Supporting Information for "Improved Representation of Tropical Cyclones in the NASA GISS-E3 GCM"

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References

Moon, Y., Kim, D., Camargo, S. J., Wing, A. A., Sobel, A. H., Murakami, H., ... Zhao, M. (2020a). Azimuthally Averaged Wind and Thermodynamic Structures of Tropical Cyclones in Global Climate Models and Their Sensitivity to Horizontal Resolution. *Journal of Climate*, *33*(4), 1575-1595. doi: 10.1175/JCLI-D-19-0172.1

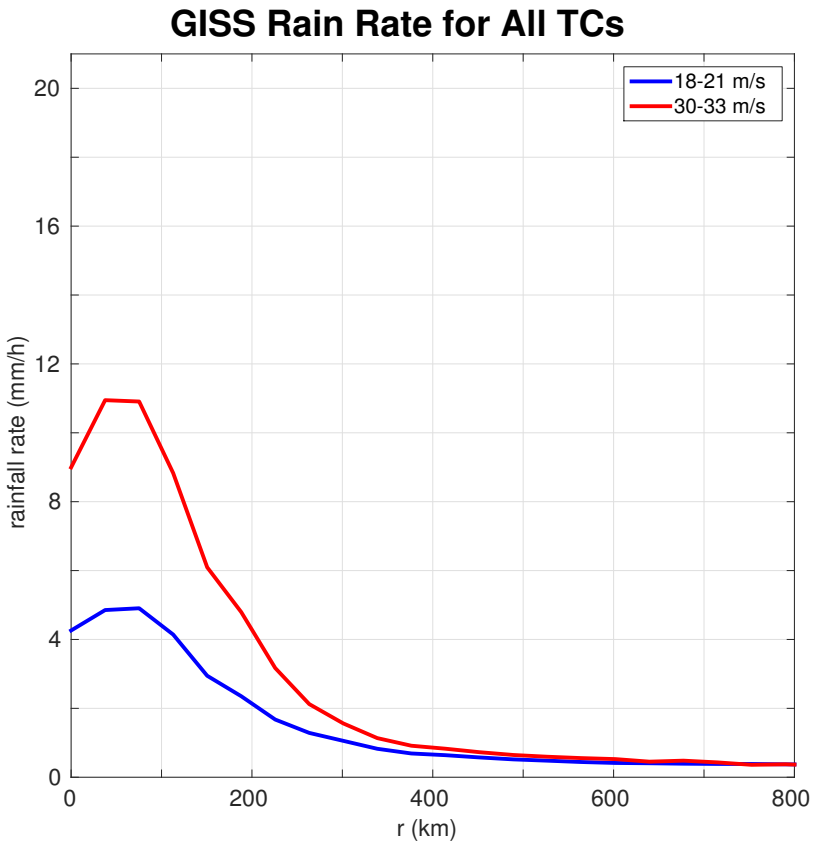

Figure S1. Radial profiles of rain rate for TCs in V1, binned by maximum wind speed. Compare to Figure 6 of Moon et al. (2020a).

Table S1. Definitions of regions used for tropical cyclone statistics (ϕ is latitude)

Region	Hemisphere	Western Boundary	Eastern Boundary
North Indian	Northern	35°E	99°E ($\phi > 8$°N)
		35°E	(105-$\frac{3}{4}\phi$)°E ($\phi \leq 8$°N)
Western North Pacific	Northern	99°E ($\phi > 8$°N)	160°W
		(105-$\frac{3}{4}\phi$)°E ($\phi \leq 8$°N)	160°W
Eastern North Pacific	Northern	160° W	107°W ($\phi > 24$°N)
		160° W	(65+$\frac{7}{4}\phi$)°W ($\phi \leq 24$°N)
North Atlantic	Northern	107°W ($\phi > 24$°N)	0°
		(65+$\frac{7}{4}\phi$)°W ($\phi \leq 24$°N)	0°
South Indian	Southern	25°E	105°E
Australian Region	Southern	105°E	165°E
South Pacific	Southern	165°E	70°W
South Atlantic	Southern	70°W	0°

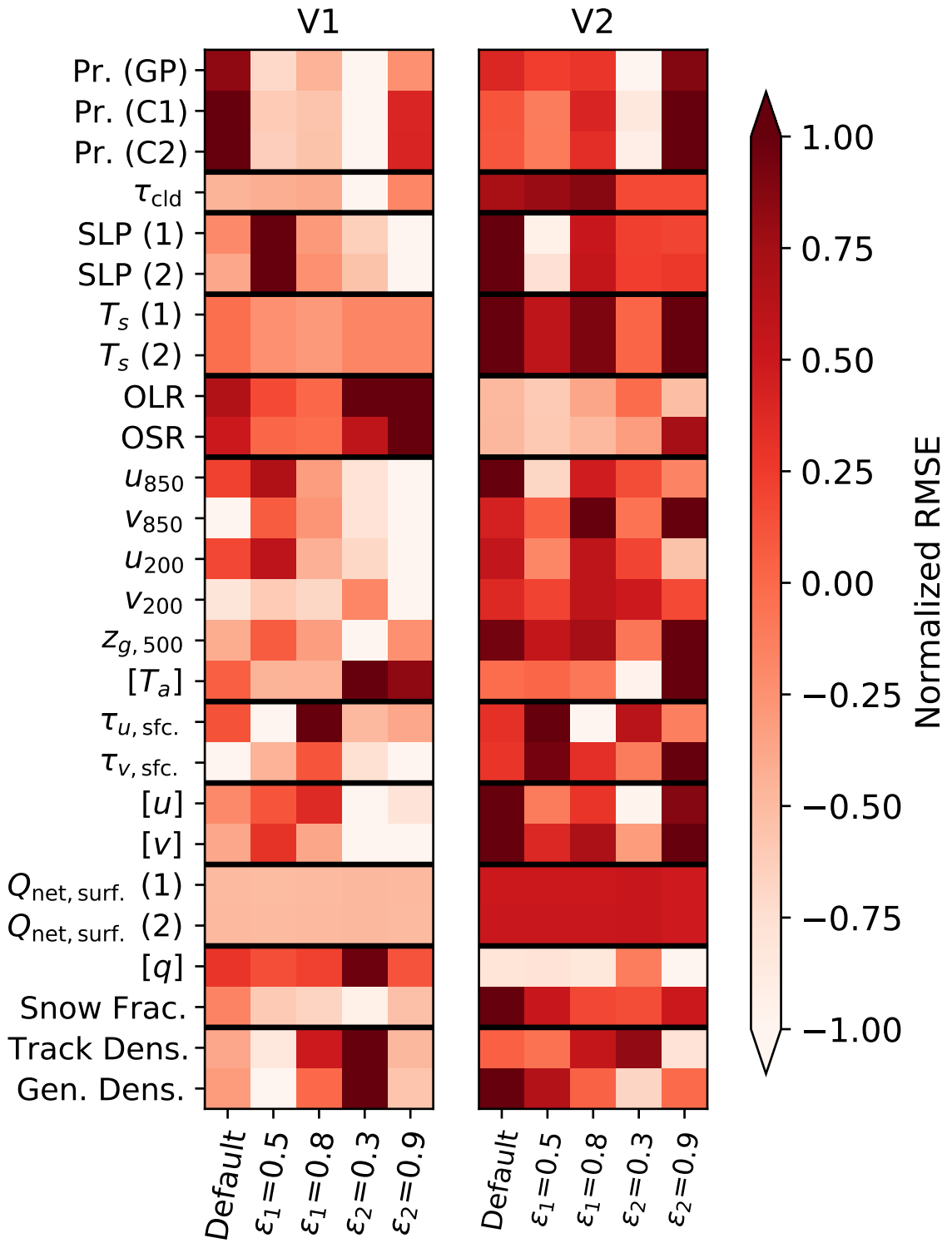

Figure S2. As in Figure 14 but for RMSE weighted by cosine of latitude, normalized by dividing by the inter-quartile range of each 10-element row and subtracting the row median.