



Supplement of

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

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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 tropical (30°S-30°N) ozone anomalies at 3 hPa (near the SOR maximum) in CCMI-1 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.



CCSRNIES-MIROC3.2 1960-2009 Monthly SOR [%]

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.