## Supporting Information for "New insights on the radiative impacts of ozone-depleting substances"

Gabriel Chiodo<sup>1,2</sup>and Lorenzo M. Polvani<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute for Atmospheric and Climate Science, ETH Zurich, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup>Department of Applied Physics and Applied Mathematics, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA

<sup>3</sup>Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Columbia University, Palisades, NY, USA

## Contents of this file

1. Figures S1 to S4

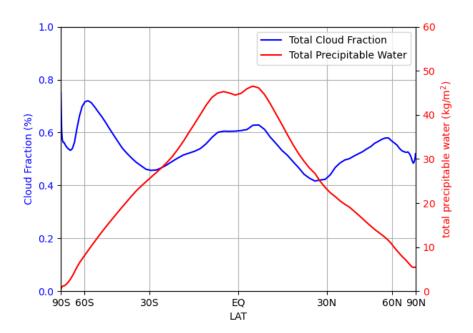
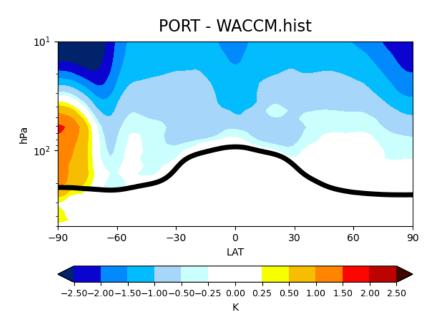


Figure S1. Annual mean climatology of cloud fraction (blue) and total precipitable water (red) in the CESM-WACCM transient historical simulations, averaged over the year 1955-2005



:

Figure S2. Annual mean difference between stratospheric temperature adjustment ( $\Delta T_{adj}$ , in K) in PORT and the temperature change (2000-2005 minus 1955-1960 climatologies) simulated in the CESM-WACCM transient historical simulations.

Х-3

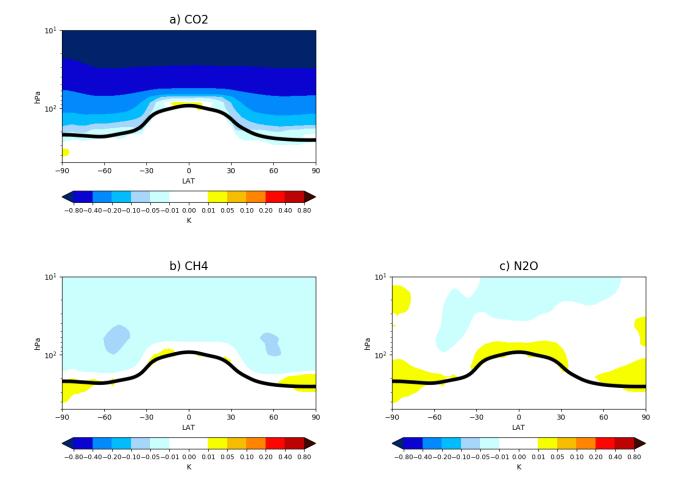
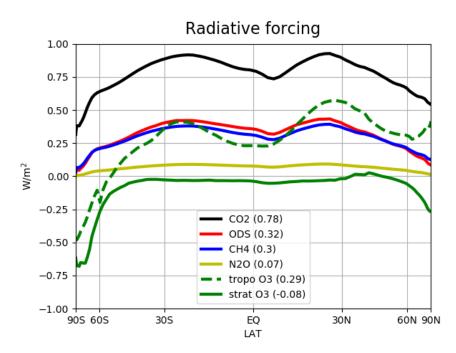


Figure S3. Stratospheric temperature adjustment ( $\Delta T_{adj}$ , in K) induced by changes in (a) CO<sub>2</sub>, (b) CH<sub>4</sub>, and (c) N<sub>2</sub>O, between 2000 and 1955.



:

Figure S4. Radiative forcing,  $W/m^2$ , for each individual GHG (as indicated in the legenf) and for both tropospheric and stratospheric ozone, between 2000 and 1955.

May 3, 2022, 11:59pm