

Model Evaluation: A procedure by which the validity and sensitivity of a model is assessed. Usually the validity is ascertained by comparing model outputs with measurements, and the sensitivity assessed through a series of model runs in which input parameter values are altered in sequence, and the results intercompared.

Model Intercomparison: A procedure of comparing the results of several models which have been run using the same data bases and with (usually) specified values of model parameters.

Model Resolution: The ability of a model to distinguish (utilize) small spatial or temporal changes in input variables.

Model Sensitivity: A model characteristic which is described by the response of an output parameter to a unit change in an input variable or a model parameter.

Molecular Diffusion: In meteorology, the exchange of fluid parcels (and hence the transport of conservative properties) between regions in space, because of the apparently random motions on a molecular scale.

Monte Carlo Technique: A technique which obtains probabilistic type approximations to a solution of a problem by using statistical sampling methods.

N: Elemental nitrogen; nitrogen molecule.

NH₃: See ammonia.

NH₄⁺: See ammonium ion.