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## Supplemental Material

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The Role of Anthropogenic Aerosol Forcing in the 1850–1985 Strengthening of the AMOC in  
CMIP6 Historical Simulations

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# Supplementary information for ‘The role of anthropogenic aerosol forcing in driving a strengthening of the externally-forced AMOC up to 1985 in CMIP6 historical simulations’

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## **1 Models used**

Table S1: The CMIP6 models used in this study, the number of ensemble members used, and their ASR\_HD value (computed as the change over 1850–1985 - see methodology for details). Models with an ASR\_HD greater than  $1.5 \text{ W m}^{-2}$  are classified as ‘strong’ models, and are shown in bold text. Also shown is the *arbitrary* model number assigned in figure 12 of the main paper to aid comparison

Centre	Model	Members	ASR_HD [ $\text{W m}^{-2}$ ]	Model # in Fig.12	Data reference	Model reference
<b>CSIRO</b>	<b>ACCESS-ESM1-5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Ziehn et al. (2019)</b>	<b>Ziehn et al. (2020)</b>
BCC	BCC-CSM2-MR	3	0.60	14	Wu et al. (2018)	Wu et al. (2019)
<b>NCAR</b>	<b>CESM2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Danabasoglu (2019a)</b>	<b>Danabasoglu et al. (2020)</b>
<b>NCAR</b>	<b>CESM2-WACCM</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Danabasoglu (2019b)</b>	<b>Danabasoglu et al. (2020)</b>
CNRM-CERFACS	CNRM-CM6-1	9	1.04	13	Voltaire (2018)	Voltaire et al. (2019)
<b>NASA-GISS</b>	<b>GISS-E2-1-H (p1)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>for Space Studies (NASA/GISS)</b>	<b>Kelley et al. (2020), Miller et al. (2021)</b>
<b>MOHC</b>	<b>HadGEM3-GC31-LL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Ridley et al. (2019a)</b>	<b>Andrews et al. (2020), Kuhlbrodt et al. (2018)</b>
<b>MOHC</b>	<b>HadGEM3-GC31-MM</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Ridley et al. (2019b)</b>	<b>Andrews et al. (2020)</b>
INM	INM-CM5-0	5	0.52	17	Volodin et al. (2019)	Volodin et al. (2017), Volodin and Kostrykin (2016)
IPSL	IPSL-CM6A-LR	9	0.34	12	Boucher et al. (2021)	Boucher et al. (2020)
MIROC	MIROC6	9	0.81	11	Tatebe and Watanabe (2018)	Tatebe et al. (2019)
MPI-M	MPI-ESM1-2-HR	9	0.33	15	Jungclaus et al. (2019)	Mauritsen et al. (2019), Stevens et al. (2013)
MPI-M	MPI-ESM1-2-LR	9	0.01	18	Wieners et al. (2019)	Mauritsen et al. (2019), Stevens et al. (2013)
<b>MRI</b>	<b>MRI-ESM2-0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Yukimoto et al. (2019)</b>	<b>YUKIMOTO et al. (2019)</b>
NUIST	NESM3	5	1.28	16	Cao and Wang (2019)	Cao et al. (2018)
<b>NCC</b>	<b>NorESM2-LM</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Seland et al. (2019)</b>	<b>Seland et al. (2020)</b>
<b>MOHC</b>	<b>UKESM1-0-LL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Tang et al. (2019)</b>	<b>Sellar et al. (2019)</b>

## 2 Additional figures

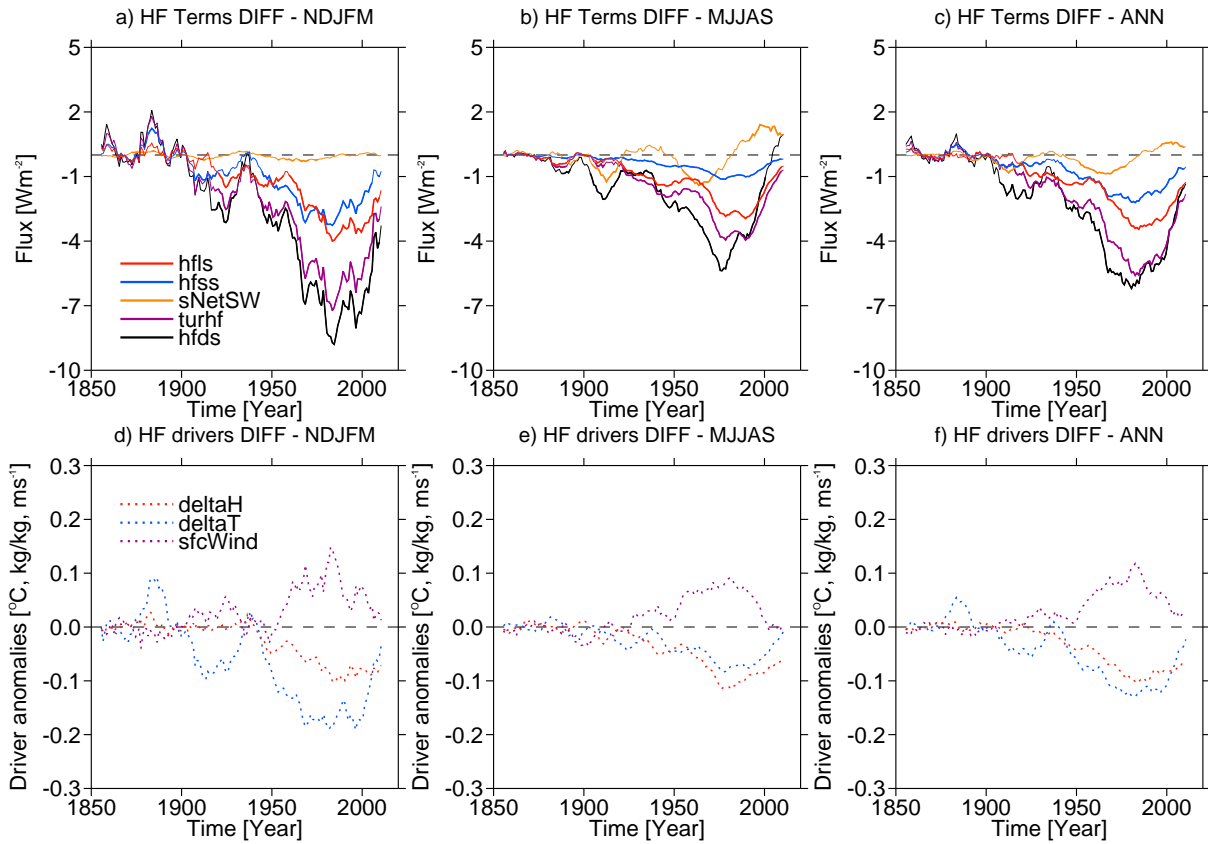


Figure S1: Time evolution of the differences between subpolar surface heat fluxes in ‘strong’ and ‘weak’ models and the drivers of turbulent heat fluxes. a) shows winter (Nov–Mar) difference (‘strong’–‘weak’) in anomalous turbulent heat fluxes ( $turhf$ , black), surface shortwave ( $sNetSW$ , yellow), sensible ( $hfss$ , blue) and latent heat ( $hfls$ , red) averaged over the SPNA. Anomalies are first made relative to 1850–1879 before taking the difference. b) and c) show the same but now for the summer (May–Sept) and annual mean. d) to f) shows the same as a) to c) but now for the drivers of turbulent heat fluxes. Blue and red dotted lines show the differences in air-sea temperature ( $\Delta T$ , in  $^{\circ}C$ ) and humidity ( $\Delta H$ , in  $kg/kg$ ), and purple shows surface wind speed ( $sfcWind$ , in  $m\ s^{-1}$ ) averaged over the SPNA. Thick lines in a) - c) show where differences are statistically significant at the  $p \leq 0.05$  based on a Student’s T-test.

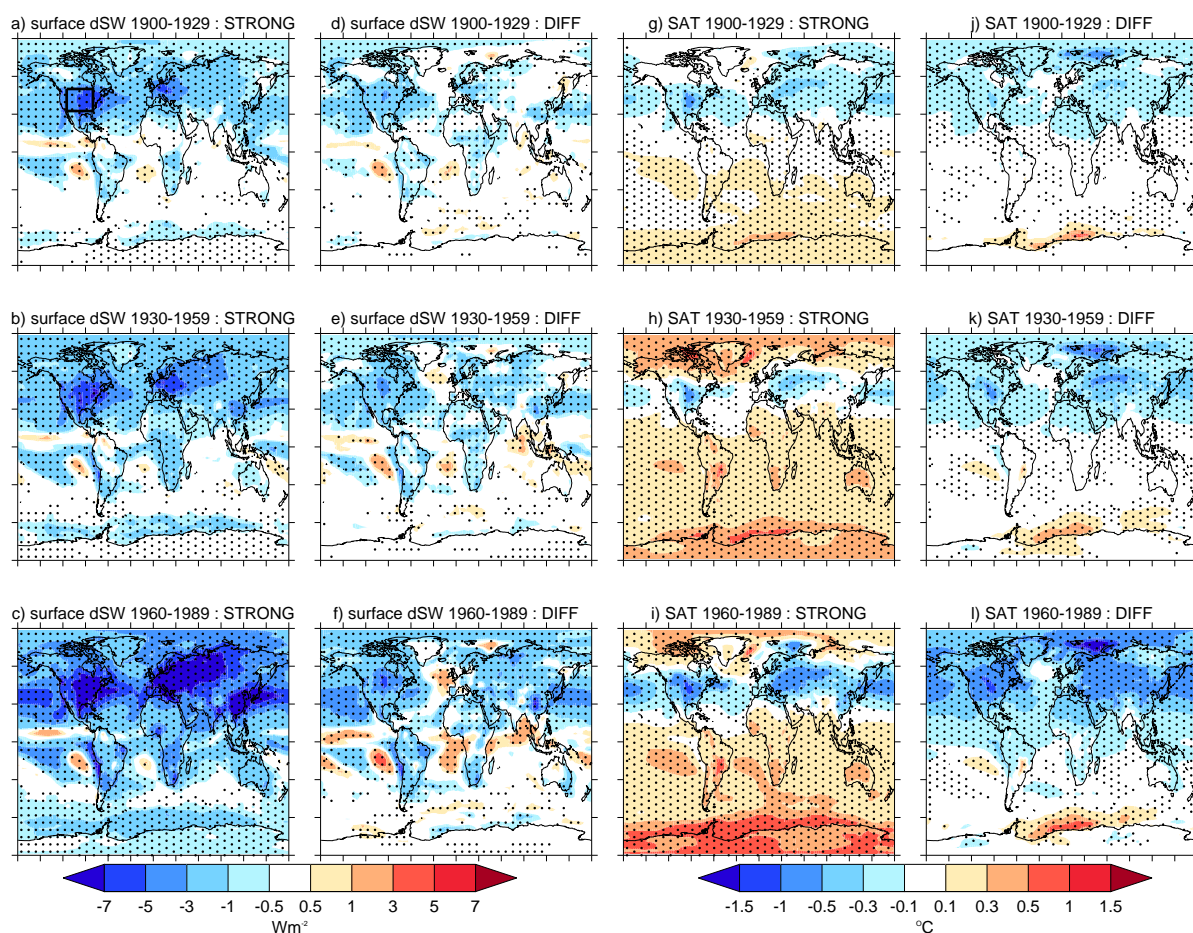


Figure S2: shows the evolution of surface downwelling shortwave anomalies (surface dSW, e.g. CMIP6 variable *rsds*) and surface air temperature (SAT, e.g. CMIP6 variable *tas*) in the ‘strong’ models and the difference with ‘weak’ for 30-year time-periods. a) shows the surface dSW anomalies for the 1900–1929 period averaged over ‘strong’ models. Negative anomalies indicate a reduction in downwelling radiation (i.e. negative radiative forcing). b) and c) shows the same for the 1930–1959 and 1960–1989 periods, respectively. d)–f) shows the same as a)–c) but now for the difference between ‘strong’ and ‘weak’ models (i.e., ‘strong’ minus ‘weak’). g)–i) shows the same as a)–c) but now for SAT. j)–l) shows the same as d)–f) but now for SAT. Stippling shows where the anomalies are significant at the  $p \leq 0.05$  level. All anomalies are relative to 1850–1879.

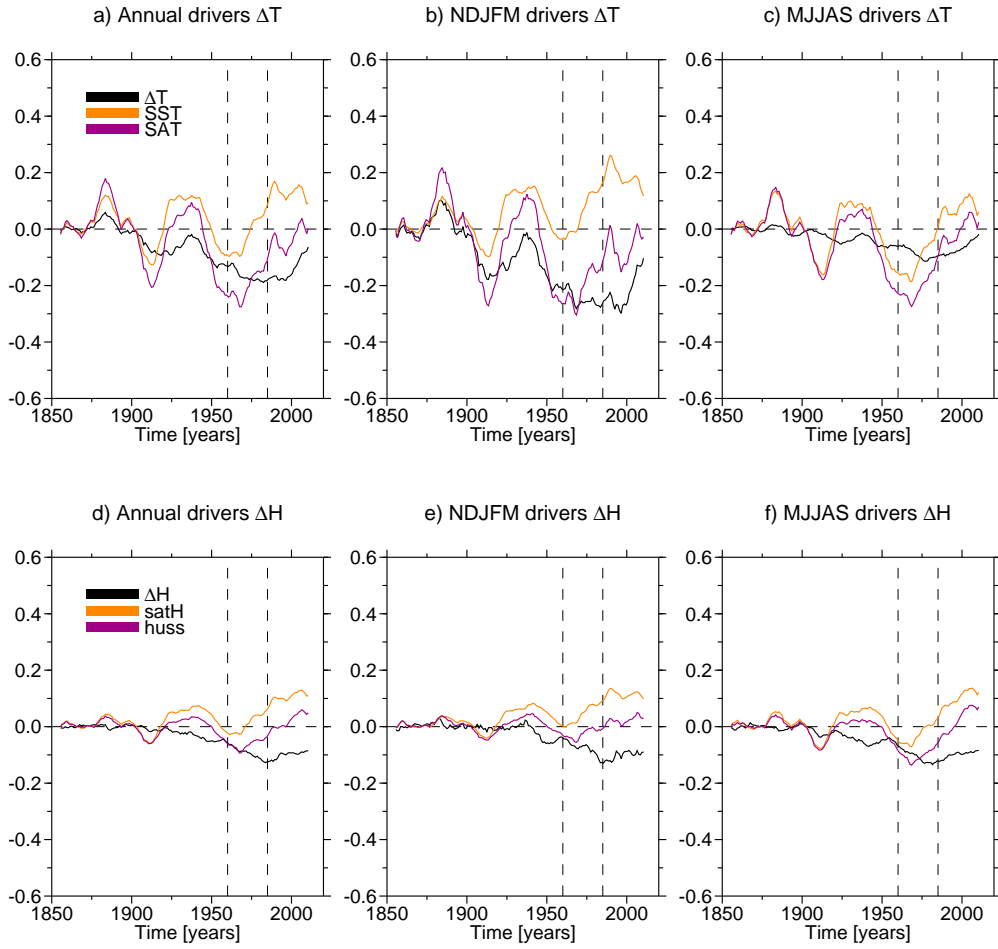


Figure S3: Atmospheric and oceanic drivers of  $\Delta T$  and  $\Delta H$  averaged over the SPNA (50-65°N - note the smaller area is chosen to represent the region of positive SST anomalies in figure 5 in the main paper). a) shows the difference in annual-mean  $\Delta T$  (e.g. SAT *minus* SST, black), SST (orange), and SAT (purple) between the ‘strong’ and ‘weak’ ensemble (e.g., ‘strong’ *minus* ‘weak’). b) shows the same but now for  $\Delta H$  (e.g. huss *minus* satH), surface specific humidity (huss), and saturated humidity (satH) computed from SST.  $satH = 0.98\rho^{-1}640380(kg m^{-13})e^{-5107.4/SST}$  where  $\rho$  is the density of air and assumed to be  $1.22 kg m^{-3}$  (Large and Yeager, 2009). Note that IPSL-CM6 and NESM3 have been removed from panel b) due to problems with humidity data.

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