



Fast upper-level jet stream winds get faster under climate change

In the format provided by the authors and unedited

Table 1 CMIP6 models analyzed in this study.

<i>Model</i>	<i>realization</i>	<i>scenario</i>
ACCESS-CM2	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5
BCC-CSM2-MR	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5, amip, amip-p4K
CanESM5	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5
CESM2-WACCM	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5, amip, amip-p4K, aqua, aqua-p4K
FGOALS-g3	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5
GFDL-CM4	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5
IITM-ESM	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5
INM-CM4-8	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5
INM-CM5-0	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5
IPSL-CM6A-LR	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5, amip, amip-p4K, aqua, aqua-p4K
KACE-1-0-G	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5
MIROC6	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5, amip, amip-p4K, aqua, aqua-p4K
MPI-ESM1-2-LR	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5
MPI-ESM1-2-HR	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5
MRI-ESM2-0	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5, amip, amip-p4K, aqua, aqua-p4K
NorESM2-LM	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5
NorESM2-MM	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5
TaiESM1	r1i1p1f1	historical, SSP5-8.5, amip, amip-p4K, aqua, aqua-p4K

Table 2 CMIP5 models analyzed in this study.

<i>Model</i>	<i>realization</i>	<i>scenario</i>
ACCESS1-3	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
bcc-csm1-1	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
bcc-csm1-1-m	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
BNU-ESM	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
CanESM2	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
CCSM4	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
CMCC-CESM	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
CMCC-CMS	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
CNRM-CM5	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
GFDL-CM3	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
GFDL-ESM2G	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
GFDL-ESM2M	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
IPSL-CM5A-LR	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
MIROC-ESM	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
MIROC-ESM-CHEM	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
MIROC5	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
MRI-ESM1	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5
NorESM1-M	r1i1p1	historical, RCP8.5

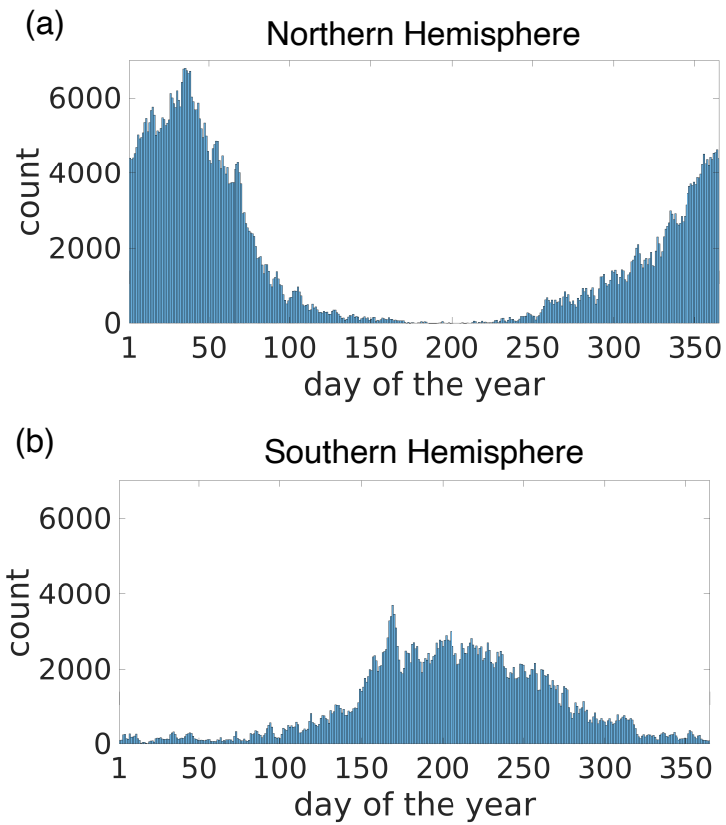


Fig. 1 Seasonality of fast upper-level jet stream winds. Frequency of occurrence (count) of extratropical (20–60 degrees) days with fast (> 99th percentile) upper-level (200 hPa) jet stream winds. The distribution is created by aggregating data across all days and all longitudes at a given latitude in ERA5 data for the (a) Northern Hemisphere and (b) Southern Hemisphere.

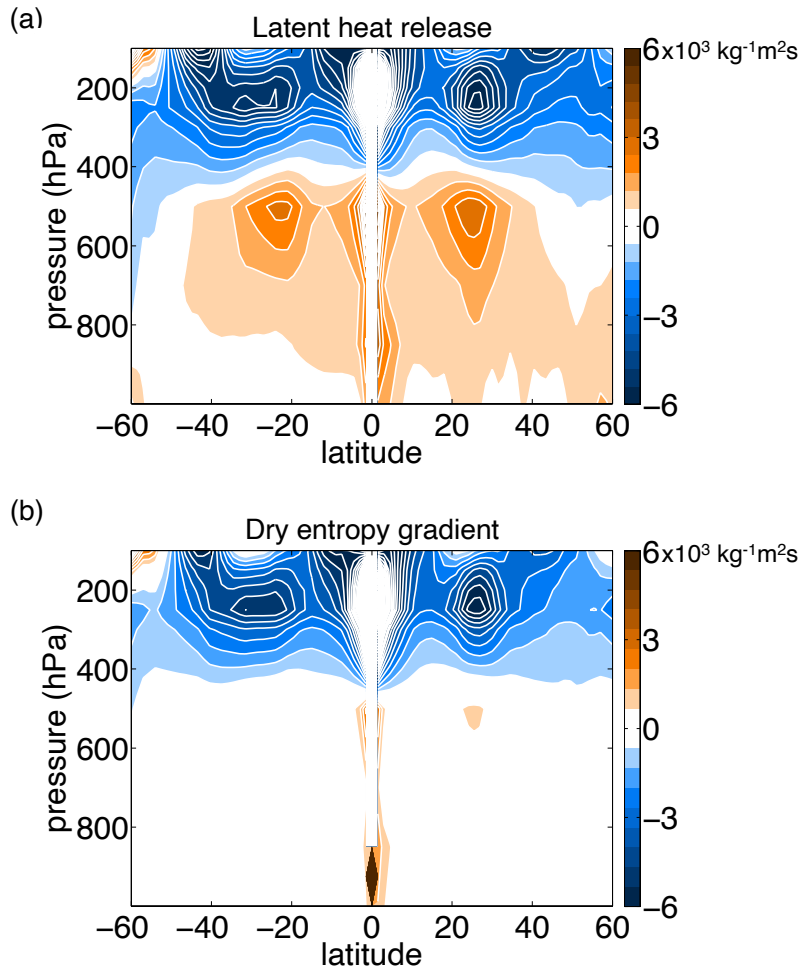


Fig. 2 Relationship between fast jet stream winds and moisture under climate change. (a) Latent heat release and (b) dry entropy gradient contributions to the fractional changes in the fast (> 99th percentile) upper-level (200 hPa) moist thermal wind, i.e. first and second term in the integrand of equation (5) divided by fa (contour interval is $6 \times 10^2 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}$).