Supplement of

Impact of stratospheric aerosol intervention geoengineering on surface air temperature in China: A surface energy budget perspective

Zhaochen Liu^{1, 4}, Xianmei Lang^{1, 2, 3}, and Dabang Jiang^{1, 3, 4*}

¹Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100029, China

²Collaborative Innovation Center on Forecast and Evaluation of Meteorological Disasters, Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology, Nanjing 210044, China

³CAS Center for Excellence in Tibetan Plateau Earth Sciences, Beijing 100101, China

⁴College of Earth and Planetary Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

Correspondence to: Dabang Jiang (jiangdb@mail.iap.ac.cn)

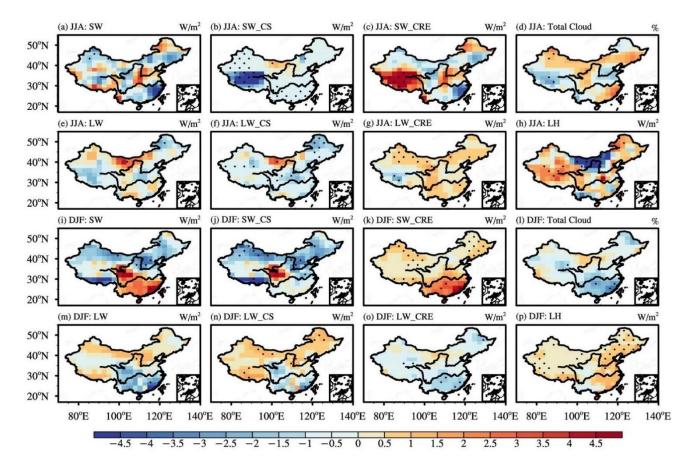


Figure S1. Same as Figure 7, but for MIROC-ESM.

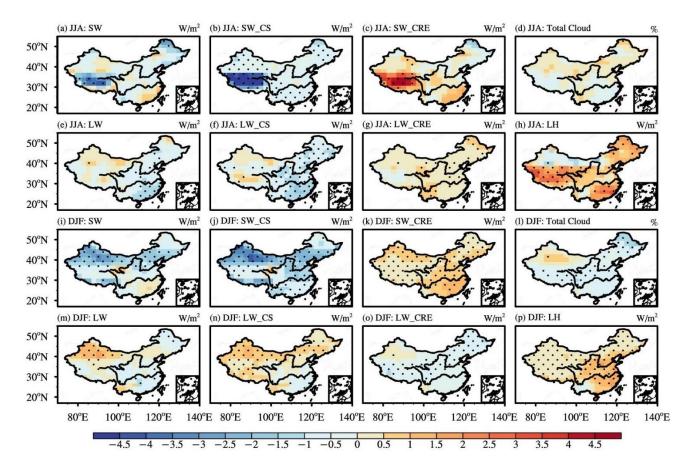


Figure S2. Same as Figure 7, but for MIROC-ESM-CHEM.

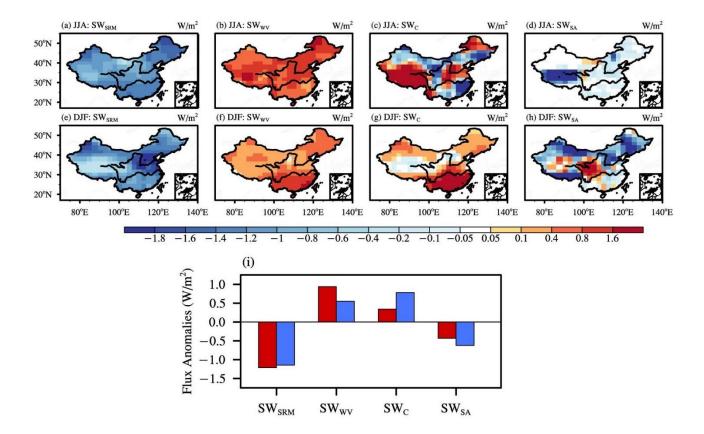


Figure S3. Same as Figure 8, but for MIROC-ESM.

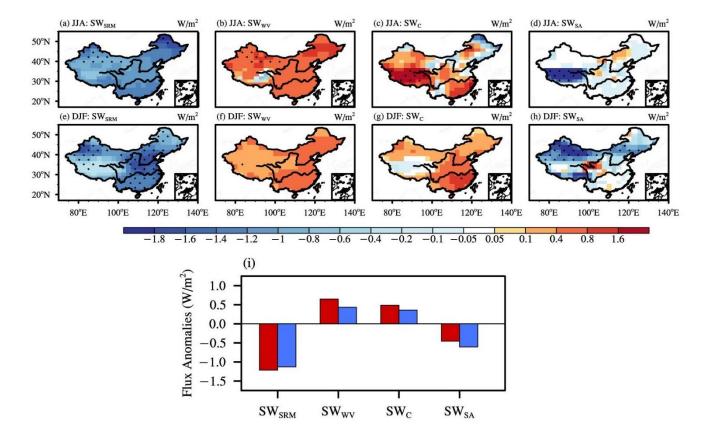


Figure S4. Same as Figure 8, but for MIROC-ESM-CHEM.

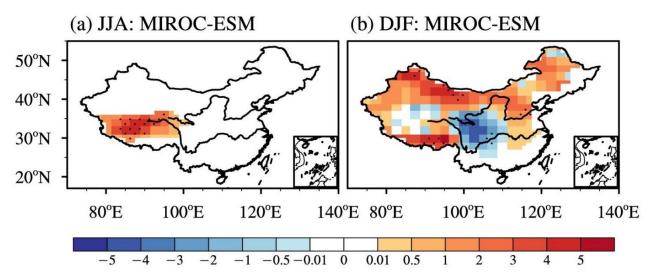


Figure S5. Spatial patterns of snow cover fraction differences (units: %) between G4 and RCP4.5 over China during the period of 2030–2069 in boreal (a) summer (JJA) and (b) winter (DJF) for MIROC-ESM. Stippling indicates areas statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.