

Table S1: Mesh resolution and timesteps for the dry-atmosphere test.

Test case	Mesh	Averaged grid distance (km)	Minimum grid distance (km)	Maximum grid distance (km)	Timesteps for the hydrostatic model (s)	Timesteps for the nonhydrostatic model (s)
Baroclinic wave:	G6 QU	120.17	97.93	121.76	150	150
base test	G7 QU	60.09	47.60	60.88	90	90
	G8 QU	30.04	23.04	30.54	40	40
	G6X4	107.93	42.95	188.08	30	30
	G5B3X4	71.98	27.55	125.74	30	30
	SURX4	68.27	28.34	119.65	30	30
Baroclinic wave:	G6 QU	120.17	97.93	121.76	Not tested	40
Adding a	G6X4	107.93	42.95	188.08	Not tested	40
symmetrical	G5B3X4	71.98	27.55	125.74	Not tested	30
perturbation	G8X4L2	28.80	13.14	61.19	Not tested	10
	G7X4- polycentric	53.02	26.63	114.94	Not tested	10

Table S2: Mesh resolution and timesteps for the moist-atmosphere test.

Test case	Mesh	Averaged grid distance (km)	Minimum grid distance (km)	Maximum grid distance (km)	Timesteps for the hydrostatic model with no splitting (s)	Timesteps for the nonhydrostatic model with DTP splitting (s)		
Tropical cyclone: base test	G6 QU	120.16	97.08	121.83	300	150-600-1200		
	G7 QU	60.08	47.09	60.92	100	90-360-720		
	G6X4L2	113.24	40.23	166.00	40	40-120-120		
	G7X4L2	56.62	19.71	82.64	20	15-45-45		
Tropical cyclone: sensitivity to the three parameters of the hierarchical refinement mode (various hierarchical refinement meshes based on the G6X4 mesh)	XL							
	α_1	β_1						
	$\frac{\pi}{90}$	2	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	113.81	39.40	163.52	40	40-120-120
	$\frac{\pi}{60}$	2	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	113.62	39.35	165.12	40	40-120-120
	$\frac{\pi}{45}$	2	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	113.40	39.61	165.68	40	40-120-120
	$\frac{\pi}{36}$	2	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	113.24	40.23	166.00	40	40-120-120
	$\frac{\pi}{30}$	2	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	113.02	40.71	165.23	40	40-120-120
	$\frac{\pi}{36}$	1.5	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	110.59	44.58	179.62	40	40-120-120
	$\frac{\pi}{36}$	2.5	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	114.26	37.10	158.05	40	40-120-120
	$\frac{\pi}{36}$	3	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	114.72	36.77	153.26	40	40-120-120
	$\frac{\pi}{36}$	3.5	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	114.73	36.74	150.61	40	40-120-120
	$\frac{\pi}{36}$	2	$\frac{\pi}{9}$	111.42	39.30	170.05	40	40-120-120
$\frac{\pi}{36}$	2	$\frac{5\pi}{36}$	109.65	40.54	177.41	40	40-120-120	
$\frac{\pi}{36}$	2	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	107.82	43.03	186.09	40	40-120-120	
Tropical cyclone: sensitivity to the Smagorinsky coefficient (C_s)	G6 QU	120.16	97.08	121.83	300	150-600-1200		
	G7 QU	60.08	47.09	60.92	100	90-360-720		
	G6X4L2	113.24	40.23	166.00	40	40-120-120		
	G7X4L2	56.62	19.71	82.64	20	15-45-45 (except for 10-20-20 when $C_s = 0.015$)		

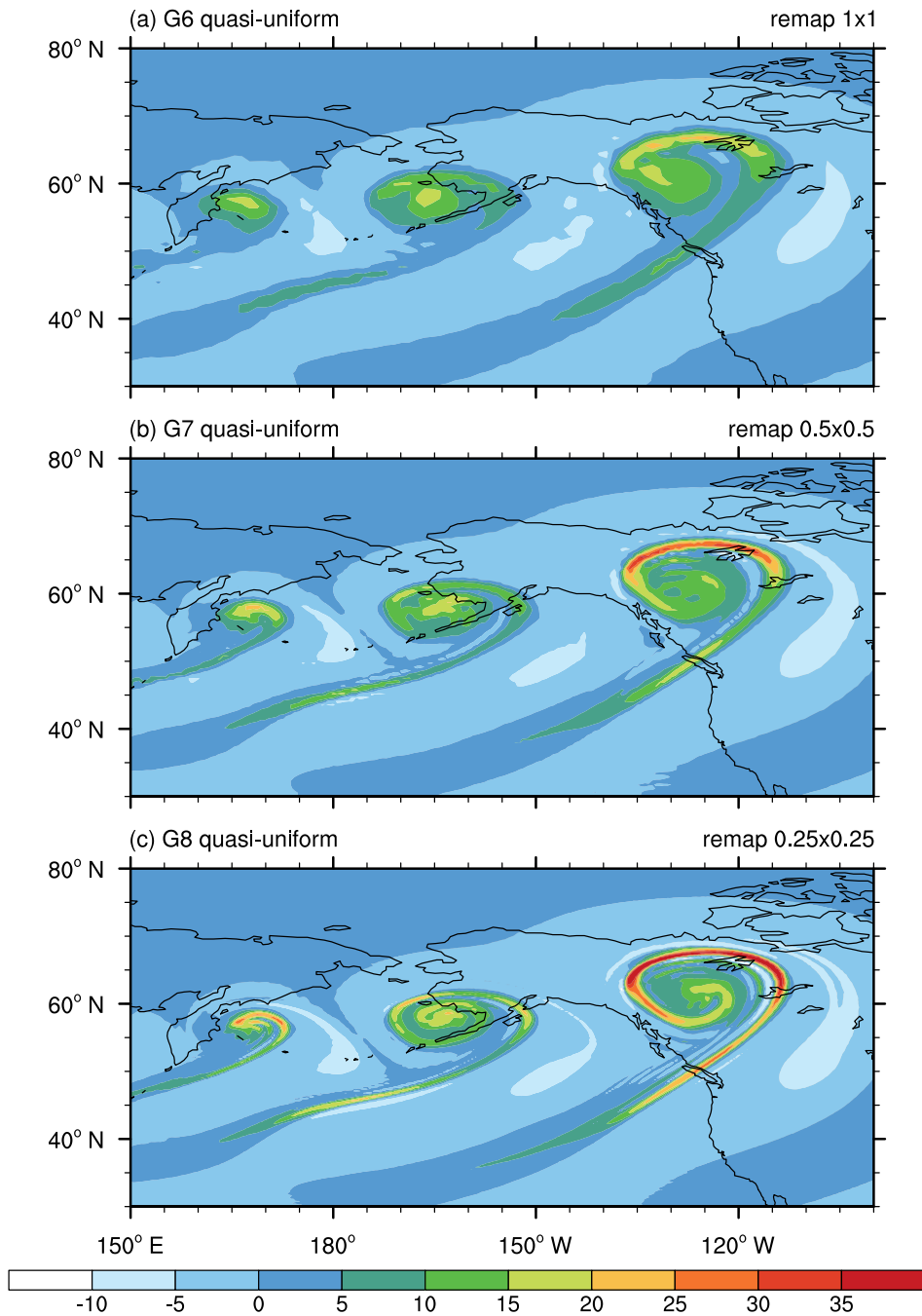


Figure S1: Baroclinic wave test: relative vorticity (10^{-5} s^{-1}) at the model level near 850 hPa after 10 simulation days simulated by the nonhydrostatic model with quasi-uniform meshes. The results are interpolated to global regular latitude longitude grids according to the mesh resolution.

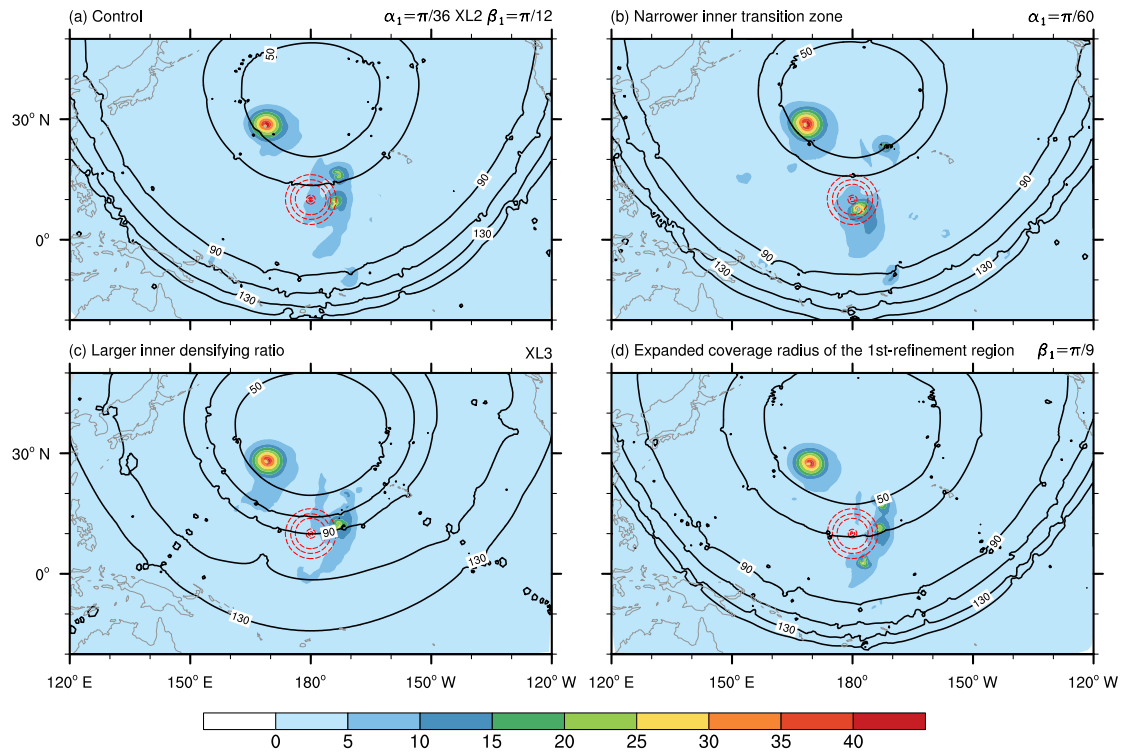


Figure S2: As in Fig. 9, but for the hydrostatic model with no DTP splitting.

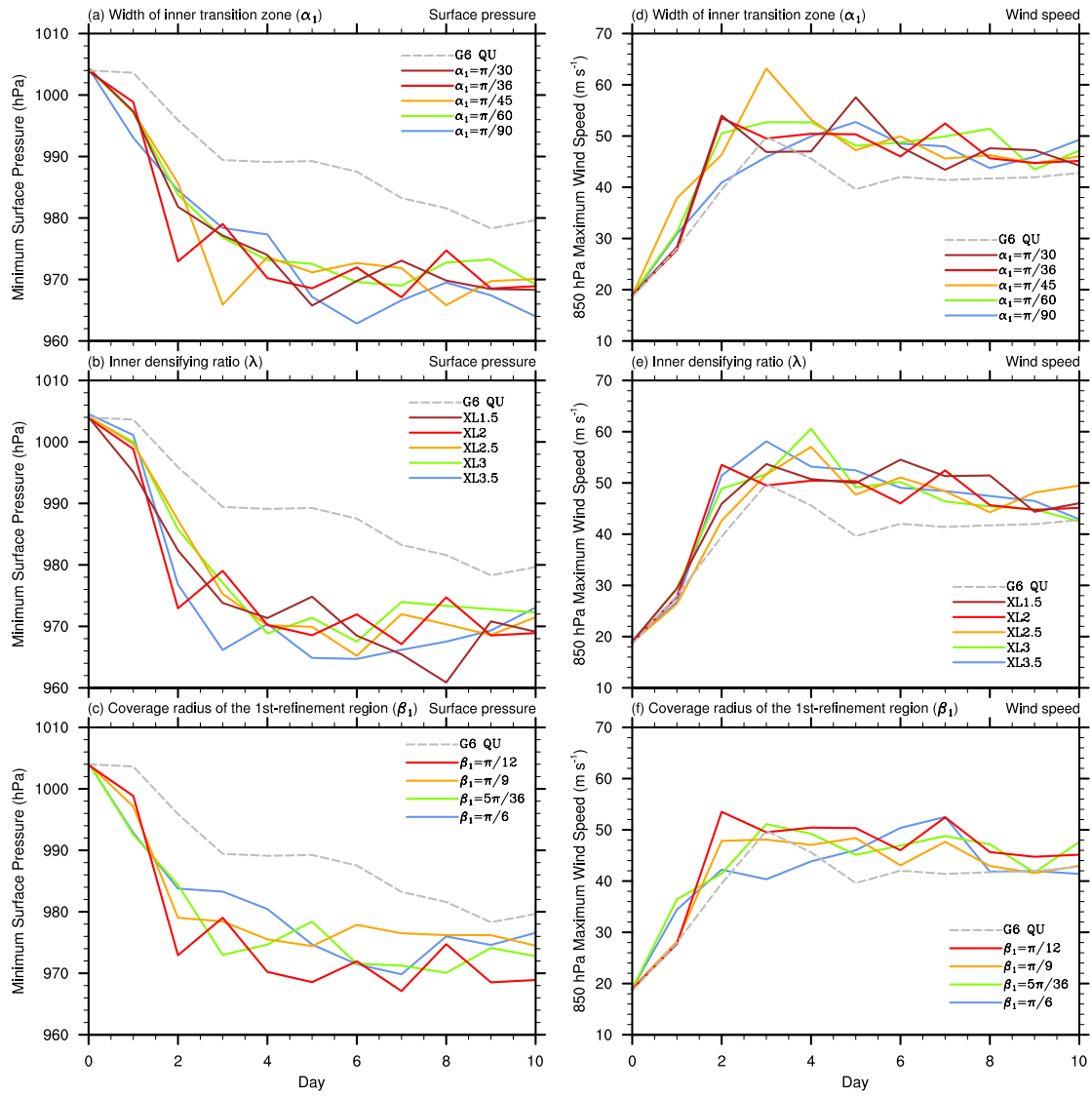


Figure S3: As in Fig. 10, but for the hydrostatic model with no DTP splitting.

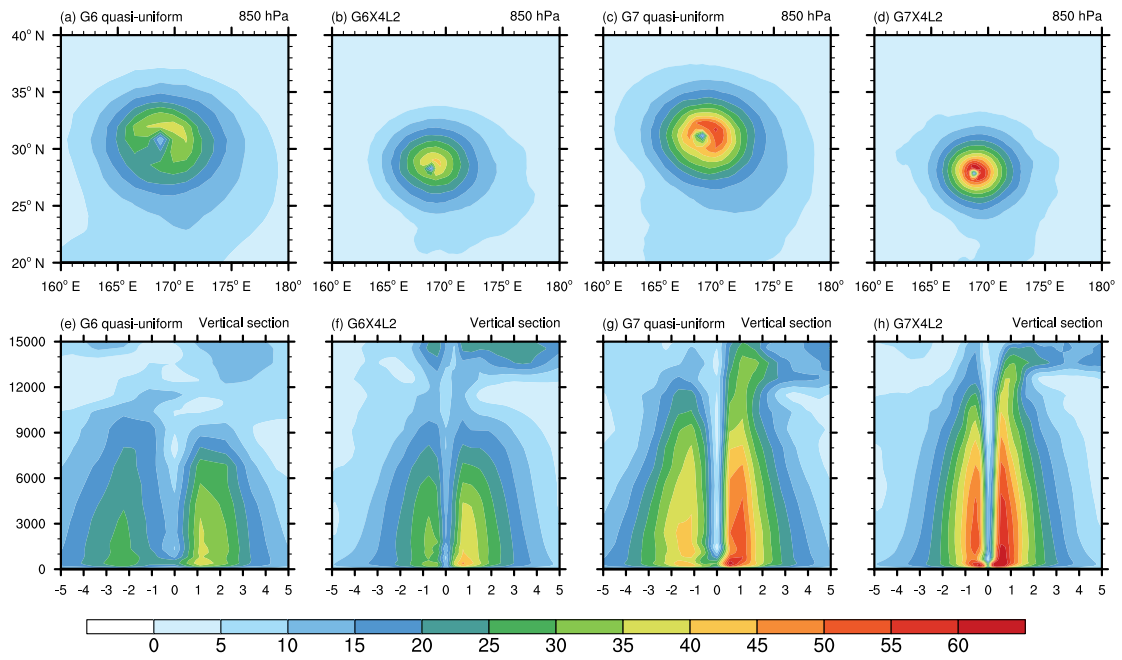


Figure S4: As in Fig. 11, but for the hydrostatic model with no DTP splitting.

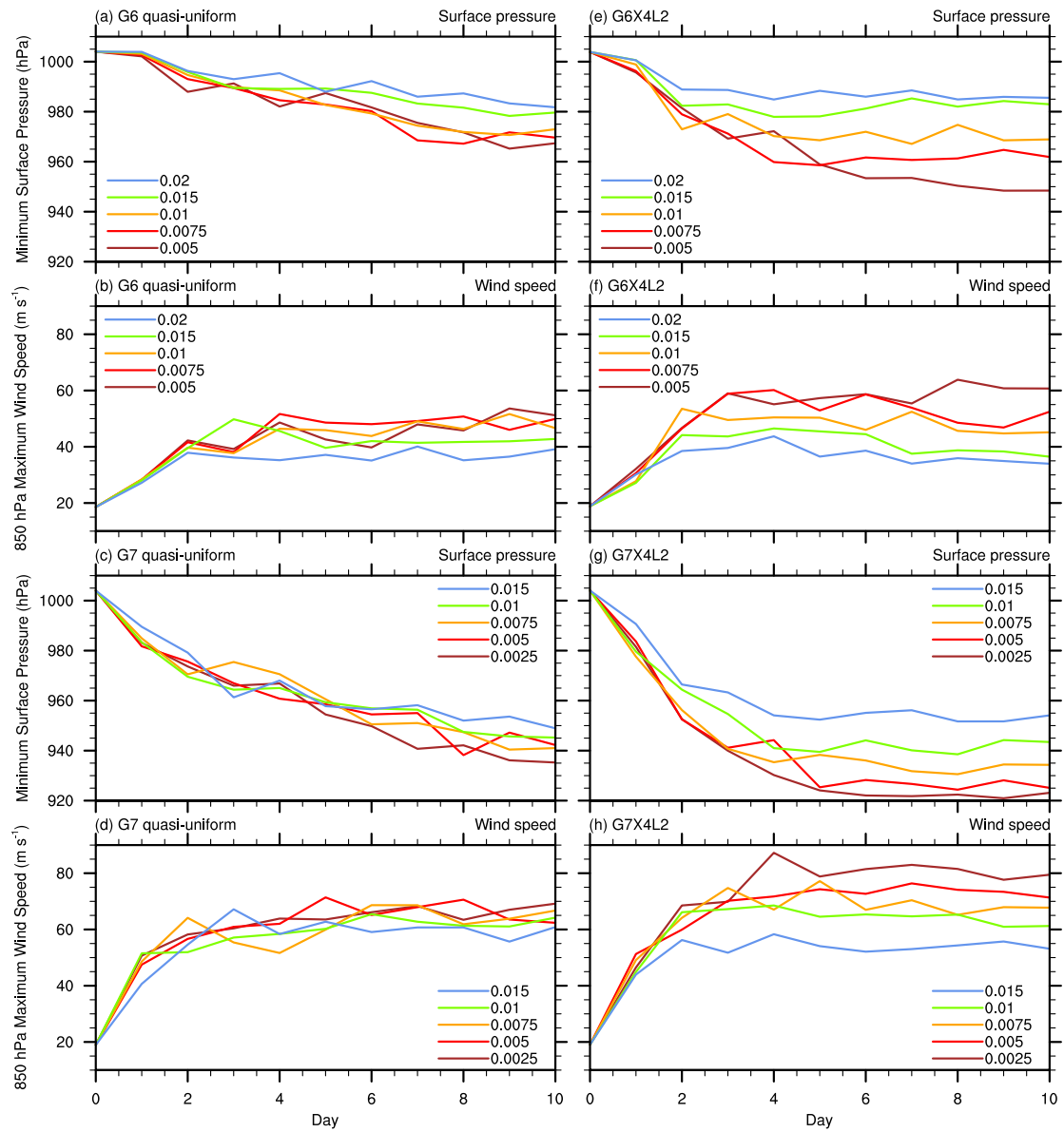


Figure S5: As in Fig. 12, but for the hydrostatic model with no DTP splitting.