

Supplemental Material

Untangling the influence of Antarctic and Southern Ocean life on clouds.

Authors:

Marc D. Mallet¹, Ruhi S. Humphries^{2,1}, Sonya L. Fiddes¹, Simon P. Alexander^{3,1}, Katye Altieri⁴, H el ene Angot^{5,10}, N. Anilkumar⁶, Thorsten Bartels-Rausch⁷, Jessie Creamean⁸, Manuel Dall'Osto⁹, Aur elien Dommergue¹⁰, Markus Frey¹¹, Silvia Henning¹², Delphine Lannuzel^{13,14}, R emy Lapere¹⁰, Gerald G. Mace¹⁵, Anoop S. Mahajan¹⁶, Greg M. McFarquhar¹⁷, Klaus M. Meiners^{3,1,14}, Branka Miljevic¹⁸, Ilka Peeken¹⁹, Alain Protat^{20,1}, Julia Schmale⁵, Nadja Steiner²¹, Karine Sellegri²², Rafel Sim o⁹, Jennie L. Thomas¹⁰, Megan D. Willis²³, V. Holly L. Winton²⁴, Matthew T. Woodhouse^{2,1}

1. Australian Antarctic Program Partnership, Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Australia
2. Climate Science Centre, Oceans and Atmosphere, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Aspendale, Australia
3. Australian Antarctic Division, Channel Highway, Kingston, Tasmania, Australia
4. Department of Oceanography, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700, South Africa
5. Extreme Environments Research Laboratory,  cole Polytechnique F d erale de Lausanne (EPFL) Valais Wallis, Sion, Switzerland
6. National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India, Vasco da Gama, Goa, India
7. Laboratory of Environmental Chemistry, Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen PSI, Switzerland
8. Department of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, United States
9. Institute of Marine Sciences, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cient ficas (CSIC), Barcelona, Spain
10. Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, INRAE, IRD, Grenoble INP, IGE, 38000 Grenoble, France
11. British Antarctic Survey – Natural Environment Research Council, Cambridge, UK
12. Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research, Permoserstra e 15, 04318 Leipzig, Germany
13. Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, University of Tasmania, Locked Bag 129, Hobart, Australia
14. ARC Australian Centre for Excellence in Antarctic Science, Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia
15. Department of Atmospheric Sciences, University of Utah, Salt Lake City
16. Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Pune, India
17. Cooperative Institute for Mesoscale Meteorological Studies, University of Oklahoma, Norman, United States of America
18. School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia
19. Alfred-Wegener-Institut Helmholtz-Zentrum f r Polar- und Meeresforschung, D-27570 Bremerhaven, Germany
20. Australian Bureau of Meteorology, Melbourne, Australia
21. Institute of Ocean Sciences, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Sidney, BC, Canada
22. Universit  Clermont Auvergne, CNRS, LaMP, 63178 Aubi re, France
23. Department of Chemistry, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, United States
24. Antarctic Research Centre, Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand

Corresponding author: marc.mallet@utas.edu.au

CMIP6 model methods and evaluation

We have used 22 CMIP6 model simulations (see Table S1) to produce the surface shortwave radiation bias map shown in Figure 2 (Eyring et al., 2016). We have selected these 22 models based on their equilibrium climate sensitivity (ECS), which fall within the considered ‘likely’ range of 2.5-4K (Hausfather et al., 2022). We have taken the ECS from Zelinka et al., 2020, which has been updated at the corresponding Github repository https://github.com/mzelinka/cmip56_forcing_feedback_ecs (accessed 1st June 2022). The CMIP6 data is available on the Australian National Computational Infrastructure (NCI) Earth System Grid Federation (ESGF) replica. We have used models from the CMIP historical experiment (atmosphere) and only considered one variant per model to avoid biasing a particular model/model family in the ensemble.

We have used the Clouds and the Earth’s Radiant Energy System - Energy Balanced and Filled (CERES-EBAF) Level 3b incoming shortwave radiation product at the surface (Loeb et al., 2018). The CERES-EBAF data was obtained using the NCI ESGF replica of the Obs4MIPs collection (<https://esgf-node.llnl.gov/projects/obs4mips/>, accessed 30th May 2022).

We have averaged austral summers (December, January, February) over the time period of March 2000 to November 2013 to align the model data with the satellite product. All models and observational data have been regridded to a standard 1x1 degree grid using bilinear interpolation with xESMF (Zhuang et al., 2020).

Table S1. List of CMIP6 models, model variant, the model reference, and the model equilibrium climate sensitivity (taken from Zelinka et al., 2020)

Model	Variant	DOI	ECS (K) (Zelinka et al. 2020)
ACCESS-ESM1-5	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.2288	3.88
AWI-CM-1-1-MR	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.359	3.16
BCC-CSM2-MR	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.1725	3.02
BCC-ESM1	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.1733	3.25
CMCC-CM2-SR5	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.1362	3.55
CMCC-ESM2	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.13165	3.58
EC-Earth3-AerChem	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.639	3.87
FGOALS-f3-L	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.1782	2.98
FGOALS-g3	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.1783	2.87

GFDL-ESM4	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.1407	2.65
GISS-E2-1-G	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.1400	2.71
GISS-E2-1-H	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.1421	3.12
IPSL-CM5A2-INCA	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.13642	3.82
MIROC-ES2L	r1i1p1f2	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.5602	2.66
MIROC6	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.881	2.6
MPI-ESM-1-2-HAM	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.1622	2.95
MPI-ESM1-2-HR	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.741	2.98
MPI-ESM1-2-LR	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.6595	3.03
MRI-ESM2-0	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.621	3.13
NorCPM1	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.10843	3.03
NorESM2-LM	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.502	2.56
SAM0-UNICON	r1i1p1f1	doi:10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.1489	3.72

References

- Eyring, V., Bony, S., Meehl, G.A., Senior, C.A., Stevens, B., Stouffer, R.J., Taylor, K.E., 2016. Overview of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6) experimental design and organization. *Geosci. Model Dev.* 9, 1937–1958. <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-9-1937-2016>
- Hausfather, Z., Marvel, K., Schmidt, G.A., Nielsen-Gammon, J.W., Zelinka, M., 2022. Climate simulations: recognize the ‘hot model’ problem. *Nature* 605, 26–29. <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-022-01192-2>
- Loeb, N.G., Doelling, D.R., Wang, H., Su, W., Nguyen, C., Corbett, J.G., Liang, L., Mitrescu, C., Rose, F.G., Kato, S., 2018. Clouds and the Earth’s Radiant Energy System (CERES) Energy Balanced and Filled (EBAF) Top-of-Atmosphere (TOA) Edition-4.0 Data Product. *J. Climate* 31, 895–918. <https://doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-17-0208.1>
- Zelinka, M.D., Myers, T.A., McCoy, D.T., Po-Chedley, S., Caldwell, P.M., Ceppi, P., Klein, S.A., Taylor, K.E., 2020. Causes of Higher Climate Sensitivity in CMIP6 Models. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* 47. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL085782>
- Zhuang, J., dussin, raphael, Jüling, A., Rasp, S., 2020. JiaweiZhuang/xESMF: v0.3.0 Adding ESMF.LocStream capabilities. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3700105>