes in cloud cover (Grise et al., 2013) and precipitation, not only at the high and mid-latitudes (Polvani et al., 2011; Previdi and Polvani, 2014), but also in the subtropics (Kang et al., 2011). The formation of the ozone hole also affected the Antarctic surface temperatures, with large regional variations in the temperature trend over the continent. East Antarctica experiencing cooling and Significant warming over the Antarctic Peninsula and Patagonia was reported by-warming (Thompson and Solomon

- 60 (2002). Other consequences of the ozone hole formation include the elevation of the SH polar tropopause (Son et al., 2009; Polvani et al., 2011) and the poleward expansion of the Hadley Cell (Garfinkel et al., 2015; Waugh et al., 2015; Polvani et al., 2011; Min and Son, 2013; Previdi and Polvani, 2014) in austral summer. The wind stress over the Southern Ocean, associated with the westerlies, has also experienced a significant strengthening and poleward shift (Yang et al., 2007; Swart and Fyfe, 2012), with implications for the SH ocean circulation. Ocean circulation changes due to the formation of the Antarctic ozone
- 65 hole include the intensification and poleward shift of the SH supergyre, which connects the subtropical Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans (Cai, 2006), an increase in the transport of salty and warm waters from the Indian into the Atlantic Ocean, known as the Agulhas Leakage (Biastoch et al., 2009, 2015; Durgadoo et al., 2013), and changes in the Ekman transport and upwelling in the Southern Ocean (Thompson et al., 2011 and references therein).

As ozone depletion had such profound implications for the SH climate, accurate model simulations of past and future climate 70 change require a correct representation of stratospheric ozone changes and their associated impacts. Multiple lines of evidence suggest that the method used to specify stratospheric ozone in models affects their response to ozone depletion (Gabriel et al., 2007; Crook et al., 2008; Gillett et al., 2009; Waugh et al., 2009; Haase and Matthes, 2019). Ozone concentrations can be calculated interactively (e.g., Haase and Matthes, 2019), as it is the case in chemistry climate models (CCMs) or can be prescribed, either as zonal means or three-dimensionally (3D, e.g., Crook et al., 2008), as monthly-means or at daily resolution.

75 Ozone asymmetries, the temporal resolution of the prescribed ozone field, as well as feedbacks between ozone, temperature, dynamics and transport all impact the way in which changes driven by decreasing ozone concentrations are simulated. This paper investigates how the lack of ozone-radiative-dynamical feedbacks and the monthly temporal resolution of the prescribed ozone field, prescribing the ozone field recommended for the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6), affects the atmospheric circulation response to ozone depletion, in by drawing a comparison with simulations that do not calculate the



The position of the Antarctic ozone hole is not centered above the South Pole, but varies with that of the polar vortex, being displaced towards the Atlantic sector in the climatological mean (e.g., Grytsai et al., 2007). As a result, the ozone field is characterized by <del>zonally-oriented asymmetries asymmetries in the zonal direction</del>, henceforth referred to as zonal asymmetries in ozone or ozone waves. The effect of zonal asymmetries in ozone was previously investigated for both hemispheres (e.g.,

- 85 Gabriel et al., 2007; Crook et al., 2008). In the Northern Hemisphere winter, zonally asymmetric ozone alters the structure of the stationary wave one, resulting in temperature changes in the stratosphere and mesosphere (Gabriel et al., 2007; Gillett et al., 2009). Ozone waves were also found to affect the number of sudden stratospheric warmings (SSWs), but studies disagree about the sign of the change (Peters et al., 2015; Haase and Matthes, 2019). Peters et al. (2015) reported an increased number of SSWs and a weakening of the Arctic Oscillation between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s in a simulation with specified zonal
- 90 asymmetries in ozone compared to one in which zonal mean ozone was prescribed. In contrast, Haase and Matthes (2019) found that fewer SSWs occurred between 1955 and 2019 when zonal asymmetries in ozone were prescribed and even less SSWs occurred when the ozone chemistry was calculated interactively. In a recent study, Oehrlein et al. (2020) found no significant difference in the number of midwinter SSWs between their 200-year time-slice simulations with interactive and with prescribed zonally symmetric ozone.

- 95 In the SH, the largest zonal asymmetries in ozone occur in spring (Gillett et al., 2009; Waugh et al., 2009), when the stratospheric polar vortex is disturbed by the flux of wave activity from the troposphere and when the ozone hole develops. Model simulations that do not include zonal asymmetries in ozone exhibit a warmer lower stratosphere above Antarctica in austral spring and weaker westerly winds during the decades characterized by strong ozone depletion (Crook et al., 2008; Gillett et al., 2009). The effect of zonal asymmetries in ozone on stratospheric temperature, and hence on the polar vortex, is
- 100 mediated through changes in stratospheric dynamics and cannot be explained solely by changes in radiative heating associated with the ozone field (Crook et al., 2008; Li et al., 2016). In addition to differences in the mean state, trends in temperature and in the strength of the stratospheric and tropospheric westerly jets are underestimated in both past (Waugh et al., 2009; Li et al., 2016; Haase et al., 2020) and future (Waugh et al., 2009) simulations that do not include zonal asymmetries in ozone. Furthermore, as the ocean circulation is sensitive to changes in the surface wind stress, it is also affected by the stratospheric
- 105 zonal asymmetries in ozone. Weaker spring and summer surface westerlies trends in simulations that prescribe zonal mean monthly mean ozone therefore translate into weaker changes in the SH Ekman transport and in the Meridional Overturning Circulation (Li et al., 2016).

Besides zonal asymmetries in ozone, prescribing monthly mean ozone values that are then linearly interpolated to obtain a higher temporal resolution also leads to differences in atmospheric dynamics compared to simulations using interactive

- 110 chemistry (Sassi et al., 2005; Neely et al., 2014). Linearly interpolating between prescribed monthly ozone values results in an underestimation of ozone depletion compared to interactive chemistry simulations, as the rapid ozone changes during austral spring cannot be fully captured. The weaker ozone hole, in turn, leads to a warmer lower stratosphere and smaller changes in both the stratospheric and the tropospheric westerly winds. Neely et al. (2014) found that these differences greatly diminish if daily ozone is prescribed instead of monthly mean ozone and concluded that the coarse temporal resolution of
- 115 the prescribed ozone accounts for the majority of the difference in the austral spring stratospheric temperature and the austral summer stratospheric westerly jet between simulations with prescribed and interactive ozone.

Feedbacks between stratospheric ozone, temperature and dynamics can only occur in models that calculate the ozone chemistry interactively, i.e. in CCMs. The importance of such feedbacks in both hemispheres was previously shown in the studies by Haase and Matthes (2019), Haase et al. (2020) and Oehrlein et al. (2020). Changes in temperature caused by ozone depletion,

- 120 either directly through radiative cooling or indirectly through changes in dynamics, feed back onto ozone concentrations by altering the rate of the catalytic ozone destruction reactions. At the same time, cooling of the polar caps due to ozone loss enhances the meridional temperature gradient in the stratosphere and, as dictated by the thermal wind balance, strengthens the polar vortices. The stronger westerlies, in turn, impact the upward propagation of planetary waves from the troposphere and therefore lead to changes in the BDC, which transports ozone to high latitudes. Changes in stratospheric dynamics due to
- 125 ozone depletion thus also feed back onto the ozone concentrations. Haase and Matthes (2019) described one such feedback in the Northern Hemisphere spring, during the break-up of the polar vortex. At this time of the year the westerlies are weak and decreasing ozone levels lead to increased planetary wave forcing. This results in dynamical heating and enhanced ozone transport from the low latitudes, both of which lead to an increase in the ozone concentrations, forming a negative feedback loop. This feedback only occurred in the model simulation in which interactive chemistry was used, and not in the simula-

130 tions in which either zonal mean or three-dimensional ozone was prescribed, showing the importance of calculating the ozone chemistry interactively. A similar feedback also operates in the SH (Lin et al., 2017, Haase et al., 2020). In addition, a positive feedback was reported in the lower stratosphere for the SH by (Haase et al., 2020).

Previous research conducted using the same model to test the sensitivity of simulations to the method used to represent ozone thus points to climate models that include interactively calculated ozone chemistry as the preferred choice for studies

135 of past and future climate. In contrast, the tropospheric jet's response to ozone depletion is not significantly different between models with and without ozone chemistry in studies that used different models to assess the sensitivity of the response to how the ozone is imposed (Eyring et al., 2013; Seviour et al., 2017; Son et al., 2018). In the study of Eyring et al. (2013), however, some of the models categorized as including ozone chemistry actually prescribed the ozone field. The difference to the models without chemistry was, in the case of several models, that the ozone field was produced by the interactive chemistry version of

140 the same model. In addition, using different models to evaluate the impact of the method used to impose ozone changes makes it difficult to assess how other differences between those models, such as the strength of the stratosphere-troposphere coupling, affect the results.

However, tThe computational cost of coupled climate models with interactive chemistry is still very high, especially when long climate simulations are needed, as for CMIP6. Therefore, not all climate models participating in CMIP6 use interactive

- 145 chemistry (Keeble et al., 2020), but instead use atmospheric chemistry data sets obtained from simulations with CCMs. The new atmospheric ozone field recommended for use in CMIP6 (Hegglin et al., 2016) is 3D and has monthly temporal resolution. The issue of smoothing ozone extremes by linearly interpolating from monthly values to the model time step still remains in CMIP6. Additionally, the prescribed ozone field, which was generated by averaging the output of two different elimate modelsCCMs (Keeble et al., 2020), is not consistent with the dynamics of the models to which it is prescribed and, furthermore, feedbacks
- 150 between ozone, temperature and dynamics cannot occur. Moreover, Hardiman et al. (2019) showed that a mismatch between the tropopause height present in the prescribed ozone dataset and the tropopause height in the climate model that uses the prescribed ozone dataset can cause erroneous heating rates around the tropopause. These limitations suggest that there are still differences in atmospheric dynamics between climate models using the prescribed CMIP6 ozone and fully interactive CCMs. In this study, we test this hypothesis for the first time by comparing two ensembles of simulations with the new coupled climate model
- 155 FOCI (Flexible Ocean Climate Infrastructure, Matthes et al., 2020): one ensemble in which the model uses interactive ozone chemistry and one ensemble in which the CMIP6 ozone is prescribed. We investigate differences in atmospheric dynamics with respect to both the mean state and multi-decadal trends over the second half of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century. Details about the climate model FOCI and our methodology can be found in Sect. 2. As the increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gases (GHG) was also reported to lead to changes in the SH circulation (Fyfe et al., 1999; Kushner
- 160 et al., 2001), we first assess the extent to which the formation of the ozone hole and the increase in GHG contribute to the changes simulated in FOCI in Sect. 3 and we verify the model's ability to correctly simulate the effects of ozone depletion. We then compare the two ensemble simulations and evaluate the performance of the model with prescribed CMIP6 ozone against the interactive chemistry version of the model in Sect 4. Finally, Sect. 5 presents the discussion of the results, together with our conclusion.

#### 165 2 Model description and methodology

#### 2.1 Model description and experimental design

The coupled climate model employed in this study is the new Flexible Ocean Climate Infrastructure (FOCI, Matthes et al., 2020). FOCI consists of the high-top atmospheric model ECHAM6.3 (Stevens et al., 2013) coupled to the NEMO3.6 ocean model (Madec and the NEMO team, 2016). Land surface processes and sea ice are simulated by the JSBACH (Brovkin et al.,

- 170 2009; Reick et al., 2013) and LIM2 (Fichefet and Maqueda, 1997) modules, respectively. We use the T63L95 setting of ECHAM6, corresponding to 95 vertical hybrid sigma-pressure levels up to the model top at 0.01 hPa and approximately 1.8° by 1.8° horizontal resolution in the atmosphere. The ocean model, in the ORCA05 configuration (Biastoch et al., 2008), has a nominal global resolution of 1/2° and 46 z-levels in the vertical. FOCI has an internally generated Quasi-Biennial Oscillation (QBO) and includes variations in solar activity according to the recommendations of the SOLARIS-HEPPA project (Matthes
- 175 et al., 2017) for CMIP6. For the interactive chemistry simulations used in this study, chemical processes were simulated using the Model for Ozone and Related Chemical Tracers (MOZART3, Kinnison et al., 2007), implemented in ECHAM6 (ECHAM6-HAMMOZ, Schultz et al., 2018). A detailed description of FOCI, including the configuration of ECHAM6-HAMMOZ and its chemical mechanism, can be found in the paper by Matthes et al. (2020). A 1500-year long pre-industrial control simulation with FOCI, allowing for the proper spin-up of the model, serves as the starting point for the simulations described below.
- Table 1 gives an overview of the simulations used in this study. Three ensembles, each consisting of three simulations differing only in their initial conditions, were conducted in order to distinguish between the effects of ozone depletion and those of increasing GHG concentrations on the SH climate. The first ensemble (REF) comprises of transient simulations in which emissionssurface volume mixing ratios of both GHG and ODS are prescribed and vary as a function of over time according to the historical CMIP6 forcing data set (Meinshausen et al., 2017). Therefore, this ensemble captures the combined effects of
- ozone depletion and GHG increase. In the second ensemble (NoODS),  $CO_2$  and  $CH_4$  emissionssurface volume mixing ratios are prescribed and vary according to the historical forcing, but the ODS follow a perpetual seasonal cycle representative of the 1960 conditions, computed for each ODS by taking the mean annual cycle between 1955 and 1965. This ensemble was designed to simulate the effects of increasing GHG in the absence of ozone depletion. Here, we use GHG to refer to  $CO_2$  and  $CH_4$  only, while the other anthropogenic GHG, including N<sub>2</sub>O, fall under the ODS category. In the third ensemble (NoGHG),
- 190 the ODS vary according to the historical forcing, while GHG follow a perpetual 1960 seasonal cycle, meaning that there is no increase in GHG past this date. This experimental design allows us to quantify the impact of the formation of the ozone hole by taking the difference between REF and NoODS and that of climate change by taking the difference between REF and NoGHG. All of these sensitivity simulations use the FOCI configuration that includes interactive chemistry, such that the chemical-radiative-dynamical feedbacks are captured and the ozone field is consistent with the simulated dynamics. Additionally, the
- high resolution ocean nest INALT10X (Schwarzkopf et al., 2019) was used for these simulations. Therefore, the REF ensemble differs from the INTERACT  $O_3$  ensemble discussed below. The INALT10X nest enhances the ocean resolution to  $1/10^\circ$  over the South Atlantic Ocean, the western part of the Indian Ocean and over the corresponding Southern Ocean sectors, resolving

the mesoscale eddies found in these regions and allowing us to assess, in a follow-up study, the influence of climate change and of ozone depletion on the ocean circulation around the tip of South Africa.

- In order to analyze the differences between simulations with interactive ozone chemistry and simulations with prescribed CMIP6 ozone, two further ensembles were performed, each consisting of three simulations differing only in their initial conditions. For the Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  ensemble, FOCI was ran in the configuration with interactive chemistry, such that the chemical reactions that are necessary to represent stratospheric chemical processes were included. Therefore, the feedbacks between the stratospheric ozone, temperature and dynamics occur in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  and the simulated ozone field is
- 205 consistent with the dynamics. A comparison of the ozone field simulated in <del>Chem ONINTERACT</del> O<sub>3</sub> with observations can be found in the work of Matthes et al. (2020). For the <del>Chem OFFFIXED</del> O<sub>3</sub> ensemble, the ozone field recommended for CMIP6 (Hegglin et al., 2016) was prescribed. The CMIP6 ozone field was generated by two CCMs and includes solar variations from the SOLARIS-HEPPA project (Matthes et al., 2017). It is a monthly-mean, three-dimensional field and therefore includes zonal asymmetries in ozone. The monthly mean values were linearly interpolated and prescribed at each model time step. The
- 210 comparison of the Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  and Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  ensembles sheds light on the impact of prescribing the CMIP6 chemistry on the climate simulated by the coupled climate model FOCI.

#### 2.2 Observational data

The Integrated Global Radiosonde Archive (IGRA) version 2 (Durre et al., 2006) temperature was used in order to compare the temperature trends simulated by the FOCI ensembles with observational estimates. Data from eleven Antarctic stations located

215 south of 65°S and offering sufficient coverage for the period 1958-2002 was averaged for each day and pressure level up to 30 hPa. As only the South Pole station is located south of 80°S, a trend computed for the entire polar cap is biased towards the lower latitudes and only the trend derived from the spatial average over the 65°S-80°S latitude band is shown in Fig. 10. The full polar cap IGRA temperature trend is sown in the supplement in Fig. S5. In addition, the temperature and wind from the ERA5 reanalysis (Hersbach et al., 2020) was used to further verify the trends obtained from our model.

#### 220 2.3 Methodology

We used the transformed Eulerian mean framework (Andrews et al., 1987) to calculate the residual circulation and its forcing. According to the downward control principle of Haynes et al. (1991), the residual downward velocity  $\overline{w^*}$  at a certain level is driven by the wave dissipation at the levels above. The divergence of the Eliassen-Palm (EP) flux,  $(a\cos\phi)^{-1}\nabla \cdot F$ , gives a measure of the dissipation of resolved waves, where

225 
$$\nabla \cdot F = \frac{1}{a\cos\phi} \frac{\partial (F_{\phi}\cos\phi)}{\partial\phi} + \frac{\partial F_p}{\partial p}$$
(1)

The components of the EP flux are given by

$$F_{\phi} = -a\cos\phi\overline{v'u'}$$

$$F_{p} = fa\cos\phi\frac{\overline{v'\theta'}}{\overline{\theta_{p}}}$$
(2)
(3)

The notation is the same as in Andrews et al. (1987): the overbars denote the zonal mean and the primes denote departures

from the zonal mean, *a* is the radius of the Earth,  $\phi$  is the latitude, *u* and *v* are the zonal and meridional velocity components, respectively, *f* is the Coriolis parameter,  $\theta$  is the potential temperature and  $\theta_p$  is the partial derivative of  $\theta$  with respect to pressure. The residual vertical velocity was calculated from the streamfunction, as in McLandress and Shepherd (2009):

$$\overline{w^*} = \frac{gH}{pa\cos\phi} \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial\phi} \tag{4}$$

where the streamfunction is given by

235 
$$\Psi = -\frac{\cos\phi}{g} \int_{p}^{0} \overline{v^*}(\phi, p) \mathrm{d}p$$
(5)

and the meridional residual velocity is given by

$$\overline{v^*} = \overline{v} - \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( \frac{\overline{v'\theta'}}{\overline{\theta_p}} \right) \tag{6}$$

with g being the gravitational acceleration and H the scale height taken as 7000 m. The short wave (SW) and long wave (LW) heating rates are part of the standard FOCI output and the total radiative heating rate was obtained by taking the sum of the
two. The dynamical heating rate was calculated as the difference between the temperature tendency at daily resolution and the total radiative heating rate.

The SAM was computed as the first empirical orthogonal function (EOF) of the daily, zonal mean geopotential height anomalies at each pressure level, following the method outlined in Gerber et al. (2010). To obtain the geopotential height anomalies, the weighted global mean geopotential height was first subtracted for each day and at each level and latitude. A slowly varying climatology was then removed, to ensure that the resulting SAM index does not exhibit any long-term trend driven by external climate forcing, such that it only reflects internal variability. The slowly varying climatology was obtained by applying a 60-day low pass filter to the geopotential height anomalies from the global mean. Then, timeseries were created for each day of the year and at each location from the filtered anomalies and each timeseries was smoothed using a 30-year low pass filter. The smoothed timeseries were subtracted from the anomalies with respect to the global mean for each respective day and location. The anomalies thus obtained were multiplied by the square root of the cosine of latitude in order to account

- for the convergence of the meridians towards the poles (North et al., 1982) and only the anomalies for the SH were retained. The first EOF of these anomalies was calculated at each pressure level and the expansion coefficients (principle component timeseries) were obtained by projecting the anomalies onto the first EOF pattern. The expansion coefficients give the SAM index, normalized to have zero mean and unit variance.
- The SAM e-folding timescale was computed for each day of the year at each pressure level using the method of Simpson et al. (2011). The autocorrelation function (ACF) was obtained by correlating the timeseries for a particular day of the year with the timeseries for the days lagging and leading it. The ACF was smoothed at each lag and pressure level by applying a Gaussian filter with a full width at half maximum of 42 days over a 181 day window. An exponential function was then fitted to the smoothed ACF up to a lag of 50 days using the least squares method and the SAM timescale was obtained by taking the lag at which the exponential function drops to 1/a
- 260 lag at which the exponential function drops to 1/e.

Linear trends were calculated over the 1958-2002 period for the analyzed fields at each level and location and the significance of the trends was assessed based on a Mann-Kendall test. Where differences between simulations are shown, a two-sided *t*-test was used to test for significance. The significance is always given at the 95% confidence interval. The differences between the REF and the NoODS or NoGHG ensembles were computed over the 1978-2002 period, as this is the period characterized by the strongest ozone depletion.entire analysis was conducted over the period 1958-2013.

#### **3** Impacts of ozone depletion and climate change on the Southern Hemisphere dynamics

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The radiative effects of increasing GHG concentrations lead to cooling of the stratosphere and warming of the troposphere, enhancing the meridional temperature gradient at the tropopause levels, in a similar manner to ozone depletion. While some older studies argued that rising levels of GHG are the driver of the historical dynamical changes in the SH (Fyfe et al., 1999; Kushner et al., 2001; Marshall et al., 2004), at present the general consensus is that the formation of the Antarctic ozone hole is the main cause of these dynamical changes in austral spring and summer and that increasing GHG played only a secondary role (Arblaster and Meehl, 2006; McLandress et al., 2011; Polvani et al., 2011; Keeble et al., 2014; Previdi and Polvani, 2014;

World Meteorological Organization, 2018). In this section, we separate the effects of ozone depletion from those of increasing GHG in FOCI and we verify the ability of the model to correctly simulate the dynamical response to ozone loss.

- Figure 1 shows the reduction in ozone above the Antarctic polar cap caused by ODS (panel a) together with the accompanying changes in the SW heating rate (panel b). There is a strong decrease in the ozone volume mixing ratio in the lower stratosphere in austral spring, peaking in October, in agreement with previous studies (Perlwitz et al., 2008; Son et al., 2010; Polvani et al., 2011; Eyring et al., 2013). This leads to a significant radiative cooling due to decreased absorption of SW radiation (Fig. 1b). An even stronger SW cooling can be seen above 5 hPa between September and April, in line with the results
- of Langematz et al. (2003), who found a reduction of the SW heating rate in the upper stratosphere in response to decreasing ozone concentrations. A significant SW warming appears in December and January between 50 and 10 hPa, related to an increased ozone mixing ratio. As will be shown later in this section, these latter changes are attributed to a dynamical response to the spring ozone loss.
- Figure 1c shows the ozone changes caused by increasing GHG. There are two regions of statistically significant ozone increase: the upper stratosphere in austral spring and summer and the region of the ozone hole. The SW heating rate (Fig. 1d) exhibits warming in response to increased GHG in the same two regions. As the direct effect of GHG on the SW heating rate is small (Langematz et al., 2003), this warming is likely caused by the higher ozone levels arising in response to the GHG increase, and not directly by the GHG themselves. Higher levels of GHG lead to increased emission of LW radiation (not shown) and have a net cooling effect in the stratosphere. In the upper stratosphere, lower temperatures slow down ozone depletion (Haigh
- 290 and Pyle, 1982; Jonsson et al., 2004; Stolarski et al., 2010; Chiodo et al., 2018), explaining the simulated increase in ozone. The ozone increase in the lower stratosphere is more surprising. Here, colder conditions facilitate the formation of PSCs and are therefore expected to enhance ozone loss. Solomon et al. (2015) showed that a cooling of 2 K results in 30 DU more total column ozone loss over Antarctica. Therefore, it does not seem likely that the elevated ozone levels are caused by the radiative

effects of GHG. Instead, we find a small but significant enhancement of the downwelling over the polar cap between 50 hPa and 200 hPa in the second half of October, which is associated with increased wave forcing between 20 hPa and 100 hPa (not 295 shown). This suggests that changes in dynamics are responsible for transporting more ozone into the polar lower stratosphere, in agreement with previous studies that linked a GHG-induced acceleration of the BDC to a decrease in lower stratospheric ozone in the tropics and an increase at high latitudes (Dietmüller et al., 2014; Nowack et al., 2015; Chiodo et al., 2018). As a result, the stratospheric ozone depletion is stronger in the absence of increased GHG (NoGHG experiments) than in their 300 presence (REF experiments). The ozone increase related to GHG, about 0.2 ppmv, is, however, small compared to the ozone loss due to ODS, which exceeds 1.4 ppmy in the region of strongest depletion.

The polar cap temperature response to ozone depletion (Fig. 2a) is closely related to the changes in the SW heating rate shown in Figure 1b. A statistically significant cooling occurs in the lower stratosphere in austral spring and in the upper stratosphere in summer. Additionally, there is a warming above the ozone hole in late spring. It should be noted that the maximum temperature increase above the ozone hole occurs about one month earlier than the maximum shortwave warming, hinting to the fact that it is not a direct radiative effect of the increase in ozone. The temperature decreases are a direct response to ozone depletion.

The spring cooling in the lower stratosphere represents the well-known signature of the ozone hole. In contrast to the impact of the ozone hole, there is no significant cooling in the polar lower stratosphere due to increased GHG (Fig. 2c). The cooling resulting from enhanced LW emissions is confined to the upper levels of the stratosphere. The lower stratosphere warms in November in response to GHG. At these levels the SW warming (Fig. 1d) due to the elevated ozone concentrations dominates 310 the LW cooling (not shown) due to GHG, resulting in a net radiative warming.

The zonal wind changes associated with ozone depletion (Fig. 2b) and increasing GHG (Fig. 2d) obey the thermal wind balance. The polar night jet accelerates from October onwards as a consequence of the enhanced meridional temperature gradient caused by ozone loss. The maximum acceleration occurs between November and December (Fig. 2b), concomitant with the strongest cooling (Fig. 2a). This westerly acceleration propagates downwards to the tropospheric eddy-driven jet and

- 315 reaches the surface in November and December. Figure 3a shows the ozone-induced change in the surface zonal wind for these months. The surface westerlies strengthen on their poleward side and weaken on their equatorward side, shifting poleward. This shift is accompanied by changes in sea level pressure (SLP). The pressure over Antarctica drops significantly and the mid-latitude SLP increases in response to ozone depletion (Fig. 3c), signaling a change towards the positive phase of the SAM.
- 320 All these changes in the SH dynamics simulated in FOCI in response to ozone depletion, both in the stratosphere and in the troposphere are in good agreement with the results of previous studies that isolated the impacts of ozone loss from those of the increase in GHG (Arblaster and Meehl, 2006; McLandress et al., 2010, 2011; Polvani et al., 2011; Keeble et al., 2014), as well as with the trends from observations and the ERA5 reanalysis presented in Sect. 4. This demonstrates that FOCI is able to realistically capture the effects of ozone depletion and is therefore suited to study how prescribing the CMIP6 ozone affects 325 the simulated climate response to ozone loss.

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The response of the stratospheric westerlies to higher GHG concentrations is markedly different from that to ozone depletion (Fig. 2b, d). Driven by the warming over the polar cap, the polar night jet weakens in November south of  $60^{\circ}$ S (supplementary Fig. S1). This change is much weaker compared to that resulting from ozone loss and is confined to the stratosphere, lasting for only one month. While GHG do not cause an acceleration of the polar night jet in FOCI, there is a significant positive change

- in the zonal wind strength centered around 30°S, extending from the top of the eddy-driven jet into the middle stratosphere (supplementary Fig. S1). This westerly change implies a strengthening of the upper flank of the tropospheric jet, in agreement with the findings of McLandress et al. (2010). At the surface, the only significant strengthening of the westerlies occurs in May (Fig. 2d). Figure 3b shows a map of the annual mean GHG-induced changes in the surface zonal winds. We show the annual mean change due to GHG and not the November-December change, as it was the case for ozone depletion because, unlike
- the effects of ozone loss, the effects of increasing GHG do not exhibit any seasonality. Although the GHG-induced pattern of zonal wind change is similar to that caused by ozone depletion, the changes are much weaker and mostly insignificant. This indicates that the magnitude of GHG increase was not large enough to induce a strong strengthening or poleward shift of the surface westerly winds. The SLP response to increasing GHG exhibits a significant increase in the mid-latitudes, over the South Pacific and Indian Oceans, but the magnitude of this increase is less than halfa quarter of that due to ozone loss and there is no significant SLP decrease over the polar cap.
- 340 significant SLP decrease over the polar cap.

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Our sensitivity experiments confirm that the changes in the SH polar night jet (Fig. 2b, d) and eddy-driven jet (Fig. 3a, b) during the later part of the twentieth century were mainly driven by ozone depletion. Increasing GHG have played only a minor role, acting to enhance the effect of the ozone hole in the troposphere and to partially counteract the impact of ozone loss on the polar night jet. In addition, we found that the upper stratosphere has cooled significantly and the troposphere has warmed significantly in response to increasing concentrations of GHG.

Having distinguished the contributions of ozone loss and rising GHG levels to the changes in the westerly winds, we now turn our attention to the impacts of ozone depletion on the BDC. Figure 4 shows the November ozone-induced changes in the residual circulation, which is commonly used as a proxy for the BDC. The residual circulation is primarily forced by the dissipation of vertically propagating planetary waves from the troposphere. Therefore, we also present in Figure 4 the changes
in eddy heat and momentum fluxes, which reveal the direction of wave propagation, and the changes in the divergence of the EP flux, which measures the wave forcing. The EP flux divergence (Fig. 4c) is characterized by a significant negative change above 10 hPa (stronger convergence) and a significant positive change (weaker convergence) in the lower stratosphere, below 50 hPa. This implies a reduction of wave dissipation in the lower stratosphere and an increase above, suggesting that atmospheric waves

- propagating from the troposphere reach higher into the stratosphere. This is confirmed by the strengthening of the eddy heat flux above 50 hPa (Fig. 4a). The eddy heat flux is equivalent to the vertical component of the EP flux and gives a measure of the vertical propagation of resolved waves. This strengthening entails increased wave propagation in the middle and upper stratosphere. Similarly, the eddy momentum flux exhibits a negative change, implying increased equatorward wave propagation (Fig. 4b). The ability of the waves to propagate deeper into the stratosphere is related to the strengthening of the polar night iet in response to ozone depletion. Enhanced westerly velocities in November lead to a delay in the breakdown of the polar
- 360 vortex (e.g., Waugh et al., 1999; Langematz et al., 2003) and sustain wave activity. McLandress et al. (2010) showed that, as a result of ozone depletion, 1) the height of the transition between westerly and easterly velocities has increased, implying that waves can propagate higher at the end of spring, and 2) the date of this transition has been delayed by 10 to 15 days, implying that the period during which waves can penetrate into the stratosphere has been prolonged. As a result, the wave drag due

to the dissipation of resolved waves increased in the upper stratosphere and decreased in the lower stratosphere in November

- 365 (Fig. 4c), while it increased in the <del>lower</del>middle stratosphere in December (supplementary Fig. S2), driving similar changes in the residual circulation. In November, the residual meridional velocity (Fig. 4d) shows a significant poleward intensification above 20 hPa and a significant weakening below 50 hPa, in good agreement with the changes in the EP flux divergence. The downwelling over the polar cap is enhanced above 50 hPa (Fig. 4e). Associated with this intensification is a large dynamical warming (Fig. 4f) that increases the temperature above the ozone hole, as shown in Fig. 2a, consistent with the results of
- 370 Mahlman et al. (1994), Li et al. (2008), Stolarski et al. (2010), Keeble et al. (2014) and Ivy et al. (2016). At the same time, the strengthening of the residual circulation transports more ozone to the polar regions, leading to the increase in ozone seen in December between 50 hPa and 10 hPa in Fig. 1a. The residual vertical velocity in the lower stratosphere is expected to weaken in response to the decreased wave drag seen in Fig. 4c below 50 hPa. Such a weakening is simulated in FOCI at 200 hPa (Fig. 4e), accompanied by a decrease in dynamical heating (Fig. 4f). However, the lower stratospheric change in downwelling is
- 375 not significant at the 95% confidence interval and the change in the dynamical heating is only partly significant. The decrease in austral spring lower stratosphere downwelling was previously reported by Li et al. (2008), McLandress et al. (2010) and Lubis et al. (2016), while the decrease in dynamical heating was shown by Keeley et al. (2007), Orr et al. (2013) and Lubis et al. (2016). Consistent with our results, McLandress et al. (2010) also attributed their weaker downwelling to reduced wave drag in the austral spring. We note that Figure 4 displays changes averaged for the entire month of November. However, the
- analysis of Orr et al. (2012, 2013) using 15-day averages showed that, at this time of the year, changes in the lower stratosphere wave driving and dynamical heating due to ozone depletion occur over a shorter time. Therefore, it is likely that our November averaging is applied over periods exhibiting changes of different sign, consequently diminishing the magnitude of the change and rendering it insignificant. At the same time, the large internal variability in FOCI makes it hard to discern this change using fields with higher temporal resolution and more ensemble members would be needed to clearly detect the weakening in downwelling.

The temporal evolution of the ozone-driven changes in wave forcing and, as a result, in the residual circulation can be seen by comparing Fig. 4 with supplementary Fig. S2, which shows the same quantities, but for December. It is clear that there is a downward propagation of the changes in all quantities from November to December. As the polar vortex breaks down at the upper levels, the zonal velocities remain westerly below 50 hPa (contours in Fig. 2b) and are still able to support the remnant wave propagation. Stronger westerlies in the lower stratosphere in December imply enhanced wave dissipation. As a result, the downwelling is accelerated in the lower stratosphere, driving dynamical warming there. These results are consistent with those of McLandress et al. (2010) and explain the reason behind the change in the sign of the residual vertical velocity trends in the lower stratosphere between spring and summer.

Our results clearly show that ozone depletion had a significant influence on the SH BDC in austral spring and summer. 395 FOCI simulates little significant residual circulation changes in the SH due to increasing GHG. Therefore, we conclude that the historical changes in the SH residual circulation over the period of ozone depletion are a consequence of the formation of the ozone hole, in line with the findings of Keeble et al. (2014), Oberländer-Hayn et al. (2015), Polvani et al. (2018), Li et al. (2018), Abalos et al. (2019) and the most recent Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion (World Meteorological Organization, 2018). Consistent with these studies, FOCI simulates a strengthening of the SH residual circulation in response

400 to enhanced wave forcing at the end of the spring and the beginning of summer. At the same time, a weakening of the spring lower stratosphere residual circulation is simulated, as found by the few studies that investigated springtime changes in the BDC (Li et al., 2008; McLandress et al., 2010; Lubis et al., 2016). The good agreement with previous studies demonstrates that the interactive chemistry configuration of FOCI adequately simulates the impact of ozone depletion on the residual circulation.

#### 4 Effects of prescribing the CMIP6 ozone field

405 We aim to understand how prescribing the ozone field recommended for CMIP6 affects the SH atmospheric circulation response to ozone depletion. To this end, we compare an ensemble of simulations using prescribed CMIP6 ozone with an ensemble of simulations that use fully interactive chemistry. The use of an ozone field that differs from that internally simulated by the model and that is not consistent with the model dynamics, the lack chemical-radiative-dynamical feedbacks and the temporal interpolation from the monthly prescribed values to the model time step can all lead to differences between the two ensembles. With a view on these deficiencies, we begin by analyzing the differences in the mean state in Sect. 4.1 and we then

compare the simulated SH variability in Sect. 4.2 and the persistence of the SAM in Sect. 4.3.

#### 4.1 Effects on the mean state

Figure 5 shows the difference between Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  and Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  in October average ozone and November average temperature, geopotential height and zonal wind at 70 hPa. The CMIP6 ozone field was used for Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$ . FOCI simulates significantly lower ozone levels above the Antarctic Peninsula and the Bellingshausen Sea in

- 415 OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub>. FOCI simulates significantly lower ozone levels above the Antarctic Peninsula and the Bellingshausen Sea in October compared to the CMIP6 ozone (Fig. 5a). As a consequence, the November temperature (Fig. 5b) and the geopotential height (Fig. 5c) are also lower in this region in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> compared to Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub>. We note that the pattern of the temperature difference between Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> and Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> is markedly different to the pattern reported by Crook et al. (2008) and Gillett et al. (2009), which arises due to zonal asymmetries in ozone. The
- 420 CMIP6 ozone field prescribed in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  includes ozone asymmetries and their effects are therefore captured in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$ . Despite this, spatial temperature and geopotential height differences still remain between simulations with prescribed ozone asymmetries and simulations with fully interactive ozone chemistry, because the prescribed ozone field differes from the simulated one and it is not consistent with the simulated dynamics.
- The differences between the FOCI and the CMIP6 ozone fields are not confined just to the ozone hole itself. Outside of the polar vortex, Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  exhibits significantly higher ozone levels at all longitudes. The difference in ozone maximizes in the eastern hemisphere, as the polar vortex, and hence the ozone hole, is not centered over the pole, but displaced towards the Atlantic Ocean and South America (contours in Fig. 5a). This significant positive difference was found in the midto high-latitudes of both hemispheres and in all seasons (not shown). We hypothesize that it is the result of a stronger BDC in FOCI compared to the models used to generate the CMIP6 ozone field, leading to increased ozone transport from the tropics.
- 430 Associated with the higher ozone levels, the November mid-latitude temperature and geopotential height are also elevated in

Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  compared to Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$ . In the Atlantic and Indian sectors, the higher temperature outside of the polar vortex in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  enhances the meridional pressure gradient between the polar low and the midlatitude high. In the Pacific sector, the meridional pressure gradient is stronger in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  due to the lower temperature above West Antarctica and the Bellingshausen Sea. As a result, the November polar night jet is circumpolarly stronger in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  compared to Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  (Fig. 5d).

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To better understand the cause of the lower ozone levels above the Antarctic Peninsula and the Bellingshausen Sea in <del>Chem</del> <del>ONINTERACT</del>  $O_3$ , Fig. 6c shows the October average ozone anomalies from the zonal mean in <del>Chem ONINTERACT</del>  $O_3$  at 70 hPa, as well the difference to <del>Chem OFFFIXED</del>  $O_3$ . A zonal wavenumber one pattern is clearly visible, with the ridge at the edge of Antarctica towards New Zealand and the trough over the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. The ozone wave simulated in

- 440 FOCI is consistent with that inferred from satellite observations by Lin et al. (2009) and Grytsai et al. (2007), from reanalyses by Crook et al. (2008) and with that simulated by Gillett et al. (2009). This wave pattern confirms that the simulated ozone hole is not centered on the south pole. While the CMIP6 ozone hole is also displaced from the pole, its location and extent is not the same as that simulated by FOCI (compare contours in Fig. 7a and d). The difference shown in Fig. 6c reveals that, on the one hand, the trough of the wave is shifted towards South America and reaches deeper into the Pacific sector in <del>Chem</del>
- 445 ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub>. On the other hand, the amplitude of the wave is significantly greater in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> (compare also contours in Fig. 8a and b). Figure 6c thus demonstrates that the prescribed CMIP6 ozone field is not spatially consistent with the polar vortex simulated in FOCI.

Figures 6a and 6b show the time evolution of the ozone wave averaged between 60°S and 70°S for the month of October for Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> and Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub>, respectively. Despite considerable interannual variability, the westward
shift of the wave in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> compared to that in Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> is clearly discernable. This can be attributed to different evolutions of the wave trough in the two ensembles. Figures 6f and 6g show the timeseries of the longitudes at which the ozone maximum occurs within the ridge of the wave and at which the ozone minimum occurs within the trough of the wave, respectively, together with their corresponding trends. While the FIXED O<sub>3</sub> trough exhibits a significant eastward shift of 14.75 ± 4.45 ° dec<sup>-1</sup>, the INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> trough does not exhibit a significant shift. In the time mean, this
results in the INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> ozone trough being located more to the west than the FIXED O<sub>3</sub> trough. The ridge of the wave shifts eastwards in both ensembles (Fig. 6f). Although the magnitude of the shift is stronger in FIXED O<sub>3</sub>, the trends are not significantly different, as they fall within each other's 95% confidence intervals. Both ozone fields exhibit a deepening of the wave pattern over time, in particular in the 1980s, as the ozone hole becomes stronger, in agreement with the increase in the

460 of the wave with time, is consistent with the phase shift based on temperature observations reported by Lin et al. (2009). An eastwards shift of the ozone zonal wave one was also inferred from satellite observations by Grytsai et al. (2007), accompanied by a westward shifting zonal wave number two. Due to the superposition of the two wave numbers, only the through of the wave sum shifted eastward, while the ridge remained stationary. Dennison et al. (2017) fitted an ellipse to the ozone hole and showed that the central longitude of the ellipse moves westward as the ozone is depleted. Due to the use of different methods,

ozone wave amplitude reported by Grytsai et al. (2007) and Crook et al. (2008). In addition, there is a slow eastward shift

it is not straightforward to compare the results of Dennison et al. (2017) with the results presented here, or in the studies of Lin

et al. (2009) and Grytsai et al. (2007). In our analysis, both the through and the peak exhibit a phase shift in FIXED  $O_3$ , but only the ridge exhibits a eastward shift in INTERACT  $O_3$ . This results in the shift isbeing stronger in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  (Fig. 6b) and less evident in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  (Fig. 6a).

The consequences of prescribing an ozone field that is not consistent with the model dynamics are depicted in Fig. 6d and e. The wave one pattern can be seen in both temperature and geopotential height anomalies from the zonal means in October. In both fields there are significant differences between Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  and Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$ . Consistent with the ozone anomalies, the temperature trough is shifted westward in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  and the amplitude of the wave is stronger. The radiative effects of a prescribed ozone hole that is not collocated with the polar vortex appear to alter the location of the wave, while the weaker amplitude of the prescribed ozone wave affects the amplitude of the temperature response. The

- 475 westward shift of the Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> wave is also seen in the geopotential height field (Fig. 6e). We thus conclude that prescribing the CMIP6 ozone field, which is not consistent with the model dynamics in general and with the simulated stratospheric polar vortex in particular, gives rise to significant differences in the spatial structure and the amplitude of the springtime lower stratospheric wave one, as well as to significant differences in the springtime climatological strength of the polar night jet. Although we presented here evidence for the 70 hPa level, the results hold true for levels throughout the lower 480 and middle stratosphere.
- 480 and middle stratosphere.

#### 4.2 Effects on the simulated Southern Hemisphere variability

#### 4.2.1 Temperature

We now turn our attention to the differences in the trends simulated by the two ensembles in response to ozone depletion. First, we compare the October and November 10070 hPa ozone trends between Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  and Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$ 

485 (Fig. 7a, d, g, j), as they are at the root of the polar stratospheric temperature changes. We also examine the eddy contribution to these October trends, i.e. the trends in the anomalies from the zonal mean (Fig. 8a, b). The Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  ozone is given by the prescribed CMIP6 ozone field.

The total spatial extent of ozone depletion is greater in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> compared to Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub>, but in both cases, in October, the ozone trend maximizes over East Antarctica (Fig. 7a, d). In contrast, in November the FIXED O<sub>3</sub> trend maximum covers most of the Antarctic continent, while the INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> trend maximum is located over East Antarctica (Fig. 7g, j). The maximum ozone depletion is somewhat stronger in Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> than in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> during both October and November (Fig. 7a, d, g, j). The trends in ozone anomalies from the zonal mean exhibit a wave one structure, but the wave is shifted eastwards compared to its climatological position in both ensembles (Fig. 8a, b). This implies a progressive eastward migration of the wave structure over time and an increase in the amplitude of the

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over the Pacific sector are consistent with observations (Lin et al., 2009).

There are notable differences between the eddy component of the ozone trends in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  and Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$ . The position of the trough is farther east in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$ , while the ridge extends overmore towards

wave, in agreement with Fig. 6. The locations of the October trend minimum over the Atlantic sector and of the trend maximum

the Drake Passage, crossing into the Atlantic sector. In INTERACT O<sub>3</sub>, the trend trough is strong and significant over the

- 500 Drake Passage, but in FIXED  $O_3$  it has the opposite sign and it is not significant. The pattern of the trend trough in INTERACT  $O_3$ , which extends into the Pacific, to the west of the time mean trough, explains the lack of an eastward shift of the ozone wave trough in this ensemble, as shown in Fig. 6g. In addition, tThe ridge of the trend wave is stronger in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  than in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$ . These differences in the trends of the ozone fields passed to the radiation scheme in the two ensembles translate into differences in temperature trends between them. Similarly to the trend in ozone, the eddy component
- 505 of the temperature trend exhibits a wave one structure which is shifted eastward in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  compared to Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$ , albeit less than in the case of ozone (Fig. 8c, d). In agreement with the stronger ozone trend ridge in INTERACT  $O_3$ , the temperature trend ridge is also stronger than in FIXED  $O_3$ , with the latter not being statistically significant. The eastward displacement of the temperature trend pattern in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  shows that prescribing an ozone field inconsistent with the dynamics of the model to which it is prescribed alters the spatial structure of the temperature trend. We
- 510 also note that the ozone and temperature trend wave patterns are not properly collocated in FIXED  $O_3$ , as it is the case in INTERACT  $O_3$ , further highlighting the discrepancies between the prescribed ozone field and the simulated dynamics. Even larger differences appear when the full polar temperature trends are compared (Fig. 7b, e, h, k). Despite its slightly

stronger ozone trend (Fig. 7a, d, g, j), Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  displays a considerably weaker temperature trend over the entire Antarctic continent. This is true for each of the individual ensemble members in FIXED  $O_3$  and INTERACT  $O_3$  (Fig. 10c

- 515 and supplementary Fig. S3), indicating that the spring lower stratospheric temperature trends are significantly different in simulations with prescribed CMIP6 ozone and with interactive ozone chemistry. The trend in the SW heating rate (Fig. 10b and supplementary Fig. S34) is stronger in Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> than in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub>, consistent with the trends in the respective ozone fields (Fig. 7a, d, g, j). The net radiative contribution to the temperature trend is weaker in both experiments due to the partial cancelation of the SW cooling and LW warming trends (not shown). Nevertheless, the stronger
- 520 SW heating trend in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  demonstrates that the temperature trend differences between Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  and Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  cannot be explained by the differences in the trends of the imposed ozone fields, nor can they be explained by the linear interpolation of the monthly CMIP6 ozone field to the model time step, as it was the case in the studies by Sassi et al. (2005) and Neely et al. (2014). If that were the case, the smaller ozone extremes resulting from the interpolation would also reduce the Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  SW heating rate trend, not just the temperature trend. Anomalies from the daily
- 525 climatology of the polar cap SW heating rate (supplementary Fig. S7) show more strong positive extremes in the 1960s and 1970s and more strong negative extremes after 1990 in FIXED  $O_3$  than in INTERACT  $O_3$ , further confirming that differences in the SW heating rate variations cannot explain the stronger temperature trend in INTERACT  $O_3$ . The key to the different temperature trends in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  and Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  lies instead in the dynamical heating rate trends (Fig. 7c, f, i, l). In Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$ , there is a strong and significant dynamical cooling trend in October over the
- 530 majority of the Antarctic continent, peaking and becoming significant over East Antarctica (Fig. 7f). This dynamical cooling trend becomes stronger in November (Fig. 7l) and moves away from the Pacific, while a dynamical warming trend appears south of Australia and New Zealand. The dynamical cooling trend This greatly amplifies the lower stratospheric temperature trend due to the radiative heating rate in INTERACT O<sub>3</sub>. In Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub>, the October dynamical cooling trend over

East Antarctica is much weaker and it is not significant, while over West Antarctica a warming trend is visible over parts of

- 535 the continent (Fig. 7c). A strong and significant warming trend appears over the Ross Sea during November in FIXED  $O_3$ . Consequently, the dynamical heating rate in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  brings a negligible contribution to the temperature trend in October and it acts to offset the radiative cooling trend in November, explaining the considerably weaker cooling in this ensemble. The strongest dynamical cooling trend in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  occurs over the Atlantic sector of the Southern Ocean during October. The dynamical heating rate is closely related to the polar downwelling, which is, in turn, controlled by
- the wave dissipation above. Therefore, the different October and November dynamical cooling trend patterns in Figs. 7c, i and f, l have two implications: 1) that wave dissipation is suppressed and 2) that the downwelling weakens in completely different regions in the two ensembles. The cause of these spatial discrepancies is the spatial inconsistency between the prescribed ozone hole and the simulated polar vortex in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$ . The stronger temperature trend in INTERACT  $O_3$  compared to FIXED  $O_3$  can be explained by the different lower stratospheric dynamical responses to ozone depletion in the two ensembles.
- The temperature trends are weaker in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  not only in October and not only at 70 hPa, but throughout the entire spring and throughout the lower stratosphere (Fig. 9a, b). The spread among the individual ensemble members is shown is supplementary Fig. S5 and all three INTERACT  $O_3$  members exhibit stronger cooling in the lower stratosphere during spring compared to all three FIXED  $O_3$  members, confirming that the difference between the ensemble mean trends is

significant. Figure 9c shows the seasonal evolution of the temperature trends from the ERA5 reanalysis. Like INTERACT  $O_3$ 

- and FIXED  $O_3$ , ERA5 exhibits the maximum cooling in November at 100 hPa. The maximum cooling is stronger in ERA5 than in FIXED  $O_3$  and it is closer in magnitude to the INTERACT  $O_3$  cooling, but its vertical extent, as well as its duration, are reduced compared to INTERACT  $O_3$ . Figure 10c shows the November 100 hPa temperature trend for the individual members of INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$ , as well as the trends from the ERA5 reanalysis and the IGRA radiosonde observations. As the IGRA temperature data contains only one station located south of  $80^\circ$ S, the temperature trend in Fig. 10c is given for
- 555  $65^{\circ}S-80^{\circ}S$ , in order not to bias the IGRA trend towards the lower latitudes. The trends for the entire polar cap can be compared in Figs. 9 and S5. Despite considerable spread among the individual ensemble members, all INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> members exhibit stronger temperature trends compared to the FIXED O<sub>3</sub> members. This contrasts the trends in ozone (Fig. 10a) and SW heating rate (Fig. 10b), which are stronger in FIXED O<sub>3</sub>, in agreement with Figs. 7 and S4. The lack of spread in the SW heating rate trend among the FIXED O<sub>3</sub> members seen in Fig. 10b is a consequence of imposing the same ozone field in each of these
- 560 members. The ERA5 and IGRA temperature trends fall in the lower end of the INTERACT  $O_3$  trend range, but are stronger than the trends in all of the FIXED  $O_3$  members (Fig. 10c). The apparent disagreement between the weaker ozone and SW heating rate trends (Fig. 10a, b) and the stronger temperature trend (Fig. 10c) in INTERACT  $O_3$  compared to FIXED  $O_3$  can be explained by the dynamical cooling trend present in the first ensemble (Fig. 13e). Comparing the spring lower stratospheric temperature trends in INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$  with trends from the ERA5 reanalysis and from the observations shows
- 565 that FIXED  $O_3$  tends to underestimate the ozone-induced cooling, while INTERACT  $O_3$  tends to overestimate it, although individual ensemble members can simulate trends that are close to those observed.

Comparing the seasonal cycle of the temperature in Chem ON and Chem OFF with the temperature trends derived from three radiosonde data sets depicted in Fig. 2 of the study by Young et al. (2013), it is clear that the trends in Chem ON agree better with the observed trends, while Chem OFF underestimates these trends by about 40%.

- 570 The lack of observations in the middle and upper stratosphere, particularly before the satellite era, cast doubt on the reliability of the ERA5 temperature trends at these levels (Fig 9c). The very strong cooling seen between April and September above 20 hPa is likely spurious. A significant warming trend can be seen between 50 hPa and 10 hPa above the ozone hole during November and December, in agreement with the FOCI simulations. The warming above the ozone hole in November and DecemberThis warming is also weaker in Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> and ERA5 than in INTERACT O<sub>3</sub>. As shown in Sect. 3, this warming is attributed to changes in the strength of the BDC. Its different magnitude between Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> and
- Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  thus points to the role played by the dynamics in setting the different responses to ozone depletion in the two model configurations. In contrast, the magnitude of the cooling at the stratopause levels in winter and fall is similar between Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  and Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$ , as this cooling is a purely radiative effect of ozone loss and increase in GHG (Sect. 3).
- To illustrate the temporal evolution of the lower stratospheric polar cap temperature in Chem ON and Chem OFF, Fig. 10 shows timeseries of the temperature anomalies with respect to the daily 1958-2013 mean for each austral spring day at 100 hPa. Both ensembles are characterized by large interannual variability. The anomalies switch sign in the 1980s, as the pre-ozone hole decades were warmer than the average, while the decades exhibiting a strong ozone hole were colder than the average, in line with the trends shown in Figs. 7 and 9. Comparing years of temperature minima, Chem ON shows stronger
- 585 minima than Chem OFF. The same holds true for the temperature maxima. Given the results of Sassi et al. (2005) and Neely et al. (2014), -it could be concluded that the reason for the larger extremes in Chem ON is the temporal interpolation applied in Chem OFF, which reduces the extremes. However, when comparing the timeseries of the SW heating rate anomalies (Fig. 10b, d), it becomes evident that this is not the case. The Chem OFF SW heating rate exhibits extremes as large as those in Chem ON. Furthermore, in Chem OFF there are overall more years with strong positive anomalies during the first decades
- 590 and more years of strong negative anomalies during the later decades, in line with a stronger SW heating trend (supplementary Fig. S3). Note that the smooth transition between the spring months in Chem OFF is the result of the linear interpolation between monthly ozone values. Figure 10 demonstrates that is not just the temperature trend that is stronger in Chem ON, but also individual years are characterized by stronger anomalies in the polar lower stratosphere and that these stronger anomalies cannot be explained by the radiative heating rates. Instead, the feedbacks between ozone, temperature and dynamics in Chem
- 595 ON lead to the consistent development of the polar vortex and the ozone hole and amplify the temperature anomalies through the effect of the dynamics, as evident from Fig. 7.

#### 4.2.2 Zonal winds

The magnitude of the stratospheric circumpolar westerly winds trends in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> and Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> is consistent with the magnitude of the temperature trends. A stronger lower stratosphere cooling in Chem ONINTERACT 600 O<sub>3</sub> implies a more pronounced enhancement of the meridional temperature gradient and hence a stronger acceleration of the westerly winds (Fig. 9e-d, e). All INTERACT  $O_3$  members simulate a stronger acceleration of the stratospheric westerlies compared to all FIXED O<sub>3</sub> members (Figs. 10d and S6), confirming that the trends are significantly different between the two ensembles. Similar to the temperature trends, the magnitude of the maximum stratospheric westerlies acceleration in ERA5 lies between that in the INTERACT  $O_3$  and the FIXED  $O_3$  ensemble means (Figs. 9d, e, f). However, unlike the temperature trends,

- 605 the ERA5 wind trend falls within the range of the FIXED  $O_3$  trends and is smaller than all the INTERACT  $O_3$  trends (Fig. 10d). The zonal wind trend in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  is not only stronger, but it also occurs about half a month earlier than in Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> and ERA5, from the end of September onwards. Although there are pronounced differences between the ERA5 and both the INTERACT  $O_3$  and the FIXED  $O_3$  upper stratospheric wind trends, the reliability of the ERA5 trends is questionable due to a lack of observations at these levels.
- 610 In addition, tThe timing of the downward propagation of the zonal wind trends to the troposphere also differs between the two ensembles. Figure 11 shows the seasonal cycle of the 850 hPa zonal wind trends as a function of latitude. A significant poleward intensification of the tropospheric westerlies can be seen from late November through January in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub>, accompanied by a deceleration on the equatorward side. In contrast, the westerly winds in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  exhibit significant trends on both flanks only starting in late December and the trends remain significant throughout February. The
- 615 timing of the ERA5 850 hPa westerlies strengthening agrees better with FIXED  $O_3$ , although there is a large number of days with insignificant trends between December and February (Fig. 11e). The weakening of the westerlies on their equatorward side is not significant in the zonal mean in ERA5. Figure 11 also shows maps of the zonal wind trends at 850 hPa averaged over December and January, the two months in which both ensembles exhibit significant trends in the troposphere. The trends are a circumpolar feature and are characterized by strengthening on the poleward side and a weakening on the equatorward side
- 620 of the tropospheric jet, implying that the jet has shifted poleward in both ensembles. The maximum magnitude of the poleward strengthening is similar in INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$ , but there are clear spatial differences between the two ensembles. Figure 10e shows the shift in the latitude of the zonal mean jet maximum for December and January separately. The poleward shift in the ensemble mean westerlies is significant in December for INTERACT  $O_3$  and in both December and January for FIXED O<sub>3</sub>, although not all ensemble members exhibit a significant shift. ERA5 exhibits a significant poleward shift of the 625 westerlies only in January. The positive and the negative wind trends in ERA5 are less zonal than in FOCI (Fig.11f), with the
- positive trend reaching equatorward of 40°S in the Pacific sector. This could partly explain the lack of a significant equatorward

weakening of the westerlies when the zonal mean trends are considered (Fig.11e), as trends of opposite sign cancel each other out in the zonal mean. Figure 10f shows the December and January westerly wind trends for the latitude band where the trend is positive (45°S-

- $70^{\circ}$ S). We chose to average the winds over this latitude band as opposed to taking the trends at the latitude where the westerlies 630 maximize because the westerlies maximum is located in the transition zone between positive and negative trends and therefore exhibits weak trends that are not significant (Fig. 11). FIXED  $O_3$  exhibits trends of comparable magnitude in both months. Although the FIXED  $O_3$  ensemble mean trend is significant, only one member shows a significant trend in December, while two members show significant trends in January. The ensemble mean exhibits significant trends when the individual members
- 635 do not because the ensemble averaging is reducing the interannual variability, which is large in the individual members. All

INTERACT  $O_3$  members exhibit a significant strengthening of the westerlies in December, but this ensemble does not show a significant zonal mean trend in January. The zonal mean ERA5 westerlies strengthening is not significant in either December or January, although certain regions show significant trends, as seen in Fig. 11f.

- The tropospheric westerly jet trends in INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$  cannot be clearly differentiated, as it is the case for the stratospheric jet. Both the poleward shift of the jet as well as its strengthening appear stronger in INTERACT  $O_3$  in December, but the ranges of the trends given by the individual ensemble members overlap. In contrast, in January the INATERACT  $O_3$ trends tend to be weaker than the FIXED  $O_3$  trends and they are not significant, with one member showing trends in the opposite direction. However, there is a large overlap between the range of the trends in the two ensembles. The maps of the December-January averaged trends (Fig. 11b, d) show maxima of similar magnitude, albeit at different locations. Therefore,
  - 645 we conclude that the differences in the tropospheric westerly jet trends in INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$  are within the range of internal variability, in agreement with the results of Eyring et al. (2013), Seviour et al. (2017) and Son et al. (2018).

The shift is, however, stronger in Chem ON than in Chem OFF, in line with the stratospheric trends. Our results offer a possible explanation for the reason why Swart and Fyfe (2012) found that CMIP5 models underestimate the trends in the SH surface wind stress compared to reanalyses, as many of the CMIP5 models prescribed ozone chemistry instead of calculating it interactively. We suggest that using interactive chemistry would improve the representation of the SH westerly wind trends

4.2.3 Mechanisms for the different responses to ozone depletion

and the associated trends in surface wind stress in climate models.

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To obtain a clear understanding of the dynamical mechanisms responsible for the temperature and zonal wind trend differences between Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> and Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub>, we investigate the trends in the residual circulation and its drivers. Figure 12 shows vertical profiles of the November trend in the eddy heat flux, the divergence of the EP flux, the vertical and the meridional components of the residual circulation. Trends for October and December have additionally been examined, but are not shown. The October and November dynamical heating rate trends are illustrated in Fig. 13supplementary Fig. S8. Figure 13 shows the spread of the November trends in these fields between the individual ensemble members. We selected the pressure levels where the trends tend to maximize and in such a way that the trends in the divergence of the EP flux and in the 660 meridional residual velocity are given at a height above the trends in the vertical residual velocity. In the lower stratosphere,

we show dynamical heating and vertical meridional velocity trends at 100 hPa, where the temperature trends maximize.

We first focus on the different onset dates of the westerly wind trends. A significant positive trend can be seen in the middle and upper stratosphere in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> already at the beginning of October (Fig. 9ed), but it only appears in the second half of October in Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> (Fig. 9de). There is also a significant cooling visible in the polar cap middle stratosphere at the beginning of October in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> (Fig. 9a). As this trend occurs above the ozone hole, it is likely the result of dynamical rather than radiative changes. At the beginning of October, the westerly velocities in the polar night jet (contours in Fig. 9e, d, e) are close to the critical velocity for Rossby wave propagation (Charney and Drazin, 1961). The positive trend (Fig. 9ed) is enhancing the winds past this critical velocity and it inhibits wave propagation in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub>. A significant decrease in wave dissipation in the lower and middle stratosphere occurs in October

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- 670 in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$ , but not in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  (not shown). This October reduction in wave forcing in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  is consistent with the findings of McLandress et al. (2010), who also used a CCM in their study. The reduced wave forcing has two effects: first, less easterly momentum is deposited through wave dissipation, further enhancing the westerly winds. Second, the polar cap downwelling in the lower stratosphere is weakened due to the decreased wave forcing above, leading to a significant dynamical cooling. A significant October polar cap dynamical cooling trend occurs in the lower
- 675 stratosphere only in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  and it is absent in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  (Figs. 13a, b7c, f and S8a, b). The lack of a dynamical cooling trend in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  is explained by the missing feedbacks between ozone and dynamics in this ensemble and by a prescribed ozone hole that is not consistent with the dynamics, which alters the propagation of planetary waves, as demonstrated above. The dynamical cooling in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  reinforces the negative temperature trend due to the radiative effects of ozone loss and further strengthens the westerly winds via the thermal wind balance, resulting in 680 stronger temperature and zonal wind trends compared to Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$ .

In November, the polar vortex breaks down and climatological easterly winds occur in the upper and middle stratosphere (contours in Fig. 9e, d, e). The positive zonal wind trend prolongs the life of the polar vortex, delaying its breakdown (e.g. McLandress et al., 2010) and allowing planetary waves to propagate higher into the stratosphere, as shown by the negative trend in the eddy heat flux (Fig. 12a, e). Wave dissipation is enhanced in the middle and upper stratosphere and decreased in

- 685 the lower stratosphere in both Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  and Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  (Fig. 12b, f), but the magnitude of the Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  trends is larger. As shown in Fig. 13a and b, the upper stratospheric negative trends in both the eddy heat flux and the divergence of the EP flux are stronger in all the INTERACT  $O_3$  simulations than in all the FIXED  $O_3$  simulations. The positive EP flux divergence trends in the lower stratosphere are not as clearly separated between the two ensembles, but two of the INTERACT  $O_3$  simulations exhibit significant trends, while none of the FIXED  $O_3$  simulations, nor the ensemble mean
- 690 do. In addition, tThe region of enhanced wave dissipation extends farther down in Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub>, confining the region of reduced wave dissipation to the levels below 100 hPa. This has important implications for the residual circulation trends. In Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub>, the negative trend in the polar cap downwelling reaches all the way into the lower stratosphere (Fig. 12c). The accompanying polar cap dynamical warming trend (Figs. 13d7i and S8d) partly offsets the radiative cooling trend due to ozone depletion, resulting in the weaker temperature trend seen in Fig. 9b. In contrast, the polar downwelling in Chem
- 695 ONINTERACT  $O_3$  strengthens only above 50 hPa and exhibits an insignificant weakening below (Fig. 12g). The meridional residual velocity follows a similar pattern, strengthening in the upper stratosphere and weakening in the lower stratosphere (Fig. 12h). There is a clear distinction between the INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$  ensembles regarding the magnitude of the residual circulation and dynamical heating trends in the middle and upper stratosphere, with INTERACT  $O_3$  exhibiting a stronger intensification of the residual circulation (Fig. 13c, d, e). In the lower stratosphere, only the dynamical heating trends
- **700** can be separated. Two out of three INTERACT  $O_3$  members simulate a significant cooling, while the FIXED  $O_3$  ensemble mean simulates a significant warming, despite the fact that the warming in the individual members is not significant (Fig 13e). This warming is consistent with the enhanced polar cap downwelling simulated by the FIXED  $O_3$  simulations (Fig 13d). In contrast to the weakening of the meridional residual velocity and to the dynamical warming simulated by INTERACT  $O_3$ , this ensemble does not exhibit a weakening of the polar cap downwelling in the lower stratosphere. While this is surprising, it is possible

- 705 that the zonally asymmetric nature of the polar downwelling results in trends of opposite signs canceling each other out when averaged over the polar cap. The constraints of the zonal mean fields obtained trough the transformed Eulerian mean framework does not allow us to investigate this issue. Nevertheless, the dynamical changes The changes in the residual circulation in the lower stratosphere drive a dynamical cooling trend over the polar cap (Figs. 13e71, 13e and S8c) that, as in October, adds to the radiative cooling trend due to ozone depletion to produce a stronger negative temperature trend in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub>.
- 710 The dynamical warming in the middle and upper polar stratosphere is also stronger in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub>, explaining the stronger warming trend in Fig. 9a.

The residual circulation in the lower stratosphere thus exhibits a different response to the formation of the ozone hole in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  compared to Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$ . These different residual circulation changes are the consequence of the missing ozone-radiative-dynamical feedbacks in Chem OFF and of the resulting displacement of the ozone hole compared

715 to the polar vortex, the fact that the prescribed ozone hole is not consistent with the simulated dynamics. They are at the core of the stratospheric temperature and westerly winds differences between the two ensembles, as they drive the dynamical heating contribution to the temperature changes.

#### 4.3 Effects on the SAM timescale

Dennison et al. (2015) showed that ozone depletion increases the persistence of the SAM in the stratosphere. This raises the question of whether prescribing the CMIP6 ozone affects the impact of the ozone hole on the SAM persistence. Figure 14 shows the seasonal evolution of the ensemble mean SAM timescale for Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> and Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub>. The SAM timescale was first computed for the individual ensemble members and then averaged to obtain the ensemble means. While both Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> and Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> capture the peak SAM persistence in austral spring and summer (Gerber et al., 2008, 2010), there are marked differences between the timescales in the two ensembles. The middle

- 725 stratosphere SAM is more persistent in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> between August and January, bringing the amplitude and the seasonal structure of the SAM timescale in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> closer to that exhibited in reanalyses (compare Fig. 14 with Fig. 8b in the study by Gerber et al., 2010). In contrast, Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> is characterized by a more vertical structure of the maximum persistence, focused in December, and, overall, by a shorter timescale. The inconsistent evolution of the ozone hole and the polar vortex in Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> dampens the dynamical response to ozone depletion and reduces
- T30 the SAM timescale. At the same time, the chemical-dynamical feedbacks present only in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  reinforce the ozone-induced anomalies and lead to more persistent polar vortex anomalies, reflected in the longer SAM timescale in this ensemble. In a parallel study conducted with a different CCM by Haase et al. (2020), an ensemble of experiments with prescribed daily zonally asymmetric ozone consistent with the dynamics still exhibits shorter SAM timescales compared to the interactive chemistry experiment. This highlights the role of the feedbacks with the ozone chemistry in prolonging the SAM
- 735 persistence. The same study additionally shows that the effect of zonal asymmetries in ozone is also to enhance the SAM timescale.

In the troposphere, both Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  and Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  overestimate the SAM timescale and exhibit a peak persistence that is too broad when compared to the SAM timescale derived from reanalyses by Gerber et al. (2010) or Simpson et al. (2011). This is a common problem of climate models reported by Gerber et al. (2008) for the CMIP3 models and

- <sup>740</sup> by Gerber et al. (2010) for CCMs and it appears to persist in the current generation of climate models. Simpson et al. (2011) attempted to identify the sources of the exaggerated tropospheric SAM persistence and found that the stratospheric SAM persistence contributes about half of the bias, while the other half is of tropospheric origin. The authors cite an equatorward-biased position of the tropospheric jet as a possible reason for the tropospheric contribution to the overestimation of the SAM timescale. This also holds true in our model, since the tropospheric jet in FOCI is located closer to the equator compared to
- observations, as it is common in climate models (Swart and Fyfe, 2012). Overall, the use of interactive chemistry improves the representation of the stratospheric SAM timescale in FOCI, but the tropospheric issues common to climate models still remain.

#### 5 Discussion and conclusion

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The ocean-atmosphere coupled climate model FOCI was used in this study to 1) separate the effects of ozone depletion on the SH temperature and dynamics from those arising from increasing concentrations of GHG and 2) to compare these effects
between an ensemble of simulations where the CMIP6 ozone field is prescribed and an ensemble of simulations that use interactive chemistry. We found the following:

- The formation of the Antarctic ozone hole is the primary driver of the dynamical changes in the atmosphere that occurred in the SH spring and summer during the last decades. These changes comprise of an acceleration of the polar night jet, which propagated to the surface, where the surface westerlies shifted poleward and the SAM shifted toward its high index polarity.
- The increase in anthropogenic GHG partly offset the November polar night jet response to ozone depletion in the stratosphere. At the surface, it resulted in a similar response of the westerlies and of the SAM, but this response was much weaker compared to that driven by ozone loss and it is generally not statistically significant.
- Ozone depletion drove an intensification of the SH BDC in the middle stratosphere in November and in the lower
   stratosphere in December. In contrast, a decrease in wave dissipation driven by ozone loss led to the weakening of the residual circulation in the lower stratosphere in November.
  - The CMIP6 ozone field is not consistent with the dynamics simulated by FOCI and the ozone hole is not collocated with the polar vortex. Consequently, the austral spring zonal wavenumber one is weaker in Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> and shifted eastwards compared to Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub>. The austral spring climatological polar night jet is weaker in Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> than in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub>.
  - The dynamical response to ozone depletion enhanced the radiatively-driven austral spring lower stratospheric cooling. A novel result of this study is that this effect only occurs in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  and it is suppressed in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$ . Furthermore, the November lower stratosphere was dynamically warmed in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$ , which partly offset the radiative cooling effect of ozone depletion.

- The SH atmospheric circulation response to ozone depletion is weaker in Chem OFF than in Chem ON. This is a consequence of the missing ozone-radiative-dynamical feedbacks and of the displacement of the ozone hole in relation to the polar vortex in Chem OFF, which Prescribing the CMIP6 ozone field, which is not consistent with the dynamics in FOCI, alters the propagation of planetary waves from the troposphere and changes the location of suppressed wave breaking induced by the ozone hole. The ozone-induced spring lower stratospheric cooling in Chem ON is therefore closer to that reported from observations (eg., Young et al., 2013).
  - The ozone-induced austral spring polar cap cooling in the lower stratosphere is weaker in FIXED  $O_3$  than in INTERACT  $O_3$ . The cooling trends estimated from the IGRA radiosonde observations and from the ERA5 reanalysis are stronger than those obtained from the FIXED  $O_3$  simulations and fall at the lower end of the range of trends simulated by INTERACT  $O_3$ .
- The acceleration of the stratospheric jet in response to ozone depletion is also weaker in FIXED O<sub>3</sub> than in INTERACT
   O<sub>3</sub> and it agrees better with the estimate from the ERA5 reanalysis. In contrast, the tropospheric jet trend differences between FIXED O<sub>3</sub> and INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> fall within the range of internal variability.
  - The persistence of the SAM is reduced in Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> due to the dynamically-inconsistent prescribed ozone field, which represents another new result.
- The temperature and dynamical response to ozone depletion simulated by FOCI is in good agreement with previous studies. The austral spring lower stratospheric cooling is the signature of the formation of the Antarctic ozone hole, a direct radiative effect also reported by Mahlman et al. (1994); Li et al. (2008); Stolarski et al. (2010); Keeble et al. (2014); Ivy et al. (2016) and Lubis et al. (2016). The November-December warming above the ozone hole represents a dynamical response to ozone loss and is in agreement with the findings of Mahlman et al. (1994); Li et al. (2008); Stolarski et al. (2008); Stolarski et al. (2010); Keeble et al. (2014) and
- 790 Ivy et al. (2016). This confirms the ability of the model to accurately capture the stratospheric temperature response to ozone depletion. The strong and significant intensification of the polar night jet in austral spring and that of the surface westerlies in austral summer simulated by FOCI as a result of Antarctic ozone loss, combined with the weak and insignificant response of the surface westerlies to the increase in GHG, bring robustness to the conclusions of previous studies (Arblaster and Meehl, 2006; McLandress et al., 2010; Polvani et al., 2011; Previdi and Polvani, 2014; World Meteorological Organization, 2018) that
- 795 ozone depletion is the main driver of SH stratospheric and tropospheric dynamical changes over the later part of the twentieth century. This is likely to change in the twenty first century, as even higher GHG levels will increase the GHG impact on the atmospheric circulation, while the ban on CFCs emissions following the Montreal protocol is expected to result in a recovery of the ozone hole, driving circulation changes in the opposite direction to those that occurred over the historical period (Perlwitz et al., 2008; Son et al., 2008; McLandress et al., 2010; Eyring et al., 2013).
- 800 The strengthening of the westerly winds in response to ozone depletion delayed the breakdown of the polar vortex, which allowed planetary waves to propagate higher into the stratosphere in November and for a longer period of time in December. This resulted in stronger wave dissipation in the upper stratosphere in November and in the middle stratosphere in December,

leading to the concomitant intensification of the residual circulation, in agreement with the findings of previous studies that used CCMs (Li et al., 2008; McLandress et al., 2010; Li et al., 2010; Keeble et al., 2014; Oberländer-Hayn et al., 2015; Polvani

- et al., 2018; Abalos et al., 2019). A new result of this study is that the intensification of the residual circulation is weaker when the CMIP6 ozone field is prescribed and, furthermore, it extends farther down in the lower stratosphere in November. Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  is not able to reproduce the November lower stratosphere residual circulation weakening found in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  in agreement with other CCMs (Li et al., 2008; McLandress et al., 2010; Lubis et al., 2016). This is an essential aspect in explaining the weaker lower stratospheric cooling in response to ozone depletion in Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$ .
- 810 The enhanced lower stratospheric polar cap downwelling results in dynamical warming, which reduces the radiative cooling due to ozone loss in November. The consequence is that Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  exhibits a weaker spring lower stratospheric cooling compared to Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$ .and to several radiosonde-based observational products (Young et al., 2013).

The performance of simulations prescribing the CMIP6 ozone field was tested here for the first time against simulations that ealculate the ozone chemistry interactively. To date, studies investigating the SH impact of prescribing instead of interactively

- 815 calculating the ozone field have mainly focused on the effect of zonal asymmetries in ozone (Gillett et al., 2009; Waugh et al., 2009; Li et al., 2016; Rae et al., 2019) and of temporal interpolation (Sassi et al., 2005; Neely et al., 2014). Waugh et al. (2009) and Li et al. (2016) showed that the trends in the SH polar cap stratospheric temperature and in the stratospheric and tropospheric westerlies are weaker in the absence of zonal asymmetries in ozone. An important result of this study is that, despite prescribing ozone zonal asymmetries, these trends are still weaker in Chem OF than in Chem ON and there are
- 820 significant differences between the SH mean state between the two ensembles. These differences still persist due to the lack of feedbacks between ozone chemistry and dynamics and due to the inconsistencies between the prescribed ozone field and the simulated dynamics. The fact that the prescribed ozone hole is displaced in relation to the simulated polar vortex alters the propagation of planetary waves from the troposphere and ultimately results in the weaker temperature and circulation trends in Chem OFF. The monthly temporal resolution of the prescribed ozone field does not appear to play a role in these
- 825 differences in FOCI. In a parallel study, Haase et al. (2020) analysed the effects of the missing ozone-radiative-dynamical feedbacks on the SH atmospheric circulation in simulations with a prescribed daily ozone field that was generated by the same model it was prescribed to. The important difference between the current study and that of Haase et al. (2020) is that the ozone field they prescribed is consistent with the model's dynamics, while the CMIP6 ozone field prescribed here is not. As shown above, this lack of consistency between ozone and dynamics leads to substantial differences in the simulated SH circulation
- 830 response to ozone depletion. Our results suggest that the climate models participating in the current phase of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CIMP6) that do not calculate the stratospheric ozone chemistry interactively will continue to underestimate the effects of ozone depletion on the SH circulation, and possibly those of ozone recovery, compared to CCMs. In our model, prescribing the CMIP6 ozone leads to an underestimation of about 23% in the austral spring lower stratospheric cooling trend between 1958 and 2013.
- 835 The performance of simulations prescribing the CMIP6 ozone field was tested here for the first time against simulations using the same model, but in the version that includes interactive ozone chemistry. We found significant differences in the response of the stratospheric temperature and dynamics to ozone depletion in INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$ , by comparing

the spread of the individual ensemble member trends. Each ensemble member represents one realization of the impacts of ozone depletion using the two methods of imposing ozone changes. Their spread gives an estimate of the range of trends that

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0 can be expected from each ensemble, taking into account the internal variability in the model. The caveat of this approach is that we are restricted to only three simulations per ensemble, due to the large computational costs of such simulations. In contrast to the trends in the stratospheric westerly jet, the difference in the tropospheric jet trends between FIXED  $O_3$  and INTERACT  $O_3$  falls within the internal variability of the model.

- Several factors can potentially explain the differences in the ozone-induced stratospheric temperature and circulation trends between INTERACT  $O_3$  and FIXED  $O_3$ . 1) The CMIP6 and FOCI ozone fields exhibit different climatologies, as discussed in Sect. 4.1. Neither the climatological CMIP6 ozone hole, nor its variability are consistent with FOCI's dynamics. The fact that the prescribed ozone hole is displaced in relation to the simulated polar vortex alters the propagation of planetary waves from the troposphere to the stratosphere and therefore leads to changes in the dynamical response to ozone depletion. This results in different dynamical heating rate trends in FIXED  $O_3$  and INTERACT  $O_3$ . 2) The CMIP6 and FOCI ozone fields exhibit
- 850 different trends. The austral spring polar cap ozone and, consequently, the SW heating rate trends are stronger in FIXED  $O_3$  than in INTERACT  $O_3$ . In contrast, the temperature trends are weaker in FIXED  $O_3$  than in INTERACT  $O_3$ . We therefore conclude that the difference in the imposed ozone trends cannot explain the difference in the temperature trends. 3) The CMIP6 ozone field is interpolated from monthly values to the model time step and the studies of Sassi et al. (2005) and Neely et al. (2014) showed that this can lead to lower temperature trends when monthly ozone fields are prescribed. In this case, the SW
- **855** heating rate trend would also be weaker in FIXED  $O_3$  than in INTERACT  $O_3$ . However, the FIXED  $O_3$  SW heating rate trend is stronger in our study, in line with the stronger ozone trend. Therefore, the monthly resolution of the prescribed CMIP6 ozone field cannot explain the weaker temperature trend in FIXED  $O_3$ . 4) Feedbacks between ozone, radiation and dynamics cannot occur in FIXED  $O_3$ . In a recent study with a different model, Haase et al. (2020) used the daily three-dimensional ozone from the interactive chemistry version and prescribed it to the version without interactive chemistry. Despite the fact that
- 860 the ozone and SW heating rates were the same in their two ensembles, they still found differences between the SH polar cap lower stratospheric temperature and dynamical heating rate trends and attributed these differences to the missing ozone-related feedbacks when ozone is prescribed. These ozone-radiative-dynamical feedbacks are also missing in our FIXED  $O_3$  ensemble and might therefore contribute to the differences in the stratospheric temperature and dynamics trends between FIXED  $O_3$  and INTERACT  $O_3$ .
- Although the results presented here were obtained using a single model, FOCI, they suggest that prescribing the CMIP6 ozone field leads to weaker simulated effects of ozone depletion in the Southern Hemisphere stratosphere compared to computing the ozone chemistry interactively. This is because the features of the prescribed ozone field are likely to differ in position and variability from the simulated dynamics, particularly in models that were not involved in the generation of the CMIP6 ozone field. While the effects of prescribing the CMIP6 ozone field on the tropospheric westerly jet cannot be distinguished
- 870 from internal variability in the current study, they might get more important in the twenty-first century when ozone recovery occurs.

*Data availability.* The model data used in this study can be found at https://zenodo.org/record/3931507. The CMIP6 ozone field prescribed to the simulations that do not calculate the ozone chemistry interactively is publically available at http://blogs.reading.ac.uk/ccmi/forcing-databases-in-support-of-cmip6/. The IGRA radiosonde observations are publically available at https://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/igra/. The ERA5 dataset is available for public use at https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/#!/search?text=ERA5.

Author contributions. II, KM and AB designed the study and the experimental set up. SW, II and JH carried out the model simulations. II carried out the analysis and all authors discussed the results. II wrote the manuscript with contributions from all co-authors.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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**Figure 1.** Seasonal cycle of the difference between REF and NoODS (a and b) and between REF and NoGHG (c and d) in the ozone volume mixing ratio (a and c, in ppmv) and the SW heating rate (b and d, in K day<sup>-1</sup>) averaged over the polar cap ( $70^{\circ}$ S- $90^{\circ}$ S) for the period 1958 - 20131978 - 2002. Stippling masks values that are not significant at the 95% confidence interval. The letter corresponding to each month marks the middle of that month.



**Figure 2.** Seasonal cycle of the difference between REF and NoODS (a and b) and between REF and NoGHG (c and d) in the polar cap  $(70^{\circ}\text{S}-90^{\circ}\text{S})$  temperature (a and c, in K) and in the mid-latitude  $(50^{\circ}\text{S}-70^{\circ}\text{S})$  zonal wind (b and d, in m s<sup>-1</sup>) for the period 1958 - 20131978 - 2002 (color shading). Stippling masks values that are not significant at the 95% confidence interval. Contours show the corresponding climatological temperature and zonal wind from REF. The letter corresponding to each month marks the middle of that month.



**Figure 3.** Polar stereographic maps of the November-December difference between REF and NoODS (a and c) and the annual mean difference between REF and NoGHG (b and d) in the surface zonal wind (a and b, in m s<sup>-1</sup>) and in sea level pressure (c and d, in hPa) for the period  $\frac{1958-20131978-2002}{1978-2002}$ . Stippling masks values that are not significant at the 95% confidence interval.



**Figure 4.** Latitude-height November difference between REF and NoODS in the eddy heat flux (a, in K m s<sup>-1</sup>), the eddy momentum flux (b, in m<sup>2</sup>s<sup>-2</sup>), the divergence of the EP flux (c, in m s<sup>-1</sup> day<sup>-1</sup>), the meridional residual velocity (d, in  $10^{-2}$  mcm s<sup>-1</sup>), the vertical residual velocity (e, in  $10^{-4}$  mmm s<sup>-1</sup>) and in the dynamical heating rate (f, in K day<sup>-1</sup>) for the period 1958 - 20131978 - 2002 (color shading). Contours in each panel show the corresponding climatology from REF. Stippling masks values that are not significant at the 95% confidence interval.



**Figure 5.** Polar stereographic maps of the difference between Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  and Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  in the October mean ozone (a, in ppmv) and the November mean temperature (b, in K), geopotential height (c, in m) and zonal wind (d, in m s<sup>-1</sup>) at 70 hPa (color shading). The stippling masks regions that are not significant at the 95% confidence interval. The overlaying contours mark the 1958-2013 Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  climatology of each respective variable and month. Note that the scale in panel a is multiplied by  $10^{-2}$ .



**Figure 6.** Hovmöller diagram of the October anomalies from the zonal mean ozone volume mixing ratio (in ppmv) in <del>Chem ONINTERACT</del>  $O_3$  (a) and <del>Chem OFFFIXED</del>  $O_3$  (b) averaged over 60°S-70°S and maps of the October difference between <del>Chem ONINTERACT</del>  $O_3$  and <del>Chem OFFFIXED</del>  $O_3$  in the anomalies from the zonal mean ozone volume mixing ratio (c, in ppmv), temperature (d, in K) and geopotential height (e, in m) at 70hPa for the period 1958-2013 (color shading). The stippling in panels c-e masks regions that are not significant at the 95% confidence interval. The overlaying contours mark the <del>Chem ONINTERACT</del>  $O_3$  1958-2013 average anomalies from the zonal mean for each respective variable. <del>Note that the scale in panel c is multiplied by  $10^{-2}$ .</del> Timeseries of the longitude of the ozone ridge maximum (f) and of the ozone trough minimum (g) for INTERACT  $O_3$  (solid orange lines) and FIXED  $O_3$  (solid blue lines), together with their corresponding trends for the period 1958-2013 (dashed lines). The values of the trends is in units of ° of longitude per decade and their 95% confidence interval according to a two-tailed t-test is given in the upper left corner of each panel.



**Figure 7.** Polar stereographic maps of the October (a-f) and November (g-l) trends in ozone (a, and d, g, j, in ppmv per decade), temperature (b, and e, h, k, in K per decade) and dynamical heating rate (c, and f, i, l, in K day<sup>-1</sup> per decade) at 7100 hPa for Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> (a, b and -c and g-i) and Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> (d, e and -f and j-l) over 1958-201302 (color shading). Stippling masks regions where the trends are not significant at the 95% confidence level. The overlaying contours show the respective October climatologies for 1958-201302. Note that the scales in panels a, c, d and f are multiplied by  $10^{-2}$ .



**Figure 8.** Polar stereographic maps of the October 70 hPa trends in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  (a and c) and Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  (b and d) ozone (a and b, in ppmv per decade) and temperature (c and d, in K per decade) anomalies from the zonal mean for the period 1958-200213 (color shading). Stippling masks regions where the trends are not significant at the 95% confidence level. The overlaying contours show the corresponding October climatologies.



**Figure 9.** Seasonal cycle of the Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> (a and ed), and Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> (b and de) and ERA5 (c and f) trends in polar cap ( $7065^{\circ}$ S-90°S) temperature (a-and b-c, in K per decade) and in the mid-latitude ( $50^{\circ}$ S-70°S) zonal wind (e and dd-f, in m s<sup>-1</sup> per decade) for the period 1958 – 201302 (color shading). Stippling masks regions where the trends are not significant at the 95% confidence level. The overlaying contours show the corresponding climatological seasonal cycle for 1958-201302. The letter corresponding to each month marks the middle of that month.



**Figure 10.** Timeseries of Chem ON (a, b) and Chem OFF (c, d) 100 hPa polar cap (70°S-90°S) temperature (a, c, in K) and SW heating rate (b, d, in K day<sup>-1</sup>) anomalies with respect to the 1958-2013 climatology for each austral spring day. Trends in November 100 hPa ozone (a, in ppmv per decade), SW heating rate (b, in K day<sup>-1</sup> per decade), temperature (c, in K per decade), 50 hPa zonal wind (d, in m s<sup>-1</sup> per decade) and December and January 850 hPa jet position (e, in ° per decade) and strength (f, in m s<sup>-1</sup> per decade). The ozone and SW heating rate are averaged over 65°S-90°S, the temperature is averaged over 65°S-80°S, the zonal wind is averaged over 50°S-70°S and the jet's position is given as the latitude where the zonal mean maximum occurs. FIXED O<sub>3</sub> trends are shown in blue, INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> trends are shown in orange, ERA5 trends are shown in grey and the IGRA temperature trend is shown in black. Ensemble mean trends are depicted by the dark-colored circles, while the individual members' trends are depicted in faded colors. Trends that are significant at the 95% confidence level are marked by filled circles.



**Figure 11.** Seasonal cycle (a-and, c and e) and December-January polar stereographic maps (b-and, d and f) of the 850 hPa zonal wind trend (in m s<sup>-1</sup> per decade) in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> (a and b), and Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> (c and d) and ERA5 (e and f) for the period 1958-201302 (color shading). Stippling masks regions where the trends are not significant at the 95% confidence level. The overlaying contours show the corresponding climatologies for 1958-201302. The letter corresponding to each month marks the middle of that month.



**Figure 12.** Latitude-height November trends in the eddy heat flux (a and e, in K m s<sup>-1</sup> per decade), the divergence of the EP flux (b and f, in m s<sup>-1</sup>day<sup>-1</sup> per decade), the vertical residual velocity (c and g, in  $10^{-4}$  mmm s<sup>-1</sup> per decade and the meridional residual velocity (d and h, in  $10^{-2}$  mcm s<sup>-1</sup> per decade) for the period 1958-201302 in Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> (a-d) and Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> (e-h). The overlaying contours in each panel show the corresponding climatologies. Stippling masks the trends that are not significant at the 95% confidence interval.



**Figure 13.** Latitude-height trends in October (a and b) and November (c and d) dynamical heating rate (in K day<sup>-1</sup> per decade) in Chem ONINTERACT O<sub>3</sub> (a and c) and Chem OFFFIXED O<sub>3</sub> (b and d) for the period 1958-2013 (color shading). Stippling masks the trends that are not significant at the 95% confidence interval. The overlaying contours in each panel show the corresponding climatologies. Trends in November eddy heat flux (a, in K m s<sup>-1</sup> per decade), EP flux divergence (b, in m s<sup>-1</sup>day<sup>-1</sup> per decade), meridional residual velocity (c, in cm s<sup>-1</sup> per decade), vertical residual velocity (d, in mm s<sup>-1</sup> per decade) and dynamical heating rate (e, in K day<sup>-1</sup> per decade). The eddy heat flux, EP flux divergence and meridional residual velocity are averaged over 50°S-75°S and the vertical residual velocity and the dynamical heating rate are averaged over 70°S-90°S. FIXED O<sub>3</sub> trends are shown in blue and INTERACT O<sub>3</sub> trends are shown in orange. Ensemble mean trends are depicted by the dark-colored circles, while the individual members' trends are depicted in faded colors. Trends that are significant at the 95% confidence level are marked by filled circles.



Figure 14. Seasonal cycle of the SAM timescale in Chem ONINTERACT  $O_3$  (a) and Chem OFFFIXED  $O_3$  (b). Note that the contour interval is non-linear.

Table 1. Overview of the FOCI ensembles used in this study. Each ensemble consists of 3 simulations which vary in their initial conditions.

Ensemble	Ozone chemistry	GHG	ODS	Analysis period
Chem OFFFIXED O <sub>3</sub>	prescribed CMIP6	historical CMIP6	historical CMIP6	1958-20 <del>13</del> 02
Chem ONINTERACT O <sub>3</sub>	interactive	historical CMIP6	historical CMIP6	1958-20 <del>13</del> 02
REF	interactive	historical CMIP6	historical CMIP6	19 <del>5</del> 78-20 <del>1302</del>
NoODS	interactive	historical CMIP6	fixed at 1960s level	19 <del>5</del> 78-20 <del>1302</del>
NoGHG	interactive	fixed at 1960s level	historical CMIP6	19 <del>5</del> 78-20 <del>13</del> 02