Value-added by high-resolution regional simulations of climate-relevant aerosol properties

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16   **Abstract**

17   Despite recent advances in global Earth System Models (ESMs), the current global mean

18   aerosol direct and indirect radiative effects remain uncertain, as does their future role in

19   climate forcing and regional manifestations. Reasons for this uncertainty include the high

20   spatio-temporal variability of aerosol populations. Thus, limited area (regional) models

21   applied at higher resolution over specific regions of interest are generally expected to 'add

22   value', i.e. improve the fidelity of the physical-dynamical-chemical processes that induce

23   extreme events and dictate climate forcing, via more realistic representation of spatio-

24   temporal variability. However, added value is not inevitable, and there remains a need to

25   optimize use of numerical resources, and to quantify the impact on simulation fidelity that

26   derives from increased resolution. Here we quantify the value added by enhanced spatial

27   resolution in simulations of the drivers of aerosol direct radiative forcing by applying the

28   Weather Research and Forecasting model with coupled Chemistry (WRF-Chem) over eastern

29   North America at different resolutions. Using Brier Skill Scores and other statistical metrics it

30   is shown that enhanced resolution (from 60 to 12 km) improves model performance for all of

31   the meteorological parameters and gas phase concentrations considered, in addition to both

32   mean and extreme Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) in three wavelengths in the visible relative

33   to satellite observations, principally via increase of potential skill. Some of the enhanced

34   model performance for AOD appears to be attributable to improved simulation of specific

35   humidity and the resulting impact on aerosol hygroscopic growth/hysteresis.

36

37   **Keywords:** added value, high-resolution WRF-Chem simulations, aerosol optical properties,

38   extreme AOD

1 Motivation and Objectives

Aerosols alter Earth's radiation balance primarily by scattering or absorbing incoming solar radiation (direct effect, dominated by accumulation mode (diameters ~ wavelength (λ), where total extinction is often quantified using AOD), or regulating cloud formation/properties by acting as cloud condensation nuclei (CCN) (indirect effect, dominated by diameters $\geq$ 100 nm, magnitude = f(composition)). Most aerosols (excluding black carbon) have a larger scattering cross-section than absorption cross-section, and act as CCN thus enhancing cloud albedo and lifetimes. Hence increased aerosol concentrations are generally (but not uniformly) associated with surface cooling (offsetting a fraction of greenhouse gas warming) (Boucher, 2013;Myhre et al., 2013b) to a degree that is principally dictated by the aerosol concentration, size and composition, in addition to the underlying surface and height of the aerosol layer (McComiskey et al., 2008). Despite major advances in measurement and modeling, both the current global mean aerosol direct effect (possible range: -0.77 to +0.23 W m^{-2}) and the indirect effect (possible range: -1.33 to -0.06 W m^{-2}) remain uncertain (Stocker, 2013), as does their future role in climate forcing (Rockel et al., 2008) and regional manifestations (Myhre et al., 2013a). Specific to our current study region (eastern N. America), one analysis using the NASA GISS global model found that the "regional radiative forcing from US anthropogenic aerosols elicits a strong regional climate response, cooling the central and eastern US by 0.5–1.0 °C on average during 1970–1990, with the strongest effects on maximum daytime temperatures in summer and autumn. Aerosol cooling reflects comparable contributions from direct and indirect radiative effects" (Leibensperger et al., 2012). A recent comparison of multiple global models conducted under the AEROCOM-project indicated this is also a region that exhibits very large model-to-model variability in simulated AOD (<AOD> ~ 0.5, σ(AOD) ~ 1) (Myhre et al., 2013a).

Major reasons why aerosol radiative forcing on both the global and regional scales remains uncertain include short atmospheric residence times and high spatio-temporal variability of aerosol populations, and the complexity of the processes that dictate aerosol concentrations, composition and size distributions (Seinfeld and Pandis, 2016). Although aerosol processes and properties are increasingly being treated in the global Earth System Models (ESMs) (Long et al., 2015;Tilmes et al., 2015) being applied in Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP-6) (Meehl et al., 2014), the scales on which such models are applied remain much coarser than those on which aerosol population properties are known to vary (Anderson et al., 2003). Therefore, limited area atmospheric models (regional models)

72 applied at higher resolution over specific regions of interest are expected to 'add value' (i.e.
73 improve the fidelity) of the physical-dynamical-chemical processes that induce extreme
74 events and dictate climate forcing. There is empirical evidence to suggest a strong resolution
75 dependence in simulated aerosol particle properties. For example, WRF-Chem simulations
76 with spatial resolution enhanced from 75 km to 3 km exhibited higher correlations and lower
77 bias relative to observations of aerosol optical properties over Mexico likely due to more
78 accurate description of emissions, meteorology and of the physicochemical processes that
79 convert trace gases to particles (Gustafson et al., 2011;Qian et al., 2010). This improvement
80 in the simulation of aerosol optical properties implies a reduction of the uncertainty in
81 associated aerosol radiative forcing (Gustafson et al., 2011). Further, WRF-Chem run over
82 the United Kingdom and Northern France at multiple resolutions in the range of 40-160 km,
83 underestimated AOD by 10-16% and overestimated CCN by 18-36% relative to a high
84 resolution run at 10 km, partly as a result of scale dependence of the gas-phase chemistry and
85 differences in the aerosol uptake of water (Weigum et al., 2016).

86 However, debate remains regarding how to objectively evaluate model performance, quantify
87 the value added by enhanced resolution (Di Luca et al., 2015;Rockel et al., 2008) and on
88 possible limits to the improvement of climate representation in light of errors in the driving
89 "imperfect lateral boundary conditions" (Diaconescu and Laprise, 2013). Nevertheless,
90 although "it is unrealistic to expect a vast amount of added values since models already
91 performs rather decently" (Di Luca et al., 2015) and global ESMs are now run at much higher
92 resolution than in the past, it is generally assumed that high resolution regional models will
93 add value via more realistic representation of spatio-temporal variability than global coarser-
94 resolution simulations. Further, "the main added value of a regional climate model is
95 provided by its small scales and its skill to simulate extreme events, particularly for
96 precipitation" (Diaconescu and Laprise, 2013).

97 Here we quantify the value added by enhanced resolution in the description of the drivers of
98 aerosol direct radiative forcing using year-long simulations from WRF-Chem over eastern
99 North America. The primary performance evaluation focuses on AOD at different
100 wavelengths (λ = 470, 550 and 660 nm, where the AOD at different λ is used as a proxy of
101 the aerosol size distribution (Tomasi et al., 1983), see details in Sect. 2.1) and is measured
102 relative to observations from satellite-borne instrumentation. Thus the term "value added" is
103 used here to refer to an improvement of model performance in simulation of wavelength
104 specific AOD as measured by the MODerate resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS)

105   instrument aboard the polar-orbiting Terra satellite. We begin by quantifying the performance

106   of WRF-Chem when applied over eastern North America at a resolution of 60 km (WRF60)

107   (~ finest resolution likely to be employed in CMIP-6 global simulations) and then compare

108   the results to those from simulations conducted at 12 km (WRF12) (simulation details are

109   given in Table 1). Quantification of model skill is undertaken by mapping the WRF12 output

110   to the WRF60 grid (WRF12-remap) and computing Brier Skill Scores (BSS) using MODIS

111   as the target, WRF60 as the reference forecast and WRF12-remap as the forecast to be

112   evaluated. We also evaluate the performance of the WRF-Chem simulations of 2008 relative

113   to climatology as represented by MODIS observations for 2000-2014. We additionally assess

114   the impact of simulation resolution on extreme AOD values that are associated with enhanced

115   impacts on climate and human health. This analysis uses both *Accuracy* and *Hit Rate* as the

116   performance metrics and focuses on the co-occurrence of extreme values in space from the

117   model output and MODIS.

118   Our analysis also incorporates evaluation of the value-added by enhanced resolution in terms

119   of key meteorological and gas-phase drivers of aerosol concentrations and composition and is

120   conducted relative to the MERRA-2 reanalysis product for the physical variables and

121   columnar gas concentrations from satellite observations (see details of the precise data sets

122   used given below). The meteorological parameters considered are air temperature at 2 m

123   (T_{2m}), total monthly precipitation (*PPT*), planetary boundary-layer height (*PBLH*) and

124   specific humidity in the boundary layer (Q_{PBL}). The gas phase concentrations considered are:

125   sulfur dioxide (SO_2), ammonia (NH_3), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and formaldehyde (HCHO).

126   Based on the performance evaluation of the WRF-Chem simulations that indicate substantial

127   dry bias in the WRF60 simulations and large seasonality in the value-added by enhanced

128   resolution, we conducted two further year-long simulations at 60 km. In the first we held all

129   other simulation conditions constant but selected a different cumulus parameterization. In the

130   second, we held all simulation conditions constant but employed a different set of lateral

131   boundary conditions for the meteorology. In the context of the precipitation biases reported

132   herein it is worthy of note that discrepancies in simulated precipitation regimes are key

133   challenges in regional modelling (both physical and coupled with chemistry). Although the

134   Grell 3D scheme has been successfully applied in a number of prior analysis wherein the

135   model was applied at resolutions in the range of 1-36 km (e.g. (Grell and Dévényi,

136   2002;Lowrey and Yang, 2008;Nasrollahi et al., 2012;Sun et al., 2014;Zhang et al., 2016)), the

137   North American Regional Climate Change Assessment Program (NARCCAP) simulations

138   with WRF at 50-km were also dry biased in the study domain (Mearns et al., 2012). Although

139   there have been a number of studies that have sought to evaluate different cumulus schemes

140   over different regions at different resolutions, no definitive recommendation has been made

141   regarding the dependence of model's skill on resolution and cumulus parameterization

142   (Arakawa, 2004;Jankov et al., 2005;Nasrollahi et al., 2012;Li et al., 2014). Thus, further

143   research is needed to identify the optimal cumulus scheme for use over North America at

144   coarser resolution. Thus, we performed a sensitivity analysis on the cumulus scheme at 60 km

145   by applying the Grell-Freitas parameterization (Grell and Freitas, 2014), which is the next

146   generation of the Grell 3D scheme.

147   **2 Materials and Methods**

148   **2.1 Spectral dependence of AOD**

149   Three properties dictate the actual aerosol direct radiative forcing: AOD, single scattering

150   albedo and asymmetry factor, all of which are a function of the wavelength (λ) of incident

151   radiation. The first property is related to the total columnar mass loading, typically dominates

152   the variability of direct aerosol effect (Chin et al., 2009) and is the focus of the current

153   research. The relationship between the aerosol size distribution and spectral dependence of

154   AOD is described by a power law function:

155    $$\beta(\lambda_1) = \beta(\lambda_2) \times \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\right)^{-\alpha} \quad (1)$$

156   where β is the particle extinction coefficient at a specific wavelength λ, and α is the

157   Ångström exponent (Ångström, 1964) which describes the wavelength dependence of AOD

158   (and is inversely proportional to the average aerosol diameter):

159    $$\alpha = \frac{ln\dfrac{AOD(\lambda_1)}{AOD(\lambda_2)}}{ln\dfrac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}} \quad (2)$$

160   The aerosol volume distribution usually conforms to a multi-lognormal function with *n*

161   modes:

162    $$\frac{dV(r)}{d\ln r} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{C_i}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_i} \exp\left[\frac{-(\ln r - \ln R_i)^2}{2\sigma_i^2}\right] \quad (3)$$

163   where r is the particle radius and C_i, R_i and σ_i are the particle volume concentration, the

164   geometric mean radius and the standard deviation in the mode i respectively.

165   We can thus compute AOD for a polydisperse distribution of aerosols with refractive index m

166   in an atmospheric column of height Z as:

167    $$AOD(\lambda) = \int \frac{3\beta(m,r,\lambda)}{4r} \frac{dV(r)}{d\ln r} d\ln r \, dZ \quad (4)$$

168   As indicated in (Schuster et al., 2006), "the spectral variability of extinction diminishes for

169   particles larger than the incident wavelength", thus fine mode particles contribute more to

170   AOD in the visible ($\lambda\sim0.5$ μm) than at longer wavelengths, whereas coarse mode particles

171   provide a similar AOD both at short and long wavelengths. This is reflected in the Ångström

172   parameter which can be thus used as a proxy for the fine mode fraction or fine mode radius

173   (Schuster et al., 2006).

2.2 WRF-Chem simulations

175   WRF-Chem (version 3.6.1) simulations were performed for the calendar year 2008 over

176   eastern North America, in a domain centered over southern Indiana (86°W, 39°N) at two

177   resolutions, one close to the finest resolution designed for CMIP-6 global model runs (i.e. 60

178   km, WRF60) and the other one at much higher resolution (12 km, WRF12). Simulation

179   settings are identical for the two runs except for the time-step used for the physics (Table 1).

180   Physical and chemical parameterizations were chosen to match previous work using WRF-

181   Chem at 12 km on the same region which showed good performance relative to observations

182   and the year 2008 was selected because it is representative of average climate and aerosol

183   conditions during 2000 - 2014 (Crippa et al., 2016). More specifically the simulations

184   adopted the RADM2 chemical mechanism (Stockwell et al., 1990) and a modal

185   representation of the aerosol size distribution (MADE/SORGAM, (Ackermann et al.,

186   1998;Schell et al., 2001)) with three lognormal modes and fixed geometric standard

187   deviations (i.e. 1.7, 2 and 2.5 for Aitken, accumulation and coarse mode, respectively

188   (Ackermann et al., 1998;Grell et al., 2005)). Aerosol direct feedback was turned on and

189   coupled to the Goddard shortwave scheme (Fast et al., 2006). A telescoping vertical grid with

190   32 model layers from the surface to 50 hPa and 10 layers up to 800 hPa was selected.

191   Meteorological initial and boundary conditions from the North American Mesoscale Model at

192   12 km resolution (NAM12) are applied every 6 hours, while initial and chemical boundary

193   conditions are taken from MOZART-4 (Model for Ozone and Related chemical Tracers,

version 4) with meteorology from NCEP/NCAR-reanalysis (Emmons et al., 2010). Anthropogenic emissions are specified for both WRF60 and WRF12 from the US National Emission Inventory 2005 (NEI-05) (US-EPA, 2009) which provides hourly point and area emissions at 4 km on 19 vertical levels. The simulation settings and specifically the use of a modal representation of the aerosol size distribution were selected to retain computational tractability. Accordingly, the 60 km simulations for the year 2008 completed in 6.4 hours whereas the 12 km simulations completed in 9.5 days (230 hours) on the Cray XE6/XK7 supercomputer (Big Red II) owned by Indiana University, using 256 processors distributed on 8 nodes.

As described in detail below, in the WRF60 simulations configured as described in Table 1, simulated precipitation during the summer months exhibits substantial dry bias, and the analysis of value added by enhanced simulation resolution exhibited strong seasonality. We performed a sensitivity analysis to the cumulus scheme, by conducting an additional year-long simulation at 60 km using the Grell-Freitas parameterization (Grell and Freitas, 2014), which is an evolution of Grell 3D that is scale-aware and treats some aspects of aerosol-cloud interactions. We also tested the sensitivity of the simulation results to the meteorological boundary conditions, by repeating the WRF60 simulations using output from the Global Forecast System (GFS) at 0.5° resolution every 6 hours to provide the lateral boundary conditions.

Value added is quantified using Brier Skill Scores (BSS) and is evaluated in two ways: first by evaluating the model performance as a function of simulation resolution and then using climatology as the reference 'forecast'. In these analyses the hourly output from the 12 km resolution simulation is degraded (averaged) to 60 km (hereafter WRF12-remap) as follows: the 12 km domain is resized excluding 2 grid cells at the border to exactly match the 60 km resolution domain. Each coarse grid cell thus includes 5×5 12 km resolution cells and its value is the mean of all valid 12 km grid cells inside it if at least half of those cells contain valid AOD (i.e. no cloud cover), otherwise the whole coarse cell is treated as missing. In all comparisons only cells with simultaneous (i.e. model and MODIS) clear sky conditions are considered. A daily value from WRF-Chem is computed as an instantaneous value for the hour nearest to the satellite overpass time. When the comparison is done on a monthly basis, a monthly mean value is computed from the daily values obtained under clear sky conditions, only if there are at least five valid observations in the month.

2.3 Observations

Model aerosol optical properties are evaluated relative to the MODIS Collection 6 dark-target land aerosol product from aboard the Terra satellite (~1030 overpass local solar time (LST)) (Levy et al., 2013). To provide a consistent assessment of model skill, the evaluation of AOD is conducted only on land areas since the MODIS dark-target ocean aerosol product is based on a retrieval algorithm different from the one over land (Levy et al., 2013). Trace gas concentrations are evaluated relative to measurements from the Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI; version 3) (Chance, 2002) and the Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer (IASI; NN version 1) (Whitburn et al., 2016) aboard the Aura (~1345 LST) and MetOp satellites (~0930 LST), respectively. MODIS retrieves AOD at multiple λ including 470, 550, and 660 nm, and the MODIS algorithm removes cloud-contaminated pixels prior to spatial averaging over 10×10 km (at nadir). OMI and IASI have nadir resolutions of 13×24 km and 12 km (circular footprint), respectively, and have been filtered to remove retrievals with cloud fractions > 0.3 (Fioletov et al., 2011;McLinden et al., 2014;Vinken et al., 2014) and OMI pixels affected by the row anomalies. MODIS, OMI, and IASI provide near daily global coverage, although the row anomalies render portions of the OMI viewing swath unusable. Uncertainty in AOD from MODIS is spatially and temporally variable. It has been estimated as $\pm (0.05 + 15\%)$ for AOD over land (Levy et al., 2013), and prior research has reported 71% of MODIS Collection 5 retrievals fall within $0.05 \pm 20\%$ for AOD relative to AERONET in the study domain (Hyer et al., 2011). The accuracy of OMI ("root sum of the square of all errors, including forward model, inverse model, and instrument errors" (Brinksma et al., 2003)) is 1.1 DU or 50% for SO_2, 2×10^{14} cm^{-2}/30% for background/polluted NO_2 conditions, and 35% for HCHO. This uncertainty is typically reduced by spatial and temporal averaging, as employed herein (Fioletov et al., 2011;Krotkov et al., 2008). IASI NH_3 retrievals do not use an a priori assumption of emissions, vertical distribution, or lifetime of NH_3 (i.e. no averaging kernel); therefore, NH_3 accuracy is variable (Whitburn et al., 2016), and thus only retrievals with uncertainty lower than the retrieved concentrations are used herein.

For the model evaluation, satellite observations for each day are regridded to the WRF-Chem discretization. This is done by averaging all valid retrievals within: 0.1° and 0.35° of the WRF-Chem grid-cell center for the 12×12 km and 60×60 km resolutions, respectively for MODIS; 0.125° × 0.18° (along-track/latitudinal × cross-track/longitudinal) and 0.365° ×

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258   0.42° for OMI; 0.12° and 0.36° for IASI. To avoid issues from under-sampling, we require at

259   least 10 valid MODIS granules for the 60×60 km daily average to be computed and at least 5

260   daily averages to compute a monthly average for each grid cell. Model evaluation of gaseous

261   species is performed on a seasonal basis using standard scores (z-scores), which are

262   computed as the difference between the seasonal mean within a grid cell and the seasonal

263   spatial mean, divided by the seasonal spatial standard deviation. Use of z-scores allows

264   comparison of the spatial patterns of satellite observations and model output in terms of

265   standard deviation units from the mean.

266   The simulated meteorological properties are evaluated using Modern-Era Retrospective

267   analysis for Research and Applications (MERRA-2) reanalysis data as the target. MERRA-2

268   is a homogenized and continuous in time description of atmospheric properties on a 3-

269   dimensional global grid (horizontal resolution of 0.5°×0.625°, L72), developed by NASA and

270   was released in Fall 2015 (Molod et al., 2015). MERRA-2 provides hourly values of T_{2m} and

271    $PBLH$, and vertical profile of 3-dimensional variables every 3 hours on a large number of

272   pressure levels. Here we compute the total specific humidity (Q_{PBL}) of the lowest 8 pressure

273   levels (i.e. in the boundary-layer approximated as the layer from 1000 to 825 hPa) in

274   MERRA-2, assuming an average air density in the PBL of 1.1 kg m^{-3}. For the evaluation of

275   simulated precipitation we use accumulated monthly total values.

276   **2.4 Quantification of model performance and added-value**

277   Taylor diagrams summarize three aspects of model performance relative to a reference: the

278   spatial correlation coefficient (i.e. Pearson correlation of the fields, r), the ratio of spatial

279   standard deviations of the two spatial fields ($\sigma_{wrf}/\sigma_{sat}$) and the root mean squared difference

280   (Taylor, 2001). Here Taylor diagrams are presented for monthly mean AOD from WRF60,

281   WRF12 and WRF12-remap relative to MODIS at different wavelengths (Fig. 1 d-f). Because

282   AOD is not normally distributed, Spearman's rank correlation coefficients (ρ) of the mean

283   monthly AOD spatial fields are also computed to reduce the impact of a few outliers and the

284   small sample size during cold months (Table 2). To assess the significance of ρ while

285   accounting for multiple testing, we apply a Bonferroni correction (Simes, 1986) in which for

286   m hypothesis tests, the null hypothesis is rejected if $p \leq \dfrac{\alpha}{m}$, where p is the p-value and α is

287   the confidence level (0.05 is used here).

288   We further quantify the value added (or lack of thereof) of the high-resolution simulations

289   using the following metrics:

290   **(i) Brier Skill Score**

291   The primary metric used to quantify the added value of WRF12-remap versus WRF60 is the

292   Brier Skill Score (BSS) (Murphy and Epstein, 1989):

293

$$BSS = \frac{r_{F'P'}^2 - \left(r_{F'P'} - \frac{\sigma_{F'}}{\sigma_{P'}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\langle P'\rangle - \langle F'\rangle}{\sigma_{P'}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\langle P'\rangle}{\sigma_{P'}}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{\langle P'\rangle}{\sigma_{P'}}\right)^2} \quad \textbf{(5)}$$

294   where F is the "forecast" (i.e. the 12 km simulations mapped to 60 km, WRF12-remap); P is

295   the "target" (i.e. MODIS at 60 km) and output from WRF60 are used as the reference

296   forecast; F' the difference between 12 km estimates regridded to 60 km and MODIS; P' the

297   difference between the 60 km simulation and MODIS. In the analysis of BSS relative to the

298   long-term (15-year) climatology from MODIS, the monthly mean climatological value of

299   AOD is used as the reference forecast, while WRF60 and WRF12-remap are used as the

300   forecasts, and monthly mean AOD from MODIS at 60 km is the target.

301   BSS measures by how much a test simulation (WRF12-remap) more closely (or poorly)

302   reproduces observations (from MODIS, MERRA-2 or other satellite products) relative to a

303   control (WRF60) run. For example, a BSS>0 indicates WRF12, even when regridded to 60

304   km, does add value. The first term in (5) ranges from 0 to 1, is described as the potential skill,

305   and is the square of the spatial correlation coefficient between forecast and reference

306   anomalies to MODIS. It is the skill score achievable if both the conditional bias (second

307   term) and overall bias (third term) were zero, and for most of the variables considered herein

308   (particularly AOD) it contributes to a positive BSS in most calendar months (and seasons).

309   The second term (the conditional bias, > 0), is the square of the difference between the

310   anomaly correlation coefficient and the ratio of standard deviation of the anomalies and is

311   small if for all points F' is linear to P'. The third term is referred to as the forecast anomaly

312   bias, and is the ratio of the difference between the mean anomalies of WRF12-remap and the

313   observations relative to WRF60 and the standard deviation of WRF60 anomaly relative to

314   observed values. The fourth term is the degree of agreement and appears in both the

315   numerator and denominator. It is computed as the square of the ratio of the mean anomaly

316   between WRF60 and observations and the standard deviation of the anomalies.

11

317   **(ii) Pooled paired t-test**

318   To identify which areas in space contribute most to the added value, we compare daily mean

319   AOD fields from WRF-Chem at different resolutions and MODIS. We perform a pooled

320   paired t-test to evaluate the null hypothesis that those differences come from normal

321   distributions with equal means and equal but unknown variances (the test statistic has a

322   Student's t distribution with df = n + m − 2, and the sample standard deviation is the pooled

323   standard deviation, where n and m are the two sample sizes). The test is conducted by

324   climatological season (e.g. winter = DJF) since there are fewer than 20 valid AOD

325   observations in most 60 km grid cells for each calendar month (Fig. 2). Given the large

326   number of hypothesis tests performed (i.e. one for each 60 km grid cell), we adjust the p-

327   values using the False Discovery Rate (FDR) approach (Benjamini and Hochberg, 1995). In

328   this approach, p-values from the t-tests are ranked from low to high $(p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_m)$, then the

329   test with the highest rank, j, satisfying:

330    $$p_j \le \frac{j}{m}\alpha \quad (6)$$

331   is identified. Here all p-values satisfying Eq. 6 with α=0.1 are considered significant.

332   **(iii) Accuracy and Hit Rate in identification of extremes**

333   For each month we identify grid cells in which the wavelength specific AOD exceeds the 75th

334   percentile value computed from all grid cells and define that as an extreme. Thus grid cells

335   with extreme AOD are independently determined for MODIS and WRF-Chem at different

336   resolutions. The spatial coherence in identification of extremes in the fields is quantified

337   using two metrics: the *Accuracy* and the *Hit Rate* (*HR*). The *Accuracy* indicates the overall

338   spatial coherence and is computed as the number of grid cells co-identified as extreme and

339   non-extreme between WRF-Chem and MODIS relative to the total number of cells with valid

340   data. The *HR* weights only correct identification of extremes in MODIS by WRF-Chem.

341   **3 Results**

342   **3.1 Quantifying the value added of increased spatial resolution**

343   When WRF-Chem is applied at 60 km resolution the degree of association of the resulting

344   spatial fields of mean monthly AOD at the three wavelengths with MODIS varies seasonally.

345   Smallest RMSD and highest Spearman spatial correlations (ρ) with MODIS observations

346   generally occur during months with highest mean AOD (i.e. during summer, Fig. 1 d-f and

347   Fig. 3), and reach a maximum in August (ρ = 0.60, Table 2). However, while the patterns of
348   relative AOD variability are well captured, the absolute magnitudes and spatial gradients of
349   AOD during the summer are underestimated by WRF60 (Fig. 1 d-f and Fig. 3, Table S1).
350   High spatial correlations (ρ > 0.40) are also observed in March, April and November (Table
351   2), when the ratio of spatial standard deviations is closer to 1 (Fig. 1 d-f, Table S1). Only a
352   weak wavelength dependence is observed in the performance metrics as described on Taylor
353   diagrams. The spatial variability is generally more negatively biased for AOD at 660 nm
354   (Table S1), indicating that WRF60 simulations tend to produce larger diameter aerosols
355   homogeneously distributed over the domain, whereas MODIS observations indicate more
356   spatial variability.

357   The performance of WRF60 simulations relative to MODIS contrasts with analyses of
358   WRF12 and WRF12-remap. WRF12 and WRF12-remap indicate highest spatial correlations
359   with MODIS observations throughout the summer months (ρ = 0.5-0.7, Table 2), although
360   the bias towards simulation of more coarse aerosols than are observed is consistent across the
361   two simulations and with prior research (see details provided in (Crippa et al., 2016)).
362   However, simulations at 12 km (WRF12) show positive ρ with MODIS for all λ in all
363   calendar months, while mean monthly spatial fields of AOD from WRF60 show low and/or
364   negative correlations with MODIS during May, June, September, October and December,
365   indicating substantial differences in the degree of correspondence with MODIS AOD in the
366   two simulations, and higher fidelity of the enhanced resolution runs (Tables 2 and S1).

367   Monthly mean spatial fields of AOD(λ) as simulated by WRF12 or WRF12-remap exhibit
368   positive Spearman correlation coefficients (ρ) with MODIS observations for all calendar
369   months and range from ~ 0.25 for WRF12-remap (0.20 for WRF12) during winter to ~ 0.70
370   and 0.64, respectively during summer (Table 2). Spearman's ρ are uniformly higher in
371   WRF12-remap than WRF12 indicating a mismatch in space in the high-resolution simulation
372   (i.e. that grid cells with high AOD are slightly displaced in the 12 km simulations possibly
373   due to the presence of sub-grid scale aerosol plumes (Rissman et al., 2013)). Mean monthly
374   fields of AOD (all λ) from both WRF12 and WRF12-remap exhibit lower ρ with MODIS in
375   February-April and November than the 60 km runs (Table 2). These discrepancies appear to
376   be driven by conditions in the south of the domain. For example, differences between
377   WRF60/WRF12-remap vs. MODIS during all seasons are significant according to the paired
378   t-test over Florida and along most of the southern coastlines (Fig. 2). This region of

379   significant differences extends up to ~ 40°N during summer and fall, reflecting the stronger

380   north-south gradient in AOD from MODIS and WRF12-remap that is not captured by

381   WRF60 (see example for λ = 550 nm, Fig. 3). These enhancements in the latitudinal

382   gradients from WRF12-remap are also manifest in the physical variables (particularly

383   specific humidity as discussed further below).

384   The differences in the absolute values of mean monthly AOD deriving from differences in the

385   resolution at which WRF-Chem was applied are of sufficient magnitude (a difference of up to

386   0.2 in regions with a mean AOD value of 0.4), particularly in the summer months (Fig. 4), to

387   raise concerns. However, detailed investigation of the simulations settings and repetition of

388   the 60 km simulation resulted in virtually identical results indicating no fault can be found in

389   the analysis. Further, we note that the eastern-half of North America was also identified as a

390   region of high discrepancy in global ESM (Myhre et al., 2013a).

391   To further investigate differences in the simulation output due to spatial discretization we

392   computed Brier Skill Scores (BSS). In this analysis AOD for each λ from WRF12-remap are

393   used as the 'forecast', output from WRF60 are used as the reference forecast and MODIS

394   observations at 60 km are used as the target. BSS exceed 0 during all months except for

395   September and October, and largest BSS (> 0.5) for AOD (all λ) is found during most months

396   between December and July (Fig. 5a-c). This indicates that running WRF-Chem at 12 km

397   resolution adds value relative to WRF60, even when the WRF12 output is remapped to 60

398   km. BSS do not strongly depend on λ, indicating the added value from enhanced resolution

399   similarly affects particles of different sizes. Inspecting the terms defining the BSS provides

400   information about the origin of the added value (Fig. 5a-c). The positive BSS derives

401   principally from the potential skill (first term in Eq. 5), which demonstrates a reduction in

402   bias and/or more accurate representation of the spatial gradients in WRF12-remap. This term

403   exhibits weak seasonality with values below 0.5 only during August and fall months. The

404   second and third terms are close to zero during most months, although bigger biases are

405   found during August-October. The substantial conditional bias during late summer and early

406   fall is the result of the large ratio of standard deviations (> 1, i.e. the spatial variability of the

407   anomaly relative to MODIS is larger for WRF12-remap than WRF60, Table S1). It thus

408   contributes to the negative BSS found in September and October, which are also identified as

409   outlier months in WRF12-remap from the Taylor diagram analysis (Fig. 1). Output for these

410   months show modest spatial correlations with MODIS and higher ratio of standard deviations

411   than in WRF60-MODIS comparisons (Fig. 1, Table S1). Previous work showed that the

lower model skill (in WRF12) during September and October may be partially attributable to a dry bias in precipitation from WRF-Chem relative to observations. As a result, simulated AOD and near-surface aerosol nitrate and sulfate concentrations are positively biased over large parts of the domain (Crippa et al., 2016). Although the effects of the boundary conditions appear in some variables (e.g. in Fig. 4 and Figs. S1-S3), the BSS results do not significantly change even when those cells are removed from the analysis.

When the BSS is used to assess the skill of each model relative to MODIS AOD climatological mean over the years 2000-2014, WRF12-remap is found to add value relative to the climatology (i.e. BSS >0) during summer months and Nov-Jan whereas BSS for WRF60 is positive from late Fall to early Spring (Fig. 5d). The fact that WRF-Chem does not always outperform the climatology is expected since the model is based on time invariant emissions and skills are assessed relative to a year selected to be representative of the AOD climatology. Mean seasonal AOD from MODIS retrievals over the study region during 2008 lie within ±0.2 standard deviations of the climatology (Crippa et al., 2016). Interestingly, BSS for most months (excluding September) are higher for the WRF60 simulations conducted using lateral boundary conditions from NAM12 than GFS.

Model resolution also affects the *Accuracy* and *Hit Rate* (*HR*) for identification of areas of extreme AOD (AOD>75th percentile). Highest coherence in the identification of extreme AOD in space identified in WRF12-remap (and WRF12) relative to MODIS is found during May-August (*HR* = 53-77%) vs. WRF60 (*HR* = 17-54%, Table 3). Conversely highest *HR* are found for WRF60 and MODIS during winter and early spring, and indeed exceed those for WRF12 and WRF12-remap (Table 3, e.g. Feb: *HR* = 0.78 for WRF60, and 0.67 and 0.68 for WRF12 and WRF12-remap, respectively). These differences are consistent with the observation that WRF12-remap overestimates the scales of AOD coherence and AOD magnitude during the cold season along coastlines and over much of the domain in April (Fig. 3).

The synthesis of these analyses is thus that the higher resolution simulation increases the overall spatial correlation, decreases overall bias in AOD close to the peak of the solar spectrum relative to MODIS observations and therefore the higher-resolution simulations better represent aerosol direct climate forcing. However, WRF12-remap exhibits little improvement over WRF60 in terms of reproducing the spatial variability of AOD in the visible wavelengths and further that WRF12-remap tends to be more strongly positively biased in terms of mean monthly AOD outside of the summer months (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3).

445   Also the improvement in detection of areas of extreme AOD in the higher resolution

446   simulations (WRF12-remap) is manifest only during the warm season.

447   **3.2 Investigating the origin of the added value and sources of error in simulated AOD**

448   As documented above, WRF-Chem applied at either 60 or 12 km resolution over eastern

449   North America exhibits some skill in reproducing observed spatial fields of AOD and the

450   occurrence of extreme AOD values. However, marked discrepancies both in space and time

451   are found, and at least some of them show a significant dependence on model resolution.

452   Thus, we investigated a range of physical conditions and gas phase concentrations known to

453   be strongly determinant of aerosol dynamics in terms of the BSS as a function of model

454   resolution and also in terms of the mean monthly spatial patterns.

455   WRF12 even when remapped to 60 km provides more accurate description of key

456   meteorological variables such as specific humidity (Q) within the boundary layer, $PBLH$,

457   surface temperature and precipitation (see Fig. 6, S1, S2 and S3) when compared to MERRA-

458   2, as indicated by the positive BSS during almost all months (Fig. 7a). Good qualitative

459   agreement is observed for the spatial patterns and absolute magnitude of T_{2m} in both WRF60

460   and WRF12-remap relative to MERRA-2 for all seasons (Fig. S1) leading to only modest

461   magnitude of BSS (i.e. value added by the higher resolution simulations (Fig. 7a)). The

462   aerosol size distribution and therefore wavelength specific AOD exhibits a strong sensitivity

463   to Q (Santarpia et al., 2005) due to the presence of hygroscopic components in atmospheric

464   aerosols and thus the role of water uptake in determining aerosol diameter, refractivity and

465   extinction coefficient (Zieger et al., 2013). For example, the hygroscopic growth factor,

466   which indicates the change of aerosol diameter due to water uptake, is ~ 1.4 for pure

467   ammonium sulfate with dry diameter of 532 nm at relative humidity of 80%, thus biases in

468   representation atmospheric humidity may lead to big errors in simulated aerosol size and

469   AOD (Flores et al., 2012). Our previous analyses of the 12 km resolution simulations

470   indicated overestimation of sulfate aerosols (a highly hygroscopic aerosol component, and

471   one which in many chemical forms exhibits strong hysteresis (Martin et al., 2004)) relative to

472   observed near-surface $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations during all seasons except for winter (Crippa et al.,

473   2016), leading to the hypothesis that simulated AOD and discrepancies therein may exhibit a

474   strong dependence on Q. Consistent with that postulate, Q_{PBL} from WRF12-remap exhibits a

475   moist bias in cloud-free grid cells mostly during warm months, whereas WRF60 is

476   characterized by a dry bias during all seasons (Fig. 6). Despite the positive bias, WRF12-

477   remap better captures the seasonal spatial patterns of Q_{PBL} in MERRA-2, leading to positive

478   BSS in all calendar months. Thus, there is added value by higher-resolution simulations in
479   representation of one of the key parameters dictating particle growth and optical properties.
480   Spatial patterns of differences in Q_{PBL} from WRF60 and WRF12-remap relative to MERRA-
481   2 (Fig. 6) exhibit similarities to differences in AOD (Fig. 4). WRF60 is dry-biased relative to
482   WRF12 particularly during the summer (and fall) and underestimates Q_{PBL} relative to
483   MERRA-2 during all seasons over the southern states and over most of continental US during
484   summer and fall. Conversely, WRF12-remap overestimates Q_{PBL} over most of continental US
485   during summer and fall relative to MERRA-2.

486   *PBLH* is a key variable for dictating near-surface aerosol concentrations but is highly
487   sensitive to the physical schemes applied, and biases appear to be domain and resolution
488   dependent. However, this parameter is comparatively difficult to assess because differences
489   in *PBLH* from WRF-Chem and MERRA-2 may also originate from the way they are
490   computed (i.e. from heat diffusivity in MERRA-2 (Jordan et al., 2010) and from turbulent
491   kinetic energy in WRF-Chem (Janjić, 2002;von Engeln and Teixeira, 2013)). Nevertheless,
492   the Mellor-Yamada-Janjich *PBL* scheme combined with the Noah Land Surface Model
493   applied in this work was found to produce lower *PBL* heights (Zhang et al., 2009) than other
494   parameterizations. Thus, the positive bias in simulated AOD and surface PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations
495   (reported previously in (Crippa et al., 2016)) may be linked to the systematic underestimation
496   of *PBLH* simulated by WRF12-remap over continental US relative to MERRA-2 during all
497   seasons (except winter) with greatest bias over regions of complex topography (Fig. S2). A
498   positive bias (of several hundred meters) in terms of *PBLH* for WRF simulations using the
499   MYJ parameterization was previously reported for high-resolution simulations over complex
500   terrain (Rissman et al., 2013), and a positive bias in *PBLH* is also observed in the 60 km
501   simulations presented herein (Fig. S2). This may provide a partial explanation for the strong
502   negative bias in AOD in WRF60 during summer (Fig. 3). In general, the BSS indicate
503   improvement in the simulation of *PBLH* in WRF12-remap than in WRF60 (Fig. 7a).

504   Consistent with the dry bias in Q_{PBL} in WRF60, total accumulated precipitation is also
505   underestimated in WRF60, while WRF12-remap captures the absolute magnitudes and the
506   spatial patterns therein (Fig. S3). Analysis of hourly precipitation rates also showed higher
507   skill of WRF12-remap than WRF60 in correctly simulating precipitation occurrence (*HR*)
508   relative to MERRA-2 (Table S2). More specifically WRF12-remap correctly predicts
509   between 40% and 70 % of precipitation events in MERRA-2 with highest skill during winter
510   months, whereas WRF60 output exhibits lower HR (~6% during summer and 30% during

winter). This result thus confirms our expectation of a strong sensitivity of model performance to resolution due to the inherent scale dependence in the cumulus scheme. Use of the Grell-Freitas parameterization in the WRF60 simulations did not lead to substantially different magnitude and/or spatial patterns of precipitation compared to WRF60 applied with the Grell 3D scheme, and no improvement in agreement with output from MERRA2. The findings of a negative bias in WRF60 simulations without a corresponding overestimation of AOD may appear counter-intuitive since aerosol concentrations (and thus AOD) are dependent on aerosol residence times and analyses of sixteen global models from the AeroCom project indicate wet scavenging is the dominant removal process for most aerosol species in the study area (Hand et al., 2012;Textor et al., 2006). However, the negative precipitation bias in WRF60 simulations appears to be linked to poor representation of surface moisture availability, boundary layer humidity (Fig. 6), and ultimately aerosol water content (and hence AOD).

Gas phase concentrations (transformed into z-scores) from WRF12-remap show higher agreement with satellite observations during almost all months, as indicated by the positive BSS (Fig. 7b). However given the limited availability of valid satellite observations (especially during months with low radiation intensity), the BSS are likely only robust for the summer months for all species. Nevertheless, with the exception of NH_3 during June, BSS for all months are above or close to zero indicating that on average, the enhanced resolution simulations do improve the quality of the simulation of the gas phase species even when remapped to 60 km resolution. Further, the seasonal average spatial patterns of the total columnar concentrations, expressed in terms of z-scores, also exhibit qualitative agreement with the satellite observations (Fig. S4-S7).

4 Concluding remarks

This analysis is one of the first to quantify the impact of model spatial resolution on the spatio-temporal variability and magnitude of AOD, and does so using simulations for a full calendar year. Application of WRF-Chem at two different resolutions (60 km and 12 km) over eastern North America for a representative year (2008) leads to the following conclusions:

- Higher resolution simulations add value (i.e. enhance the fidelity of AOD at and near to the peak in the solar spectrum) relative to a coarser run, although the improvement in model performance is not uniform in space and time. Brier Skill Scores for the

543   remapped simulations (i.e. output from simulations conducted at 12 km (WRF12)
544   then averaged to 60 km, WRF12-remap) are positive for ten of twelve calendar moths,
545   and for AOD(λ=550 nm) exceed 0.5 for seven of twelve months.

546   -   Spatial correlations of output from WRF12 and WRF12-remap with observations
547   from MODIS are higher than output from a simulation conducted at 60 km during
548   most months. For example, in contrast to WRF-Chem simulations at 60 km (WRF60),
549   simulations conducted at 12 km (WRF12) show positive spatial correlations with
550   MODIS for all λ in all calendar months, and particularly during summer ($\rho = 0.5\text{-}0.7$).

551   -   Output from WRF12 and WRF12-remap exhibit highest accord with MODIS
552   observations in capturing the frequency, magnitude and location of extreme AOD
553   values during summer when AOD is typically highest. During May-August WRF12-
554   remap has *Hit Rates* for identification of extreme AOD of 53-78%.

555   -   Higher-resolution simulations also add value in the representation of other key
556   meteorological variables such as temperature, boundary layer height and precipitation.
557   Both spatial patterns and precipitation occurrence are better captured by WRF12-
558   remap.

559   -   At least some of the improvement in the accuracy with which AOD is reproduced in
560   the higher resolution simulations may be due to improved fidelity of specific humidity
561   and thus more accurate representation of hygroscopic growth of some aerosol
562   components.

563   -   More accurate representation of spatial patterns and magnitude of gaseous species that
564   play a key role in particle formation and growth is also achieved by running WRF-
565   Chem at high resolution.

566 It is worthy of note that even the 12 km resolution WRF-Chem simulations exhibit substantial
567 differences in AOD relative to MODIS over eastern North America, and the agreement varies
568 only slightly with wavelength. This may be partially attributable to use of the modal approach
569 to represent the aerosol size distribution in order to enhance computational tractability. In this
570 application each mode has a fixed geometric standard deviation (σ_g), which can lead to biases
571 in simulated AOD in the visible wavelengths by up to 25% (Brock et al., 2016) (with the
572 model overestimating observations if the prescribed σ_g is larger than the observed one).
573 Setting $\sigma_g = 2$ for the accumulation mode (the default in WRF-Chem) may lead to an
574 overestimation of the number of particles at the end of the accumulation mode tail, and there
575 is evidence that a value of $\sigma_{g,acc}$=1.40 leads to higher agreement with observations (Mann et

576 al., 2012). Further possible sources of the AOD biases reported herein derive from selection
577 of the physical schemes (e.g. planetary boundary layer (*PBL*) schemes and land-surface
578 model (Misenis and Zhang, 2010;Zhang et al., 2009)). Further, it is worth mentioning that
579 NEI emissions are specified based on an average summertime weekday, so enhanced model
580 performance might be achieved if seasonally varying emissions were available. Naturally,
581 there is a need for more research regarding the sensitivity of WRF-Chem simulations of
582 climate relevant aerosol properties to the parameterizations used, the lateral boundary
583 conditions employed and the resolution at which the simulations are conducted.

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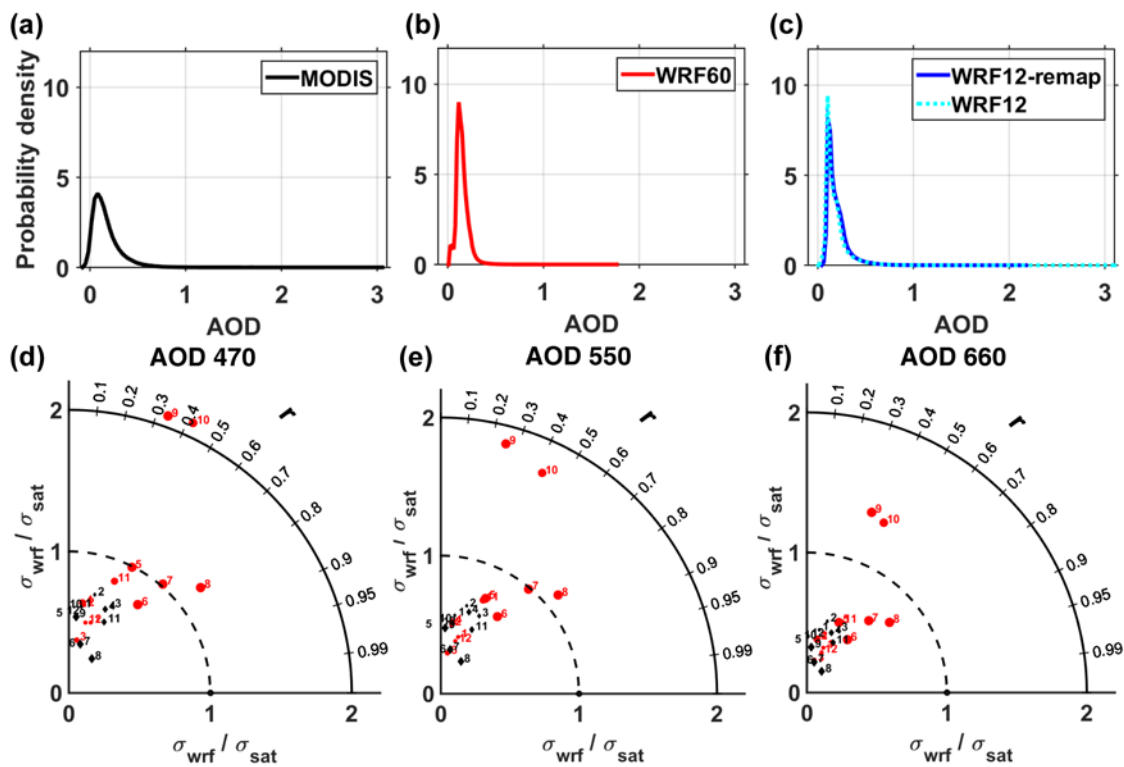864 10.1002/2016JD024882, 2016.

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Figure 1. Probability density function of once daily AOD at a wavelength (λ) of 550 nm for (a) MODIS, (b) WRF60 and (c) WRF12 and WRF12-remap during the year 2008. (d-f) Taylor diagra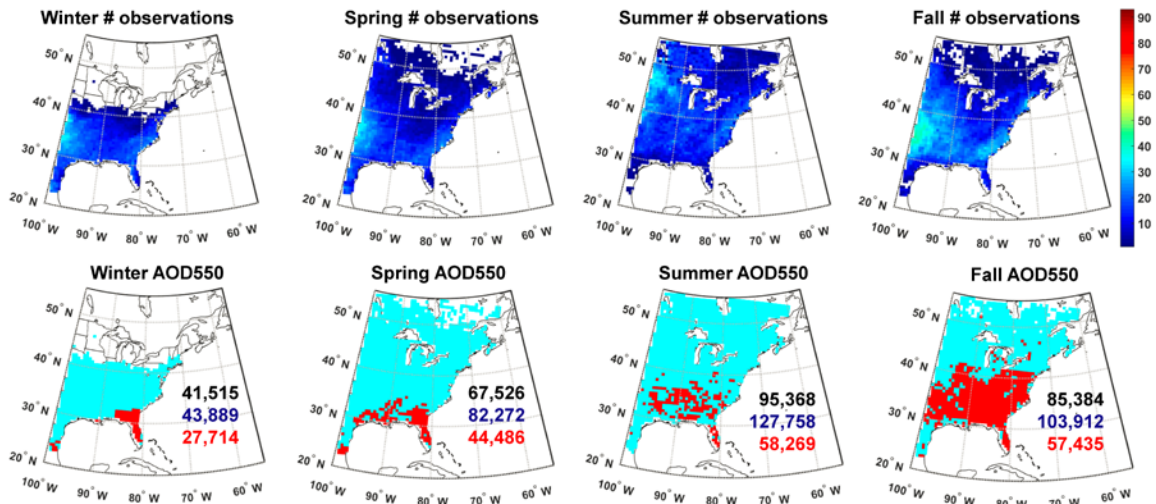ms of mean monthly AOD at wavelengths (λ) of (d) 470, (e) 550 and (f) 660 nm as simulated by WRF-Chem at different resolutions (black diamonds=WRF60 and red dots=WRF12-remap) relative to MODIS observations. The numbers by each symbol denote the calendar month (e.g. 1=January).

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Figure 2. First line: Number of paired AOD observations at a wavelength (λ) of 550 nm (i.e. simultaneous values as output from WRF-Chem and observed by MODIS) used to perform a t-test designed to evaluate whether the difference computed for each grid cell as WRF60-MODIS differs from that computed as WRF12-remap-MODIS on a seasonal basis (columns show Winter (DJF), Spring (MAM), Summer (JJA) and Fall (SON)). Second line: Results of the t-test. Pixels that have p-values that are significantly different at α=0.10 are indicated in red and have been corrected for multiple testing using a False Discovery Rate approach. The number of observations of cloud-free conditions summed across all days in each season and all grid cells is also reported (black=MODIS, blue=WRF60, red=WRF12-remap).

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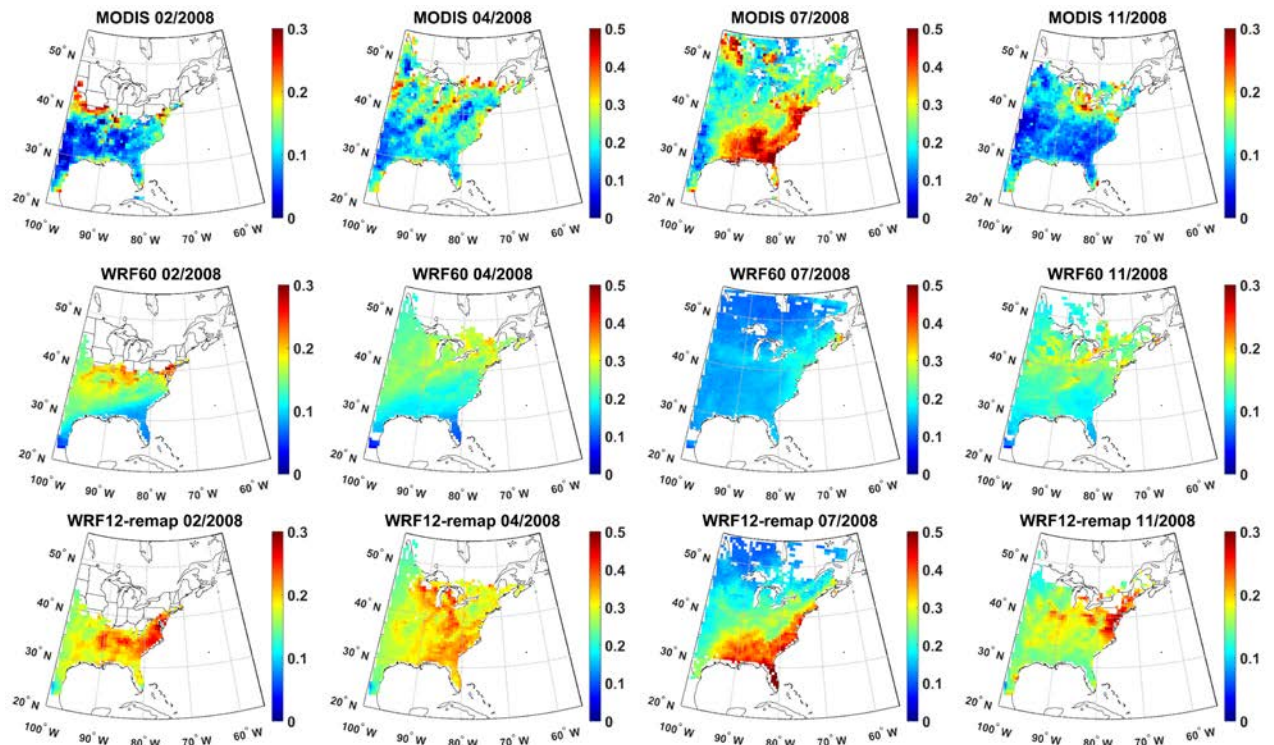
Figure 3. Monthly mean AOD at a wavelength (λ) of 550 nm from MODIS (first line)
and WRF-Chem at different resolutions (WRF60 and WRF12-remap, second and third
line) during a representative month in each climatological season (columns). Note that a
different color scale is applied for different months. For a monthly mean value for a
grid cell to be shown, there must be at least 5-simultaneous daily values (for the time of
the satellite overpass) available.

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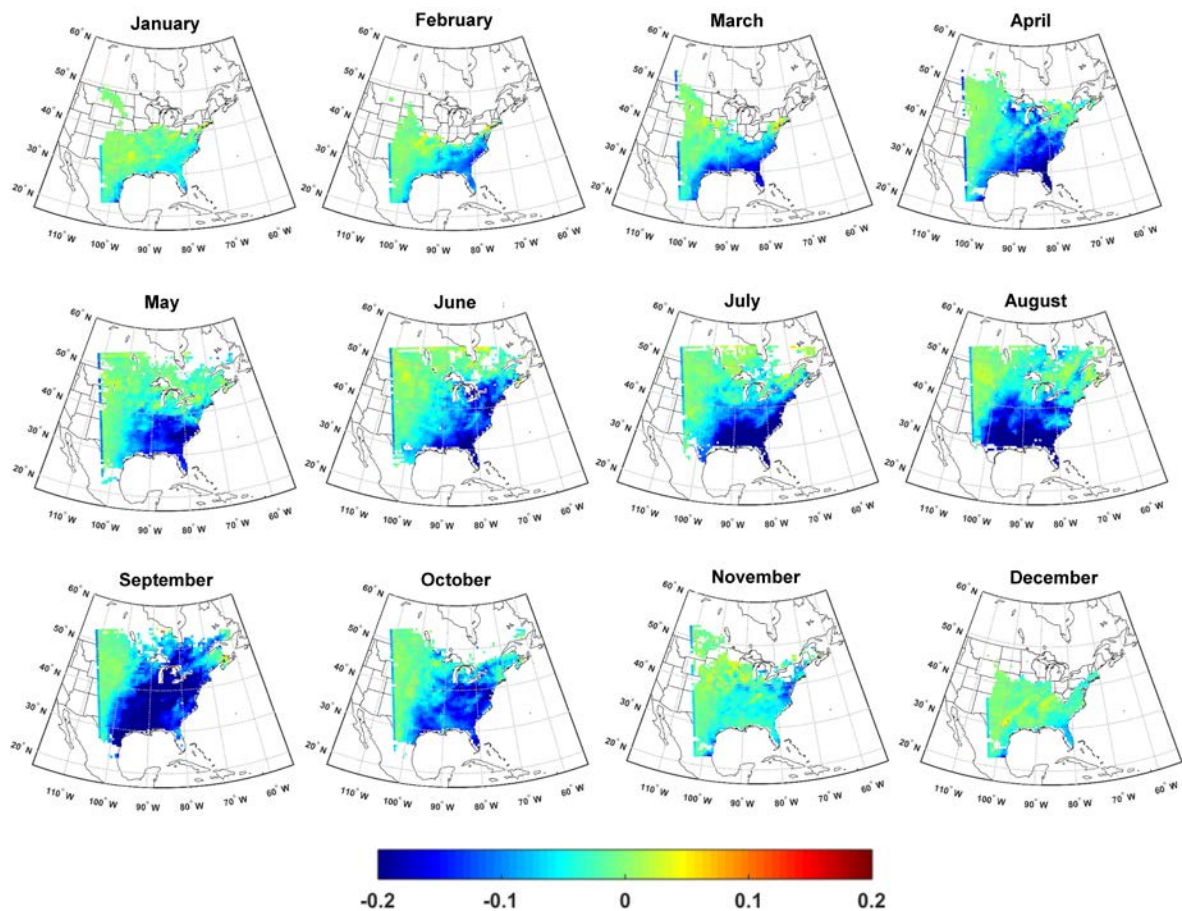
**Figure 4. Difference in monthly mean AOD at a wavelength (λ) of 550 nm between WRF-Chem simulations conducted at 60 km resolution (WRF60) and output from WRF-Chem simulations conducted with a resolution of 12 km but remapped to 60 km (WRF12-remap). Differences are computed as WRF60 minus WRF12-remap. Similar spatial patterns and magnitudes of differences are found for λ of 470 and 660 nm. The calendar months of 2008 are shown in the titles of each panel.**

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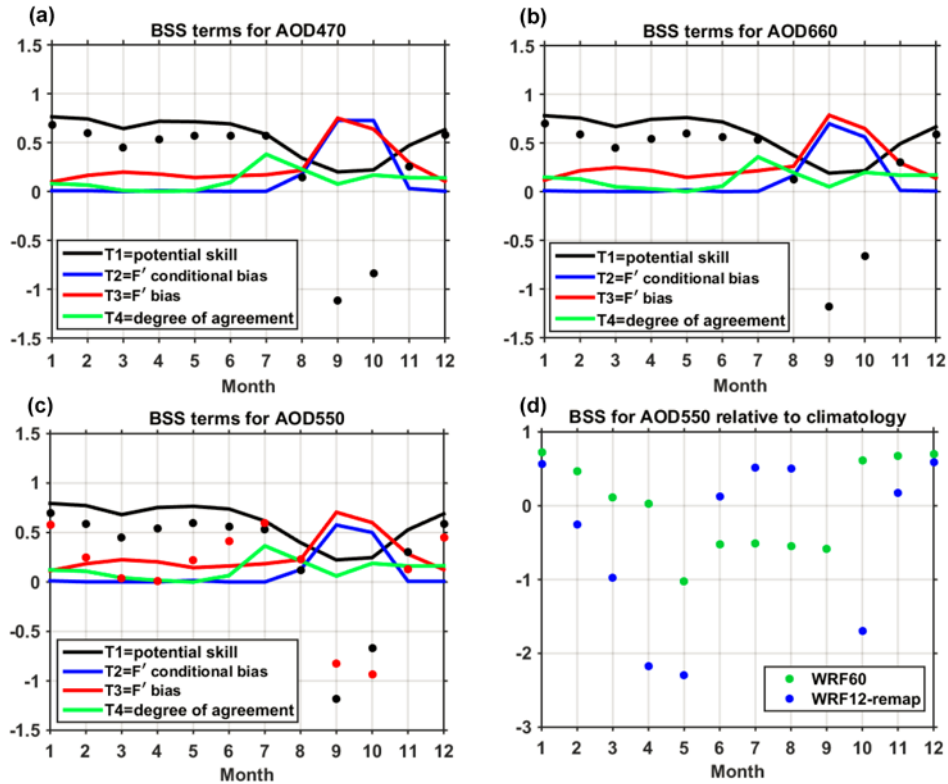
Figure 5. (a-c) Brier Skill Scores (BSS, black dots) for monthly mean AOD by calendar month (1=January) for AOD at 470, 550 and 660 nm. In this analysis of model skill WRF12 output is mapped to the WRF60 grid (WRF12-remap) and BSS are computed using MODIS as the target, WRF60 (driven by NAM12 meteorological boundary conditions) as the reference forecast and WRF12-remap as the forecast. Also shown by the color lines are the contributions of different terms to BSS. In panel c the red dots indicate BSS when the reference forecast is WRF60 driven by GFS meteorological boundary conditions. (d) BSS of monthly mean AOD from WRF60 (green dots) and WRF12-remap (blue dots) relative to MODIS monthly mean climatology during 2000-2014 (reference forecast). Monthly mean AOD from MODIS are used as the target. BSS for WRF12-remap in September is -6.1.

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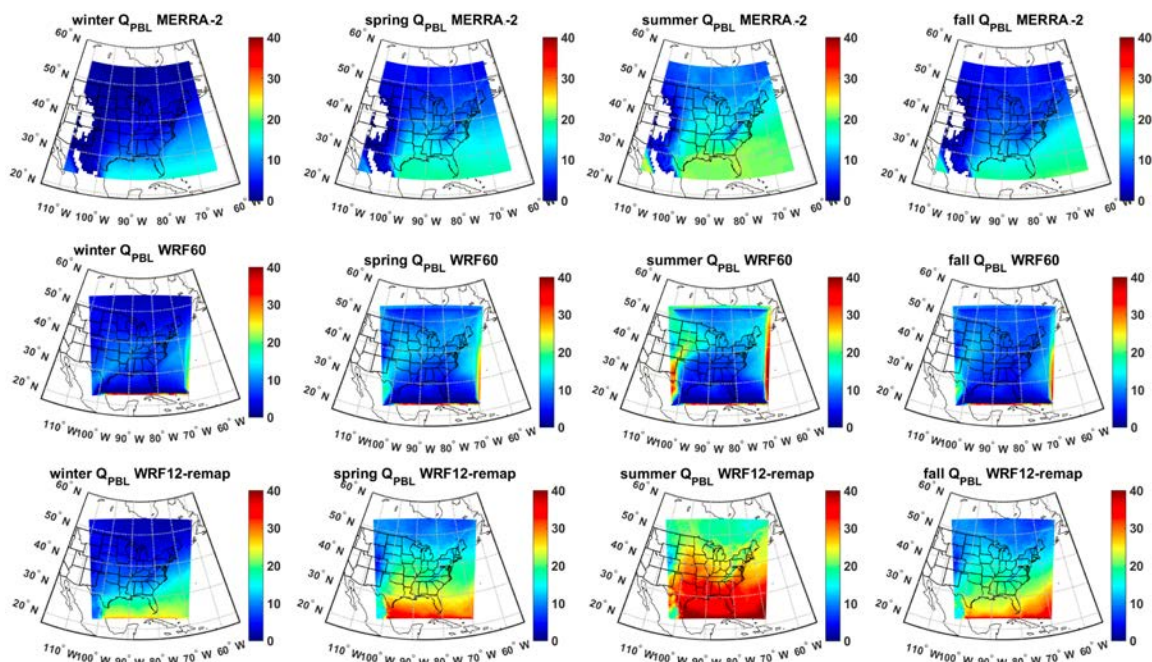
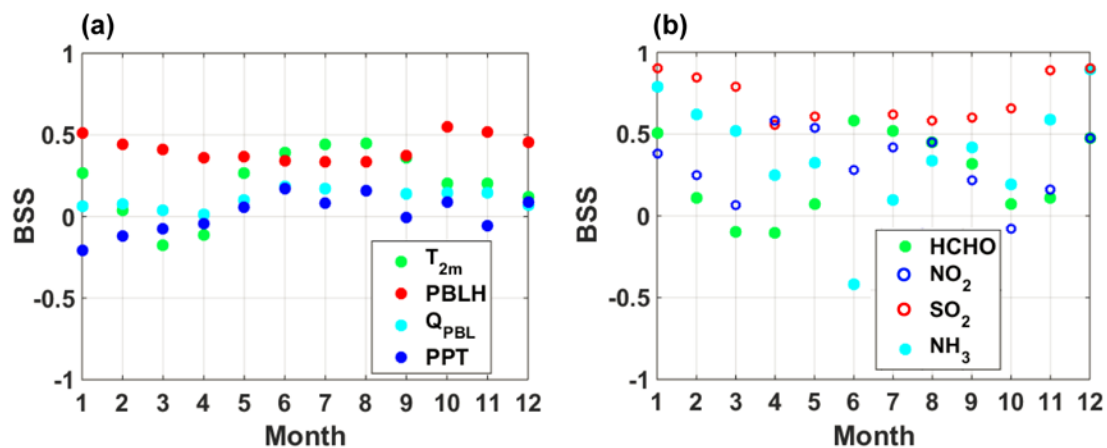**Figure 6. Seasonal mean specific humidity [kg m^{-2}] integrated from the surface to 825 hPa (Q_{PBL}) from MERRA-2 (first row) assuming an average air density in the *PBL* of 1.1 kg m^{-3}, WRF60 (second row), and WRF12-remap (third row). The data are 3-hourly and show only cloud-free hours in all three data sets.**

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Figure 7. Brier Skill Scores (BSS) for key (a) meteorological and (b) chemical variables.
BSS are computed using hourly data of T at 2m (T_{2m}) and *PBLH*, 3-hourly estimates of
specific humidity in the boundary layer (Q_{PBL}), and z-scores of monthly total
precipitation (*PPT*), and of monthly mean columnar gas phase concentrations.

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935 **Tables**

936 **Table 1. Physical and chemical schemes adopted in the WRF-Chem simulations**
937 **presented herein.**

Simulation settings	Values
Domain size	300 × 300 (60 × 60) grid points
Horizontal resolution	12 km (60 km)
Vertical resolution	32 levels up to 50 hPa
Timestep for physics	72 s (300 s)
Timestep for chemistry	5 s
Physics option	**Adopted scheme**
Microphysics	WRF Single-Moment 5-class (Hong et al., 2004)
Longwave Radiation	Rapid Radiative Transfer Model (RRTM) (Mlawer et al., 1997)
Shortwave Radiation	Goddard (Fast et al., 2006)
Surface layer	Monin Obhukov similarity (Janjić, 2002;Janjić, 1994)
Land Surface	Noah Land Surface Model (Chen and Dudhia, 2001)
Planetary boundary layer	Mellor-Yamada-Janjich (Janjić, 1994)
Cumulus parameterizations	Grell 3D (Grell and Dévényi, 2002)
Chemistry option	**Adopted scheme**
Photolysis	Fast J (Wild et al., 2000)
Gas-phase chemistry	RADM2 (Stockwell et al., 1990)
Aerosols	MADE/SORGAM (Ackermann et al., 1998;Schell et al., 2001)
Anthropogenic emissions	NEI (2005) (US-EPA, 2009)
Biogenic emissions	Guenther, from USGS land use classification (Guenther et al., 1994;Guenther et al., 1993;Simpson et al., 1995)

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Table 2. Spearman correlation coefficients (ρ) between AOD at wavelengths (λ) of 470, 550 and 660 nm from MODIS observations averaged over 12 or 60 km and WRF-Chem simulations conducted at 60 km (WRF60, shown in the table as -60), at 12 km (WRF12, shown in the table as -12), and from WRF-Chem simulations at 12 km but remapped to 60 km (WRF12-remap, shown in the table as -remap). Given WRF12-remap is obtained by averaging WRF12 when at least half of the 5×5 12 km resolution cells contain valid data, ρ from WRF60 and WRF12-remap may be computed on slightly different observations and sample size. The bold text denotes correlation coefficients that are significant at α=0.05 after a Bonferroni correction is applied (i.e. $p \leq \dfrac{0.05}{9 \times 12} = 4.63 \times 10^{-4}$ is significant). The yellow shading is a visual guide that shows for each month and λ the model output that has highest ρ with MODIS.

Month→/ Variable↓	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
470-12	**0.238**	**0.150**	**0.137**	**0.147**	**0.377**	**0.581**	**0.610**	**0.723**	**0.352**	**0.306**	**0.259**	**0.212**
470-60	0.156	**0.226**	**0.438**	**0.412**	-0.219	-0.146	**0.379**	**0.601**	0.087	-0.051	**0.500**	-0.059
470-remap	**0.295**	**0.197**	**0.250**	**0.182**	**0.516**	**0.637**	**0.675**	**0.777**	**0.368**	**0.441**	**0.315**	**0.274**
550-12	**0.223**	**0.124**	**0.142**	**0.146**	**0.349**	**0.541**	**0.580**	**0.689**	**0.275**	**0.301**	**0.280**	**0.215**
550-60	**0.179**	**0.244**	**0.429**	**0.332**	-0.288	-0.188	**0.324**	0.567	0.073	-0.077	**0.491**	0.002
550-remap	**0.297**	**0.164**	**0.261**	**0.199**	**0.493**	**0.605**	**0.651**	**0.747**	**0.286**	**0.437**	**0.352**	**0.309**
660-12	**0.217**	**0.136**	**0.165**	**0.152**	**0.324**	**0.476**	**0.540**	**0.644**	**0.183**	**0.290**	**0.292**	**0.221**
660-60	**0.191**	**0.230**	**0.437**	**0.402**	-0.305	-0.189	**0.389**	**0.616**	0.099	-0.137	**0.536**	0.049
660-remap	**0.356**	**0.211**	**0.289**	**0.208**	**0.480**	**0.624**	**0.669**	**0.772**	**0.371**	**0.432**	**0.393**	**0.368**

Table 3. Spatial coherence in the identification of extreme AOD values (i.e. areas with AOD>75th percentile over space for each month) between WRF-Chem at different resolutions relative to MODIS. No significant wavelength dependence is found for model skill in identifying extreme AOD so results are only shown for λ = 550 nm. The different model output is denoted by -60 for simulations at 60 km, -12 for simulations at 12 km resolution, and as –remap for simulations at 12 km but with the output remapped to 60 km. The *Accuracy* (Acc) indicates the fraction of grid cells co-identified as extremes and non-extremes between WRF-Chem and MODIS relative to the total number of cells with valid data. The *Hit Rate* (*HR*) is the probability of correct forecast and is the proportion of cells correctly identified as extremes by both WRF-Chem and MODIS. The yellow shading indicates the model resolution with highest skill in each month for AOD at 550 nm.

Month→/ Metric↓	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Acc-12	0.673	0.665	0.659	0.638	0.710	0.800	0.855	0.839	0.666	0.679	0.723	0.661
Acc-60	0.707	0.778	0.735	0.730	0.600	0.587	0.658	0.769	0.661	0.637	0.729	0.681
Acc-remap	0.674	0.680	0.694	0.640	0.766	0.824	0.887	0.837	0.667	0.699	0.767	0.641
HR-12	0.346	0.331	0.319	0.275	0.421	0.599	0.711	0.678	0.333	0.358	0.447	0.323
HR-60	0.417	0.558	0.471	0.460	0.200	0.173	0.315	0.538	0.321	0.274	0.458	0.364
HR-remap	0.350	0.361	0.387	0.281	0.532	0.649	0.775	0.674	0.333	0.399	0.535	0.284