

*Supplement for*

## **Using the Maximum Entropy Production approach to integrate energy budget modeling in a hydrological model**

Audrey Maheu<sup>1</sup>, Islem Hajji<sup>2</sup>, François Anctil<sup>2</sup>, Daniel F. Nadeau<sup>2</sup>, René Therrien<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Département des sciences naturelles, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Ripon, J0V 1V0, Canada

<sup>2</sup>Département de génie civil et de génie des eaux, Université Laval

<sup>3</sup>Département de géologie et de génie géologique, Université Laval

*Correspondence to:* Audrey Maheu (audrey.maheu@uqo.ca)

### **Contents of this file**

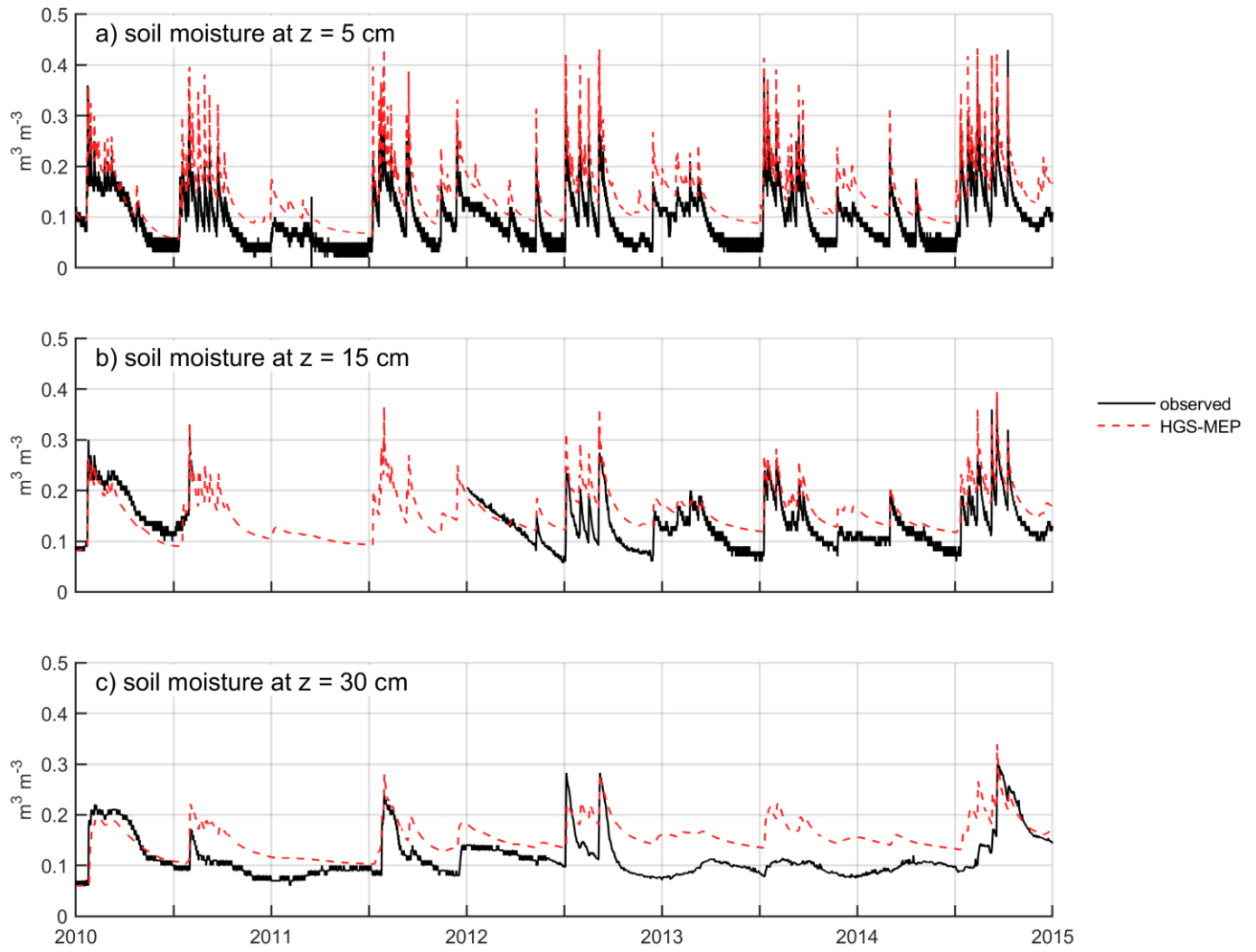
Figures S1 to S3

Table S1

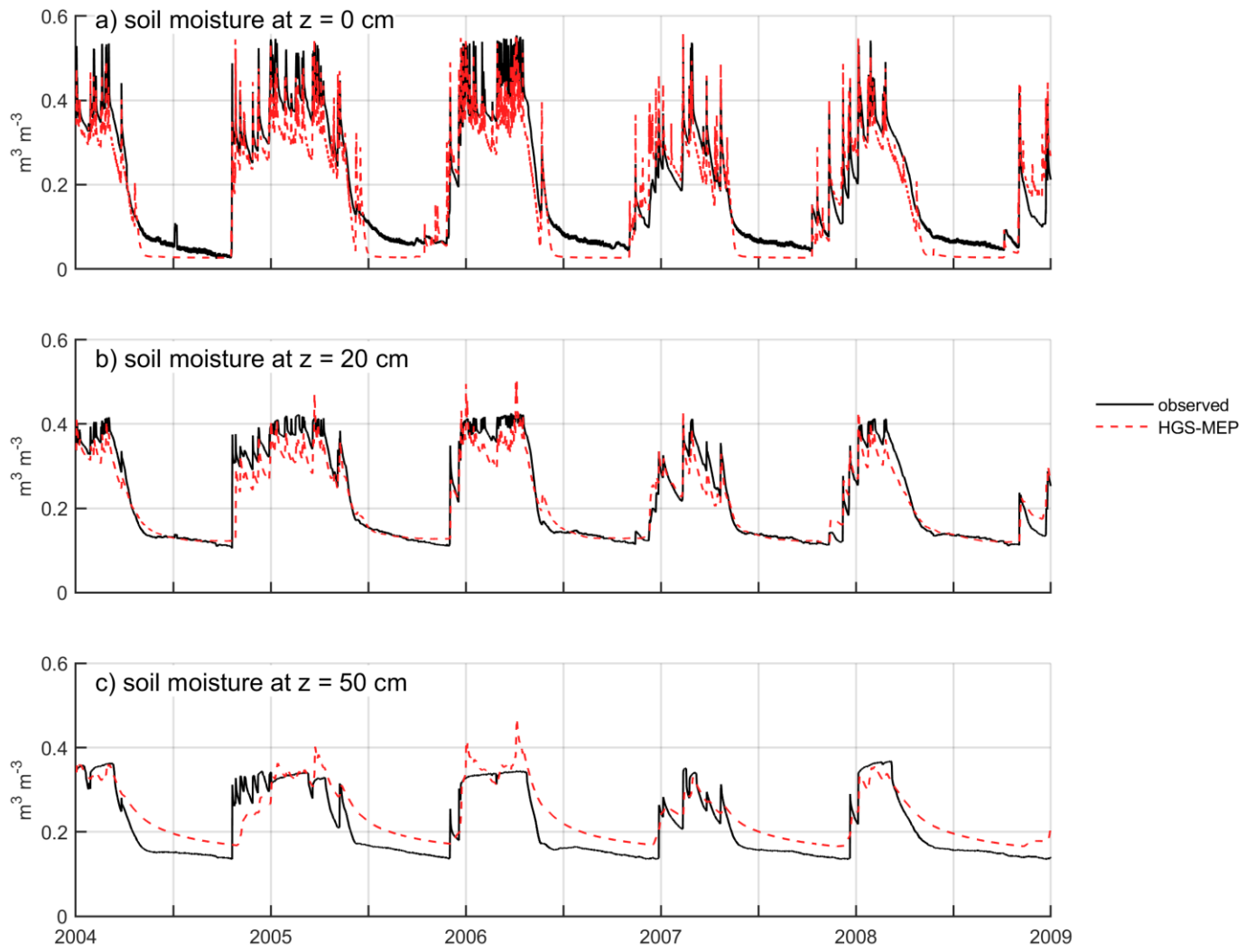
### **Introduction**

Figures S1 to S3 supplement the manuscript by providing time series of observed and modelled soil moisture at multiple depths, rather than a single one, as presented in the manuscript. There is one figure per study site (S1: US-Wkg, S2: US-Ton and S3: US-WBW).

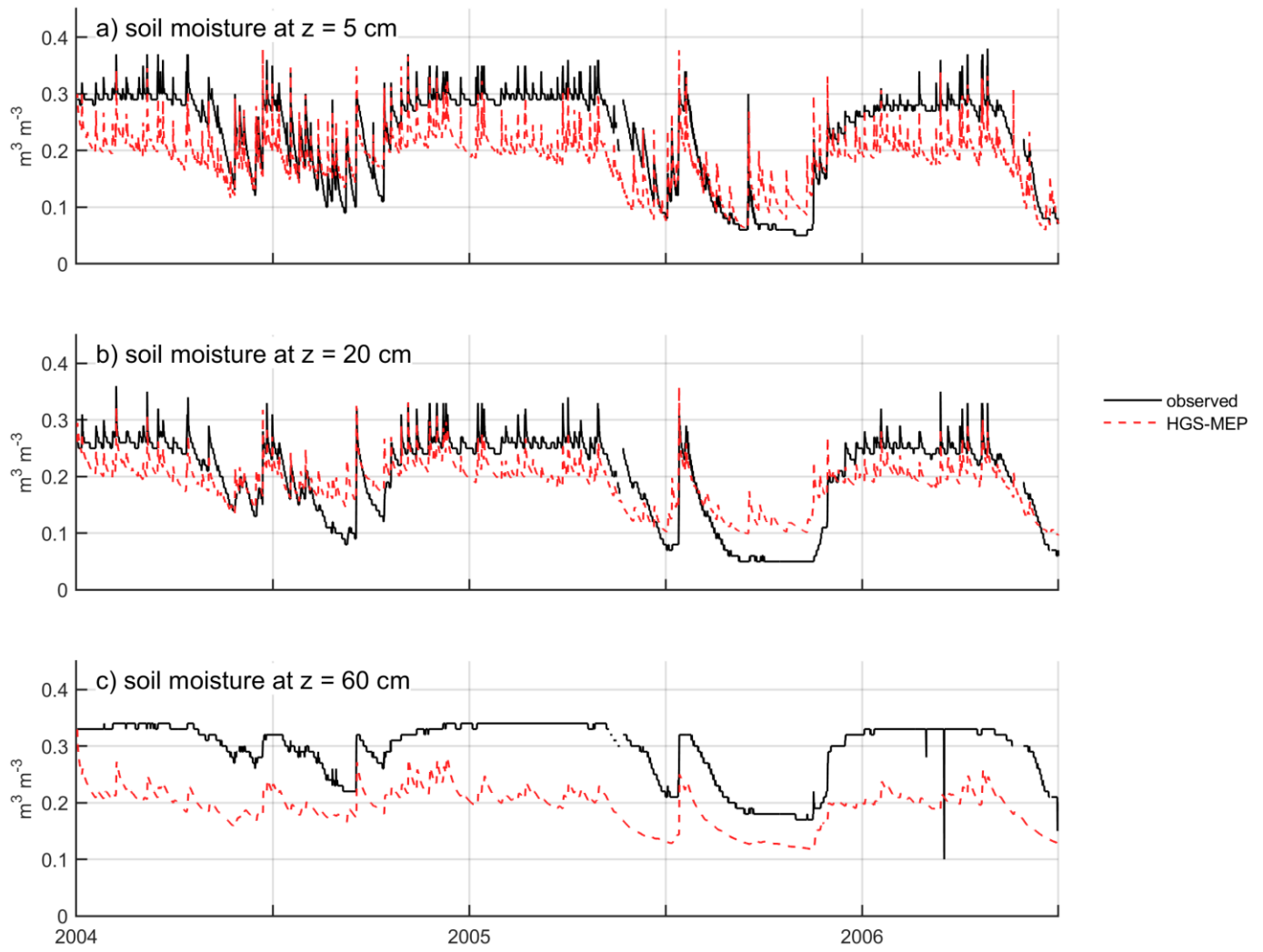
Table S1 provides the equation of performance metrics (RMSE, NSE, BE, R<sup>2</sup>, PBIAS) using to compare simulated and observed values.



**Figure S1.** Time series of observed and modelled soil moisture at a depth of a) 5 cm, b) 15 cm and c) 30 cm at US-Wkg (climate: semiarid, vegetation: grassland).



**Figure S2.** Time series of observed and modelled soil moisture at a depth of a) 0 cm, b) 20 cm and c) 50 cm at US-Ton (climate: Mediterranean, vegetation: woody savanna).



**Figure S3.** Time series of observed and modelled soil moisture at a depth of a) 5 cm, b) 20 cm and c) 60 cm at US-WBW (climate: temperate, vegetation: deciduous broadleaf forest).

**Table S1.** Equation of performance metrics to compare observed and simulated values.

metric	equation
root mean square error	$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N [x_{sim}(t) - x_{obs}(t)]^2}$
Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency (NSE)	$\text{NSE} = 1 - \left[ \frac{\sum_{t=1}^N [x_{sim}(t) - x_{obs}(t)]^2}{\sum_{t=1}^N [x_{obs}(t) - \bar{x}_{obs}]^2} \right]$
normalized benchmark efficiency (BE)	$\text{BE} = 1 - \left[ \frac{\sum_{t=1}^N [x_{sim}(t) - x_{obs}(t)]^2}{\sum_{t=1}^N [x_{obs}(t) - x_{bench}(t)]^2} \right]$
coefficient of determination (R <sup>2</sup> )	$R^2 = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N [(x_{obs}(t) - \bar{x}_{obs})(x_{sim}(t) - \bar{x}_{sim})]}{\sqrt{\frac{N \sum_{t=1}^N x_{obs}^2 - [\sum_{t=1}^N x_{obs}(t)]^2}{N(N-1)}} \sqrt{\frac{N \sum_{t=1}^N x_{sim}^2 - [\sum_{t=1}^N x_{sim}(t)]^2}{N(N-1)}}}$
percent bias (PBIAS)	$\text{PBIAS} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^N [x_{sim}(t) - x_{obs}(t)]}{\sum_{t=1}^N [x_{obs}(t)]} * 100$

where  $x_{obs}(t)$  is the observed value at time step  $t$ ,  $x_{sim}(t)$  is the simulated value,  $\bar{x}_{obs}$  is the mean observed value over the simulation period of length  $N$ ,  $x_{bench}$  is the benchmark model, in this case the interannual mean of observed values for each calendar day.