Supplement of

The representation of solar cycle signals in stratospheric ozone – Part 2: Analysis of global models

Amanda C. Maycock et al.

Correspondence to: Amanda C. Maycock (a.c.maycock@leeds.ac.uk)

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Figure S1: Timeseries of tropical mean (30°S-30°N) ozone mixing ratios [ppmv] in CCMI-1 models for 1960-2009 at 1 hPa, 3 hPa, 5 hPa, 10 hPa and 30 hPa. The lowest panel shows the F10.7 cm solar flux.
Figure S2: Power spectra of monthly mean O$_3$ at 3 hPa (near the SOR maximum) in CCM1 models. A peak around the decadal timescale is evident in all of the models. Note the enhanced power at lower frequencies reflect the long-term ozone depletion trend.
Figure S3: Monthly mean percent (%) ozone anomalies per 130 SFU for (a) January to (l) December in the CCSRNIES-MIROC3.2 model. The solid contours denote 2% intervals. The hatching denotes regions where the SOR is not statistically different from zero at the 95% confidence level.
Figure S4: As in Figure S3, but for CESM1(WACCM).
Figure S5: As in Figure S3, but for CMAM.
Figure S6: As in Figure S3, but for CNRM-CM5-3.
Figure S7: As in Figure S3, but for EMAC(L90).
Figure S8: As in Figure S3, but for LMDz-REPROBUS-CM5.
Figure S9: As in Figure S3, but for MRI-ESM1r1.
Figure S10: As in Figure S3, but for SOCOL3.
Figure S11: Timeseries of tropical mean (30°S-30°N) ozone mixing ratios [ppmv] in the Bodeker Scientific, CMIP5 and CMIP6 ozone databases for 1960-2012 at 1 hPa, 3 hPa, 5 hPa, 10 hPa and 30 hPa. The lowest panel shows the F10.7 cm solar flux.