

11 April 2021

## RESPONSES TO REVIEWER #1

**RC1:** 'Comment on gmd-2020-371', Wayne Angevine, 12 Feb 2021

The manuscript describes tests of several aspects of land surface representation in WRF with respect to heat flux from the surface. It is generally well-written. The problem is very important. The results should be useful to the many readers applying WRF to their problems. The presentation could be improved by removing some sections and clarifying others. I offer a number of general comments, but overall it is a good paper, and addressing the comments should not require doing more simulations.

The authors would like to thank Reviewer #1 for his valuable comments that have served to improve the manuscript. Please, find below (in blue) detailed answers to your comments.

General comments:

I have concerns about the use of different land surface models with the same input data. Each LSM has its own "climate", and the input data (assuming it all comes from FNL, as implied by table 2) comes from a different model with a different climate. This is strongly demonstrated by Angevine et al. (2014) in ACP for the same project. Have the model outputs been checked to be sure that there are not strong spinup effects in the soil? I particularly suspect that this is responsible from some of the behavior of the RUC LSM, which is known to have a different soil moisture baseline from Noah.

A detailed answer of this comment has been previously included in the interactive discussion (<https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-2020-371-AC1> and associated attachment). Finally, we have included these spin-up pre-experiments in the paper, which are very appropriate for the topic investigated in our study. The changes in the new version of the manuscript are included in Section 2.3.5 (line 337) and Section 3.5 (line 585).

2. The evaluation of PBL height (sections 2.1.3 and 4) is too incomplete to be useful. In such a small area, it is not possible to learn anything important by looking at individual columns, there is too much interaction between columns at any reasonable wind speed. The authors say as much at the end of section 4. The paper would be strengthened by removing these sections.

Based on the reviewer suggestion, we have removed this section in the new version of the manuscript.

3. Throughout the paper, RMSE is used as the major metric. There are two problems with this. First, RMSE includes both bias and random error. It is much more useful to treat the two separately (bias and standard deviation). Second, it is not clear how the RMSE is calculated. Please state clearly exactly what time series are being compared, including time and locations (pixels or categories).

We do agree. Now we have included a better explanation about how the different scores are computed in *Section 2.1.3 - Model Performance scores* (line 206). More information is also included in the figure caption of Figure 3.

Besides, we have included the standard deviation of the differences between the model and the observations as a measure of the random error. This is a quite interesting suggestion to complement the bias (systematic error). Now we provide the standard deviation in figures 3, 4 and 5: total std in the legend and with horizontal pointed lines and std calculated for each LC category with the symbol \*. Area-averaged values are also included in the new Table 3, which is now more complete with the information of bias, std and RMSE. Note how we conserve the RMSE since we think that in some cases it is a quick and good indicator of the model performance, especially when we merge LC categories with different sign in their bias.

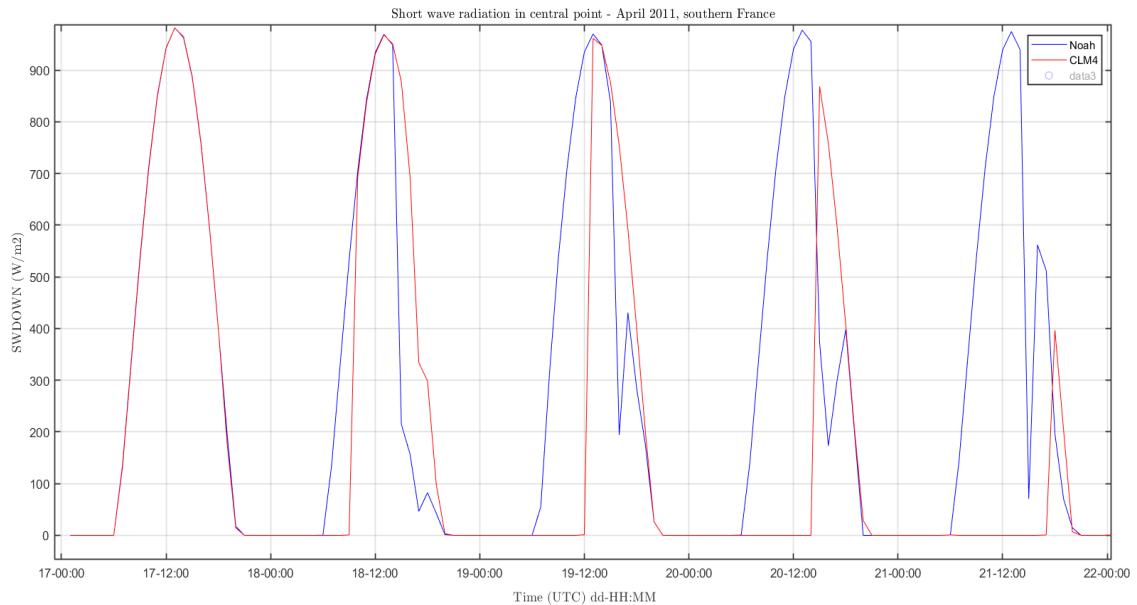
The text has been updated appropriately along the whole article, with an improved analysis of the different metrics (please, see document with tracked changes to see it).

4. Noah-MP is an extremely complex LSM with many configuration options, intended for use in ensemble systems. It is not clear that using the default options is correct. It might be necessary to consult the scheme developers, or to drop this option from the comparison.

We have contacted the model developers and the default options are appropriate to be used. Therefore, we have maintained this LSM in our study. Nonetheless, the model developers have also encouraged us to try the numerous options possible in Noah-MP to determine the best configuration specific to our zone. While this investigation is quite interesting, this requires a new effort with numerous simulations (probably a different study).

On the other hand, please note how we have decided to remove those simulations carried out with CLM4. This has been done due to a strange and unrealistic radiative effect found in the inner domain of WRF: after the second analysed day, there is a delay in the morning increase of SWDOWN, showing values equal to 0 W/m<sup>2</sup> until some hours after sunrise. This error also appears in subsequent analysed days, but with a delay that lasts 3 hours more every day. This possible bug leads to an unrealistic surface energy budget, affecting the fluxes.

In our case the issue only affected some hours in the morning of day 19<sup>th</sup> since we only analysed the second simulated day (19<sup>th</sup> June) from 09 to 15 UTC, but the simulation is not correct. We have tried to solve it and ask the WRF scientific community ( <https://wrfforum.com/viewtopic.php?f=43&t=11824> ), but we do not have a solution at the current date. Therefore, we have decided to remove CLM4 from the paper (all the manuscript lines discussing CLM4 and its figures have been removed). Figure R1 shows this issue for a period used in the SPIN-UP simulations:



**Figure R1.** Short wave radiation simulated by Noah and CLM from 17 April 2011 to 22 April 2011 in the central pixel of the simulations for Noah and CLM4, illustrating the issue found in CLM4 (not solved at the present day) and affecting the total radiation available at the surface when several days are simulated. Note how this is observed only in the inner domain (4<sup>th</sup> domain of 1 km of resolution) and in land pixels (in lake pixels the radiation seems normal). We have tried to change different options in the WRF namelist.input file without success.

5. The urban land class has large biases. This is a known problem with the LSMs in WRF when run without an urban parameterization. Basically the LSM treats the urban class as a slab of concrete with no moisture availability. Since urban parameterization is out of the scope of the paper, and the AAF comparison is problematic for this category, I recommend ignoring the urban class except for a brief mention.

We do agree, indeed, we tried to avoid a full discussion about urban in the work, but following your advice, we have removed more text about the discussion of the urban class in the new version of the manuscript. We have also included at the beginning of the paper (lines 251 to 257) that the urban analysis is out of the scope of this study for the commented reasons.

However, it is difficult to effectively remove the effect of the urban class from our analysis. We could remove the analysis in those pixels where the urban class is dominant (8 pixels, see Fig. 2d). However, the urban class is also present in other pixels as a sub-category (not dominant), as seen in Fig. 2b, and this is considered in the AAFs calculation (and in the model mosaic approach).

Therefore, we maintain the results obtained for this class in the figures to illustrate the associated issues (which can impact the scores), but we have limited the discussion. Besides, the urban class has interesting effects in the MOSAIC experiment, where it is shown how important is the treatment of the sub-grid heterogeneity (including urban).

6. In the mosaic approach, I would have expected that soil properties depend on the tile class, not just radiative properties. Is this not the case? This arises in line 510 discussing RUC, but we need to know what is varied in Noah also.

The mosaic approach option available in WRF is different for RUC and Noah.

We have not found too much literature about the RUC mosaic option, only the study of Smirnova et al. 2016 (section 3), where they discuss about the advantages of taking into account the sub-grid variability in RUC. After inspection of the code of RUC (below), when the mosaic approach is activated (*mosaic\_lu=1*), four variables seem to be computed based on the respective proportion of each land cover category in each pixel: EMIS, ZNT, LAI, PC, which are emissivity, roughness length, leaf area index and a plant coefficient (resistance).

### **module\_sf\_ruclsm.F**

```

!-- mosaic approach to landuse in the grid box
! Use Mason (1988) Eq.(15) to compute effective ZNT;
! Lb - blending height = L/200., where L is the length scale
! of regions with varying Z0 (Lb = 5 if L=1000 m)
  LB = 5.
  if(mosaic_lu == 1) then
    do k = 1, nlcacat
      AREA = AREA + lufrac(k)
      EMISS = EMISS + LEMITBL(K)*lufrac(k)
      ZNT = ZNT + lufrac(k)/ALOG(LB/ZNTtoday(K))**2.
! ZNT1 - weighted average in the grid box, not used, computed for comparison
      ZNT1 = ZNT1 + lufrac(k)*ZNTtoday(K)
      if(.not.rdlai2d) LAI = LAI + LAItoday(K)*lufrac(k)
      PC = PC + PCTBL(K)*lufrac(k)

```

This agrees with what is suggested in Smirnova et al. 2016. These parameters correspond to vegetation ones that depends on the type of vegetation, affecting both the radiation and the dynamics of the flow, but not other soil properties. For the soil properties, another option should be activated (*mosaic\_soil=1*), which directly affects soil properties (see code below):

### **module\_sf\_ruclsm.F**

```

! mosaic approach
  if(mosaic_soil == 1) then
    do k = 1, nscat
      if(k.ne.14) then
!exclude water points from this loop
        AREA = AREA + soilfrac(k)
        RHOCS = RHOCS + HC(k)*1.E6*soilfrac(k)
        BCLH = BCLH + BB(K)*soilfrac(k)
        DQM = DQM + (MAXSMC(K)-
          DRYSMC(K))*soilfrac(k)
        KSAT = KSAT + SATDK(K)*soilfrac(k)
        PSIS = PSIS - SATPSI(K)*soilfrac(k)
        QMIN = QMIN + DRYSMC(K)*soilfrac(k)
        REF = REF + REFSMC(K)*soilfrac(k)
        WILT = WILT + WLTSMC(K)*soilfrac(k)
        QWRTZ = QWRTZ + QTZ(K)*soilfrac(k)
      Endif
    enddo

```

On the contrary, the mosaic approach in Noah uses averaged values when the *sf\_surface\_mosaic* option is set to 1, applying the average for much more parameters: tsk,

qsfc, canwat, snow, tslb, smois, sh2o, hfx, qfx, lh, grdflx, albedo, albbck, emmiss, smbck, znt, zo, lai....). The code is shown below:

### module\_sf\_noahdrv.F

```

FAREA = landusef2(i,mosaic_i,j)

TSK_mosaic_avg(i,j) = TSK_mosaic_avg(i,j) +
(EMISS_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)*TSK_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)**4)*FAREA ! conserve the
longwave radiation

QSFC_mosaic_avg(i,j) = QSFC_mosaic_avg(i,j) +
QSFC_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)*FAREA
CANWAT_mosaic_avg(i,j) = CANWAT_mosaic_avg(i,j) +
CANWAT_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)*FAREA
SNOW_mosaic_avg(i,j) = SNOW_mosaic_avg(i,j) +
SNOW_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)*FAREA
SNOWH_mosaic_avg(i,j) = SNOWH_mosaic_avg(i,j) +
SNOWH_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)*FAREA
SNOWC_mosaic_avg(i,j) = SNOWC_mosaic_avg(i,j) +
SNOWC_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)*FAREA

DO NS=1,NSOIL

TSLB_mosaic_avg(i,NS,j)=TSLB_mosaic_avg(i,NS,j) +
TSLB_mosaic(i,NS*mosaic_i,j)*FAREA
SMOIS_mosaic_avg(i,NS,j)=SMOIS_mosaic_avg(i,NS,j) +
SMOIS_mosaic(i,NS*mosaic_i,j)*FAREA
SH2O_mosaic_avg(i,NS,j)=SH2O_mosaic_avg(i,NS,j) +
SH2O_mosaic(i,NS*mosaic_i,j)*FAREA

ENDDO

FAREA_mosaic_avg(i,j)=FAREA_mosaic_avg(i,j)+FAREA
HFX_mosaic_avg(i,j) = HFX_mosaic_avg(i,j) +
HFX_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)*FAREA
QFX_mosaic_avg(i,j) = QFX_mosaic_avg(i,j) +
QFX_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)*FAREA
LH_mosaic_avg(i,j) = LH_mosaic_avg(i,j) +
LH_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)*FAREA

GRDFLX_mosaic_avg(i,j)=GRDFLX_mosaic_avg(i,j)+GRDFLX_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)
*FAREA

ALBEDO_mosaic_avg(i,j)=ALBEDO_mosaic_avg(i,j)+ALBEDO_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)
*FAREA

ALBBCK_mosaic_avg(i,j)=ALBBCK_mosaic_avg(i,j)+ALBBCK_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)*
FAREA

EMISS_mosaic_avg(i,j)=EMISS_mosaic_avg(i,j)+EMISS_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)*FAREA

EMBCK_mosaic_avg(i,j)=EMBCK_mosaic_avg(i,j)+EMBCK_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)*FA
REA

ZNT_mosaic_avg(i,j)=ZNT_mosaic_avg(i,j)+ALOG(ZNT_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j))*FARE
A

```

```

Z0_mosaic_avg(i,j)=Z0_mosaic_avg(i,j)+ALOG(Z0_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j))*FAREA

LAI_mosaic_avg(i,j)=LAI_mosaic_avg(i,j)+LAI_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)*FAREA
  iff(RC_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j) .Gt. 0.0) Then
    RC_mosaic_avg(i,j) =
RC_mosaic_avg(i,j)+1.0/RC_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)*FAREA
  else
    RC_mosaic_avg(i,j) = RC_mosaic_avg(i,j) +
RC_mosaic(i,mosaic_i,j)*FAREA
  End If
ENDDO ! ENDDO FOR mosaic_i = 1, mosaic_cat

```

In our case, the albedo is the variable which seems to have a larger impact on the fluxes values, affecting the net radiation available at the surface.

We have tried to clarify these lines in the new version of the manuscript (from line 507):

*However, this merging effect was only slightly observed for the case of the MOSAIC experiment in RUC (Fig. 9). This was probably caused by the fact that the mosaic approach used in RUC is applied for different variables than in Noah (see response to RCI). In the case of RUC, only average emissivity, LAI, roughness length and plant resistance are used based on the percentage of each land cover. In RUC, the averaged albedo, which is the parameter that has the highest impact on the net radiation of each grid cell, subsequently affecting SH and Le, is not used. Figure 10 shows the albedo differences between NEW-LC and MOSAIC used by the Noah (upper figures) and RUC models (bottom figures). While the values for MOSAIC-Noah (Fig. 10b) consisted of a weighted average from the different LC of each grid cell, it was not the case for MOSAIC-RUC (Fig. 10d), which diminished the impact of the mosaic approach application in the RUC model.*

7. In the final paragraph of the conclusions, a number of uncertainties in the flux observations are mentioned. It would have been good to address these more formally throughout the paper, but I would not recommend going back to do that now. The paragraph also urges even more comprehensive deployments in the future. Given the size and scope of BLLAST, I think it is unlikely that we will ever see a better-instrumented area. What is needed is better methods of coping with the inevitable limitations of the observations. We will definitely never see comprehensive instrumentation at global scale, so we need to think better about how to do a good job of modeling places we can't measure.

We do agree with your comment, but we think we can always learn from past experiments like BLLAST. For example, in our case it would have been very useful to have some flux measurements in urban and in deciduous forest for this study (although it should be noted that the main objective of BLLAST was not to study the surface heterogeneity specifically but the afternoon transition). In any case, we do agree that having measurements for all the specific covers of each site is a very difficult task, and we should be able to find better ways to extrapolate the current scientific knowledge to estimate fluxes in places where it is difficult to measure. We have removed a too ambitious sentence in the conclusion section from the previous version of the manuscript.