# Evaluation of the offline-coupled GFSv15-FV3-CMAQv5.0.2 in support of the next-generation National Air Quality Forecast Capability over the contiguous United States

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## Abstract

As a candidate for ~~T~~the next-generation National Air Quality Forecast Capability (NAQFC), ~~will use t~~the meteorological forecast~~y~~ from Global Forecast System with the new Finite Volume Cube-Sphere dynamical core (GFS-FV3) will be applied to drive the chemical evolution of gases and particles described by the Community Multiscale Air Quality modelling system~~ version 5.3 (CMAQ v5.3)~~. CMAQ v5.0.2, a historical version of CMAQ, has been coupled with the North American Mesoscale Forecast System (NAM) model in the current operational NAQFC. An experimental version of the NAQFC based on the offline-coupled GFS-FV3 version 15 with CMAQv5.0.2 modeling system (GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2), has been developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to provide real-time air quality forecasts over the contiguous United States (CONUS) since 2018. In this work, comprehensive region-specific, time-specific, and categorical evaluations are conducted for meteorological and chemical forecasts from the offline-coupled GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 for the year 2019. The forecast system shows good overall performance in forecasting meteorological variables with the annual mean biases of -0.2 °C for temperature at 2-m, 0.4% for relative humidity at 2-m, and 0.4 m $s^{-1}$ for wind speed at 10-m against the METeorological Aerodrome Reports (METAR) dataset. Larger biases occur in seasonal and monthly mean forecasts, particularly in spring. Although the monthly accumulated precipitation forecasts show generally consistent spatial distributions with those from the remote sensing and ensemble datasets, moderate-to-large biases exist in hourly precipitation forecasts against the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET) and METAR. While the forecast system performs well in forecasting ozone ($O_3$) throughout the year and fine particles with a diameter of 2.5 µm or less ($PM_{2.5}$) for warm months (May-September), it significantly overpredicts annual-mean concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$. This is due mainly to the high predicted concentrations of fine fugitive, and coarse-mode~~, and nitrate~~ particle components. Underpredictions in the southeastern U.S. and California during summer are attributed to missing sources and mechanisms of secondary organic aerosol formation from biogenic volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi- or intermediate-VOCs. This work demonstrates the ability of FV3-based GFS in driving the air quality forecasting. It identifies possible underlying causes for systematic region- and time-specific model biases, which will provide a scientific basis for further development of the next-generation NAQFC~~, in particular, derivation of the science-based bias correction methods to improve forecasting skill for $O_3$ and $PM_{2.5}$~~.

## 1. Introduction

Three-dimensional air quality models (3-D AQMs) have been widely applied in real time air quality forecasting (RT-AQF) since the 1990s in the U.S. (Stein et al., 2000; McHenry et al., 2004; Zhang et al., 2012a). The developments and applications of the national air quality forecasting systems based on 3-D AQMs were conducted in the 2000s

(Kang et al., 2005; Otte et al., 2005; McKeen et al., 2005, 2007, 2009). Since then, improvements and significant progress have been achieved in RT-AQF through the further development of AQMs and the use of advanced techniques. For example, more air pollutants in the products, more detailed gas-phase chemical mechanisms and aerosol chemistry, and the implementation of chemical data assimilation were available (Zhang et al., 2012b; Lee et al., 2017). Various AQMs, coupled with meteorological models in either an online or offline manner, were developed and applied in RT-AQF (e.g., Chuang et al., 2011; Lee et al., 2011; Žabkar et al., 2015; Ryan, 2016). The early version of the National Air Quality Forecast Capability (NAQFC) was jointly developed by the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide forecasts of ozone ($O_3$) over the northeastern U.S. (Eder et al., 2006). Since the first operational version over the contiguous United States (CONUS) (Eder et al., 2009), the NAQFC has been continuously updated and developed to provide more forecasting products (including $O_3$, smoke, dust, and particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 μm or less ($PM_{2.5}$)) with increasing accuracy (Mathur et al., 2008; Stajner et al., 2011; Lee et al., 2017).

The forecast skill of a historical NAQFC, which was based on the North American Mesoscale Forecast System (NAM) model (Black, 1994) and the Community Multiscale Air Quality Modeling System version 4.6 (CMAQ v4.6), over CONUS during year 2008 was evaluated by Kang et al. (2010a) for operational $O_3$ and experimental

$PM_{2.5}$ products. Overall, maximum 8-h $O_3$ was slightly overpredicted over the CONUS during the summer, with the mean bias (MB), normalized mean bias (NMB), and correlation coefficient (Corr) of 3.2 ppb, 6.8 %, and 0.65, respectively. The performance of predicted daily mean $PM_{2.5}$ varied: with an underprediction during the warm season and an overprediction in the cool season. The MBs and NMBs during warm/cool seasons were -2.3/4.5 μg $m^{-3}$ and -19.6%/45.1%, respectively. The current version of the U.S. NOAA's operational NAQFC has provided the air quality forecast to the public for $O_3$ and $PM_{2.5}$ at a horizontal grid resolution of 12 km over CONUS since 2015. It is currently based on the CMAQ v5.0.2 (released May 2014) (U.S. EPA, 2014) coupled offline with the NAM model. Daily mean $PM_{2.5}$ was underpredicted during warm months (May and July 2014) and overpredicted during a cool month (January 2015) over CONUS still persist (Lee et al., 2017).

Efforts have been made to reduce the seasonal and region-specific biases in the historical and current NAQFC. Development and implementation of an analog ensemble bias correction approach was applied to the operational NAQFC to improve forecast performance in $PM_{2.5}$ predictions (Huang et al., 2017). Kang et al. (2008, 2010) investigated the Kalman Filter (KF) bias-adjustment technique for operational use in the NAQFC system. The KF bias-adjusted forecasts showed significant improvement in both $O_3$ and $PM_{2.5}$ for discrete and categorical evaluations. However, limitations in the underlying models and the bias correction/adjustment approaches need further improvement. Characterizing the current NAQFC forecasting skill and identifying the underlying causes for region- and time-specific biases can result in further development of the NAQFC system and improved pollutant predictions.

As NOAA Environmental Modeling Center (EMC) has transitioned to devote its full resources towards the development of an ensemble model based on the Finite Volume Cube-Sphere Dynamical Core (FV3), the NAM has been no longer updated since March 2017. The FV3 dynamic core will eventually replace all current NOAA National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) mesoscale models used for forecasting. The FV3 dynamical core was implemented in the operational Global Forecast System as version 15 (GFS v15) in July 2019.

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The NOAA National Weather Service (NWS) is currently coordinating an effort to inline a regional scale meteorological model basing on the same FV3 dynamic core as that in GFS v15 to be coupled with an atmospheric chemistry model partially based on CMAQ. The inline system is expected to be the next generation of NAQFC, and to be implemented a few years in the future. An interim system, offline coupling the recent CMAQ with FV3-based GFS, is considered as a candidate NAQFC to replace the current NAM-CMAQ system before the inline system is applied in the operational air quality forecasting. To support this new development of the interim NAQFC, a prototype of the offline-coupled GFS v15 with CMAQv5.0.2 (GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2) has been developed

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and applied by the NOAA for RT-AQF over CONUS since 2018 (Huang et al., 2018, 2019, 2020).

~~In the next generation NAQFC, the NAM will be replaced by the Finite Volume Cube-Sphere Dynamical Core (FV3), the dynamical core in Global Forecast System (GFS). To support this new development, a prototype of the offline-coupled GFS version 15 (v15) with CMAQv5.0.2 (GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2) has been developed and applied by the NOAA for RT-AQF over CONUS since 2018 (Huang et al., 2018, 2019, 2020).~~ In this work, the meteorological and air quality forecasts from the offline-coupled GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system are comprehensively evaluated for the year of 2019. The main objectives of this work are to: (1) evaluate the forecast skills of the experimental prototype of the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system; (2) identify the major model biases, in particular, systematic biases and persistent region- and time-specific biases in major species; (3) investigate underlying causes for the biases to provide a scientific basis for improving the model representations of chemical processes and developing science-based bias correction methods for $O_3$ and $PM_{2.5}$ forecasts~~investigate underlying causes for the biases to provide a scientific basis for improving the model representations of chemical processes and developing science-based bias correction methods for $O_3$ and $PM_{2.5}$ forecasts~~. This work will support NAQFC's further development and improvement through enhancing its forecasting abilities and generating a benchmark for the ~~operational version of next-generation~~interim NAQFC that is being developed by NOAA based on

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the offline-coupled GFS-FV3 v16 with CMAQ v5.3 (NACC-CMAQ) (Campbell et al., 2020). Eventually, the latest version of CMAQ (version 5.3), which has updates in gas-phase chemistry (Yarwood et al., 2010; Emery et al., 2015; Luecken et al., 2019), lightning nitric oxide (LNO) production schemes (Kang et al., 2019a, 2019b), and secondary aerosol formation (in particular, secondary organic aerosol) (e.g., Pye et al., 2013, 2017; Murphy et al., 2017) among others, will be coupled with GFS-FV3 v16 and be implemented into the interim operational NAQFC.

## 2. Model system and evaluation protocols

### 2.1 Description and configuration of offline-coupled GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2

FV3 is a dynamical core for atmospheric numerical models developed by the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL) (Putman and Lin, 2007). It is a modern and extended version of the original FV core with a cubed-sphere grid design and more computationally efficient solvers. It was selected for implementation into the GFS as the next generation dynamical core in 2016 (Zhang et al., 2019a). The GFS-FV3 v15 (GFS v15) has been operational since June 2019. The GFS v15 uses the Rapid Radiative Transfer Method for GCMs (RRTMG) scheme for shortwave/longwave radiation (Mlawer et al., 1997; Iacono et al., 2000; Clough et al., 2005), the Hybrid eddy-diffusivity mass-flux (EDMF) scheme for Planetary Boundary Layer (PBL)

(National Centers for Environmental Prediction, 2019a), the Noah Land Surface Model (LSM) scheme for land surface option (Chen et al., 1997), the Simplified Arakawa-Schubert (SAS) deep convection for cumulus parameterization (Arakawa et al., 1974; Grell, 1993), and a more advanced GFDL microphysics scheme for microphysics (National Centers for Environmental Prediction, 2019b). An interface preprocessor has been developed by NOAA to interpolate data, transfer coordinates, and convert the GFS v15 outputs into the data format required by CMAQv5.0.2 (Huang et al., 2018, 2019). The original outputs from GFS v15, which have a horizontal grid with 13-km resolution and a Lagrangian vertical coordinate with 64 layers in NEMSIO format, are processed to Lambert-Conformal Conic projection by PREMAQ, a preprocessor, to recast the meteorological fields for CMAQ into an Arakawa C-staggering grid (Arakawa and Lamb, 1977) with a 12-km horizontal resolution and 35 vertical layers (Table 1). The first 72 hours in 12:00 UTC forecast cycles from GFS v15 are used to drive the air quality forecast by the offline-coupled GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system.

CMAQ has been continuously developed by the U.S. EPA since the 1990s (Byun and Schere, 2006) and has been significantly updated in many atmospheric processes since then. Chemical boundary conditions for the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system are mainly from the global 3-D model of atmospheric chemistry driven by meteorological input from the Goddard Earth Observing System (GEOS-Chem). The lateral boundary condition for dust is from the outputs of NEMS GFS Aerosol Component (NGAC) (Lu et al., 2016). ~~The area sources from National Emissions Inventory of year 2014 version 2 (NEI 2014v2), point sources from NEI 2005 with projected sulfur dioxide ($SO_2$) and nitrogen oxide ($NO_X$) to year 2019, and U.S. EPA's MOVES 2014 mobile sources along with the biomass burning emission inventory from the Blended Global Biomass Burning Emissions Product system (GBBEPx) (Zhang et al., 2019b) are processed by Sparse Matrix Operator Kerner Emissions (SMOKE) model and the PREMAQ for CMAQ. Biogenic emissions are calculated inline by Biogenic Emission Inventory System (BEIS) version 3.14 (Schwede et al., 2005). Sea-salt emission is parameterized within CMAQ v5.0.2. While the deposition velocities are calculated inline, the fertilizer ammonia bi-directional flux for in-line emissions and deposition velocities is turned off. Detailed configurations of photolysis, gas-phase chemistry, aqueous chemistry, and aerosol chemistry for CMAQ v5.0.2 are listed in Table 1.~~The anthropogenic emissions from area, mobile, and point sources in National Emissions Inventory of year 2014 version 2 (NEI 2014v2) are processed by the Sparse Matrix Operator Kernel Emissions (SMOKE) modeling system. The onroad mobile sources include all emissions from motor vehicles that operate on roadways such as passenger cars, motorcycles, minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light-duty trucks, heavy-duty trucks, and buses. Onroad mobile source emissions were processed using emission factors output from the Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator (MOVES). SMOKE uses a combination of vehicle activity data, emission factors from MOVES, meteorology data, and temporal allocation information to

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estimate hourly, gridded onroad emissions. The nonroad, agriculture, anthropogenic fugitive dust, non-elevated oil-gas, residential wood combustion, and other sectors are included in the area sources. The sectors of airports, commercial marine vessel (CMV), electric generating units (pt_egu), point sources related to oil and gas production (pt_oilgas), point sources that are not EGUs nor related to oil and gas (ptnonipm), and point sources outside US (pt_other) are included in the point sources. The sulfur dioxide ($SO_2$) and nitrogen oxide ($NO_X$) from point sources in NEI 2005 are projected to year 2019 following the methods used in Tang et al., (2015, 2017). The biomass burning emission inventory from the Blended Global Biomass Burning Emissions Product system (GBBEPx) (Zhang et al., 2019b) is impletemented for the forecast of forest fires. The GBBEPx fire emission is treated as one type of point source. Its heat flux is derived from satellite retrieved fire radiative power (FRP) to drive fire plume rise. The GBBEPx is a near real time fire dataset. The fire emission implemented in the current forecast cycle comes from the historical fire observation, typically 1-2 day behind. In this system, we use landuse information to classify fires into forest fire and other burning such as agriculture burning. We assume only forest fire can last longer than 24 hours. We assume the forest fire emission will continue on day 2 and beyond. Other types of fires will be dropped. The plume rise of the point source will be driven by the meteorology and allocated to the 35 elevated layers in GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system by the PREMAQ preprocessing system. Biogenic emissions are calculated inline by Biogenic Emission

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Inventory System (BEIS) version 3.14 (Schwede et al., 2005). Sea-salt emission is parameterized within CMAQ v5.0.2. While the deposition velocities are calculated inline, the fertilizer ammonia bi-directional flux for in-line emissions and deposition velocities is turned off. Detailed configurations of photolysis, gas-phase chemistry, aqueous chemistry, and aerosol chemistry for CMAQ v5.0.2 are listed in Table 1.

## 2.2 Datasets and evaluation protocols

Comprehensive evaluation of the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 forecasting system is conducted for both meteorological and chemical variables for year 2019, including discrete, categorical, and region-specific evaluations. The products in the first 24-hour of each 72-hour forecast cycle are extracted and combined as a continuous, annual forecast. The evaluation of meteorological variables is carried out for those results from PREMAQ in GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system. Detailed information for datasets used in this study is listed in Table S1. Observed hourly temperature at 2-meters (T2), relative humidity at 2-meters (RH2), precipitation (Precip), wind direction at 10-meters (WD10), and wind speed at 10-meters (WS10) are obtained from the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET) and the METeorological Aerodrome Reports (METAR) datasets. The majority of CASTNET sites are suburban and rural sites. Approximately 1900 METAR sites over CONUS are used in this study (Fig. S1). For evaluation of precipitation, a threshold of ≥0.1 mm $hr^{-1}$ is used for valid records because the CASTNET and METAR have different definitions of 0.0 mm $hr^{-1}$ values. In CASTNET, the records without any

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precipitation are filled as 0.0 mm hr$^{-1}$, the same as those records with negligible precipitation. However, in METAR, the records without any precipitation are left as blank, the same as an invalid record. The negligible precipitation is recorded as 0.0 mm hr$^{-1}$.

The air quality forecasting products are evaluated include hourly $O_3$, hourly $PM_{2.5}$, maximum daily 8-hour average $O_3$ (MDA8 $O_3$), and daily average $PM_{2.5}$ (24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$) for chemical forecast. The AIRNow dataset is used for observed hourly $O_3$ and $PM_{2.5}$. ~~It is a near real time (NRT) dataset which has preliminary~~ We utilize the Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) information from the AIRNow dataset for to filtering the invalid records ~~quality control (QC). Many abnormal records are not quality controlled completely. To filter the abnormal records, the thresholds of 120 ppb and 100 μg m$^{-3}$ for $O_3$ and $PM_{2.5}$ are used, respectively~~. Remote sensing data from the Global Precipitation Climatology Project (GPCP) and the Climatology-Calibrated Precipitation Analysis (CCPA) (Hou et al., 2014; Zhu and Luo, 2015) datasets are also used for evaluation of precipitation. GPCP is a global precipitation dataset with a spatial resolution of 0.25 degree and a monthly temporal resolution. The CCPA uses linear regression and downscaling techniques to generate analysis product of precipitation from two datasets: the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) CPC Unified Global Daily Gauge Analysis and the NCEP EMC Stage IV multi-sensor quantitative precipitation estimations (QPEs). The CCPA product with a spatial resolution in 0.125

degree and temporal resolution of an hour is used in this study. Satellite-based Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) at 550 nm from Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Terra platform (Levy et al., 2015) is used for the evaluation of monthly AOD. The statistic measures such as mean bias, the root mean square error (RMSE), the normalized mean bias, the normalized mean error (NME), and the correlation coefficient are used, more details about evaluation protocols are referring to Zhang et al. (2009, 2016). The Taylor diagram (Taylor, 2001), which includes the correlations, NMBs, and the normalized standard deviations (NSD), is used to present the overall performance (Wang et al., 2015). The NMBs $\leq$ 15% and NMEs $\leq$ 30% by Zhang et al. (2006) and NMBs ($\leq$ 15% and $\leq$ 30%), NMEs ($\leq$ 25% and $\leq$ 50%), and Corr (>0.5 and >0.4) for MDA8 $O_3$ and 24-h $PM_{2.5}$, respectively, by Emery et al. (2017) are considered as performance criteria. Monthly, seasonal, and annual statistics and analysis are included. Seasonal analysis for $O_3$ is separated into $O_3$-season (May-September) and non-$O_3$~~ozone~~ season (January-April and October-December). Analysis for ten CONUS regions, defined by U.S. EPA (www.epa.gov/aboutepa), are included and listed in Fig. S1c.~~,~~

The metrics of False Alarm Ratio (FAR) and the Hit Rate (H) are used (Kang et al., 2005; Barnes et al., 2009) for categorical evaluation. Observed and forecasted MDA8 $O_3$ and 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$ are divided into four classes based on whether the predicted and/or observed data fall above or below the AQI thresholds: (a) observed values $\leq$ thresholds and predicted values > thresholds; (b) observed and predicted values > thresholds; (c)

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observed and predicted values ≤ thresholds; (d) observed values > thresholds and predicted values ≤ thresholds. The FAR and H are defined in Eq. (1) and Eq. (2):

$$FAR = \frac{a}{a+b} \times 100\% \qquad (1)$$

$$H = \frac{b}{b+d} \times 100\% \qquad (2).$$

## 3. Evaluation of model forecast skills

### 3.1 Evaluation of meteorological forecasts

Discrete performance evaluation is conducted for post-processed meteorological fields from the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system (Table 2). The GFS v15 can predict well the boundary layer meteorological variables. It has overall cold biases and wet biases for annual T2 and RH2 in 2019, respectively. It also overpredicts WS10, and underpredicts hourly precipitation. Despite CASTNET siting being slightly different from that of METAR, the annual and most of the seasonal performance for the model show similar pattern in terms of bias for both the CASTNET and METAR networks. Mean biases of T2 are mostly within ±0.5 degree Celsius except those in February and March against CASTNET (Table S2). Underprediction is generally larger against CASTNET than METAR. For spatial distribution of MB for seasonal T2 against METAR (Fig. S2~~1~~), cold biases are mainly found in the Midwest and West U.S. where most of the CASTNET sites are located. GFS v15 usually underpredicts T2 in West Coast, the Mountain States, and the Midwest. Overpredictions of T2 in the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, the areas near the East Coast, and the Gulf Coast offset some underpredictions, resulting in smaller mean biases but similar RMSE for the model against METAR compared to that against CASTNET. The difference between observed T2 from the two datasets is larger in cooler months than warmer months. The largest underpredictions occur in the spring (MAM) season. In general, GFS v15 underpredicts T2 for both CASTNET and METAR, consistent with cold biases found in other studies using GFS v15 (e.g., Yang, 2019). Such underpredictions will affect chemical forecasts, especially the forecast of $O_3$. Consistent with the overall underpredictions of T2, GFS v15 overpredicts RH2 in general. The largest overprediction is found in spring (MBs of 3.4% and 2.7% with CASTNET and METAR, respectively), corresponding to the largest underprediction of T2 in spring (MBs of -0.5 °C and -0.4 °C with CASTNET and METAR, respectively). GFS v15 shows moderately good performance predicting wind. The annual MB and NMB of WS10 against METAR are 0.4 m $s^{-1}$ and 10.7 %, respectively. A larger overprediction of WS10 is found with CASTNET than other datasets (Zhang et al., 2016). GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 also gives higher overpredictions for CASTNET compared to METAR. The largest biases in wind speed are found in summer. GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2

gives the largest cold biases, wet biases in spring, indicating the necessity of improving model performance in such seasons in future GFS-FV3 development.

By adopting the threshold of ≥0.1 mm hr$^{-1}$, performance against the CASTNET and METAR show similar results: a large underprediction in hourly precipitation. Predicted monthly accumulated precipitation ~~(Fig. S2)~~ shows consistency in spatial distribution with observations from CCPA ~~(Fig. S3)~~ and GPCP (Fig. ~~S4~~S3). The high precipitation in the Southeast are captured well in spring while the high precipitation in the Midwest and South are captured well in other seasons. It indicates that GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 has good performance in capturing the spatial distributions of accumulated precipitation but has poor performance in predicting hourly precipitation. The precipitation from the original FV3 outputs are recorded as 6-h accumulated precipitations. Artificial errors were introduced to the forecast by an issue in precipitation preprocessing during the early stage development of the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system. The precipitation at first hour of the 6-h cycle would be dropped occasionally. We corrected this issue and the hourly precipitation still shows large underprediction against surface monitoring networks (Figure S4). It indicates the difficulty for the forecast system in capturing the temporal precipitation, especially during summer. During the summer season, the discrepancy in capturing the short-term heavy rainfall worsens the model performance in predicting hourly precipitation. Besides, we use the threshold of 0.1 mm hr$^{-1}$ to filter the valid records. If the model predicts precipitation that did not occur, the

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record will be excluded into the statistics calculation. However, all the predicted precipitation is counted in the spatial evaluation against the ensemble datasets of GPCP and CCPA. Therefore, the spatial performance of monthly accumulated precipitation shows better agreement than its of hourly statistics.

~~In the current version of the experimental GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system, the precipitation from original GFS v15 output is artificially spread out over time during the preprocessing by the interface preprocessor due to the interpolation using a temporal allocation algorithm. Short rains are interpolated into adjacent time steps (Fig. S5). Such an algorithm leads the model and measurements being more consistent for monthly accumulated precipitation than for discrete hourly precipitation from GFS v15 (which will be resolved by NOAA in the next version of NAQFC based on the GFSv16-CMAQ forecasting system).~~

An overall comparison of performance with CASTNET and METAR datasets is performed using a Taylor diagram (Fig. ~~2~~1). The normalized standardized deviations (NSDs), Corrs, and NMBs are considered. The NSDs are ratios of variance of predicted values to variance of observed values, following the equations by Wang et al. (2015). The NSDs represent the amplitude of variability. With the NSDs closer to 1, the predicted values have closer variance as the observed values. Consistent with other analysis in this section, larger biases and lower correlation in model wind speed and wind direction are found for CASTNET compared to METAR. The amplitude of variability of WS10 against CASTNET is overpredicted (with the NSD larger than 1), while it is underpredicted against METAR. Because of the post-processing smearing of hourly precipitation, the variance of predicted precipitation is smaller than the observed one, leading to very small NSDs for precipitation. The location of the T2 and RH2 points near the REF marker in the Taylor diagram indicates that the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 is capturing the magnitude and variability of these variables well.

## 3.2 ~~Evaluation of~~ Overall performance of chemical forecast over the CONUS

Performance of chemical forecasts (i.e. $O_3$ and $PM_{2.5}$) are evaluated on monthly, seasonal, and annual timescales for the studied period of 2019. Performance of the MDA8 $O_3$ and the 24-h average $PM_{2.5}$ (24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$) are considered as the primary objectives. Categorical performance evaluations for MDA8 $O_3$ and 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$ are also conducted. Table 3 shows the discrete statistics of predicted MDA8 $O_3$ and 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$ against AIRNow.

The GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 has good performance for MDA8 $O_3$ on a seasonal and annual basis with MBs ≤ ±1.0 ppb, NMB ≤ 2.5 %, and NME ≤ 20%. The monthly NMBs/NMEs are within ±15 %/25 %, respectively. ~~Moderate~~ Slight overpredictions and underpredictions are found in both seasons with MB of ~~0.9~~1.0 and -0.2~~9~~ ppb, respectively. The largest underprediction is found in spring months, especially in March.

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Underprediction of MDA8 $O_3$ in spring months is consistent with the largest underprediction of T2 in spring. ~~The ozone temperature relationship was found and studied by previous researches (S. Sillman and Samson, 1995; Sillman, 1999). $O_3$ is expected to increase with increasing temperature within specific range of temperature (Bloomer et al., 2009; Shen et al., 2016).~~ It indicates biases in predicted T2 could be one of the reasons for the corresponding biases in $O_3$ prediction. Predicted MDA8 $O_3$ is lower than observed values in major parts of the Midwest and West regions during the $O_3$ season (Fig. ~~3~~ 2~~and S7~~), which is consistent with underprediction of T2 in summer. But GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 gives very high $O_3$ in the southeastern U.S., especially in areas near the Gulf Coast. Such overpredictions compensate for moderate underpredictions in Midwest and West, causing an overall overprediction in overall CONUS. In the non-$O_3$ season, GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 can forecast well the spatial variations of MDA8 $O_3$ with overall underpredictions in the Northeast.~~Prediction and simulation of $O_3$ in coastal or marine areas are impacted by halogens chemistry and emissions (Adams and Cox, 2002; Sarwar et al., 2012; Liu et al., 2018), including bromine and iodine chemistry (Foster et al., 2001; Sarwar et al., 2015; Yang et al., 2020) and oceanic halogen emissions (Watanabe, 2005; Tegtmeier et al., 2015; He et al., 2016). CMAQ v5.0.2 has only simple chlorine chemistry for CB05 mechanisms, and the reduction of $O_3$ by reaction with bromine and iodine is not included in CMAQ v5.0.2. Iodide-mediated $O_3$ deposition over seawater and detailed marine halogen chemistry has been found to reduce $O_3$ by 1-4 ppb~~

~~near the coast (Gantt et al., 2017), suggesting the missing halogen chemistry and $O_3$ deposition processes contribute to overpredicted $O_3$ in coastal and marine areas seen here. Coastal and marine areas are also impacted by air-sea interaction processes, which are simply represented in the current meteorological models without coupling oceanic models (He et al., 2018; Zhang et al., 2019c,d). For example, coastal $O_3$ mixing ratios are impacted by predicted sea surface temperatures and land-sea breezes through their influence on chemical reaction conditions and diffusion processes. As discussed in Section 3.1, T2 is moderately overestimated near the Gulf Coast during summer, which could contribute to biases in $O_3$ predictions directly or indicate missing land-sea breezes and thus missing transport effects in the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 air quality forecasting system. In the non-$O_3$ season, GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 can forecast well the spatial variations of MDA8 $O_3$ with overall underpredictions in the Northeast.~~

Unlike the good performance for $O_3$, GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 gives significant overpredictions for 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$ with annual MB, NMB, and NME of 2.2 µg $m^{-3}$, 29.0%, and 65.3%, respectively (Table 3). The MBs and NMBs range from -0.2 µg $m^{-3}$ to 5.0 µg $m^{-3}$, and -2.6 % to 59.7 % across the four seasons. With the exception of California and the Southeast, predicted 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$ shows overprediction during most of the year in spring, autumn, and winter (Fig. ~~4~~3). Moderate underpredictions of $PM_{2.5}$ are found in California during spring, autumn, and summer, and are found in the Southeast during summer. Using the historical emission inventories from NEI 2005 and

NEI 2014 instead of the latest version of NEI 2017 is one of the reasons for the overpredictions of $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in 2019. The significant overprediction mainly occur in the northern regions during cooler months, indicating it is underlying with systematical biases. The annual emission of primary $PM_{2.5}$ and coarse mode PM (PMC) are shown in Fig. S5. As an important surrogate for the fugitive dust, the spatial distribution of large PMC emission is associated with the regions which have the significant overprediction in cooler months. In reality, the meteorological conditions could largely impact the amount and characteristics of anthropogenic fugitive dust. For example, the snow cover and the soil moisture are important factors in calculating the dust emissions in SMOKE. However, the anthropogenic fugitive dust implemented in this GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system was not adjusted by the precipitation and snow cover. It will lead to a significant overestimation in the anthropogenic dust emission. The impact of the meteorological factor on anthropogenic fugitive dust emission and the $PM_{2.5}$ prediction will be further discussed in discussion section 4.

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~~Moderate underpredictions of $PM_{2.5}$ are found in California in spring, autumn, and summer.~~ Murphy et al. (2017) found that secondary organic aerosols (SOA) generated from anthropogenic combustion emissions were important missing PM sources in California prior to CMAQ v5.2. ~~Higher predicted $PM_{2.5}$, typically SOA, in California is expected in the future using GFS-FV3-CMAQv5.3.~~ The largest underpredictions of $PM_{2.5}$ occur in the Southeast in summer. Biogenic volatile organic compounds (BVOCs) and biogenic SOA (BSOA) are most active in Southeast region in summer. Many missing sources and mechanisms for SOA formation from BVOCs have been identified in recent years (Pye et al., 2013, 2015, 2017; Xu et al., 2018) and have resulted in significant improvements in predicting SOA in the Southeast using CMAQ v5.1 through v5.3. Anthropogenic emissions and aerosol inorganic compounds were found to have impacts on BSOA (Carlton et al., 2018; Pye et al., 2018, 2019). Such interactions and mechanisms are not represented sufficiently in CMAQ v5.0.2, further enhancing the biases in predicted $PM_{2.5}$ in the Southeast. ~~In general, updating NAQFC with CMAQ v5.3 is expected to reduce the biases in California and the Southeast.~~ Evaluation of predicted AOD against observations from MODIS is shown in Fig. 4. High predicted AOD in the Midwest during cooler months show consistency with MODIS and correspond to high surface $PM_{2.5}$ predictions. High predicted AOD are missing in California, corresponding to underprediction of surface $PM_{2.5}$ in California. In summer months, AOD is largely underpredicted in California and the Southeast, which may be caused by the previously mentioned missing sources of SOA.

## 3.3 Categorical Evaluation

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Categorical evaluation is conducted to quantify the accuracy of the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system in predicting events in which the air pollutants exceed moderate or unhealthy categories for the U.S. air quality index (AQI) (www.airnow.gov).

The scatter plots for predicted and observed MDA8 $O_3$ and 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$ are shown in Fig. 5a and Fig. 5b, respectively. ~~The metrics of False Alarm Ratio (FAR) and the Hit Rate (H) are used (Kang et al., 2005; Barnes et al., 2009). The scatter plots for predicted and observed MDA8 $O_3$ and 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$ are shown in Fig. 5a and Fig. 5b, respectively. The plots are divided into four areas based on whether the predicted and/or observed data fall above or below the AQI thresholds: (a) observed values ≤ thresholds and predicted values > thresholds; (b) observed and predicted values > thresholds; (c) observed and predicted values ≤ thresholds; (d) observed values > thresholds and predicted values ≤ thresholds. The FAR and H are defined in Eq. (1) and Eq. (2):~~

$$\cancel{FAR = \frac{a}{a+b} \times 100\%} \qquad \cancel{(1)}$$

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$$\cancel{H = \frac{b}{b+d} \times 100\%} \qquad \cancel{(2).}$$

Numbers of the scatters in the four areas (a) to (d) are indicated in the Eqs. (1) and (2) in section 2.2~~equations~~. The higher the FAR is, the more GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 overpredicts the AQI leading to false air quality warnings. The higher the H is, exceedances are more successfully captured by the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system. In this study, the thresholds for two categories of “Moderate” and “Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups” are considered. Since 2018, they are defined as 55 ppb and 70 ppb for MDA8 $O_3$ and 12 μg $m^{-3}$ and 35.5 μg $m^{-3}$ for 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$. For comparison with previous studies, the historical thresholds are also included into the evaluation: 60 ppb and 75 ppb for

MDA8 $O_3$ and 15 µg $m^{-3}$ and 35 µg $m^{-3}$ for 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$. The metrics in four categories, corresponding to four thresholds, are shown in Fig. 5c. Categorical performance under stricter AQI standards is better than under historical standards. For example, the FAR decreases from ~~47~~48.~~8~~4 % to 41.~~1~~4 %, and the H increases from ~~40~~42.~~3~~7 % to ~~43~~45.~~9~~8 % with the “Moderate” thresholds change from 60 ppb to 55 ppb. It could be due to the better performance of the forecast system for values closer to the annual average level (~40 ppb). The scatters are more discrete for extreme values ~~(Fig. 5a)~~. When the thresholds of MDA8 $O_3$ are closer to the average level, the categorical performance increases. ~~The categorical performance of GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 in predicting MDA8 O3 is close to the performance of the previous NAQFC (Kang et al., 2010).~~ Similar improvement in the FAR and H for predicting categorical 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$ can be found when the threshold changes from 15 µg $m^{-3}$ to 12 µg $m^{-3}$: the FAR decreases from ~~79.7~~80.1 % to 70.3~~1~~ %, and the H increases from ~~51.9~~52.8 % to 57.~~0~~6 %. However, the FAR is high (over 90%) and the H is much lower under the threshold of 35.5 µg $m^{-3}$. It is because most of the false alarms occur when observed 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$ are lower than 20 µg $m^{-3}$ and the predicted values are higher than 20 µg $m^{-3}$ ~~(Fig. 5b)~~. It shows the poorer performance in correctly capturing the category of “Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups” due to the significant overprediction of $PM_{2.5}$ in cooler months.

Major RT-AQF systems over the world were comprehensively reviewed in (Zhang et al., 2012a, 2012b). Here we include a comparison with the more recent air

**Formatted:** Space After: 8 pt, Line spacing: Double quality forecasting studies.The overview of assessment studies of the other air quality forecasting studies from Canada (Moran et al., 2018; Russell et al., 2019), Europe (Struzewska et al., 2016; D'Allura et al., 2018; Podrascanin, 2019; Stortini et al., 2020), East Asia (Lyu et al., 2017; Zhou et al., 2017; Peng et al., 2018; Ha et al., 2020), and CONUS (Kang et al., 2010; Zhang et al., 2016; Lee et al., 2017). Table S3 summarizes air quality forecasting skills reported in the literature along with that from this work. For those studies with data assimilation in air quality forecasting, the performance from the raw results without data assimilation are presented. The performance in predicting $O_3$ and PM vary largely between model systems. The discrete and categorical performance in $O_3$ prediction is not significantly better than that in PM prediction. $O_3$ tends to be slightly overpredicted in an annual base or for the warmer months. The annual NMB and Corr for $O_3$ over the North America are 1.4% and 0.76 for 2010 in Moran et al. (2018), while they are 1.0% and 0.73 in this study. However, the performance in $PM_{2.5}$ prediction varies largely from our study. The $PM_{2.5}$ for warmer months were moderately overpredicted in Russel et al. (2019), with the MBs ranging from 3.2 to 5.5 μg $m^{-3}$. The categorical performance of GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 in predicting MDA8 $O_3$ is similar with that of the previous NAQFC (Kang et al., 2010), in which the FAR and H are ~68 % and ~31% for "Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups", and the H is ~47% for "Moderate" category, respectively. The H for $PM_{2.5}$ also decreased largely from ~46% for "Moderate" to ~21% for "Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups" category, and the FAR was over 90% for the

"Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups" category in Kang et al. (2010). The overpredicted $PM_{2.5}$ was also found when using the historical 2005 NEI in forecast for Jan 2015 (Lee et al., 2017). The performance was improved by updates of 2011 NEI and real-time dust and wild fire emissions. It indicates the needs of improving our emission inventory. As for the categorical performance in regions other than CONUS, the air quality standards vary (Oliveri Conti et al., 2017). For example, National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs), the Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/50/EC), and the national ambient air quality standard (GB 3095-2012) are set up by U.S., Europe, and China, respectively. Metrics also vary between studies. The primary forecasting products are $O_3$ and $PM_{10}$ from some forecasting systems instead of $O_3$ and $PM_{2.5}$ in this study. The threshold for categorical evaluation of $O_3$ used in D'Allura et al (2018) was 83.0 μg $m^{-3}$. The applied metrics of the False Alarm Ratio and Probability of Detection (POD) were defined the same as the FAR and H used in our study. The FAR and POD were 36.14% and 71.16%, respectively. The categorical evaluation of $PM_{2.5}$ in Ha et al. (2020) was applied for four categories: (1) 0-15 μg $m^{-3}$, (2) 16-50 μg $m^{-3}$, (3) 51-100 μg $m^{-3}$, and (4) >100 μg $m^{-3}$. The overall FAR and Detection Rate for four categories are 59.0% and 36.1%, respectively. Although the metrics of FAR and Detection Rate were defined for four categories, rather than every single category as for this study, the categorical performance is comparable with our results. In general, the discrete and categorical performance of $O_3$ forecast in this study is comparable that of the

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air quality forecasting systems in many regions of the world. However, the PM forecasts vary largely between studies. While our GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system shows consistent performance with the systems covering CONUS, the high FAR and low H for "Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups" category with higher thresholds indicate that the categorical performance could be further improved by addressing the significant overprediction during cooler months in this study.

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~~Evaluation of predicted AOD against observations from MODIS is shown in Fig. 6. High predicted AOD in the Midwest during cooler months show consistency with MODIS and correspond to high surface $PM_{2.5}$ predictions. High predicted AOD are missing in California, corresponding to underprediction of surface $PM_{2.5}$ in California. In summer months, AOD is largely underpredicted in California and the Southeast region, which may be caused by the previously mentioned missing sources of SOA.~~

~~To further analyze the major source for spatial and temporal biases in predicted $PM_{2.5}$, key chemical components of $PM_{2.5}$ in January, July, and August are depicted in Fig. 7. Extremely high particulate sulfate and organic carbon, generated by large wildfires, are carried in from the north boundary in July. The forecast spatial pattern agrees well with the observed AOD in July. High concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ associated with soil components, unspecified coarse mode components, and high particulate $NO_3^-$ concentrations are major contributors to the high $PM_{2.5}$ in the Midwest. The soil~~

~~components are estimated using the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) equation and specific constituents (Appel et al., 2013). These high concentrations are caused by large emissions of anthropogenic primary $PM_{2.5}$, primary coarse PM, ammonia ($NH_3$), and $NO_x$ in the Midwest (Fig. S6). The large emissions of anthropogenic primary course PM, as well as the wind-blown dust are the major sources for soil components and unspecified coarse mode components. Appel et al. (2013) also indicated CMAQ overpredicts soil components, sources of which include fugitive and wind-blown dust, in the eastern United States.~~

3.~~3~~ 4 Region-specific evaluation

As discussed in section 3.2, biases in predicted $O_3$ and $PM_{2.5}$ vary from region to region. To further analyze the region-specific performance of the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system, evaluation for 10 regions within CONUS is conducted. By identifying the detailed characteristics of region-specific biases and indicating the underlying causes for such biases, this section aims to help the NAQFC to improve its forecast ability for specific regions. ~~A science-based bias correction method will be developed for the operational GFS-FV3-CMAQ system in the future. This section can also contribute to hypotheses that may serve as a scientific basis for future bias correction methods.~~

Figure~~ure~~ ~~8~~ 6 shows the annual model performance for MDA8 $O_3$ and 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$ in the 10 CONUS regions. In section 3.2, a slight underprediction of MDA8 $O_3$ on annual basis was found over the CONUS. MDA8 $O_3$ is underpredicted in most of the regions except regions 2, 4, and 6 (Fig. ~~8a~~6a). The overpredictions in regions 4 and 6 are mostly from the large biases near the coast area during $O_3$ season. Correlations between predictions and observations in most of the regions are higher than 0.6, except for 0.55 in region 4 and 0.50 in region 7. Poor performance in regions 4 and 7 is illustrated by the Taylor Diagram (Fig. ~~8b~~6b). Small Corr and NSD, result in the markers of regions 4 and 7 laying farthest from the reference point. The amplitude of variability of the predicted MDA8 $O_3$ are smaller than observed values in all the regions, especially in regions 4 and 7. The performance in region 2 is the best, with smallest MB/NMB, highest Corr, and similar variability in predictions and observations. The time series of the MDA8 $O_3$ for the 10 regions during 2019 is shown in Fig. ~~S7~~S6. Regions 1, 2, 4, and 6 show different results for the $O_3$ season and non-$O_3$ season: GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 tends to overpredict MDA8 $O_3$ during the $O_3$ season and underpredicts during the non-$O_3$ season. The underprediction during spring months, which is indicated in section 3.2, can be also found in most of the regions with obvious gaps between observed and predicted curves in March and April. The lowest $O_3$ predictions occur at 5 am local standard time (LST) in most of the regions (Fig. ~~S8~~S7). For regions 4 and 6, significant overprediction occurs not only during the $O_3$ season for MDA8 $O_3$ (which mainly occurs during the daytime) but also during the nighttime. During the non-$O_3$ season, the biases in predicting MDA8 $O_3$ for regions 4 and 6 are small and consistent with good daytime predictions. However, $O_3$ is still overpredicted during the nighttime in these regions, associated with the collapse of the boundary layer and difficulty in simulating its time and magnitude (Hu et al., 2013; Cuchiara et al., 2014; Pleim et al., 2016).

Consistent with the analysis in section 3.2, $PM_{2.5}$ is significantly overpredicted in most of the regions except in regions 4, 6, and 9 (Fig. ~~8c~~6c). The underprediction during warmer months, likely due to missing sources and mechanisms for BSOA, compensate for the annual biases in regions 4 and 6, leading to smaller MBs/NMBs but low correlations in these regions. The variability in predictions is much larger than in observations, with the NSDs >1 for all regions (Fig. ~~8d~~6d). The forecast system has best performance in region 9 with an NSD of 1.2, an NMB of -12.0 %, and a Corr of 0.40.~~. As discussed in section 3.2, the performance of predicted $PM_{2.5}$ in region 9 is expected to be further improved with the updates in CMAQ v5.3, specifically the representation of anthropogenic SOA.~~

~~Figure~~Figure S8~~9~~ shows the time series of 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$ in the 10 CONUS regions. The gaps between observed and predicted curves are large in cooler months, but the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system has relatively good performance in warmer months for most of the regions. Less overprediction is found in regions 6~~, 8,~~ and 9 during cooler months, and those regions generally show the best performance (see Taylor Diagram).

The different biases across the regions further indicate that multiple factors likely contribute to them. ~~To further analyze the underlying causes for varied patterns and performance on season- and region-specific basis, diurnal evaluations for $PM_{2.5}$ and chemical components of $PM_{2.5}$ during $O_3$ season and non-$O_3$ season are shown in Fig. 9. The GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 has a large seasonal variation in diurnal $PM_{2.5}$, inconsistent with the observation. While $PM_{2.5}$ is underpredicted during daytime in regions 4, 6, 8, and 9 during $O_3$ season, $PM_{2.5}$ is always overpredicted across the day during non-$O_3$ season except for region 9. Increased OC, particulate nitrates, soil and unspecified coarse mode components contribute to most of the increase in predicted total $PM_{2.5}$. The general cold biases over CONUS, especially in region 5, could make the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system predict higher nitrate particulates, leading to larger increase in $PM_{2.5}$ from $O_3$ season to non-$O_3$ season. Emissions vary from month to month in the year (Fig. S10). Larger emissions for $NH_3$, $NO_x$, VOC, primary coarse PM, and primary $PM_{2.5}$ are in $O_3$ season compared to non-$O_3$ season. Primary organic carbons (POC) emissions are higher in $O_3$ season. Changes in emissions are not fully consistent with the changes in $PM_{2.5}$ components, indicating other biases or uncertainty could also contribute to the significant overprediction during non-$O_3$ season. For example, the implementation of bidirectional flux of $NH_3$ and the boundary layer mixing processes under more stable condition (during non-$O_3$ season) in GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system need to be further studied. Pleim et al., (2013, 2019) found that the $NH_3$ fluxes and concentrations could be better simulated and~~

~~the monthly variations of $NH_3$ concentrations were larger comparing to the raw model by implementing the bidirectional flux of $NH_3$. The absolute biases for diurnal $PM_{2.5}$ are generally larger during nighttime in most of the regions, except for region 9. It is consistent with the analysis by Appel et al. (2013), which suggested that the efforts of improving nighttime mixing in CMAQ v5.0 be further needed, further indicating the need for improvements of CMAQ in predicting dispersion and mixing of air pollutants under stable boundary layer conditions.~~

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1 Meteorology-chemistry relationships

We further quantify the meteorology-chemistry relationships by conducting the region-specific evaluation of the meteorological variables. The regional performance for the major variables is shown in Fig. S9. The regional biases in T2 predictions show high correlation with the regional biases in MDA8 $O_3$. It indicates that the cold biases in the Midwest (including region 5) and the warm biases near the Gulf coast (including regions of 4 and 6) are important factors for the $O_3$ underprediction and overprediction in those regions, respectively. The $O_3$-temperature relationship was found (S. Sillman and Samson, 1995; Sillman, 1999). $O_3$ is expected to increase with increasing temperature within specific range of temperature (Bloomer et al., 2009; Shen et al., 2016). The surface

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MDA8 $O_3$-temperature relationship was found at approximately 3-6 ppb $K^{-1}$ in the eastern US (Rasmussen et al., 2012). According to such relationships, the biases in T2 predictions could explain large portion of the $O_3$ biases. Heavy convective precipitation and tropical cyclones have large impact in the southeastern US, which covers mainly regions 4 and 6. Therefore, the performance in precipitation predictions is lower in those two regions comparing to other regions as we discussed the model performance in capturing short-term heavy rains during summer seasons in section 3.1. Meanwhile, the performance in wind predictions in regions 4 and 6 is relatively poor. Such performance in the meteorological predictions is consistent with the mixed performance in $PM_{2.5}$ prediction in regions 4 and 6. The between simulated and observed meteorological variables, mainly in precipitations and wind, can be attributed to the poor temporal agreement shown as correlations of predicted $PM_{2.5}$ in those two regions.

## 4.2 Major biases in $O_3$ predictions

Prediction and simulation of $O_3$ in coastal or marine areas are impacted by halogens chemistry and emissions (Adams and Cox, 2002; Sarwar et al., 2012; Liu et al., 2018), including bromine and iodine chemistry (Foster et al., 2001; Sarwar et al., 2015; Yang et al., 2020) and oceanic halogen emissions (Watanabe, 2005; Tegtmeier et al., 2015; He et al., 2016). CMAQ v5.0.2 has only simple chlorine chemistry for CB05 mechanisms, and the reduction of $O_3$ by reaction with bromine and iodine is not included

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in CMAQ v5.0.2. Iodide-mediated $O_3$ deposition over seawater and detailed marine halogen chemistry has been found to reduce $O_3$ by 1-4 ppb near the coast (Gantt et al., 2017), suggesting the missing halogen chemistry and $O_3$ deposition processes contribute to overpredicted $O_3$ in coastal and marine areas seen here. Coastal and marine areas are also impacted by air-sea interaction processes, which are simply represented in the current meteorological models without coupling oceanic models (He et al., 2018; Zhang et al., 2019c,d). For example, coastal $O_3$ mixing ratios are impacted by predicted sea surface temperatures and land-sea breezes through their influence on chemical reaction conditions and diffusion processes. As discussed in Section 3.1 and 4.1, the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system has poorer performance in predicting the meteorological variables in regions of 4 and 6, which could contribute to biases in $O_3$ predictions directly or indicate missing land-sea breezes and thus missing transport effects in the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 air quality forecasting system.

In addition to the impact of meteorological biases and missing halogen chemistry on the $O_3$ overprediction near Gulf coast, the overestimated VOC emission could enhance the $O_3$ biases. The anthropogenic VOCs emissions continuously decrease from historical NEIs to 2016 NEI (http://views.cira.colostate.edu/wiki/wiki/10202/inventory-collaborative-2016v1-emissions-modeling-platform). We compare the VOCs emissions between 2016 NEI and the emissions used in this study. The difference in the elevated source of pt_oilgas are shown

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in Fig. S10. The Gulf coast is impacted by the oil and gas sector due to the oil and gas fields, and the exploration activity near it. By comparing the newer NEI to the current NEI we used in the system, we found that the overestimation of the VOCs could be one aspect to the $O_3$ overprediction near the Gulf Coast. Because we only project the $SO_2$ and $NO_X$ from 2005 NEI to 2019 but we do not project the VOCs for the elevated sources. The monthly VOCs emissions from pt_oilgas sector for July in regions 4 and 6 are 2876.0 tons month$^{-1}$, while they are 2497.0 tons month$^{-1}$ in 2016 NEI. The reduction mainly locates along the coastline, where the significant overprediction takes place. It indicates the complicated effect of meteorological biases, missing gas-phase chemistry, and the overestimation of emissions on the $O_3$ prediction in these regions.

The $O_3$ concentration is underpredicted for the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, Mountainous states, and the Northwest (mainly corresponding to the regions 1, 3, 5, 8, and 9) during non-$O_3$ season. Large difference in dry deposition algorithms between CMAQ v5.0.2 and other common parameterizations was reported (Park et al., 2014; Wu et al., 2018). Large discrepancy between modeled dry deposition velocity of $O_3$ by CMAQ v5.0.2 and the observation during winter was shown and attributed to the deposition to snow surface. Improvement was indicated in revising the treatment of deposition to snow, vegetation, and bare ground in CMAQ v5.0.2. Lower deposition to snow was found to improve the consistency between the $O_3$ deposition modeled by CMAQ v5.0.2 and the observations. Therefore, the dry deposition module in v5.0.2 needs to be updated and improved for more accurate representation of low-moderate $O_3$ mixing ratios (Appel et al., 2020). For the cases in this study, the predicted snow cover for the months of Jan and Apr in winter and spring are shown in Fig. 7a and 7b. The underpredicted $O_3$ during non-$O_3$ season may be caused by the overestimated $O_3$ deposition to snow in the northern regions, corresponding to the previous regions 1, 3, 5, 8, and 9. The mixed effects of the temperature-$O_3$ relationship discussed above and the large deposition to snow contribute to the moderate $O_3$ underpredictions.

### 4.3 Major biases in $PM_{2.5}$ predictions

Major biases in $PM_{2.5}$ prediction are distinguished for warmer and cooler months in section 3. To further analyze the underlying causes for varied patterns and performance on season- and region-specific basis, diurnal evaluations for $PM_{2.5}$ and chemical components of $PM_{2.5}$ during $O_3$ season and non-$O_3$ season are shown in Fig. 8. The GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 has a large seasonal variation in diurnal $PM_{2.5}$, inconsistent with the observation. While $PM_{2.5}$ is underpredicted during daytime in regions 4, 6, 8, and 9 during $O_3$ season, $PM_{2.5}$ is always overpredicted across the day during non-$O_3$ season except for region 9. Increased OC, particulate nitrates, soil and unspecified coarse mode components contribute to most of the increase in predicted total $PM_{2.5}$. The general cold biases over CONUS, especially in region 5, could make the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system predict higher nitrate particulates, leading to larger increase in $PM_{2.5}$ from $O_3$

season to non-$O_3$ season. Emissions vary from month to month in the year (Fig. S11a). Larger emissions for $NH_3$, $NO_x$, VOC, primary coarse PM, and primary $PM_{2.5}$ are in $O_3$ season compared to non-$O_3$ season. Primary organic carbons (POC) emissions are higher in $O_3$ season. Changes in emissions are not fully consistent with the changes in $PM_{2.5}$ components, indicating other biases or uncertainty could also contribute to the significant overprediction during non-$O_3$ season. For example, the implementation of bidirectional flux of $NH_3$ and the boundary layer mixing processes under more stable condition (during non-$O_3$ season) in GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system need to be further studied. Pleim et al., (2013, 2019) found that the $NH_3$ fluxes and concentrations could be better simulated and the monthly variations of $NH_3$ concentrations were larger comparing to the raw model by implementing the bidirectional flux of $NH_3$. The absolute biases for diurnal $PM_{2.5}$ are generally larger during nighttime in most of the regions, except for region 9. It is consistent with the analysis by Appel et al. (2013), which suggested that the efforts of improving nighttime mixing in CMAQ v5.0 be further needed, further indicating the need for improvements of CMAQ in predicting dispersion and mixing of air pollutants under stable boundary layer conditions. The forecast system gives the highest PM predictions at two peaks during the day: 6 am and 7 pm in $O_3$ season and 7 am and 8 pm in non-$O_3$ season at LST, respectively corresponding to the shifting between daylight saving time and LST. The two diurnal peaks are caused by the diurnal pattern of emissions (Fig. S11b). PM are mostly emitted during the daytime of 6 am to 6 pm. With the development

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of boundary layer during the daytime, surface $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations will be reduced by the diffusion. During the dawn and dusk, the boundary layer transits between stable and well mixed conditions. The increased emission and secondary production of $PM_{2.5}$ will be accumulated within the boundary layer, causing the high peaks during dawn and dusk.

The variation in predicted $PM_{2.5}$ composition between cooler and warmer months indicates that major seasonal biases are caused by multiple factors. We introduce the AQS dataset for evaluation of daily $PM_{2.5}$ composition to provide additional insight into the specific reasons. Figure 9 shows the biases of the key $PM_{2.5}$ composition for the cooler month of Jan and warmer month of Jul. While the overall mean biases of $PM_{2.5}$ composition, including elemental carbon (EC), ammonium ($NH_4^+$), and nitrate ($NO_3^-$) are within ±0.5 μg $m^{-3}$ for all months of the year, the major biases in $PM_{2.5}$ predictions are mostly contributed by organic carbon (OC), soil components (SOIL), and sulfate ($SO_4^{2-}$). The soil components are estimated using the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) equation and specific constituents (Appel et al., 2013). During a cooler month, the significant overprediction in $PM_{2.5}$ is mainly attributed to the overprediction in OC and SOIL. During warmer months, the overprediction of SOIL and sulfate compensate for the overall underprediction in OC in v5.0.2, leading to the moderate $PM_{2.5}$ underprediction in the Southeast but slight overprediction in the Midwest, Mid-Atlantic, and the Northeast. These high $PM_{2.5}$ SOIL concentrations are consistent in spatial characteristics with large emissions of anthropogenic primary $PM_{2.5}$, and primary coarse PM in the Midwest, Northeast, and the Northwest. The underprediction in $PM_{2.5}$ OC during summer compensate the overestimation in dust during cooler months, resulting in the overall biases with an annual NMB of 30.0%.

The large emissions of anthropogenic primary coarse PM, as well as the wind-blown dust are the major sources for predicted $PM_{2.5}$ SOIL components. Appel et al. (2013) indicated CMAQ overpredicted soil components in the eastern United States partially due to the anthropogenic fugitive dust and wind-blown dust emissions. The overprediction in $PM_{2.5}$ soil compositions by our forecast system could be mainly attributed to the overestimation of the anthropogenic fugitive dust emission because the meteorological conditions were not included in processing the anthropogenic fugitive dust sector. The dust-related components of aluminum, calcium, iron, titanium, silicon, and coarse mode particles are overestimated in the regions with snow and precipitation, especially during winter, early spring, and late autumn with snow cover in the north, which contributes to the $PM_{2.5}$ overprediction, with more significant temporal-spatial pattern in the north U.S. during cooler months.

An adjustment of precipitation and snow cover for fugitive dust was implemented in the operational NAQFC. The dust-related PM emissions will be clean up using a factor of 0.01 when the snow cover is higher than 25% or the hourly precipitation is higher than 0.1 mm $hr^{-1}$ before they are used as input for CMAQ v5.0.2 forecast. We conduct a sensitivity simulation for Jan 2019 using the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system with the adjustment implemented in the operational NAQFC. Figure 7c shows the $PM_{2.5}$ overprediction in the northern regions 1, 2, 5, and 10 during Jan is largely improved corresponding to the spatial-temporal characteristics of snow cover. The monthly MB and NMB for Jan improves from 5.5 µg $m^{-3}$ and 66.9% to 2.1 µg $m^{-3}$ and 24.0%, respectively. The improvement is mainly attributed to the decrease in overpredictions in $PM_{2.5}$ soil components, with MBs decreased from 3.3 µg $m^{-3}$ to 1.2 µg $m^{-3}$ for Jan (Fig. 7d). The overprediction in the Northeast and Northwest during spring is expected to be improved by the suppression of the fugitive dust by the snow during early spring. This indicates the importance of including the meteorological forecast in processing the emission of anthropogenic fugitive dust. It should be calculated inline or be adjusted by the meteorological forecast.

In CMAQ v5.0.2, the primary organic aerosol (POA) is processed as non-volatile. The emissions of semivolatile and intermediate volatility organic compounds (S/IVOCs) and their contributions to the secondary organic aerosol (SOA) are not accounted for in the aerosol module. In the recent versions of CMAQ, two approaches linked to POA sources have been implemented. One introduces semi-volatile partitioning and gas-phase oxidation of POA emissions. The other one (called pcSOA) accounts for multiple missing sources of anthropogenic SOA formation, including potential missing oxidation pathways and emissions of IVOCs. These two improvements lead to increased organic carbon concentration in summer but decreased level in winter. The changes vary by season as a result of differences in volatility (as dictated by temperature and boundary layer height) and reaction rate between winter and summer. Therefore, the missing S/IVOCs and related SOA chemistry in v5.0.2 are key reasons for the OC overprediction and underprediction during cooler and warmer months, respectively.

## ~~4.~~5. Conclusion

In this work, the air quality forecast for the year 2019 predicted by the offline-coupled GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system is comprehensively evaluated. The GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system is found to perform well in predicting surface meteorological variables (temperature, relative humidity, and wind) and $O_3$ but has mixed performance for $PM_{2.5}$. Moderate cold biases and wet biases are found in spring season, especially in March. While the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system can generally capture the monthly accumulated precipitation compared to remote sensing and ensemble datasets, temporal distributions of hourly precipitation show less consistency with in-situ monitoring data~~, which is attributed to the interpolation and post-processing in the offline-coupling interface preprocessor~~.

MDA8 $O_3$ is slightly overpredicted and underpredicted in ozone and non-$O_3$~~ozone~~ seasons, respectively. ~~The cold biases of T2 contribute to the underprediction of MDA8 $O_3$ in spring.~~ The significant overprediction near the Gulf Coast~~, which is~~ is ~~caused~~

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~~by~~associated with the missing halogen chemistry, overestimated emission of precursors, and the poorer performance in meteorological performance, which could be attributed to the missing of model representation of the air-sea interaction processes.~~,~~ It compensates for underprediction in the West and Midwest in $O_3$ season for nation-wide metrics. A slight underprediction is found during non-$O_3$ season, indicating the impact of cold biases of T2 and the overestimated dry deposition to the snow surface. GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 has poorer performance in predicting $PM_{2.5}$, comparing to the performance for $O_3$. Significant overpredictions are found in ~~spring, autumn, and winter~~cooler months, especially in winter. ~~with t~~The largest overprediction is shown in the Midwest, the states of ~~WA,~~Washington, and Oregon, due mainly to high concentrations of predicted ~~soil~~fine fugitive, ~~unspecified~~ coarse mode, and OC compositions ~~and nitrate components~~. The lacking suppression of snow cover on anthropogenic fugitive dust emission and the non-volatile approach for POA emission contribute major portion of the overprediction in winter.~~The overall cold biases in the Region 5/Midwest could contribute to higher predicted nitrate particulate matter but overprediction of $PM_{2.5}$ in the region is likely driven by sources containing trace metals such as anthropogenic fugitive dust and wind-blown dust.~~ Meanwhile, ~~T~~the forecasting system may be improved through updating the emissions inventory used (i.e., NEI 2014) to NEI 2016v2 or NEI 2017 which are more presentative to the year of 2019 in the next development of next-generation NAQFC.

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Categorical evaluation indicates that the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 can capture well the air quality classification of “Moderate” described by the AQI. However, the categorical performance is poorer for $PM_{2.5}$ at the “unhealthy for sensitive groups” threshold due mainly to the significant overprediction during the cooler months. Region-specific evaluation further discusses the biases and underlying causes in the 10 USEPA defined regions in CONUS. An update from CMAQ v5.0.2 to v5.3.1 is expected to alleviate potential errors in missing sources and mechanisms for SOA formation. The variations of performance in between $O_3$ and non-$O_3$ seasons, as well as during the daytime and nighttime, indicate further studies need to be conducted to improve boundary layer mixing processes within GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2. The varied region-specific performance indicates that improvements, such as bias corrections, should be considered individually from region to region in the following development of the next generation NAQFC.

We have used bias analyses in this work to identify several areas of weakness in GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system for further improvement and development of next-generation NAQFC. The ability of FV3-based GFS in driving the real-time air quality forecasting is demonstrated. Further studies are still needed for improving the accuracy in meteorological forecast, the emissions, the aerosol chemistry, and the boundary layer mixing for the future GFS-FV3-CMAQ system. ~~Our work and the further~~

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~~studies can provide information and scientific basis for the development and implement of a science-based bias correction method in next-generation NAQFC.~~

**Supplement**

The supplement related to this article is available in gmd-2020-272_supplement.pdf

**Code and data availability**

The documentation and source code of CMAQ v5.0.2 are available at doi:10.5281/zenodo.1079898. The GFS forecasts in grib2 format are available at https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/data-access/model-data/model-datasets/global-forcast-system-gfs. The GFS forecast inputs in binary (NEMSIO) format and the coupler used in this study for the GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system are available upon request. The AIRNow data is available for download through the AirNow-Tech website (http://www.airnowtech.org). The CASTNET data is available for download from https://java.epa.gov/castnet/clearsession.do. The METAR data is available for download from https://madis.ncep.noaa.gov. The GPCP data is available through NOAA website (https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/data/global-precipitation-climatology-project-gpcp-monthly). The CCPA precipitation is available from https://www.nco.ncep.noaa.gov/pmb/products/gens. The MODIS_MOD04 dataset is available at dx.doi.org/10.5067/MODIS/MOD04_L2.006. The data processing and analysis scripts are available upon request.

**Author contribution**

YZ and DT defined the scope and focus of the manuscript and designed the model simulations. XC and YZ developed the paper outline and structure. PL, JH, YT, and JM performed the forecast simulations. YT generated the emissions and PC generated the lateral boundary conditions for the model simulations. XC performed the model evaluation and drafted the manuscript. XC and KW developed postprocessing and statistical scripts. HP, BM, and DK assisted in analysis of region-specific biases. YZ, HP, DK, BM, JH, PC, PL, DT, and KW reviewed the manuscript.

**Competing interests**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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## Tables and Figures

Table 1. Configuration of GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 system

| Attribute | Model Configuration |
|---|---|
| Forecast period | Jan.-Dec., 2019 |
| Domain | Continental U.S. |
| Resolution | Horizontal: 12 km (442×265); Vertical: 35 layers |
| **Physical Options** | |
| Shortwave/longwave radiation | The Rapid Radiative Transfer Method for GCMs |
| Planetary boundary layer (PBL) | Hybrid eddy-diffusivity mass-flux (EDMF) PBL |
| Land surface | Noah Land Surface Model (LSM) |
| Microphysics | A more advanced GFDL microphysics scheme |
| Cumulus | The Simplified Arakawa-Schubert (SAS) deep convection |
| **Chemical Options** | |
| Photolysis | In-line method (Binkowski et al., 2007) |
| Gas-phase chemistry | The Carbon Bond mechanism version 5 with active chlorine chemistry and updated toluene mechanism (CB05tucl) (Yarwood et al., 2005; Sarwar et al., 2012) |
| Aqueous-phase chemistry | AQCHEM (Sarwar et al., 2011) |
| Aerosol module | AERO6 with nonvolatile POA (Carlton et al., 2010; Simon et al., 2012; Appel et al., 2013) |

Table 2. Performance statistics of meteorological forecasts

| Datasets | | CASTNET | | | | | | | METAR | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variable | Period | Mean Obs. | Mean Sim. | MB | RMSE | NMB, % | NME, % | Corr | Mean Obs. | Mean Sim. | MB | RMSE | NMB, % | NME, % | Corr |
| T2, °C | DJF | -0.1 | -0.5 | -0.4 | 2.6 | -588 | -2850 | 0.96 | 2.7 | 2.6 | -0.1 | 2.5 | -3.1 | 69.3 | 0.97 |
| | MAM | 9.9 | 9.4 | -0.5 | 2.4 | -5.2 | 18.2 | 0.97 | 12.3 | 11.9 | -0.4 | 2.3 | -3.0 | 14.0 | 0.97 |
| | JJA | 21.5 | 21.4 | -0.2 | 2.4 | -0.8 | 8.6 | 0.93 | 23.4 | 23.1 | -0.3 | 2.3 | -1.2 | 7.5 | 0.93 |
| | SON | 11.5 | 11.3 | -0.2 | 2.6 | -2.0 | 16.1 | 0.97 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 12.6 | 0.98 |
| | Annual | 10.9 | 10.6 | -0.3 | 2.5 | -3.0 | 17.0 | 0.98 | 13.2 | 13.0 | -0.2 | 2.3 | -1.3 | 13.1 | 0.98 |
| RH2, % | DJF | 69.1 | 71.9 | 2.8 | 14.3 | 4.0 | 15.1 | 0.74 | 74.1 | 74.4 | 0.4 | 13.3 | 0.5 | 13.4 | 0.76 |
| | MAM | 62.7 | 66.1 | 3.4 | 14.2 | 5.4 | 16.6 | 0.82 | 67.4 | 70.1 | 2.7 | 13.8 | 4.0 | 15.5 | 0.81 |
| | JJA | 55.0 | 53.3 | -1.7 | 12.2 | -3.2 | 16.4 | 0.89 | 67.0 | 67.3 | 0.3 | 13.1 | 0.5 | 14.8 | 0.84 |
| | SON | 59.0 | 57.6 | -1.4 | 13.0 | -2.4 | 16.1 | 0.87 | 68.7 | 67.0 | -1.7 | 13.2 | -2.5 | 14.5 | 0.83 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual | 61.4 | 62.2 | 0.8 | 13.5 | 1.3 | 16.0 | 0.85 | 68.8 | 69.3 | 0.4 | 13.2 | 0.8 | 14.4 | 0.83 |
| WS10, $m\ s^{-1}$ | DJF | 2.5 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 18.7 | 56.7 | 0.59 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 10.8 | 43.5 | 0.71 |
| | MAM | 2.8 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 22.2 | 55.6 | 0.60 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 10.3 | 42.5 | 0.71 |
| | JJA | 2.4 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 24.5 | 60.9 | 0.51 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 17.0 | 52.6 | 0.62 |
| | SON | 2.6 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 20.4 | 58.6 | 0.57 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 33.1 | 0.69 |
| | Annual | 2.6 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 21.5 | 57.9 | 0.57 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 10.7 | 41.8 | 0.72 |
| WD10, degree | DJF | 187.2 | 189.4 | 2.2 | 69.4 | 1.2 | 26.4 | 0.81 | 158.0 | 164.3 | 6.4 | 60.7 | 4.0 | 25.5 | 0.90 |
| | MAM | 184.6 | 186.5 | 1.9 | 68.1 | 1.0 | 26.1 | 0.81 | 159.9 | 163.6 | 3.7 | 60.7 | 2.3 | 25.4 | 0.89 |
| | JJA | 186.7 | 188.8 | 2.1 | 73.0 | 1.1 | 28.5 | 0.77 | 146.8 | 147.8 | 1.0 | 69.9 | 0.7 | 33.9 | 0.86 |
| | SON | 181.8 | 183.9 | 2.1 | 71.3 | 1.1 | 28.1 | 0.79 | 190.9 | 196.6 | 5.7 | 42.1 | 3.0 | 14.5 | 0.92 |
| | Annual | 185.0 | 187.1 | 2.1 | 70.5 | 1.1 | 27.3 | 0.80 | 162.5 | 166.6 | 4.1 | 59.1 | 2.5 | 23.9 | 0.89 |
| Precip, $mm\ hr^{-1}$ | DJF | 1.0 | 0.6 | -0.4 | 1.7 | -42.5 | 86.1 | 0.26 | 1.3 | 0.7 | -0.6 | 3.5 | -44.4 | 77.4 | 0.15 |
| | MAM | 1.1 | 0.6 | -0.6 | 2.0 | -51.1 | 86.3 | 0.22 | 1.8 | 0.7 | -1.0 | 7.5 | -58.6 | 85.6 | 0.07 |
| | JJA | 2.2 | 0.5 | -1.7 | 4.7 | -77.8 | 93.9 | 0.11 | 2.6 | 0.7 | -1.9 | 7.6 | -74.5 | 91.6 | 0.04 |
| | SON | 1.3 | 0.6 | -0.7 | 2.4 | -54.4 | 86.2 | 0.24 | 1.8 | 0.8 | -1.0 | 8.8 | -56.4 | 83.8 | 0.07 |
| | Annual | 1.3 | 0.6 | -0.7 | 2.5 | -55.4 | 87.9 | 0.18 | 1.8 | 0.7 | -1.1 | 7.0 | -59.1 | 85.0 | 0.07 |

T2: temperature at 2-m; RH2: relative humidity at 2-m; WS10: wind speed at 10-m; WD10: wind direction at 10-m; Precip: precipitation; DJF: winter; MAM: spring; JJA: summer; SON: autumn; MB: mean bias; RMSE: root mean square error; NMB: normalized mean bias; NME: normalized mean error; Corr: correlation coefficient; Obs.: Observation; Sim.: Prediction.

Table 3. Performance statistics of chemical variables against AIRNow dataset

| | MDA8 $O_3$, ppb | | | | | | | | 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$, $\mu g\ m^{-3}$ | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Period | Mean Obs. | Mean Sim. | MB | RMSE | NMB,% | NME,% | Corr | Period | Mean Obs. | Mean Sim. | MB | RMSE | NMB,% | NME,% | Corr |
| Jan | 32.1 | 32.0 | -0.1 | 7.2 | -0.4 | 17.2 | 0.58 | Jan | 8.2 | 13.8 | 5.5 | 11.5 | 66.9 | 92.3 | 0.35 |
| Feb | 36.4 | 35.5 | -0.9 | 7.8 | -2.5 | 16.7 | 0.58 | Feb | 7.9 | 12.5 | 4.6 | 10.0 | 58.0 | 81.5 | 0.53 |
| Mar | 44.9 | 40.4 | -4.5 | 8.7 | -10.0 | 15.8 | 0.56 | Mar | 7.8 | 11.0 | 3.2 | 9.2 | 41.2 | 69.0 | 0.40 |
| Apr | 46.4 | 43.1 | -3.3 | 7.7 | -7.1 | 13.3 | 0.62 | Apr | 6.3 | 8.0 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 27.9 | 61.6 | 0.33 |
| May | 44.1 | 42.7 | -1.4 | 7.8 | -3.3 | 13.9 | 0.67 | May | 6.7 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 49.3 | 0.26 |
| Jun | 45.7 | 43.9 | -1.8 | 10.9 | -4.0 | 18.3 | 0.59 | Jun | 7.1 | 6.8 | -0.3 | 5.4 | -4.2 | 47.1 | 0.22 |
| Jul | 44.3 | 46.6 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 5.2 | 16.6 | 0.72 | Jul | 8.4 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 11.8 | 1.0 | 59.8 | 0.28 |
| Aug | 43.7 | 46.9 | 3.2 | 9.4 | 7.3 | 16.4 | 0.74 | Aug | 7.2 | 6.9 | -0.3 | 4.0 | -4.7 | 40.2 | 0.33 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept | 42.5 | 45.6 | 3.1 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 14.4 | 0.79 | Sept | 7.0 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 44.2 | 0.48 |
| Oct | 37.0 | 40.4 | 3.4 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 15.8 | 0.80 | Oct | 6.6 | 9.6 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 44.7 | 73.2 | 0.36 |
| Nov | 34.2 | 35.9 | 1.8 | 7.6 | 5.2 | 16.5 | 0.72 | Nov | 8.9 | 13.2 | 4.2 | 9.8 | 47.2 | 72.1 | 0.48 |
| Dec | 31.7 | 33.5 | 1.8 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 18.6 | 0.68 | Dec | 8.8 | 13.9 | 5.1 | 10.8 | 57.9 | 82.5 | 0.51 |
| $O_3$-season | 44.1 | 45.1 | 1.0 | 9.2 | 2.5 | 16.0 | 0.69 | DJF | 8.3 | 13.4 | 5.1 | 10.8 | 61.0 | 85.5 | 0.46 |
| | | | | | | | | MAM | 6.9 | 8.6 | 1.7 | 7.0 | 24.8 | 60.4 | 0.36 |
| Non $O_3$-season | 37.7 | 37.5 | -0.2 | 7.8 | -0.4 | 16.0 | 0.72 | JJA | 7.6 | 7.4 | -0.2 | 7.8 | -2.5 | 49.5 | 0.27 |
| | | | | | | | | SON | 7.5 | 10.1 | 2.6 | 8.1 | 34.4 | 63.8 | 0.46 |
| Annual | 40.5 | 40.9 | 0.4 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 16.0 | 0.73 | Annual | 7.6 | 9.9 | 2.3 | 8.5 | 30.0 | 65.2 | 0.41 |

MDA8 $O_3$: maximum daily average 8-h ozone; 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$: 24-hour average $PM_{2.5}$.

**Figures**

Figure 1. Taylor diagram with variance, Corr, and NMB for meteorological variables (T2, RH2, WS10, WD10, and Precip) against CASTNET and METAR dataset

Figure 2. Spatial distribution of forecasted MDA8, MB, and NMB during $O_3$ and winter season. Observation from AIRNow is shown as filled circles in the overlay plots of concentrations

Figure 3. Forecasted seasonal daily $PM_{2.5}$ by GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 overlaid observations from AIRNow and MB against observations from AIRNow

Figure 4. Monthly AOD from MODIS (left), predicted AOD from GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 (middle), and predicted surface 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$ (right)

Figure 5. Categorical evaluation of MDA8 and 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$

Figure 6. Annual performance of MDA8 in 10 CONUS regions (a); Taylor Diagram for annual performance of MDA8 (b); Annual performance of 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$ in 10 CONUS regions (c); Taylor Diagram for annual performance of 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$. Outliers represent regions with NSDs >3.5 (d)

Figure 7. The predicted average snow cover for (a) Jan and (b) Apr. (c) The difference in NMBs by adjusting anthropogenic fugitive dust emission. Positive values stand for improvement in biases with NMBs closer to 0.

Figure 8. Diurnal $PM_{2.5}$ in: (a) $O_3$ season for regions 1 to 5; (b) Non-$O_3$ season for regions 1 to 5; (c) $O_3$ season for regions 6 to 10; (d) Non-$O_3$ season for region 6 to 10. Solid curves are observed values and dash curves are predicted values. Average of predicted $PM_{2.5}$ and components of $PM_{2.5}$ within CONUS in: (e) $O_3$ season, and (f) Non-$O_3$ season

Figure 9. Mean biases in $PM_{2.5}$ compositions: (a) OC for Jan, (b) OC for Jul, (c) SOIL for Jan, (d) SOIL for Jul, (e) sulfate for Jan, and (f) sulfate for Jul

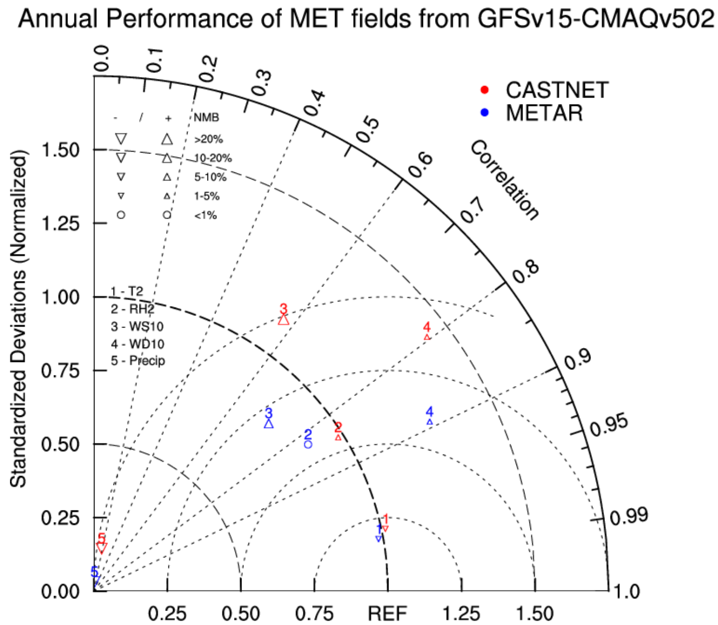



Figure 1. Taylor diagram (Taylor, 2001) with Normalized Standardized Deviations (NSD), Corr, and NMB for meteorological variables (T2, RH2, WS10, WD10, and Precip) against CASTNET and METAR dataset. The REF marker at x-axis represents a referred perfect performance. The closer each variable is to the REF marker, the better performance the forecast system has for that variable

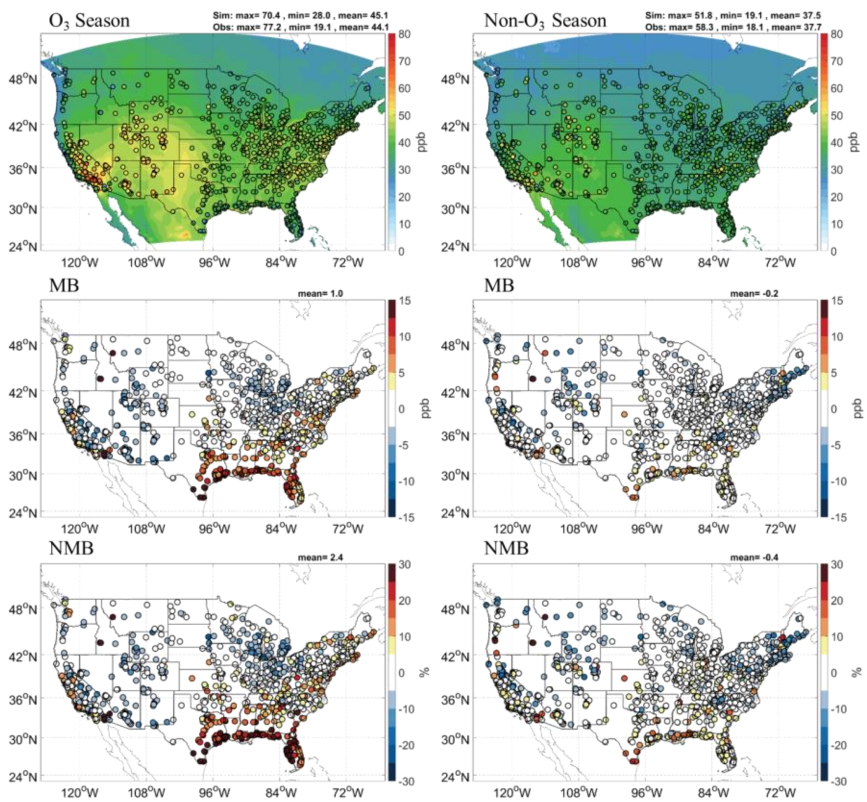



Figure 2. Spatial distribution of forecasted MDA8, MB, and NMB during $O_3$ and non-$O_3$ season. Observation from AIRNow is shown as filled circles in the overlay plots of concentrations

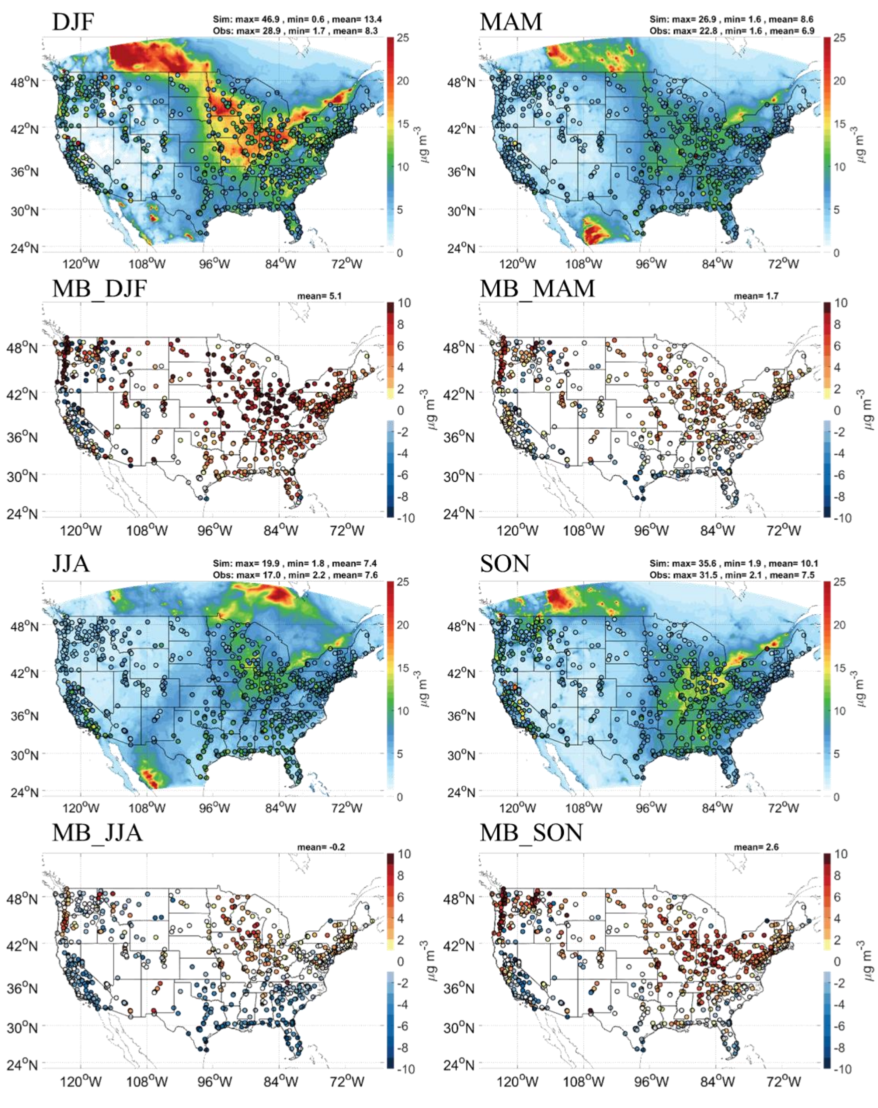



Figure 3. Forecasted seasonal daily $PM_{2.5}$ by GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 overlaid observations from AIRNow and MB against observations from AIRNow

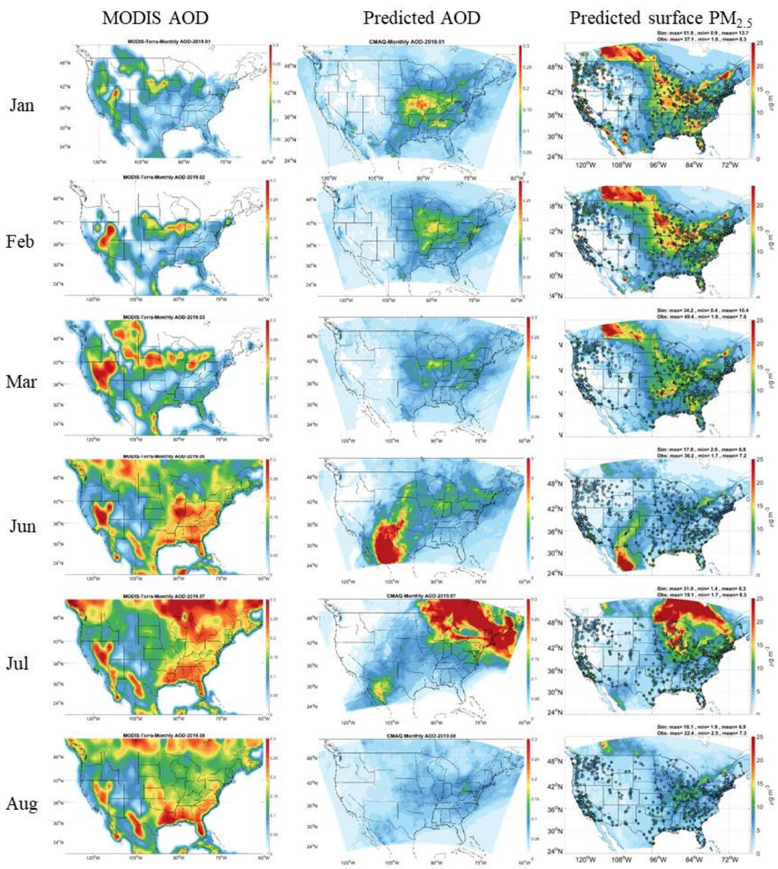



Figure 4. Monthly AOD from MODIS (left), predicted AOD from GFSv15-CMAQv5.0.2 (middle), and predicted surface 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$ (right)

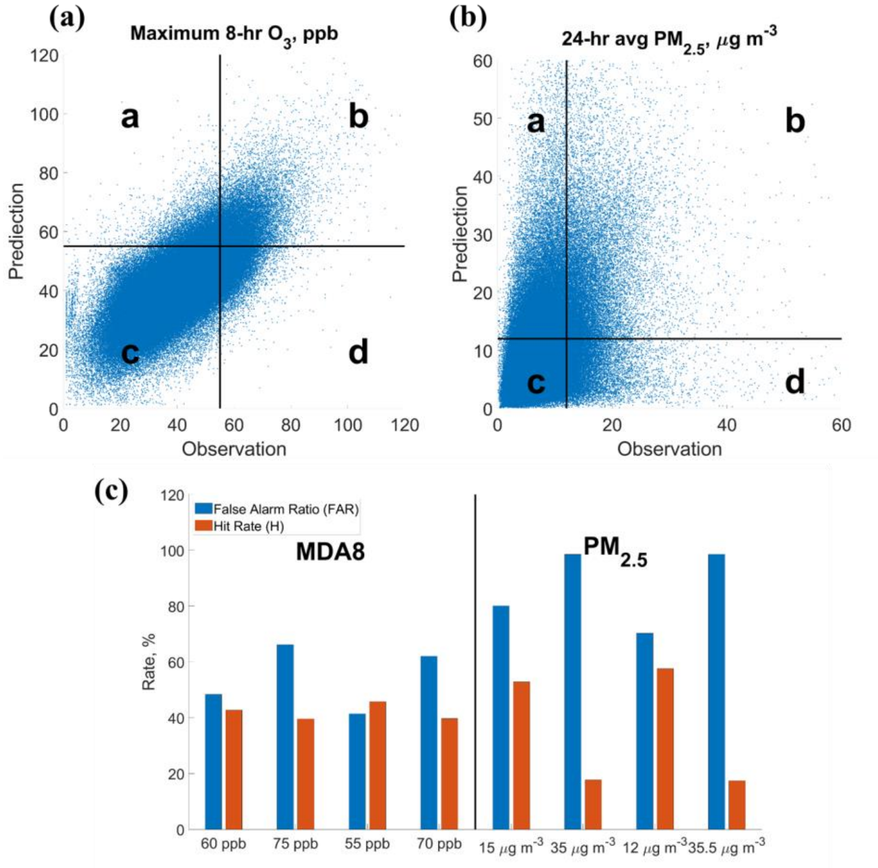
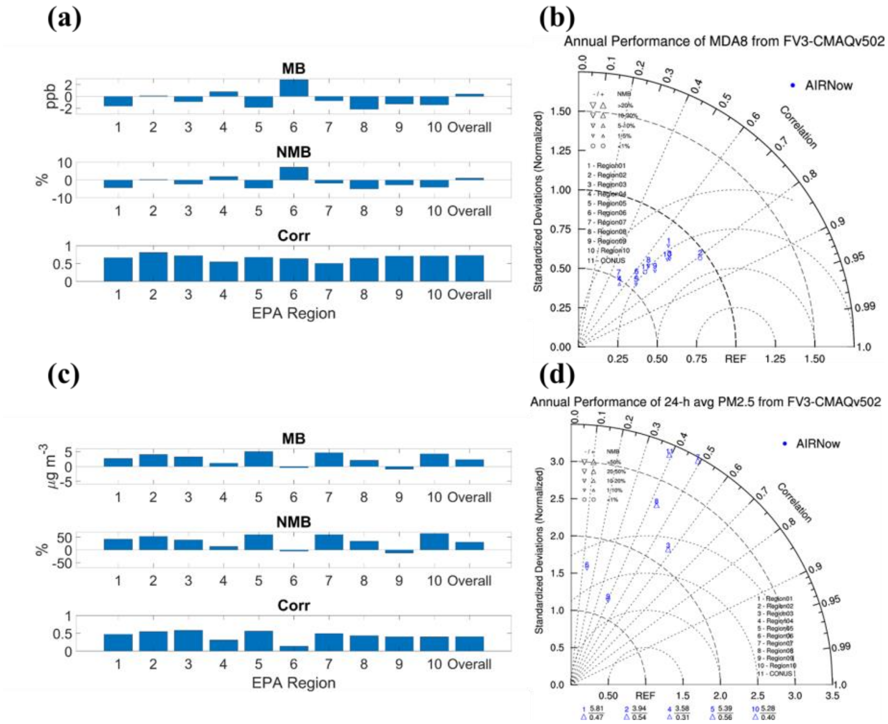



Figure 5. Categorical evaluation of MDA8 and 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$: (a) scatter plot of predicted and observed MDA8. The scatters are categorized into 4 areas using the threshold of 55 ppb for both observation and prediction; (b) scatter plot of predicted and observed 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$. The scatters are categorized into 4 areas using the threshold of 12 μg $m^{-3}$ for both observation and prediction; (c) False Alarm Ratio (FAR) and Hit Rate (H) in 4 categories for forecasts of MDA8 and 24-h avg $PM_{2.5}$.

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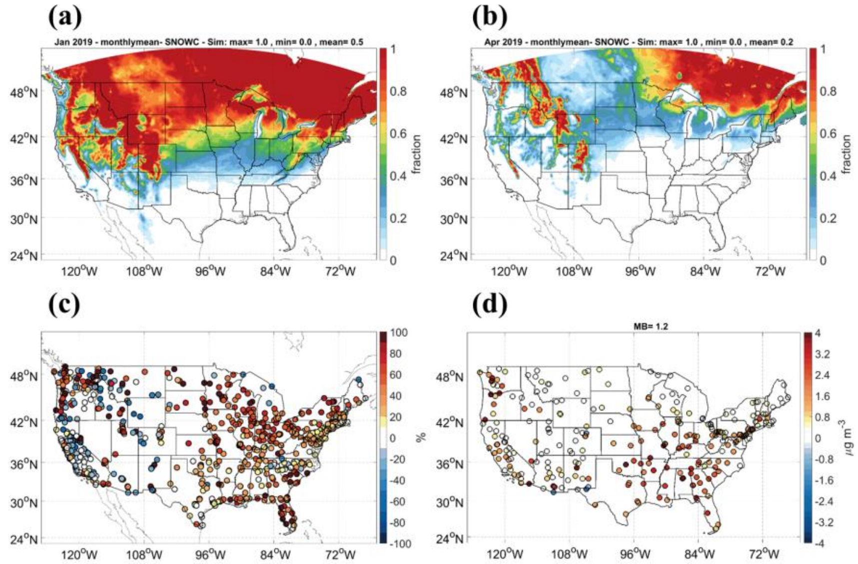
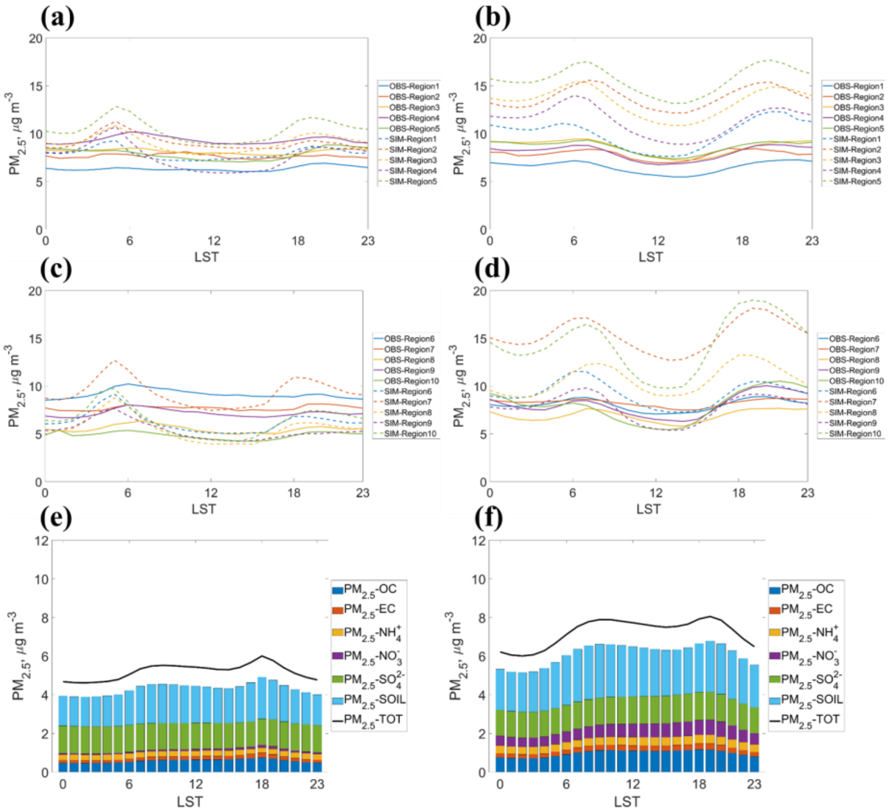



Figure 7. The predicted average snow cover for (a) Jan and (b) Apr. (c) The difference in NMBs of $PM_{2.5}$ by adjusting PM emission for Jan. Positive values stand for improvement in biases with NMBs closer to 0. (d) MBs in $PM_{2.5}$ soil composition with adjustment of PM emission for Jan.

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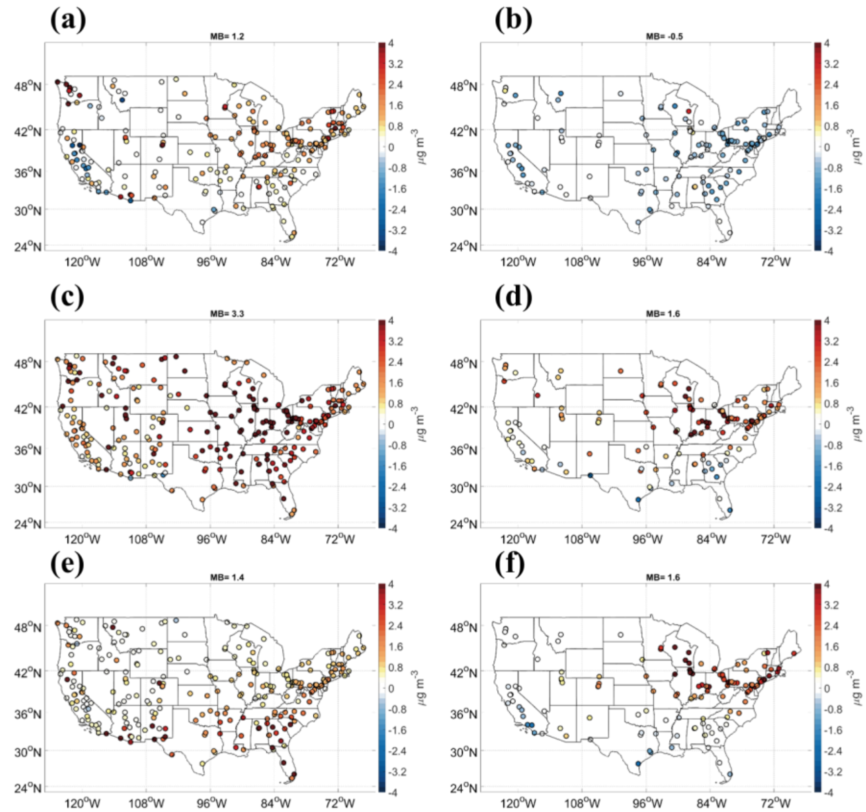


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