Supplementary of Study on the influence of ENSO on total columns of ozone over the Tibetan Plateau

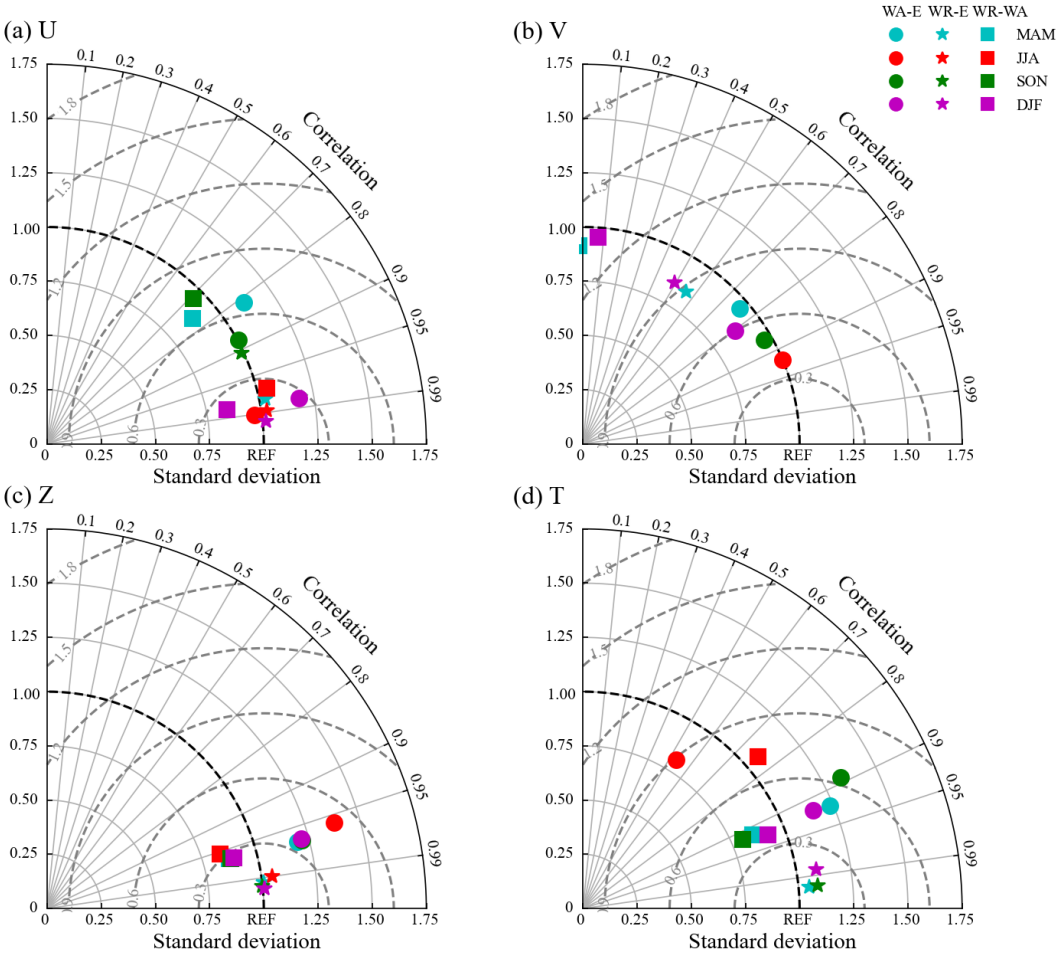

Fig. S1. Taylor diagrams of zonal wind (U), meridional wind (V), Geopotential height (Z) and temperature (T) at the 200 hPa during spring (MAM), summer (JJA), autumn (SON), and winter (DJF) of El Niño years. (a) Compared the U spatial distribution performance of WACCM and ERA5 (circle), WRF-Chem and ERA5 (pentagram), WRF-Chem and WACCM (square), with different seasons indicated by colors. (b) The the spatial distribution performance of V. (c) The the spatial distribution performance of Z. (d) The the spatial distribution performance of T.

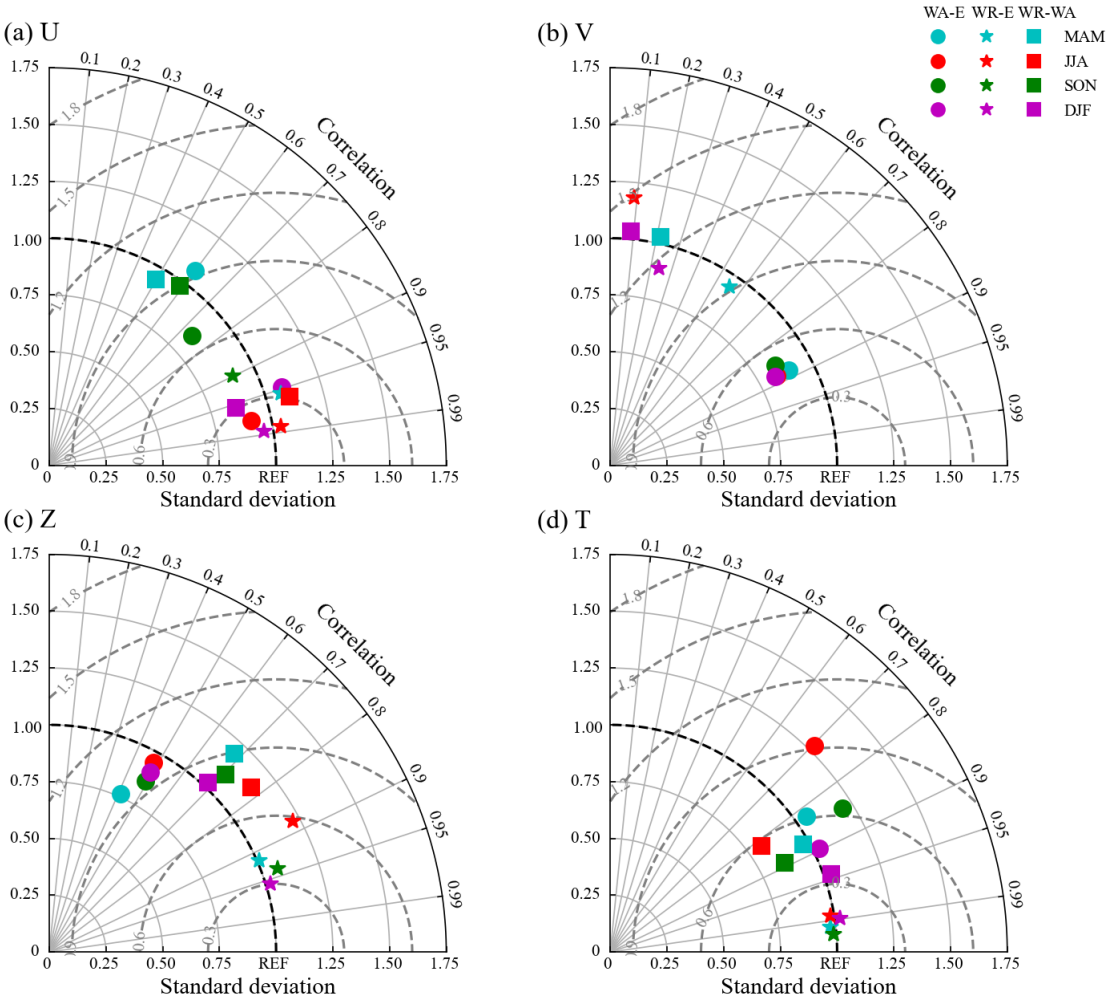

Fig. S2. The same as Fig. S1, but for 300 hPa.

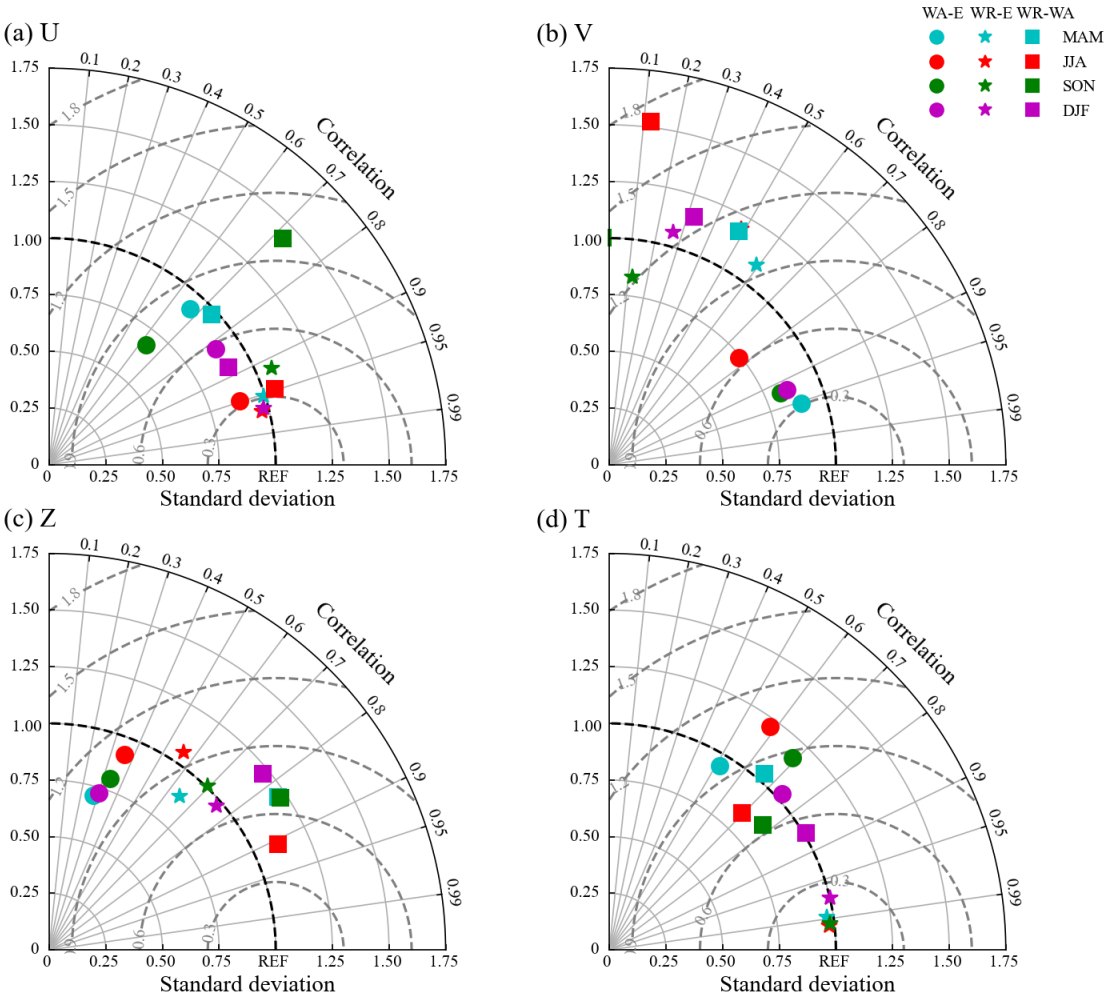

Fig. S3. The same as Fig. S1, but for 400 hPa.

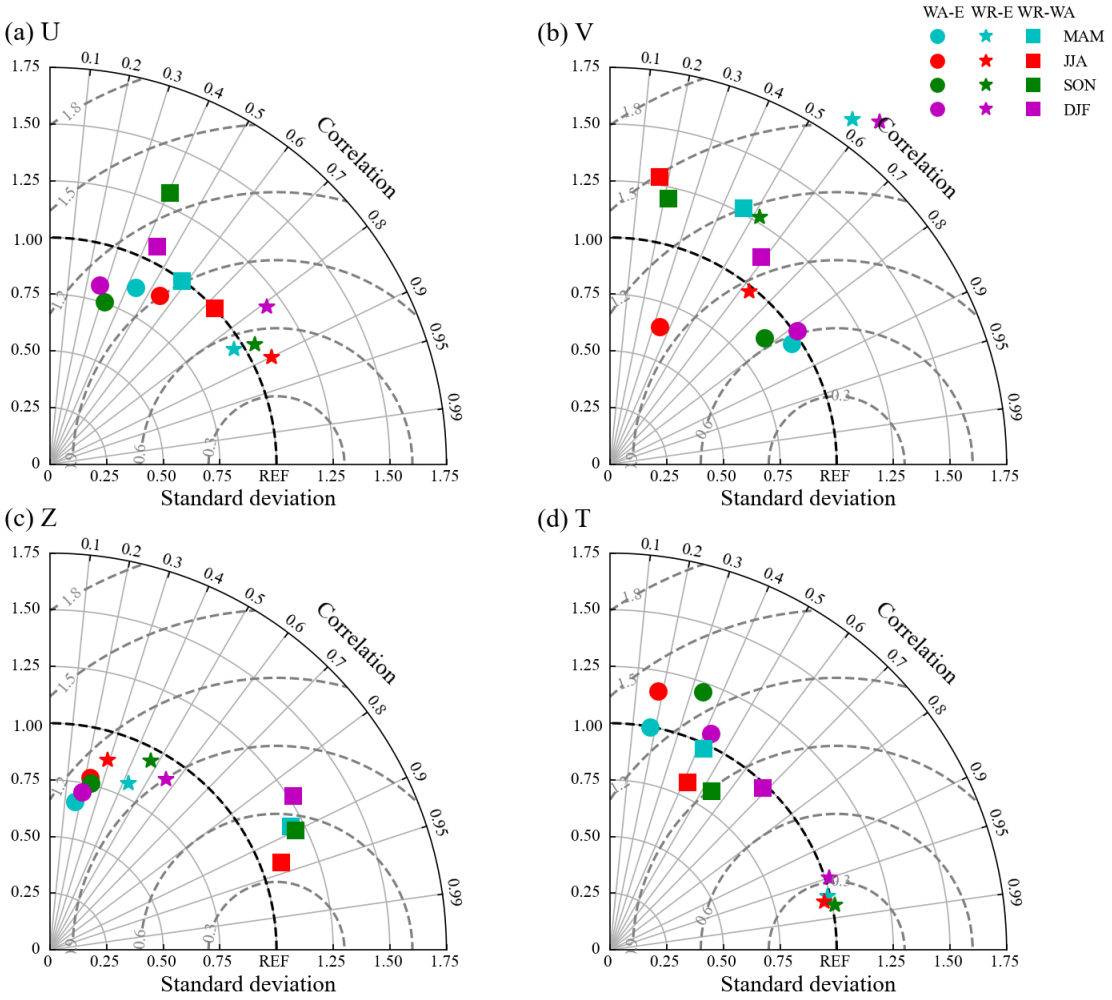

Fig. S4. The same as Fig. S1, but for 500 hPa.

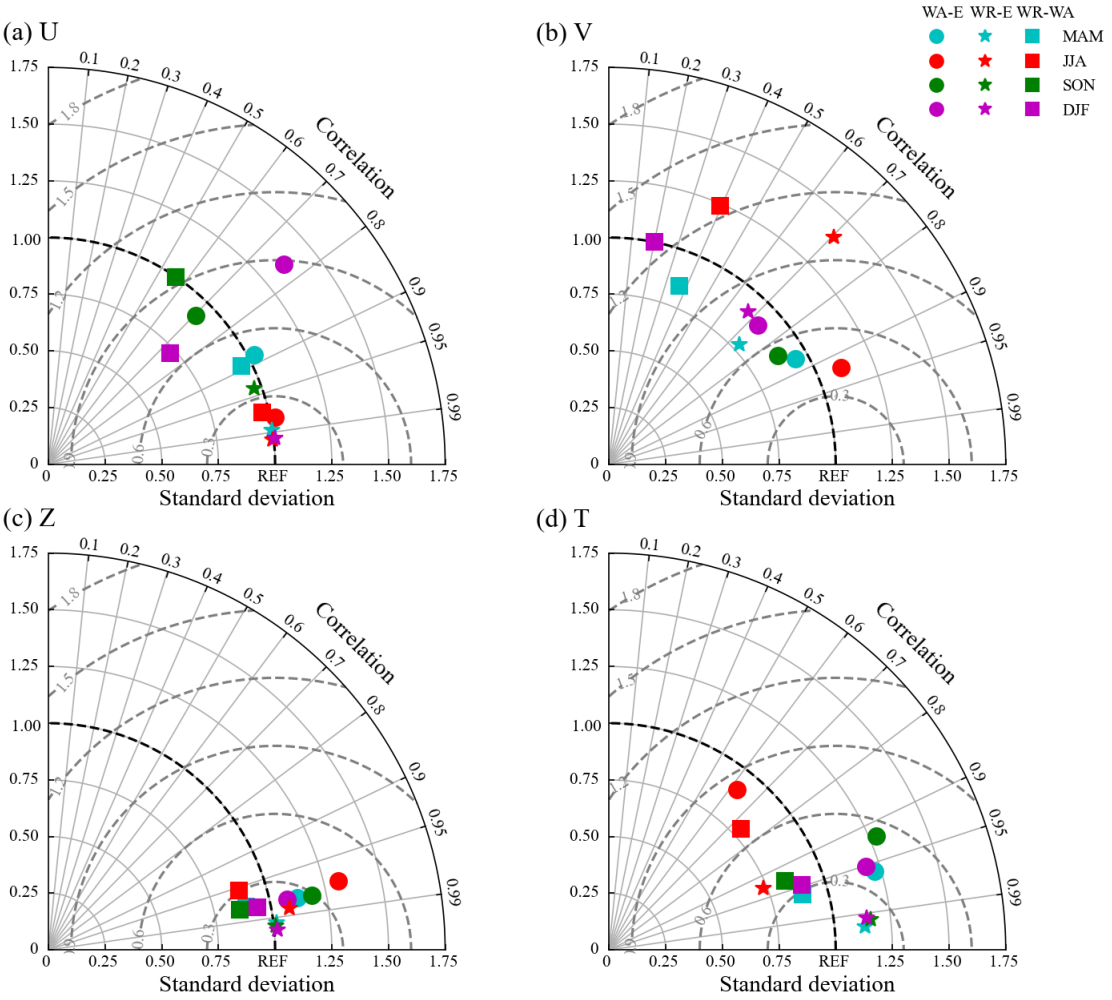

Fig. S5. The same as Fig. S1, but for La Niña year.

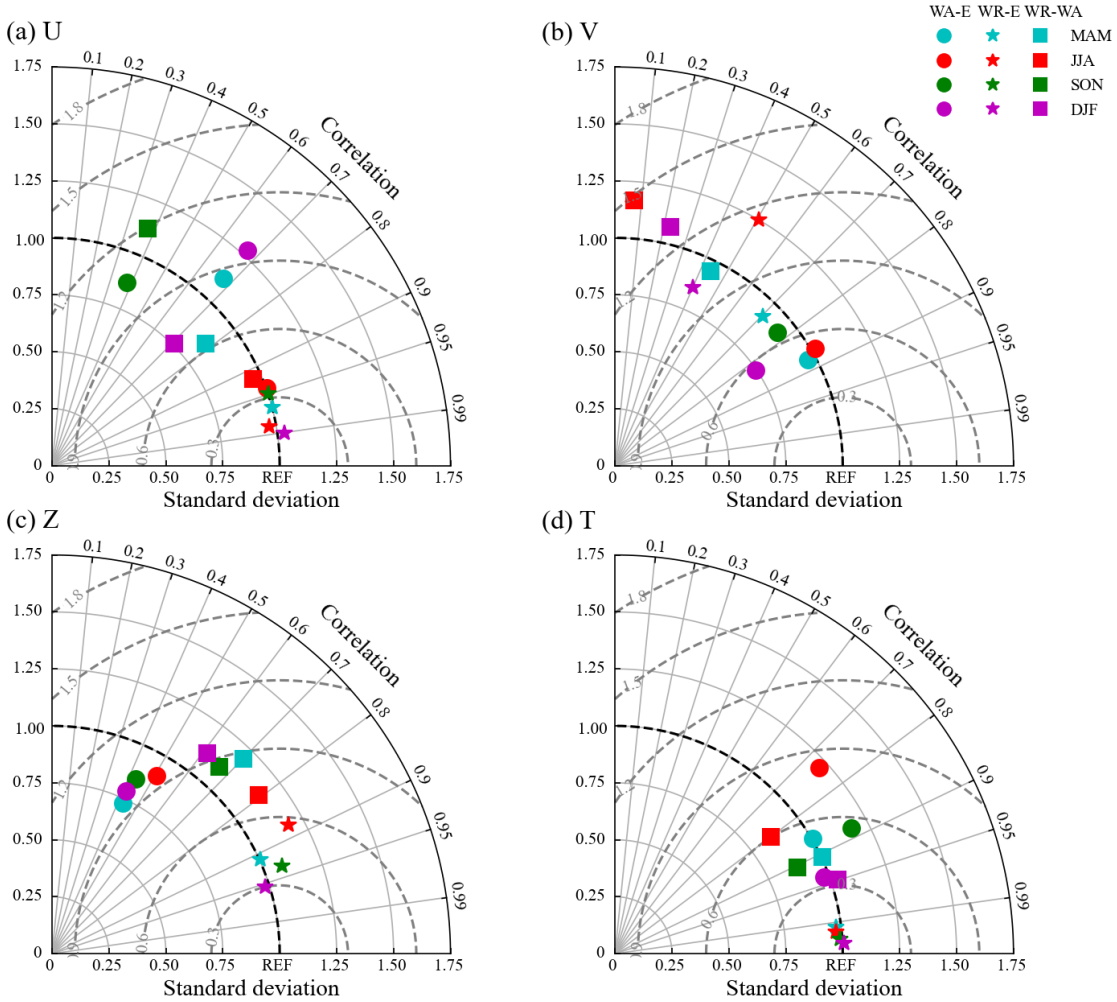

Fig. S6. The same as Fig. S2, but for La Niña year.

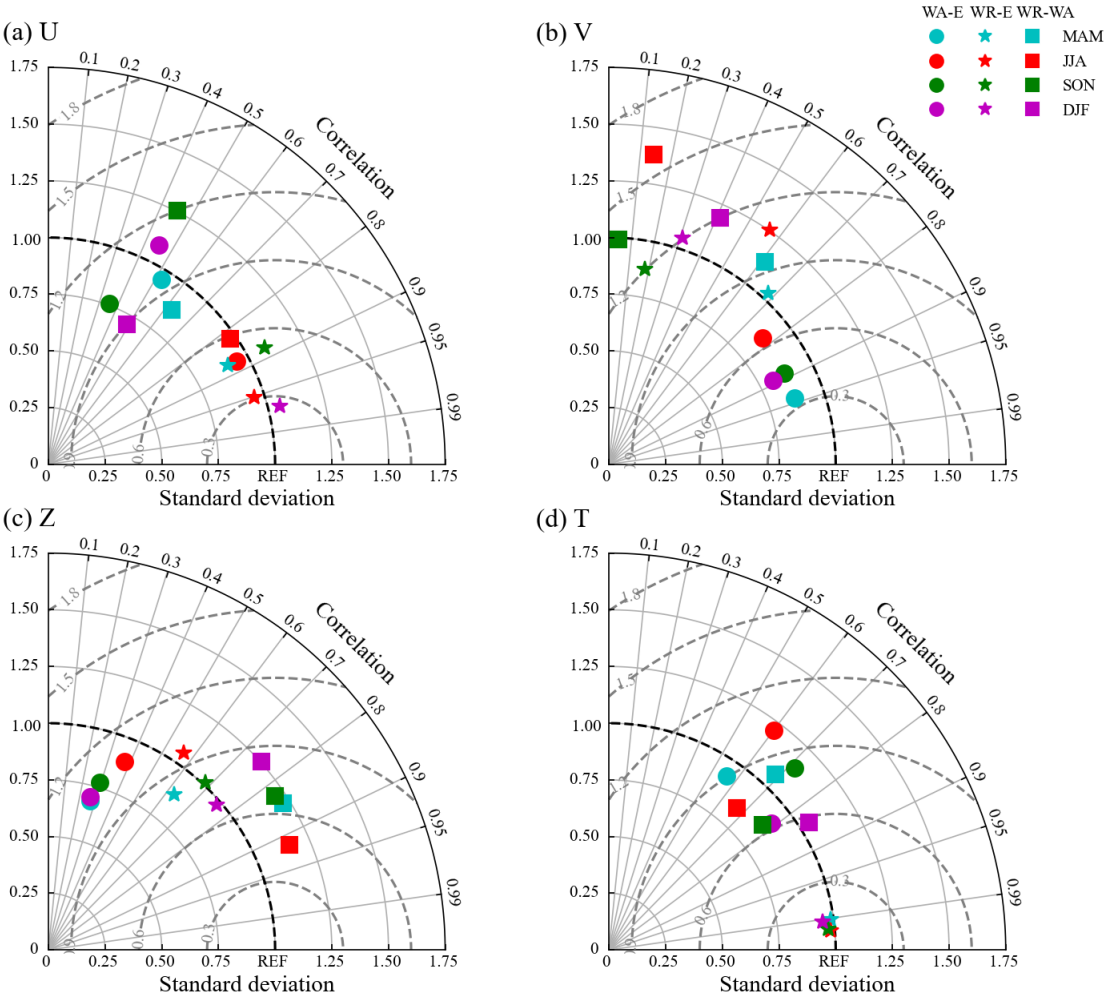

Fig. S7. The same as Fig. S3, but for La Niña year.

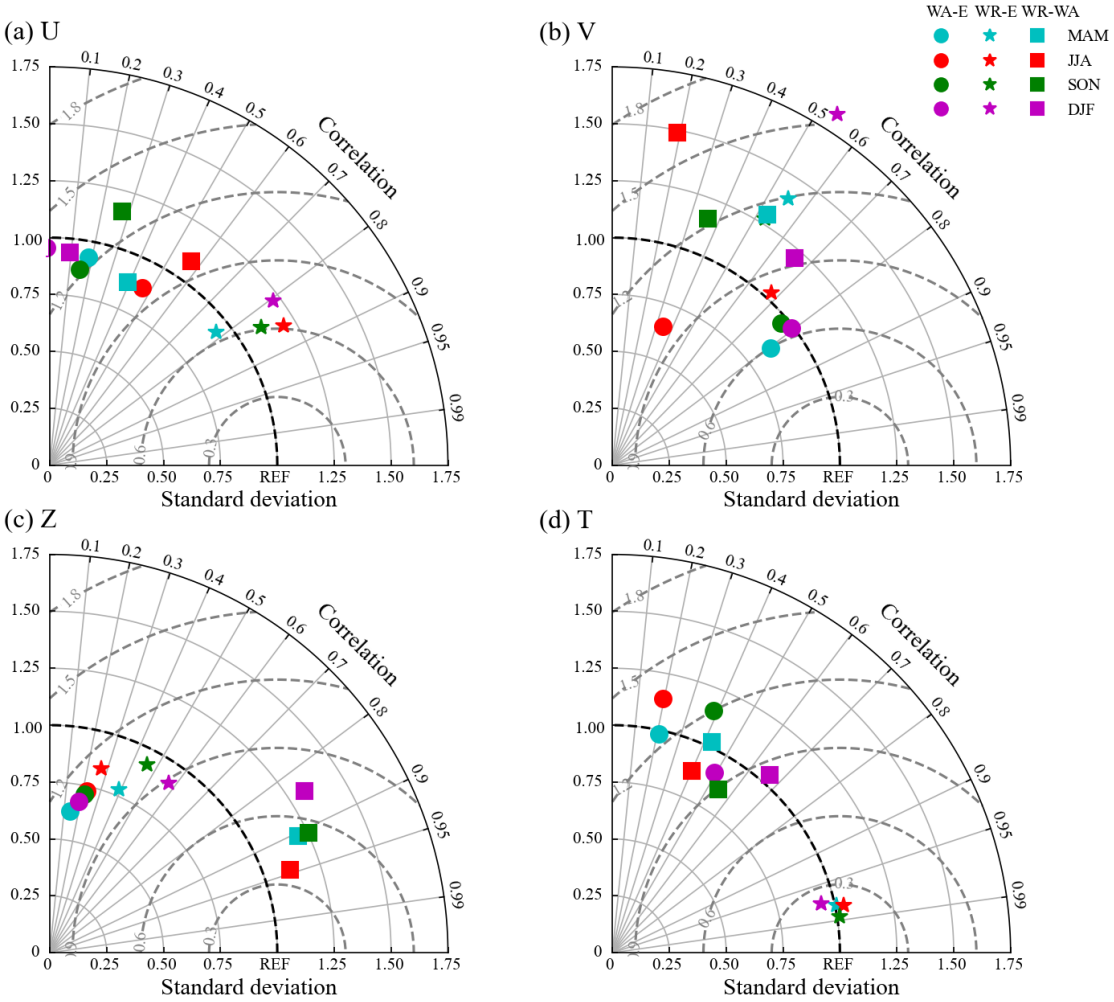

Fig. S8. The same as Fig. S4, but for La Niña year.

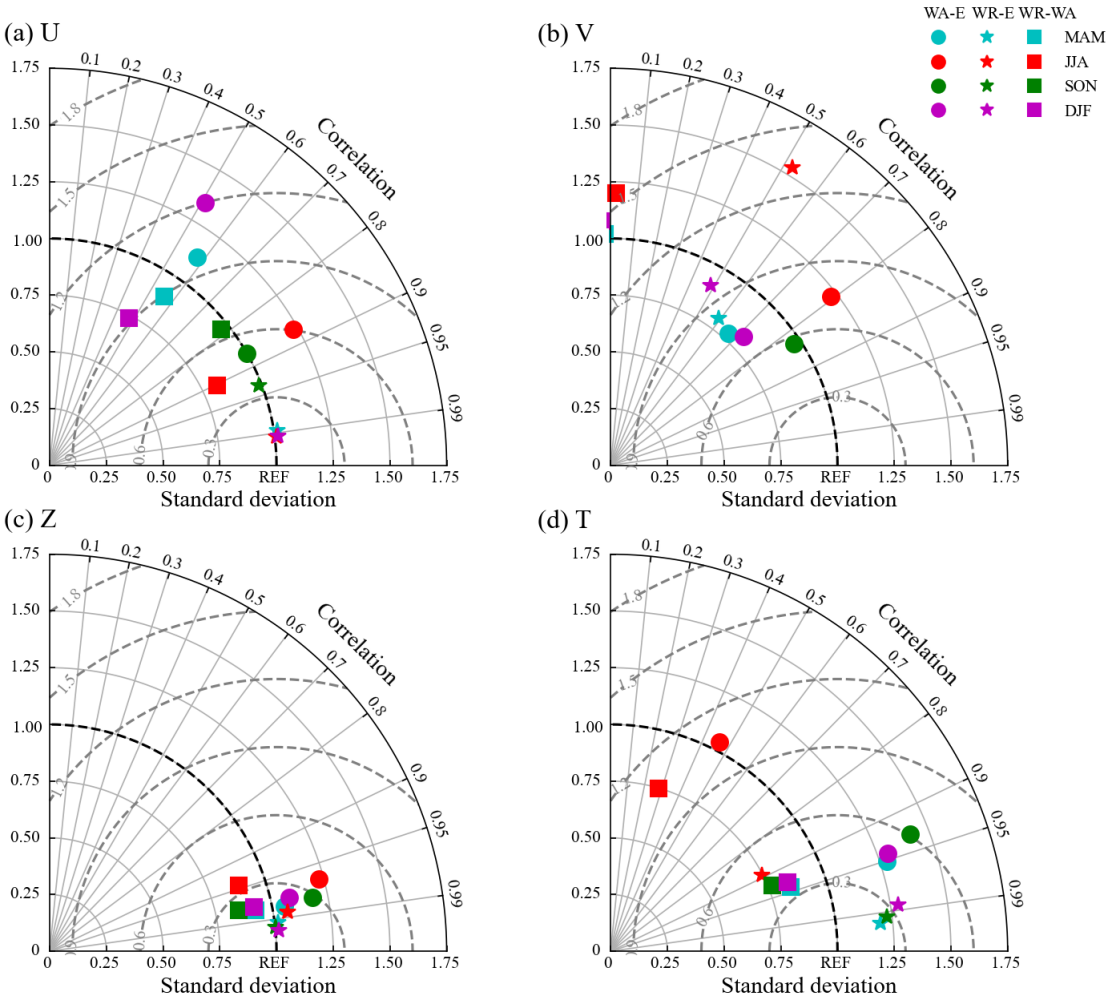

Fig. S9. The same as Fig. S1, but showing the climate states from 2001 to 2020.

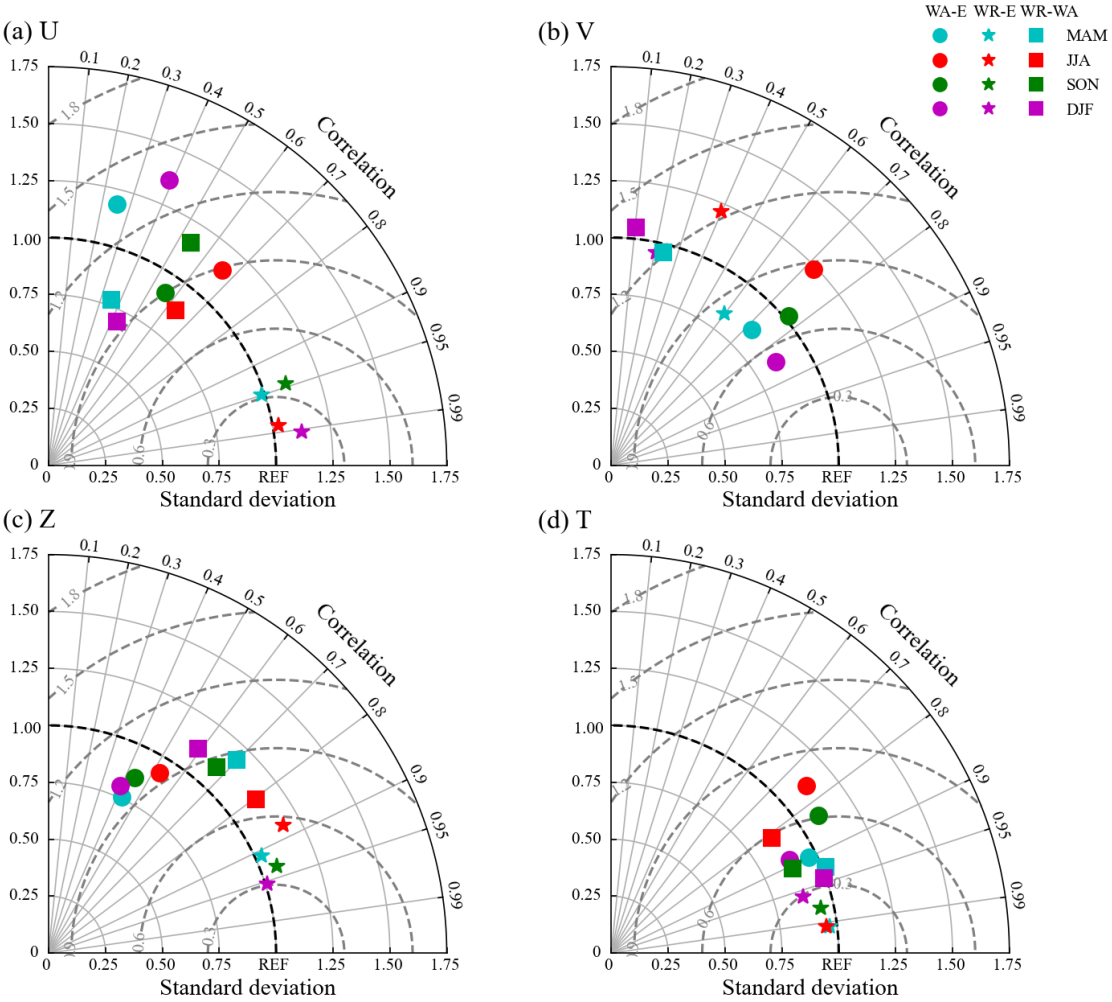

Fig. S10. The same as Fig. S2, but showing the climate states from 2001 to 2020.

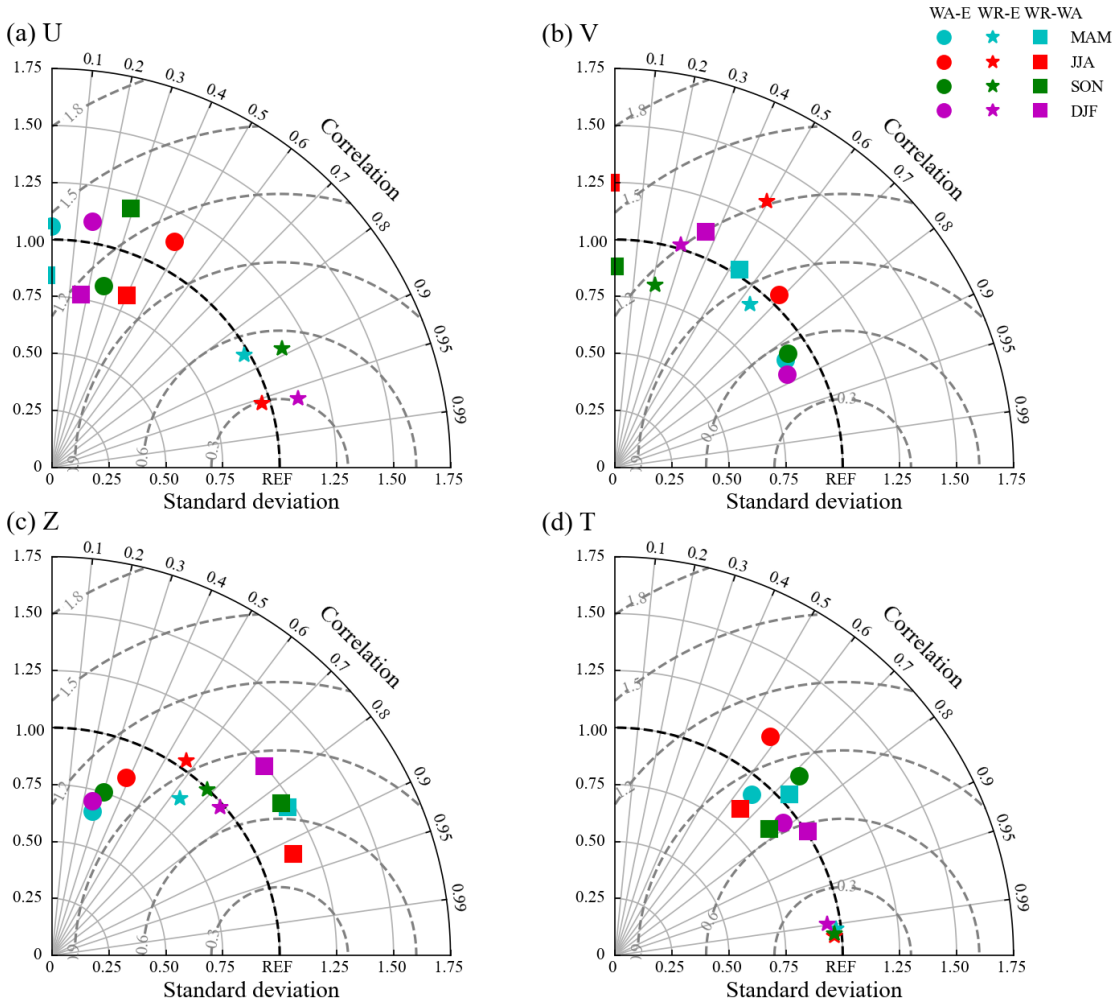

Fig. S11. The same as Fig. S3, but showing the climate states from 2001 to 2020.

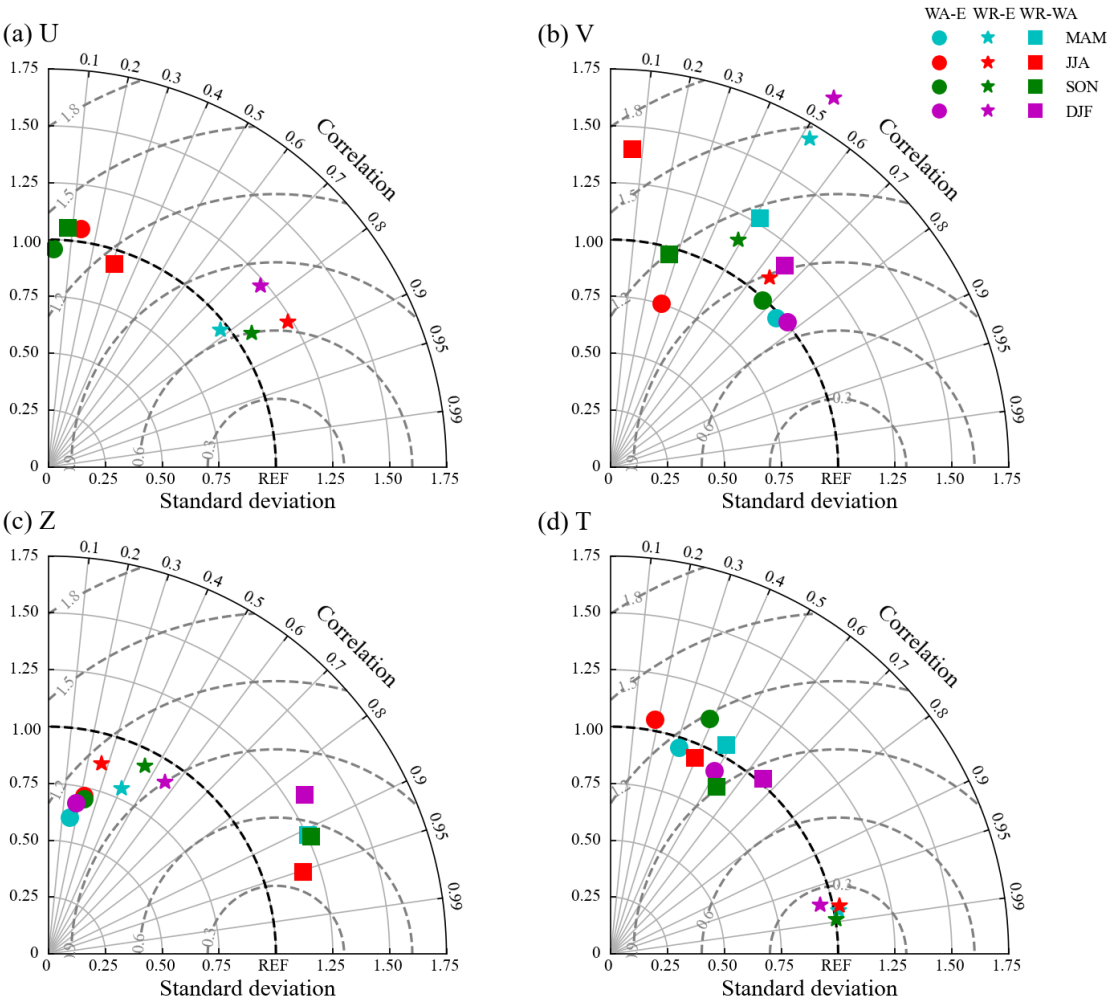

Fig. S12. The same as Fig. S4, but showing the climate states from 2001 to 2020.