



Supplement of

Surface energy balance fluxes in a suburban area of Beijing: energy partitioning variability

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- 1 Figure S1: Study site (a) aerial view around MY flux tower (red circle, tower location) (© Google Earth 2022); (b)
- 2 photo of flux tower and the building to the north of the tower; (c) median diurnal variations (points) and inter-quartile
- 3 range (IQR) (shading) of albedo for June, September, October, November, and December 2013.



- 4 Figure S2: Monthly median diurnal pattern (points) with inter-quartile range (IQR) (shading) of (a) anthropogenic
- 5 heat flux (Q_F) and heat released from buildings $(Q_{F,B})$, (b) heat released from traffic $(Q_{F,V})$ and human metabolism
- 6 $(Q_{F,M})$.



- 7 Figure S3: Daytime 30 min storage heat flux ($\Delta Q_{S,ohm}$ and $\Delta Q_{S,res}$) at Miyun by number of hours since rainfall
- 8 (shapes) and incoming radiation value (colors) in spring and summer. r^2 : coefficient of determination, N: evaluation
- 9 data available.



10Figure S4: Monthly median and inter-quartile range (IQR) (shading) diurnal patterns of storage heat flux ($\Delta Q_{s,ohm}$ 11and $\Delta Q_{s,ohm-rad}$) at Miyun (September 2012 to December 2013) (Sect. 3.2). $\Delta Q_{s,ohm-rad}$: estimated ΔQ_s at MY

12 by using land cover fraction of radiation source area.





h), soil heat flux (Q_G) (**e**) at Weishan (**b**-**e**) and Yucheng (**f**-**h**) in 2009.