Anthropogenic influence on the diurnal temperature range since 1901

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Introduction This supporting information includes 13 supplementary figures (S1-S13) referenced in the main text.
Figure S1 Time series of regional mean Tmax anomalies (relative to 1961-1990) in (a) ASI, (b) EUR, (c) NAM, (d) AUS, (e) SAM and (f) CN based on observed data. The results are based on all grids of individual datasets.
Figure S2 Same as Fig. S1, but for Tmin.

Figure S3 Same as Fig. 9 (a) and (c), but based on the Berkeley and CLSAT data.
Figure S4 Same as Fig. 9 (b) and (d), but based on the Berkeley and CLSAT data.

Figure S5 Same as Fig. 12 (a), but based on the Berkeley and CLSAT data.
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Figure S9 Same as Fig. 5, but for Tmin (unit: ℃).
Figure S10 Same as Fig.7, but for Tmax (unit: °C).
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Figure S12 Changes in DTR anomalies (relative to 1901–1930) for 1901–2100 in (a) globe, (b) Asia, (c) Europe, (d) North America and (e) China. The future climate is projected on the basis of the multimodel ensemble means for the SSP2-4.5 scenarios. The shaded areas show the 5%–95% ranges of model simulations.

Figure S13 (a) Time series of regional mean DTR anomalies (relative to 1961-1990) in China for observations (black: CRU, purple: 2419-station), ALL simulations (red), NAT simulations (blue), GHG simulations (green) and AER simulations (orange) for 1951-2014. Thick lines denote ensemble average, and shading denotes 5%-95% ranges of model simulations. (b) Their respective long-term trends (color bars) and the corresponding 90% confidence intervals (grey bars).