

Supporting Information for ”Rethinking the Ozone-Climate Change Penalty”

Xiyue Zhang¹, Darryn W Waugh¹, Gaige Hunter Kerr² and Scot M Miller^{1,3}

¹Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, USA

²Department of Environmental and Occupational Health, Milken School of Public Health, George Washington University,

Washington, DC, USA

³Department of Environmental Health and Engineering, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, USA

Contents of this file

1. Figures S1 to S2

Introduction

We include additional figures in support of and are referenced in the main manuscript.

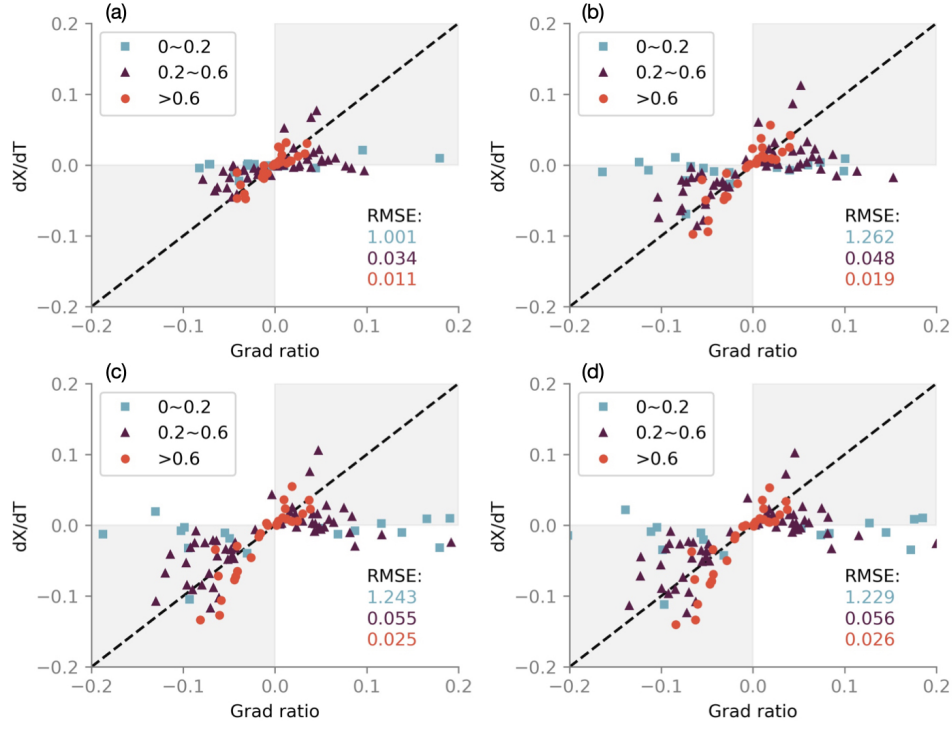


Figure S1. Idealized tracer scatter plots of JJA gradient ratio $\partial_{\phi}\chi_{40-50}/\partial_{\phi}T$ versus $d\chi_{40-50}/dT$ averaged over 20° longitude \times 10° latitude regions with loss rate of (a) 5 days⁻¹, (b) 25 days⁻¹, (c) 100 days⁻¹, and (d) 150 days⁻¹. All points are colored by their absolute value of meridional temperature gradient. Dashed line shows the 1:1 slope. RMSE between gradient ratio and regression for each bin is indicated.

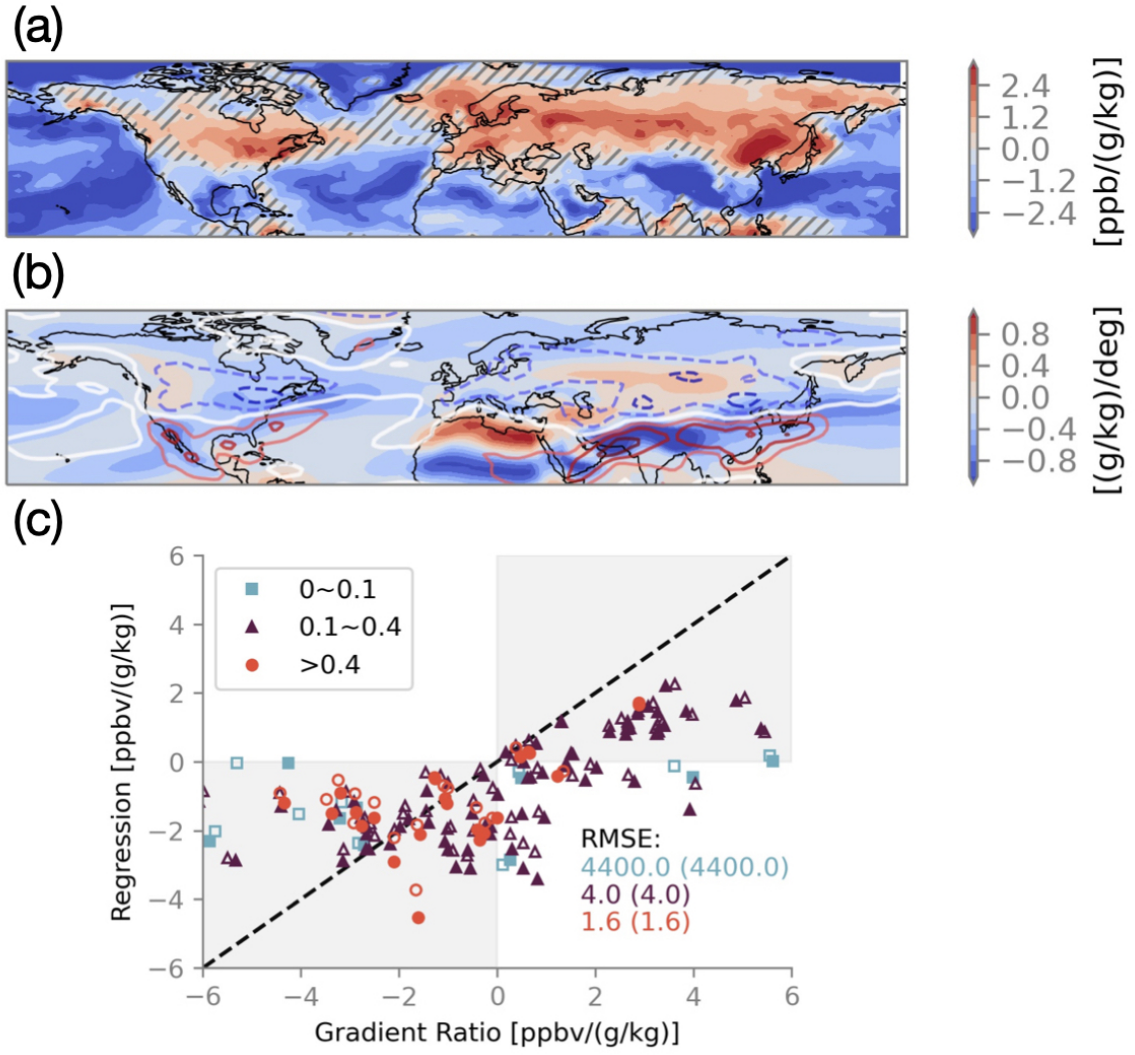


Figure S2. 2008–2010 JJA O_3 - Q relationship from GMI simulation. (a) Daily dO_3/dQ regression slope. Regions with $p > 0.05$ (not statistically significant) are hatched. (b) Mean meridional gradients of $\partial_\phi O_3$ in contours and of $\partial_\phi Q$ in shading. Solid contours show positive $\partial_\phi O_3$ and dashed contours show negative $\partial_\phi O_3$, with an interval of 1.0 ppbv/°. (c) Gradient ratio $\partial_\phi O_3 / \partial_\phi Q$ versus regression dO_3/dQ averaged over 10° latitude \times 20° longitude regions, binned by the absolute values of meridional temperature gradient $|\partial_\phi Q|$ (g/kg/°). Dashed line shows the 1:1 slope. RMSE between gradient ratio and regression for each bin is indicated. Open symbols and RMSE in brackets are from the transport-only simulation.