

How do coupled models represent the African Easterly Jets and their associated dynamics over central Africa during the September-November rainy season?

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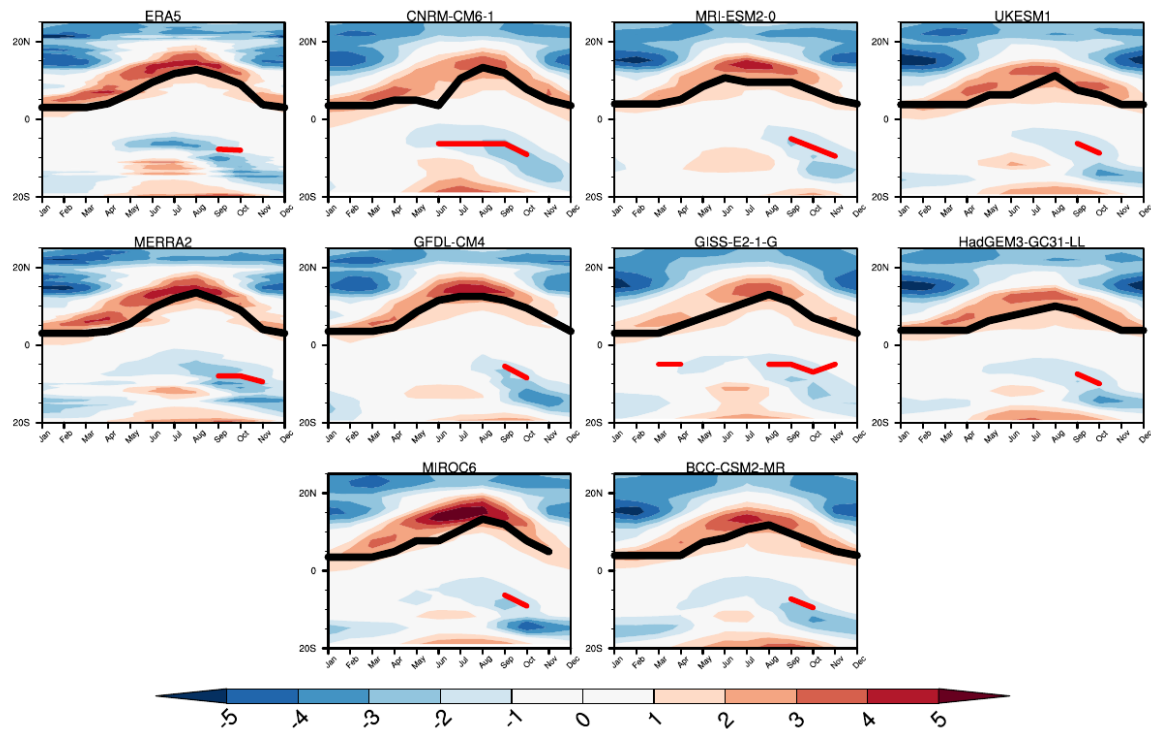
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Supporting information

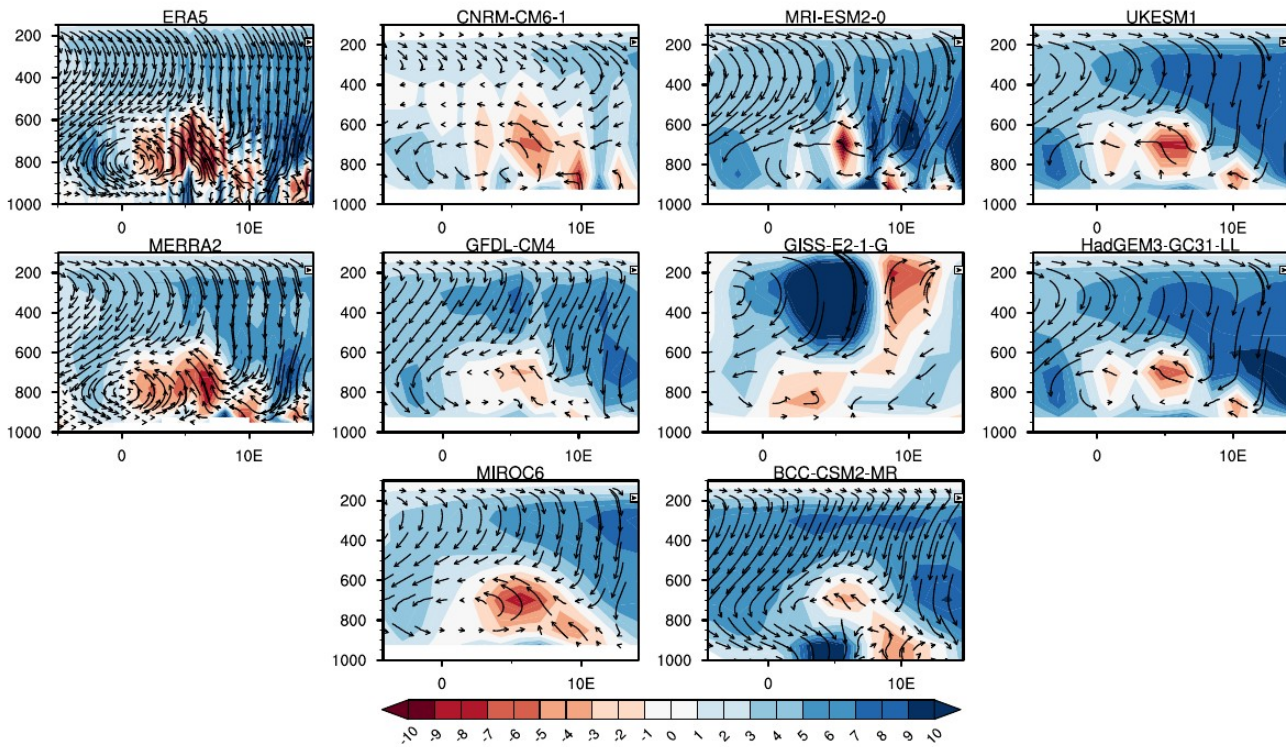
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The supporting information contains additional figures to further explain processes

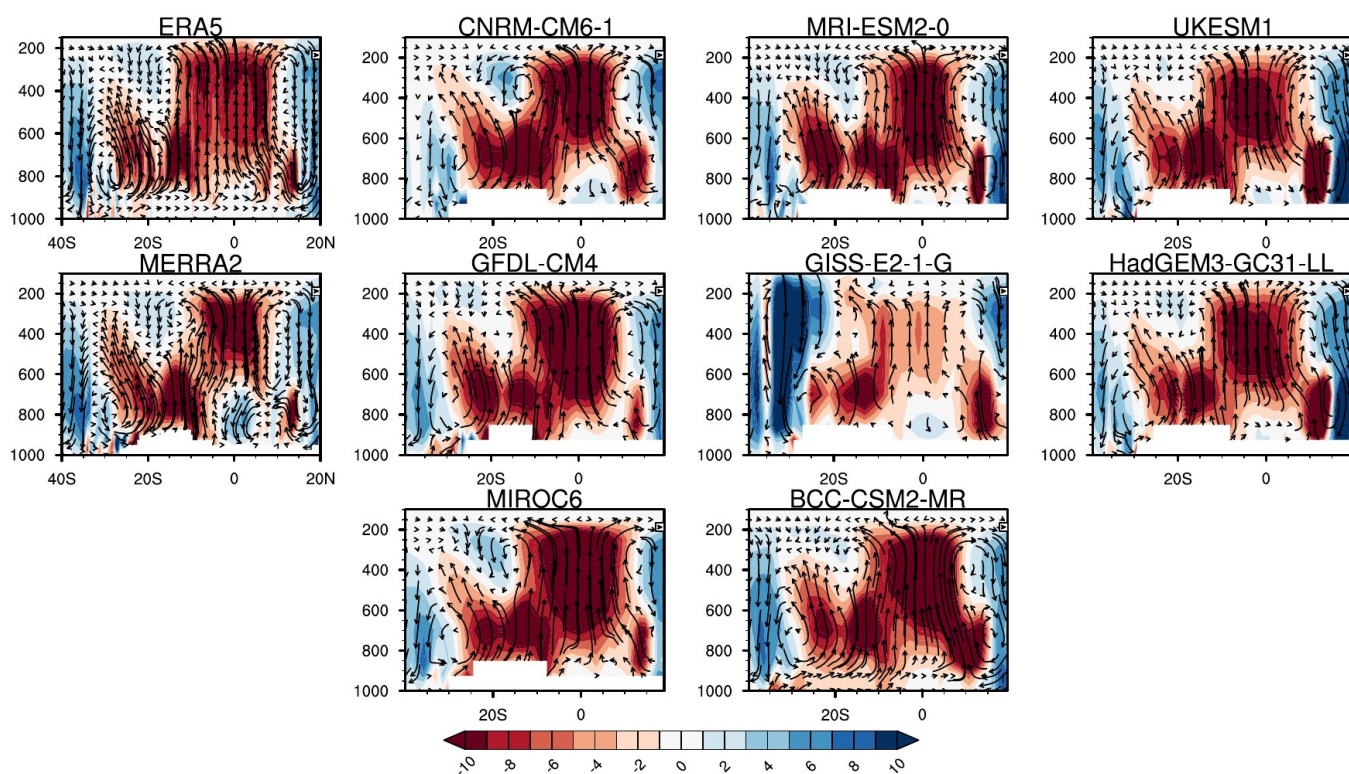
List of Figures



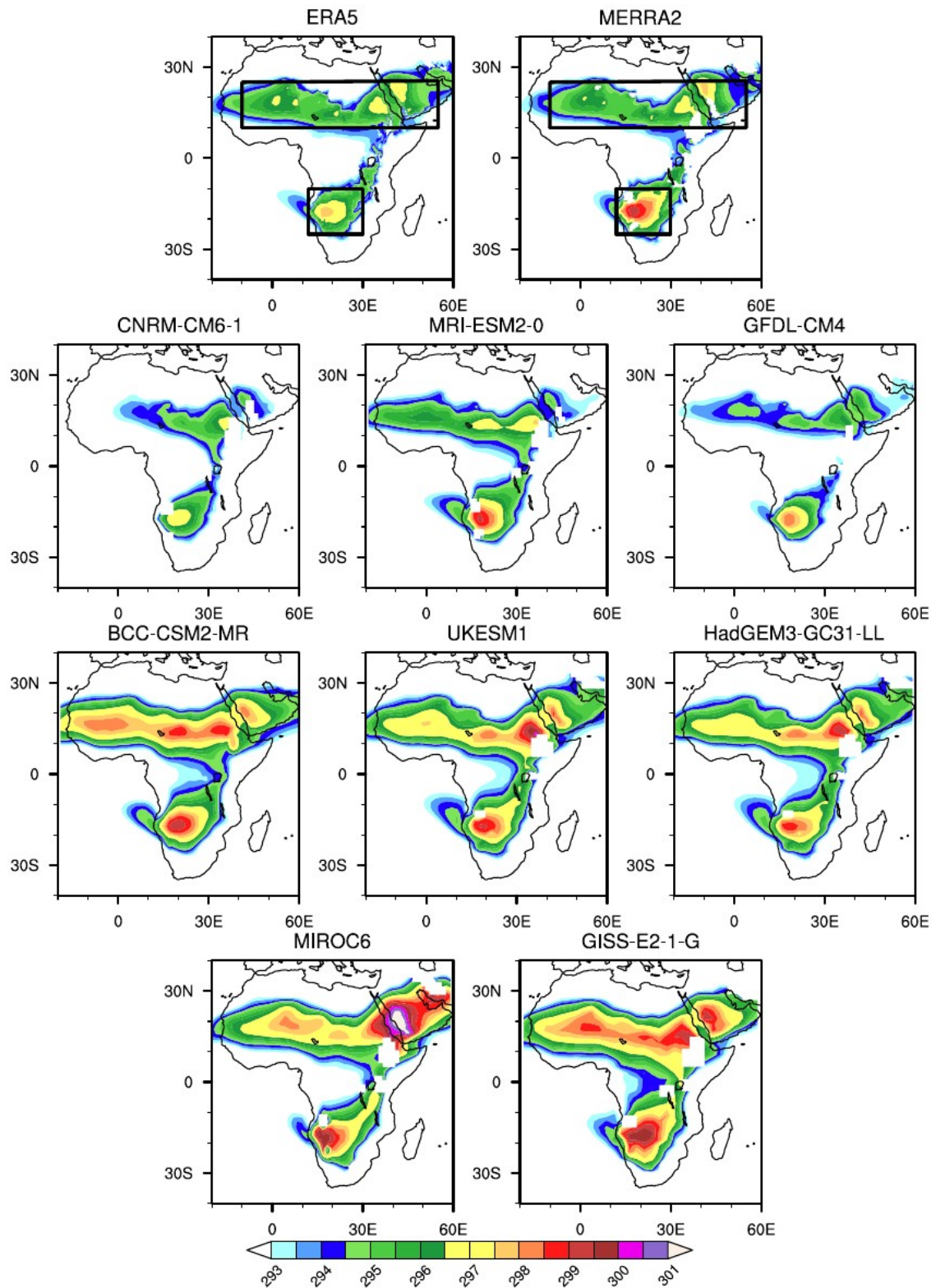
FS1: Latitude/time annual evolution of surface 850hPa temperature gradient (K.m^{-1}) climatology in reanalyses and models, averaged in the longitude range of $[14\text{E}-24\text{E}]$. With overlay locations of AEJ-N (black contour of the northern hemisphere) and AEJ-S (red contour of the southern hemisphere). t.



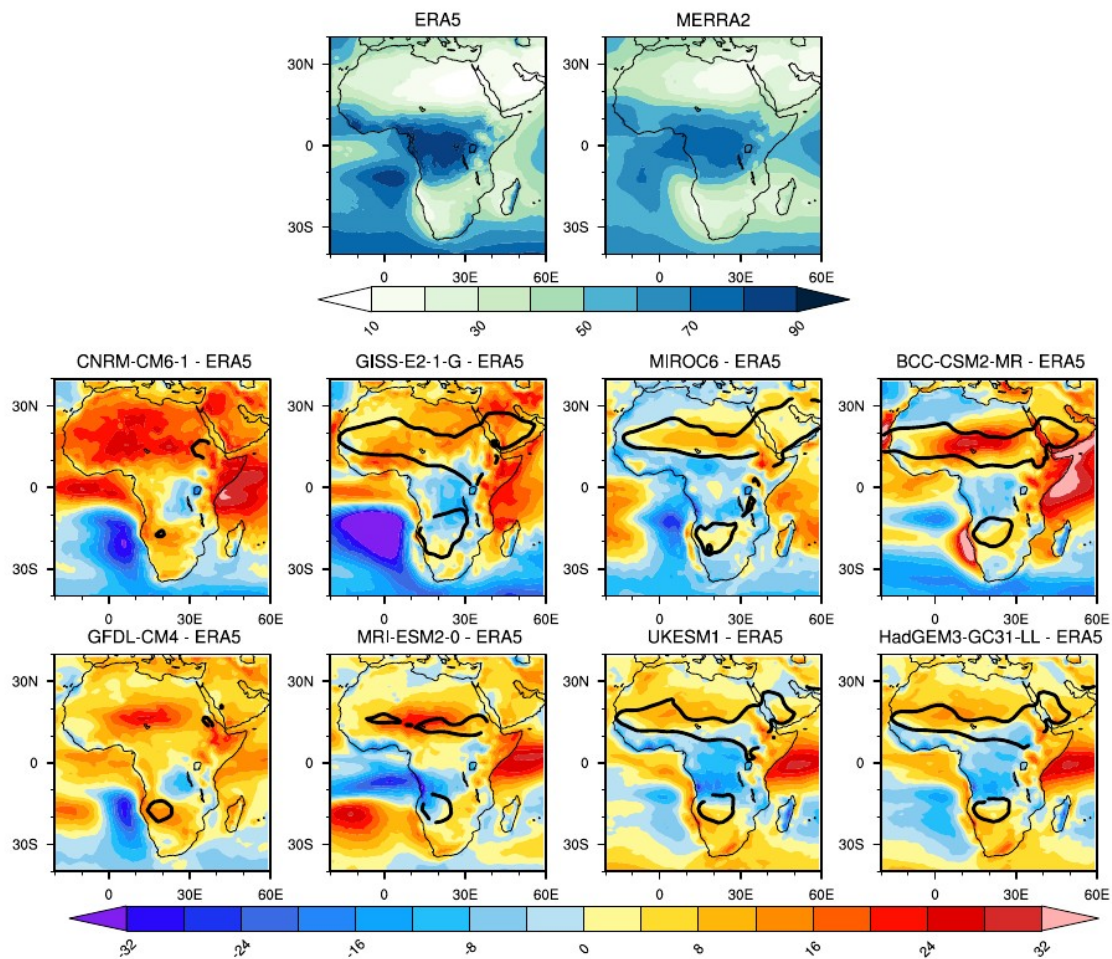
FS2 : east–west zonal divergent circulation (u_D, w), superimposed with vertical velocity (shade). Variables are averaged in the latitude range of [16N–24N].



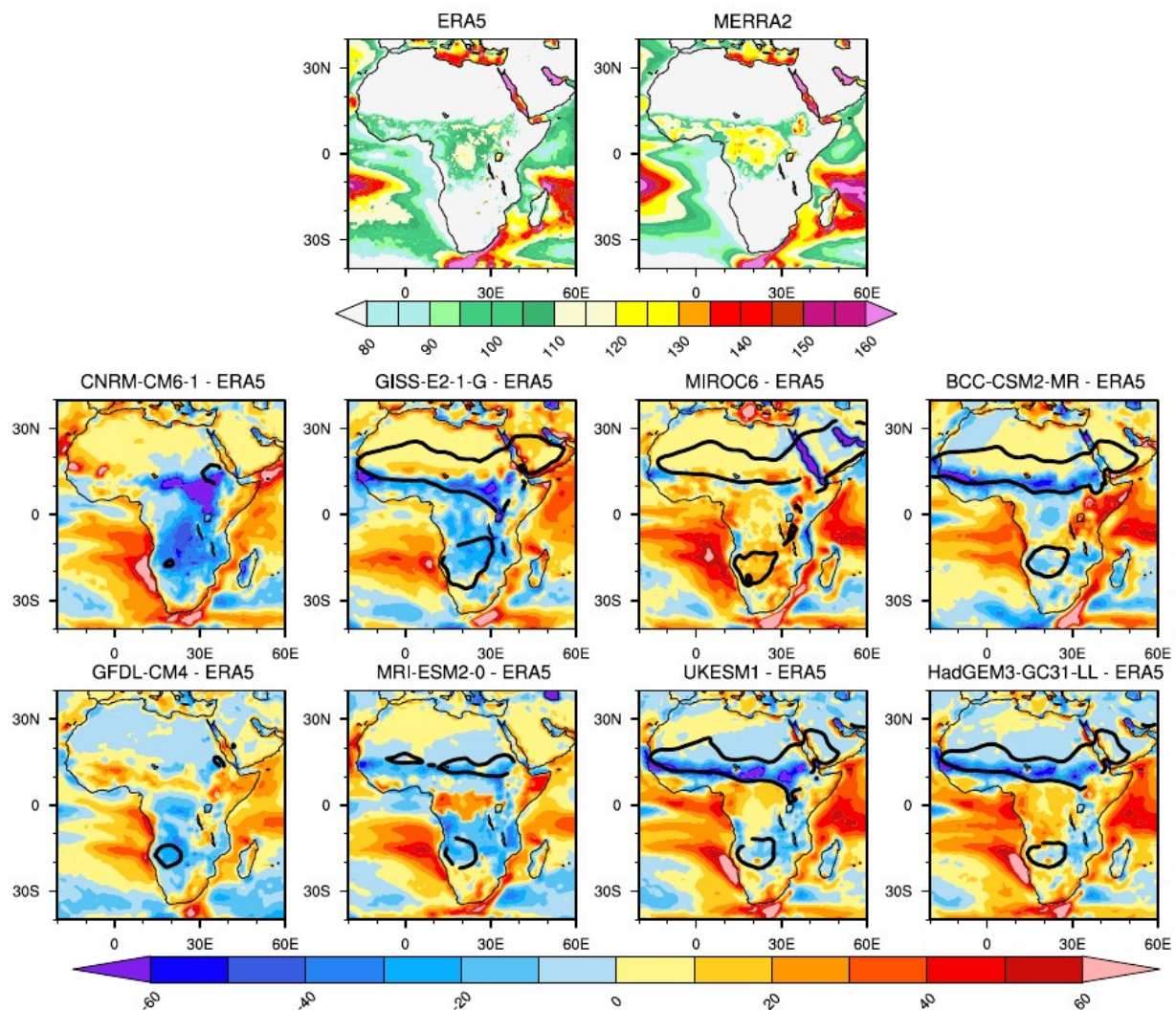
FS3 : north–south meridional divergent circulation (vD, w), superimposed with vertical velocity (shade). Variables are averaged in the latitude range of [15E–25E].



FS4 : 850 hPa temperature SON climatology in models and reanalyses.



FS5 : Mean September to November Total Cloud Cover in reanalyses (first row only) and bias in models against ERA5 (second and third rows). The black contour line shows heat low locations in models represented by the 296 Kelvin temperature value in the north and 297 Kelvin temperature value in the south.



FS6 : Mean September to November Surface Latent Heat Flux in reanalyses (first row only) and bias in models against ERA5 (second and third rows). Values are shown in W.m⁻². The black contour line shows heat low locations in models represented by the 296 Kelvin temperature value in the north and 297 Kelvin temperature value in the south.