



Supplement of

Incoming data quality control in high-resolution urban climate simulations: a Hong Kong–Shenzhen area urban climate simulation as a case study using the WRF/Noah LSM/SLUCM model (Version 3.7.1)

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Supplementary Material

S1 Comparisons in the urban morphology indicators















(b)



Figure S1: Case-NCAR (a) and Case-ULSD (b, data source: Li et al., 2019 a and b) building plan area fraction, area weighted mean
building height, standard deviation of area weighted mean building height, building surface to building plan area ratio, frontal area index, and urban area fraction.

S2 Comparisons in the PSS monthly variations of surface temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, and wind speed

0

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 PRECIPITATION [mm]

0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 PRECIPITATION [mm]

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 PRECIPITATION [mm]





3

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 PRECIPITATION [mm]

0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 PRECIPITATION [mm]

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 PRECIPITATION [mm]



Figure S2: PSS of surface temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, and 10-meters wind of Case-NCAR (a) and Case-ULSD (b, data source: Li et al., 2019 a and b).

S3 Comparisons in the PDFD monthly variations of surface temperature, and relative humidity, precipitation, and wind

5 speed





Figure S3: PDF of the difference of surface temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, and 10-meters wind of Case-NCAR (a) and Case-ULSD (b, data source: Li et al., 2019 a and b).

5 S4 Comparisons in the spatial distribution of surface temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, and wind speed







Figure S4: Spatial distribution of relative humidity, precipitation, and 10-meters wind of Case-NCAR (a) and Case-ULSD (b).







Figure S5: TCSV of the surface temperature of Case-NCAR (a) and Case-ULSD (b, data source: Li et al., 2019 b) at 2:00 and 14:00.













Case-ULSD Comparison of Precipitation [mm] at 02:00





Case-NCAR Comparison of Precipitation [mm] at 14:00



Case-NCAR Comparison of Precipitation [mm] at 20:00



Case-ULSD Comparison of Precipitation [mm] at 08:00





Case-ULSD Comparison of Precipitation [mm] at 20:00







Case-NCAR Comparison of 10m Wind [m/s] at 14:00











Figure S6: TCSV of relative humidity, precipitation, and 10-meters wind of Case-NCAR (a) and Case-ULSD (b, data source: Li et al., 2019 b) at 2:00, 8:00, 14:00, and 20:00.

S6 Model setting

5 The model settings of both comparative urban climate simulation cases are the same as that of the companion study (Li et al., 2019 b). We set four telescoping nested domains with a center at 22°39'30" N, 114°11'30" as the horizontal domain configuration, and a set of eta level with 51 members for each horizontal domain as the vertical grid spacing configuration. Moreover, we configured the physics components with the schemes in Table S1.

Component	Scheme
Cumulus	New Simplified Arakawa-Schubert
Microphysics	WDM5
Radiation	RRTMG
Planetary Boundary Layer	Bougeault–Lacarrere
Surface Layer	Revised MM5
Land Surface Model	Noah LSM
Urban Canopy Model	Single-layer

Table S1: The configuration of the physics components (Li et al., 2019 b).