Supporting Information for:

## A comparison of the atmospheric response to the Weddell Sea Polynya in AGCMs of varying resolutions.

H.C. Ayres<sup>1</sup>, D. Ferreira<sup>1</sup>, W. Park<sup>2,3,4</sup>, J. Kjellsson<sup>2,5</sup>, M. Ödalen<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Meteorology, University of Reading, Reading, UK

<sup>2</sup> Division of Ocean Circulation and Climate Dynamics, GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel, Germany

<sup>3</sup> IBS Center for Climate Physics, Institute for Basic Science (IBS), Busan, Republic of Korea

<sup>4</sup> Department of Climate System, Pusan National University, Busan, Republic of Korea

<sup>5</sup>Kiel University, Kiel, Germany

Corresponding author: Holly Ayres <u>h.c.ayres@reading.ac.uk</u>



Figure S1: Difference between Sea ice concentration boundary conditions with and without the polynya (ocean- atmosphere boundary layer forcing) for (a) August, (b) September, (c) October, (d) November. (e-h) as (a-d) but for sea surface temperature.



Figure S2: (a) Boxplots of jet latitude for the ensemble spread of each model at +/- 1 standard deviation, with black lines denoting the 95th percentile. Blue/red demote the low/high resolution versions. Dots are anomalies outside of the 95th percentile. (b) as a for jet strength. (c) as a for the SAM Index.



Figure S3: Heat flux response to the WSP (averaged over  $10^{\circ} \text{ E} - 10^{\circ} \text{ W}$ ,  $63^{\circ} \text{ S} - 68^{\circ} \text{ S}$ ; red box in Fig. 1) against jet latitude (a) jet strength (b), and SAM index (c) for the high-resolution versions of the models. Blue for HadGEM3-H, yellow for ECHAM5-H and green for OIFS-H. Each dot represents each ensemble member for September. (d-f) as (a-c) but for MSLP, (g-I) as (a-c) but for geopotential height at 850 hPa, and (j-l) as (a-c) but for zonal wind at 850 hPa.



Figure S4: Probability density function of September ERA5 MSLP and total precipitation. The red dot is the polynya conditions for September 1974.